House Key Votes

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HOUSE AND SENATE KEY VOTES FOR 1968

The editors of Congressional Quarterly annually select a series of "key votes" that represent major issues before Congress and also reflect both the mood of Congress and the impact constituent and other pressures can have on a Member's vote. In 1968 the major issues were open housing, the tax surcharge, budget cuts, crime in general and gun controls in particular, the massive new housing bill, foreign aid and funds for antipoverty programs. The "conservative coalition" of Republicans and Southern Democrats voting against Northern Democrats appeared on seven of the 13 key votes in the House and on five of the 12 in the Senate.

House Key Votes

1. TRUTH-IN-LENDING. The President scored a victory early in the session when the House on Feb. 1 passed a strong truth-in-lending bill (HR 11601; S 5) by an overwhelming vote. The bill required lenders and retail creditors to disclose the annual percentage cost of credit and restricted garnishment of workers' wages. With unusual Republican support for such a measure, the vote was 383-4 (D 218-3; R 165-1). As finally enacted, the bill was still one of the toughest and most far-reaching consumer bills enacted by Congress in many years.

2 and 3. OPEN HOUSING. When the Senate returned the civil rights bill (HR 2516) to the House, it contained a controversial Administration-backed open housing provision banning racial discrimination. The showdown vote in the House was on April 10 on a motion to order the previous question on a resolution (H Res 1100) to accept the Senate version of the bill without change. The motion was adopted by a 229-195 vote in a defeat for the conservative coalition (ND 140-12; SD 12-77; R 77-106), which wanted the bill sent to conference with the Senate. With many Republicans switching, the House then adopted H Res 1100 (thus agreeing to Senate amendments to HR 2516) by a vote of 250-172 (D 150-88; R 100-84). *(See Senate key votes 1 and 2.)*

4 and 5. CRIME. When the Senate returned the omnibus crime bill (HR 5037) to the House, it contained controversial Administration-opposed provisions permitting widespread wiretapping and seeking to alter Supreme Court rulings on criminal procedural law. *(See Senate key votes 5 and 7.)* The showdown vote in the House on June 6 was on a motion to order the previous question on a resolution (H Res 1197) to accept the Senate version of the bill without change. The motion was adopted by a vote of 349-40 (D 180-34; R 169-6), with a small group of liberals voting "nay." A number then switched to support the bill, and the House adopted H Res 1197 (thus agreeing to Senate amendments to HR 5037) by a vote of 369-17 (D 197-16; R 172-1).

6. TAX SURCHARGE, BUDGET CUTS. The Administration's long-sought 10 percent surcharge on corporation and individual income taxes, which the House Ways and Means Committee had pigeonholed, was approved by the Senate as an amendment to the excise tax extension bill (HR 15414). Tied to cutbacks in federal spending and personnel, the surcharge was recommended in the conference report. The House on June 20 adopted the conference report by a vote of 268-150 (D 154-77; R 114-73). *(See Senate key vote 4.)*

7. POVERTY FUNDS. The House was in an economy mood when it considered the appropriations bill (HR 18037) for Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Departments and related agencies. Having cut $307 million from the funds for the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), the antipoverty agency, the House on June 26 considered an amendment cutting another $100 million from that agency's funds. In a defeat for the conservative coalition and a victory for the Administration, the House rejected the amendment by a vote of 181-220 (ND 11-132; SD 60-24; R 110-64). The Senate restored $215 million to the OEO. *(See Senate key vote 11.)*

8. HIGHWAY BEAUTIFICATION. One of the Administration's more controversial programs was to beautify the nation's highways by controlling billboards, hiding unsightly junkyards and adding landscaping. The program was a favorite of the President's wife. The House on July 10 considered an amendment to the Federal Aid Highway Act (HR 17134) which struck out all funds for highway beautification projects. The House accepted the amendment by a 211-145 vote in a victory for the conservative coalition (ND 21-102; SD 46-27; R 144-16). The Senate restored a $255-million, three-year program; but, as enacted, the measure (S 3418) contained only $25 million for highway beautification for fiscal 1970.

9. GUN CONTROLS. Following the assassinations of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.), the House on July 24 passed a bill (HR 17735) banning mail-order and most out-of-state purchases of rifles and shotguns and the interstate shipment of handgun ammunition. The House stopped short of including provisions requiring registration of firearms. The roll call was the first time in 30 years that House Members had taken a record vote on firearms legislation. The vote was 305-118 (D 158-79; R 147-39). The Senate passed a similar measure (S 3633) and the bill was cleared shortly before adjournment. *(See Senate key votes 5 and 6.)*

10. CAMPUS RIOTERS. The chief controversy in House consideration of the Higher Education Amendments (S 3769; HR 15067) centered on provisions requiring colleges to deny federal funds to students who participated in campus disorders. The bills extended authorizations for four major education programs. The House accepted the amendment on campus disorders on July 25 by a vote of 260-146. The vote was a victory for the conservative coalition (ND 50-98; SD 76-5; R 134-43). The President took no position on the amendment. The Senate version was somewhat milder and a compromise was agreed on in the final bill.

11. HOUSING. The House on July 26 adopted the conference report on the Administration-backed Housing and Urban Development Act (S 3497), the most far-reaching housing bill passed by Congress since 1949. The conference report deleted strict House limits on the income of families receiving aid to buy or rent homes, permitting more families to qualify than the House originally favored. The vote was 228-135 in a defeat for the conservative coalition (ND 124-2; SD 32-41; R 72-92). *(See Senate key vote 8.)*

12. FOREIGN AID. The House on Sept. 19 passed a $1.6 billion foreign aid appropriations bill (HR 19908), the lowest amount in the history of the program. Even so, on the 174-138 vote the conservative coalition opposed passage (ND 96-9; SD 24-46; R 54-83). *(See Senate key vote 9.)*

13. SCHOOL DESEGREGATION. The House June 26 accepted amendments to Health, Education and Welfare Department (HEW) appropriations to cripple the Department's enforcement of school desegregation by permitting Southern "freedom-of-choice" desegregation plans. On Oct. 3, by a close vote, the House reversed itself by adding language to the amendments to retain HEW's power to withhold federal funds from school districts using "freedom-of-choice" plans which HEW considered ineffective in achieving desegregation. The 167-156 roll-call vote on Oct. 3 was a defeat for the conservative coalition (ND 96-12; SD 4-67; R 67-77).

House Votes on Truth-in-Lending and Open Housing; Accepts Crime Bill and Passes Income Tax Surcharge

1. HR 11601. Truth-in-Lending. Passage of the bill requiring all lenders and retail creditors to disclose the annual percentage cost of credit; restricting garnishment of wages to 10 percent of a worker's income above $30; and establishing a National Commission on Consumer Finance. Passed 383-4: R 165-1; D 218-3 (ND 138-0; SD 80-3), Feb. 1, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. H Res 1100—HR 2516. Civil Rights-Open Housing. H Res 1100 was a resolution to permit House acceptance of Senate amendments to a House-passed civil rights bill (HR 2516). Madden (D Ind.) motion to order the previous question on H Res 1100, thereby bringing the resolution to a vote with no opportunity to alter the language and—in effect— expressing the House's desire to accept the Senate's open housing and other amendments without change. Adopted 229-195: R 77-106; D 152-89 (ND 140-12; SD 12-77), April 10, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. H Res 1100—HR 2516. Civil Rights-Open Housing. Adoption of the resolution to agree to the Senate amendments to the House-passed civil rights bill (HR 2516) and to send HR 2516 to the President. The Senate amendments—which were the substance of HR 2516—prohibited interference with a person exercising specified federally protected rights, prohibited discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. Adopted 250-172; R 100-84; D 150-88 (ND 137-13; SD 13-75), April 10, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. H Res 1197—HR 5037. Omnibus Crime Bill. H Res 1197 was a resolution to permit House acceptance of Senate amendments to the House-passed Omnibus Crime Bill. Sisk (D Calif.) motion to consider the previous question on H Res 1197, thereby bringing the resolution to a vote with no opportunity to alter the language and expressing the House's desire to accept the Senate provisions on criminal law, wiretapping and gun control without change. Adopted 349-40: R 169-6; D 180-34 (ND 102-32; SD 78-2), June 6, 1968. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. H Res 1197—HR 5037. Omnibus Crime Bill. Adoption of the resolution permitting House acceptance of Senate amendments to the bill. Adopted 369-17: R 172-1; D 197-16 (ND 118-15; SD 79-1), June 6, 1968. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. HR 15414. Surcharge-Spending Limitation. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 1533) on the bill imposing a 10-percent surcharge on personal and corporate income taxes, requiring the Federal Government to cut fiscal 1969 expenditures by $6 billion, requiring a reduction in the number of federal employees, extending certain existing excise taxes, accelerating payment of corporation taxes, revising or extending the effective date of certain welfare and medical assistance laws, and including provisions on various other subjects. Adopted 268-150: R 114-73; D 154-77 (ND 96-49; SD 58-28), June 20, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	Y	N	N	?	?	N
7 Bevill	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Jones	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Nichols	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Selden	Y	N	N	‡	‡	X
6 Buchanan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
ALASKA						
AL Pollock	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Steiger	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Pryor	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	?	X	✓
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 McFall	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	Y
3 Moss	‡	Y	Y	N	N	N
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Waldie	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Clausen	‡	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 McCloskey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Mathias	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Pettis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
36 Wilson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y	X	-	N
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King	?	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y
26 Rees	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
31 Wilson	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
23 Clawson	‡	N	N	Y	Y	N
32 Hosmer	Y	N	N	Y	‡	Y
24 Lipscomb	‡	N	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
25 Wiggins	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	Y	N	N	X	X	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brotzman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Meskill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE						
AL Roth	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
3 Bennett	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Fuqua	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Gibbons	‡	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Haley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Herlong	Y	N	-	Y	Y	Y
11 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Rogers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Burke	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Cramer	‡	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Gurney	‡	N	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA						
3 Brinkley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Davis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Hagan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	N	N	‡	‡	N
10 Stephens	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Stuckey	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Blackburn	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Thompson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	‡	Y	Y	N	N	N
IDAHO						
2 Hansen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 McClure	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	Y	N	‡	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McClory	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	N
19 Railsback	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Reid	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Chicago-Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Collier	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
‡ Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Bray	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck	?	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Myers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Roudebush	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Zion	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
IOWA						
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gross	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Kyl	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Mayne	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Scherle	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
1 Dole	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Winn	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
2 Natcher	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	1	2	3	4	5	6
6 Watts	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Carter	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
3 Cowger	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	N
4 Snyder	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Edwards	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Hebert	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Long	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Passman	‡	N	N	‡	‡	N
6 Rarick	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Waggonner	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	N
1 Kyros	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Long	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Machen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Gude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Morton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	✓	‡	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Heckler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	‡	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y	Y	‡	Y
2 Esch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
19 McDonald	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Riegle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Ruppe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Vander Jagt	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
Detroit-Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Zwach	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Colmer	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Montgomery	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Griffin*		N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten	?	?	?	‡	‡	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6
2 Curtis	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Hall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Battin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Denney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Cleveland	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
6 Cahill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hunt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Sandman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Walker	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	Y	Y	‡	X	‡	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
29 Button	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 King	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
31 McEwen	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Robison	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
New York City						
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Brasco	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Carey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Celler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Delaney	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Podell**		Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Vacancy						
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	‡	✓	Y
8 Rosenthal	‡	Y	Y	N	Y	N
20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
24 Fino	Y	-	-	Y	Y	N
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Kupferman	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
2 Fountain	‡	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Golifianakis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Jones	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Kornegay	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6
11 Taylor	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Whitener	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Gardner	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Jonas	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Kleppe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO						
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Ashbrook	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	N	N	‡	‡	N
16 Bow	Y	N	N	‡	‡	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Clancy	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Harsha	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Lukens	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Miller	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Taft	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Whalen	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Wylie	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Jarman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Steed	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
OREGON						
3 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Dellenback	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	‡	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Holland	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Biester	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Eshleman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Goodling	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
23 Johnson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	Y
22 Saylor	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Watkins	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Eilberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	Y
2 Tiernan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	Y	X	X	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Gettys	Y	N	N	‡	‡	Y
6 McMillan	Y	N	N	✓	✓	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Rivers	Y	N	N	✓	✓	Y
2 Watson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
1 Reifel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Blanton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	N	N	‡	‡	✓
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brock	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Duncan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Kuykendall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
TEXAS						
9 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Dowdy	Y	N	N	‡	‡	N
8 Eckhardt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Fisher	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
23 Kazen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
13 Purcell	Y	N	N	‡	‡	Y
4 Roberts	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	Y	N	N	Y	Y	✓
16 White	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Vacancy						
18 Price	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH						
1 Burton	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Lloyd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Downing	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	N	N	‡	‡	?
7 Marsh	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Tuck	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Scott	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Wampler	Y	N	N	?	?	N
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Hansen	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
8 Byrnes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	‡	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schadeberg	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Steiger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Thomson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING						
AL Harrison	Y	N	N	‡	‡	Y

*Rep Charles H. Griffin (D Miss.) sworn in March 18, 1968.
**Rep. Bertram L. Podell (D N.Y.) sworn in Feb. 28, 1968.

House Votes on OEO, Highway Beauty, Gun Controls, Campus Rioters, Housing, Foreign Aid, Desegregation

7. HR 18037. Labor-HEW Appropriations. Scherle (R Iowa) amendment to cut appropriations for the Office of Economic Opportunity by an additional $100 million. Rejected 181-220: R 110-64; D 71-156 (ND 11-132; SD 60-24), June 26, 1968. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 17134. Federal Aid Highway Bill. Cramer (R Fla.) amendment denying all funds for highway beautification except $1,250,000 for a study on beautification. Accepted 211-145: R 144-16; D 67-129 (ND 21-102; SD 46-27), July 3, 1968. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. HR 17735. Gun Control Act of 1968. Passage of the bill prohibiting the interstate shipment of rifles and shotguns and handgun ammunition and restricting the out-of-state purchase of rifles and shotguns. Passed 305-118: R 147-39; D 158-79 (ND 138-12; SD 20-67), July 24, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 15067. Higher Education. Scherle (R Iowa) amendment requiring colleges to deny federal funds to students who participated in serious campus disorders. Accepted 260-146: R 134-43; D 126-102 (ND 50-98; SD 76-5), July 25, 1968. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

11. S 3497. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. Adoption of the conference report on the bill, providing new programs of federal assistance for homeownership and rental housing for low-income families, federal reinsurance for insurance-industry riot losses, flood insurance for homeowners, federal assistance for developers of entire new towns and new communities, and extending and expanding a number of existing housing and urban development programs. Adopted 228-135: R 72-92; D 156-43 (ND 124-2; SD 32-41), July 26, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. HR 19908. Foreign Aid Appropriations. Passage of the bill appropriating $1,619,100,000 for foreign aid in fiscal 1969. Passed 174-138: R 54-83; D 120-55 (ND 96-9; SD 24-46), Sept. 19, 1968. The President did not take a position on the bill.

13. HR 18037. Labor-HEW Appropriations. Cohelan (D Calif.) motion to accept a Senate amendment weakening a House provision prohibiting HEW from withholding federal funds in order to force busing, school closings or attendance of students at a particular school. The primary purpose of the House provision, sponsored by Whitten (D Miss.), was to prevent HEW from withholding funds from Southern districts using "freedom-of-choice" desegregation plans which HEW considered ineffective in achieving desegregation. The Senate language restated existing HEW powers to withhold funds. Adopted 167-156: R 67-77; D 100-79 (ND 96-12; SD 4-67), Oct. 3, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALABAMA							
3 Andrews	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Bevill	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	X
8 Jones	Y	N	N	Y	Y	✓	N
4 Nichols	Y	‡	N	Y	N	X	X
5 Selden	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	✓	N
2 Dickinson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	X
1 Edwards	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
ALASKA							
AL Pollock	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	?
ARIZONA							
2 Udall	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y
3 Steiger	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
ARKANSAS							
1 Gathings	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	?
4 Pryor	N	?	N	Y	Y	✓	?
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
CALIFORNIA							
5 Burton	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
9 Edwards	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	N	X	Y	N	Y	✓	✓
2 Johnson	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	‡
15 McFall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	N	X	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
3 Moss	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	‡
16 Sisk	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
38 Tunney	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Waldie	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
1 Clausen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	N
11 McCloskey	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Mathias	Y	✓	Y	Y	?	Y	-
33 Pettis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	N	N
13 Teague	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
35 Utt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X
36 Wilson	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Los Angeles Co.							
29 Brown	X	X	Y	N	Y	X	‡
22 Corman	N	X	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
21 Hawkins	N	N	?	X	‡	Y	Y
19 Holifield	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
17 King	?	X	N	?	?	?	?
26 Rees	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
30 Roybal	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Wilson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
28 Bell	N	?	Y	N	Y	?	Y
23 Clawson	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	X	N
32 Hosmer	N	✓	Y	Y	N	✓	N
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
27 Reinecke	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N
20 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
25 Wiggins	Y	‡	Y	N	N	Y	?
COLORADO							
4 Aspinall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	✓	✓
3 Evans	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
1 Rogers	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
2 Brotzman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT							
1 Daddario	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
4 Irwin	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
5 Monagan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
2 St. Onge	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	✓
6 Meskill	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE							
AL Roth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA							
3 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
12 Fascell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Gibbons	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Haley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Herlong	Y	Y	?	✓	-	X	X
11 Pepper	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
9 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Sikes	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	X
10 Burke	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N	X
8 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X
5 Gurney	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	X	X

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
GEORGIA							
3 Brinkley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Davis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X
6 Flynt	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Hagan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Landrum	Y	Y	N	Y	?	X	X
2 O'Neal	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
10 Stephens	Y	‡	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Stuckey	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
4 Blackburn	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	X
5 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
HAWAII							
AL Matsunaga	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
AL Mink	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO							
2 Hansen	?	✓	N	Y	?	X	?
1 McClure	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y
ILLINOIS							
21 Gray	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
23 Shipley	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	N
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	✓	N
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 McClory	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	‡
18 Michel	N	✓	Y	Y	N	X	Y
19 Railsback	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
15 Reid	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
22 Springer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook Co							
7 Annunzio	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Kluczynski	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
3 Murphy	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 Rumsfeld	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for or CQ poll for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against or CQ poll against.
- ? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIANA							
3 Brademas	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	✓
9 Hamilton	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
11 Jacobs	N	Y	Y	N	‡	✓	✓
1 Madden	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	N	‡	Y	N	Y	N	✓
4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
6 Bray	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Halleck	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	?
7 Myers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Roudebush	Y	Y	N	Y	-	?	?
8 Zion	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
IOWA							
2 Culver	N	‡	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gross	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Kyl	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Mayne	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	‡	N
7 Scherle	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
KANSAS							
1 Dole	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	N	N
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Shriver	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Winn	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY							
2 Natcher	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Perkins	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N
5 Carter	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
3 Cowger	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	X	-
4 Snyder	Y	Y	N	‡	-	N	X
LOUISIANA							
2 Boggs	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Edwards	-	Y	N	Y	‡	X	X
1 Hebert	Y	N	X	✓	?	✓	N
8 Long	✓	?	N	✓	?	N	X
5 Passman	Y	‡	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Rarick	Y	Y	N	Y	-	X	X
4 Waggonner	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Willis	✓	X	N	Y	Y	N	X
MAINE							
2 Hathaway	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Kyros	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND							
4 Fallon	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	N	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Gude	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	N	‡	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
1 Morton	N	Y	Y	N	N	✓	N
MASSACHUSETTS							
2 Boland	N	N	Y	N	?	✓	Y
11 Burke	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
7 Macdonald	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
9 McCormack							
8 O'Neill	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
10 Heckler	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Morse	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN							
12 O'Hara	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Esch	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
8 Harvey	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
19 McDonald	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N
7 Riegle	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Ruppe	N	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Vander Jagt	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	X	N
Detroit-Wayne Co.							
1 Conyers	N	X	‡	N	Y	?	Y
13 Diggs	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Dingell	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y
15 Ford	N	X	Y	N	?	✓	Y
17 Griffiths	N	X	Y	N	Y	✓	?
14 Nedzi	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA							
8 Blatnik	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	Y	N	‡	Y	✓
7 Langen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 MacGregor	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Zwach	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI							
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Colmer	Y	✓	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Montgomery	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Whitten	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Griffin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
MISSOURI							
5 Bolling	N	N	Y	N	?	‡	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	X
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	N	‡	X	X
8 Ichord	Y	‡	Y	Y	N	X	?
10 Jones	?	?	Y	Y	?	N	?
1 Karsten	?	-	Y	‡	‡	?	?
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Sullivan	X	N	X	Y	‡	Y	Y

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2 Curtis	Y	Y	N	N	N	‡	-
7 Hall	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	X	N
MONTANA							
1 Olsen	N	N	N	N	Y	X	?
2 Battin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	-
NEBRASKA							
2 Cunningham	N	✓	?	‡	‡	N	N
1 Denney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Martin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
NEVADA							
AL Baring	Y	‡	N	Y	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Wyman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY							
14 Daniels	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	N	N	Y	X	‡	✓	?
9 Helstoski	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 Howard	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Joelson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	X	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Cahill	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 Dwyer	N	-	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Hunt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
2 Sandman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Widnall	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO							
AL Morris	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X	N
AL Walker	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	?
NEW YORK							
27 Dow	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
34 Hanley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
25 Ottinger	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Pike	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	-	X	Y	N	‡	‡	‡
35 Stratton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓
5 Tenzer	N	N	Y	N	‡	✓	Y
3 Wolff	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Button	N	N	Y	-	Y	✓	✓
37 Conable	‡	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
38 Goodell*	N	Y	Y	N	Y		
2 Grover	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
36 Horton	N	Y	Y	N	‡	Y	Y
30 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
31 McEwen	Y	Y	Y	N	-	Y	N
32 Pirnie	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Reid	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Robison	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Wydler	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
New York City							
7 Addabbo	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
23 Bingham	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Brasco	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	N	X	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
10 Celler	N	N	Y	N	?	✓	✓
9 Delaney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	N	N	Y	N	-	Y	Y
12 Kelly	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	N
13 Podell	N	N	Y	N	‡	Y	✓
16 Murphy	N	N	✓	N	Y	Y	✓
18 Vacancy							
14 Rooney	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
20 Ryan	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
21 Scheuer	-	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	X	-
6 Halpern	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Kupferman	N	N	Y	N	‡	✓	✓
NORTH CAROLINA							
2 Fountain	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	N
5 Galifianakis	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y	N	N
3 Henderson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Komegay	✓	?	Y	Y	N	X	N
7 Lennon	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Whitener	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Gardner	Y	Y	N	Y	-	X	X
8 Jonas	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA							
1 Andrews	Y	✓	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Kleppe	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
OHIO							
9 Ashley	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
20 Feighan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	N	N	Y	Y	‡	‡	-
19 Kirwan	N	X	Y	X	?	Y	?
21 Vanik	X	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	N
14 Ayres	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	✓	N
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
22 Bolton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Bow	✓	✓	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y
2 Clancy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
12 Devine	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Harsha	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Latta	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	X	N
24 Lukens	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
4 McCulloch	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
10 Miller	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
23 Minshall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	-
13 Mosher	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
11 Stanton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Taft	X	‡	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Whalen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Wylie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA							
3 Albert	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	✓
5 Jarman	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	-
4 Steed	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Belcher	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	N
OREGON							
3 Green	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Ullman	Y	?	Y	N	Y	‡	N
4 Dellenback	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA							
25 Clark	N	N	Y	Y	?	✓	N
21 Dent	N	N	Y	N	‡	✓	Y
11 Flood	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
20 Holland**	?	X	?	X	?		
14 Moorhead	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	✓
26 Morgan	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	N	N	?	‡	‡	✓	Y
15 Rooney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
24 Vigorito	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Biester	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	N
16 Eshleman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
27 Fulton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Goodling	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
23 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	-	N	N
10 McDade	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
22 Saylor	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Schweiker	N	Y	Y	N	Y	‡	?
9 Watkins	?	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
12 Whalley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Williams	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Philadelphia City							
1 Barrett	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Eilberg	N	N	Y	N	‡	Y	N
5 Green	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND							
1 St. Germain	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Tiernan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA							
4 Ashmore	Y	?	N	Y	N	X	X
3 Dorn	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Gettys	Y	‡	N	Y	N	N	N
6 McMillan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Rivers	Y	N	N	Y	N	X	N
2 Watson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA							
2 Berry	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N	X
1 Reifel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y
TENNESSEE							
6 Anderson	N	‡	N	‡	‡	Y	N
7 Blanton	✓	✓	N	‡	‡	N	N
8 Everett	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	N
4 Evins	-	-	?	?	‡	-	N
5 Fulton	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	N
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Duncan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Kuykendall	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	X	N
1 Quillen	Y	Y	N	Y	‡	X	N
TEXAS							
9 Brooks	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Cabell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
22 Casey	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 de la Garza	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Dowdy	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Eckhardt	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	N
20 Gonzalez	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Kazen	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Mahon	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Patman	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Pickle	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	X
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
13 Purcell	N	N	N	Y	-	Y	X
4 Roberts	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Teague	?	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
16 White	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 Wright	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Young	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Bush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	N
3 Collins***						N	N
18 Price	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
UTAH							
1 Burton	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N	X
2 Lloyd	Y	✓	N	Y	N	X	N
VERMONT							
AL Stafford	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA							
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	N	Y	?	X	N
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy	Y	?	Y	✓	Y	?	N
7 Marsh	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Tuck	Y	Y	N	Y	-	N	N
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Poff	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Scott	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
9 Wampler	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON							
7 Adams	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-
1 Pelly	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA							
4 Hechler	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Slack	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Staggers	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
1 Moore	X	Y	Y	‡	Y	X	?
WISCONSIN							
2 Kastenmeier	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	‡
7 Laird	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y
10 O'Konski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	-
1 Schadeberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Steiger	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Thomson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
WYOMING							
AL Harrison	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y

*Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) resigned Sept. 9, 1968.
**Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D Pa.) died Aug. 9, 1968.
***Rep. James M. Collins (R Texas) sworn in Sept. 4, 1968.

Senate Key Votes

1 and 2. OPEN HOUSING. After falling seven votes short of invoking cloture on the previous day, the Senate Feb. 21 showed unexpected support from Republicans and Northern Democrats for nondiscrimination in housing. The Senate rejected a motion to table (kill) an open housing amendment to the pending civil rights protection bill (HR 2516). The vote was 34-58 (D 18-39; R 16-19). With an open housing provision in the bill, the Senate then went on to invoke cloture on March 4 and to pass the bill on March 11 by a 71-20 vote (D 42-17; R 29-3), an unexpectedly large margin generated in part by the switch of Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) to support open housing. The House accepted the Senate version of the bill. *(See House key votes 2 and 3.)*

3. FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE. The Senate squarely faced the issue of public disclosure of Senators' finances and investments when it voted on March 20 on an amendment requiring Senators and their employees earning more than $15,000 to file public reports on the market value of their assets and liabilities and other information. The amendment to a code of ethics resolution (S Res 266) was rejected in a victory for the conservative coalition by a vote of 40-44 (ND 24-11; SD 4-13; R 12-20). Two days later the Senate adopted a watered-down rule providing that the reports be kept sealed until such time as the Senate Select Committee on Standards and Conduct saw fit to examine their contents. Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) alone voted against the rule change, calling it a "farce."

4. TAX SURCHARGE, BUDGET CUTS. Both the President and the conservative coalition won a victory on April 2 when the Senate accepted an amendment to the excise tax extension bill (HR 15414). The amendment gave the President his long-sought 10-percent surcharge on individual and corporate income taxes but it also imposed a $180.1 billion ceiling on fiscal 1969 spending, a Republican-favored proposal. The vote was 53-35 (ND 12-24; SD 10-8; R 31-3). The provisions remained in the bill as signed into law. *(See House key vote 6.)*

5 and 6. GUN CONTROLS. In the face of heavy and effective lobbying by the National Rifle Assn., the Administration made little headway in the Senate early in the year to obtain strong gun controls. The Senate May 16 defeated an amendment to the omnibus crime bill (S 917) which would have prohibited interstate mail-order sales of rifles and shotguns. The amendment, offered by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.), was rejected by a vote of 29-53 (D 20-31; R 9-22). The legislation was enacted with controls over hand guns only. Following the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.), however, the Senate made a dramatic turnabout and on Sept. 18 passed a bill (S 3633; HR 17735) banning mail-order and most out-of-state sales of rifles, shotguns and ammunition. The vote was 70-17 (D 39-13; R 31-4). *(See House key vote 9.)*

7. SUPREME COURT. While considering the omnibus crime bill (S 917), the Senate May 21 rejected a series of efforts by Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.) to delete provisions related to the rights of prisoners or suspects in federal custody. The provisions were seen as an attempt to restrict those rights and thus alter the standards enunciated by the Supreme Court. When the Senate reached provisions denying the Court jurisdiction to review a determination by a state court judge that a confession was "voluntary," the Senate drew the line. It accepted a Tydings amendment to delete the restriction on the Court's jurisdiction. Republicans and Northern Democrats switched heavily to support Tydings in his defense of the Court's scope of review. The vote was 52-32 (D 36-17; R 16-15). The provisions relating to Court rulings remained in the legislation as enacted.

8. HOUSING. In a major event of the 90th Congress, the Senate on May 28 passed a massive $5 billion housing and urban development bill (S 3497), backed by the Administration and incorporating GOP ideas to facilitate home ownership by low- and moderate-income families. The vote was 67-4 (D 40-3; R 27-1). As cleared later by the House, it was the most far-reaching housing legislation since the Housing Act of 1949. *(See House key vote 11.)*

9. ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS. The Administration won an important victory on July 31 when the Senate rejected an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act (HR 15263) which would have reduced from $90 million to the House figure of $70 million the authorization for the Alliance for Progress technical cooperation grants. The vote was 31-43 (D 22-27; R 9-16). The $90 million authorization remained in the bill as enacted. *(See House key vote 12.)*

10. SENTINEL ABM. The recurrent controversy over the Sentinel antiballistic missile (ABM) system broke out in the Senate again on Aug. 1. The Senate considered an amendment to the military construction appropriations bill (HR 18785) deleting $227.3 million for construction of ABM installations. Opponents of the ABM system, which was considered effective only against potential Communist Chinese missiles, argued that it was wasteful and encouraged an arms race. Proponents said it was a necessary defensive measure, would strengthen the nation's bargaining position with Russia and would deter aggression by other nations. The Senate rejected the amendment in what was the closest of four votes to deny funds. The vote, a victory for the conservative coalition and for the President, was 27-46 (ND 20-15; SD 2-17; R 5-14).

11. POVERTY FUNDS. When the Senate debated the appropriations bill (HR 18037) for Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Departments and related agencies, the central issue was where the line should be drawn between the needs of social programs and of economy. That issue was at the heart of debate on funds for the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), the antipoverty agency. The House had cut funds for the OEO. *(See House key vote 7.)* The Senate on Sept. 6 approved, 37-26, an amendment to HR 18037 restoring $215 million to the OEO funds to bring those funds back up to the Administration's Budget level. It was a defeat for the conservative coalition (ND 27-1; SD 2-11; R 8-14).

12. FORTAS NOMINATION. The June 26 nomination by President Johnson of Supreme Court Associate Justice Abe Fortas to be Chief Justice of the United States touched off a storm of controversy. Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) gathered Republican and Southern Democratic forces to filibuster against the nomination. The Senate never before had failed to act, favorably or unfavorably, on a nomination to the Court. But after five days of debate, the Senate on Oct. 1 rejected a motion to invoke cloture. Thus, the Senate never took up the nomination as such, but settled the matter on a procedural point. With a two-thirds majority needed for cloture, the motion failed by 14 votes, losing 45-43 in a victory for the conservative coalition (ND 31-4; SD 4-15; R 10-24). At the request of Justice Fortas, the President Oct. 2 withdrew the nomination.

Senate Votes on Civil Rights, Ethics and Tax Surcharge; Controls on Long Guns Are Voted Down but Later Passed

1. HR 2516. Civil Rights-Open Housing. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table (kill) Mondale (D Minn.) amendment to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of race or religion in the sale and rental of housing. Rejected 34-58: R 16-19; D 18-39 (ND 3-36; SD 15-3), Feb. 21, 1968. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. HR 2516. Civil Rights-Open Housing. Passage of the bill to prohibit interference with a person exercising specified federally protected rights, to prohibit discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, to guarantee constitutional rights of American Indians, and to prohibit travel in interstate commerce with intent to incite or take part in a riot. Passed 71-20: R 29-3; D 42-17 (ND 39-0; SD 3-17), March 11, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. S Res 266. Senate Standards of Conduct. Clark (D Pa.) -Case (R N.J.) amendment requiring Senators and employees earning more than $15,000 a year to file annual reports publicly disclosing the market value of each asset and liability, the source and amount of each capital gain and item of income over $100, and the details of business and professional associations, including fees received for services. Rejected 40-44: R 12-20; D 28-24 (ND 24-11; SD 4-13), March 20, 1968. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

4. HR 15414. Excise Tax Extension. Williams (R Del.)-Smathers (D Fla.) amendment to impose a 10-percent surcharge on individual and corporate income taxes and to set a $180.1-billion ceiling on fiscal 1969 spending. Accepted 53-35: R 31-3; D 22-32 (ND 12-24; SD 10-8), April 2, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. S 917. Omnibus Crime Bill. Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment prohibiting the interstate mail-order sale of rifles and shotguns. Rejected 29-53: R 9-22; D 20-31 (ND 16-18; SD 4-13), May 16, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. S 3633. Gun Control Act of 1968. Passage of the bill banning mail-order and most out-of-state sales (to residents of other states) of rifles, shotguns and ammunition and curtailing the sale of firearms and ammunition to minors. Passed 70-17: R 31-4; D 39-13 (ND 27-7; SD 12-6), Sept. 18, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
Hill	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	N	‡	N	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	Y	N	N	N	?
Gruening	N	Y	N	X	N	-
ARIZONA						
Hayden	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Fannin	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	N	N	N	-	-
McClellan	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	N	✓	✓	Y	✓	Y
Murphy	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Dominick	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ribicoff	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	N	X	Y	N	Y
Smathers	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	✓	N	-	Y	N	N
Talmadge	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	Y	‡	Y	‡	Y
Fong	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	N	Y	✓	-	N	N
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
Dirksen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Percy	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Hartke	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	X	N	Y	N	Y
Miller	N	X	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Pearson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morton	N	Y	‡	Y	?	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Long	Y	N	N	N	N	?
MAINE						
Muskie	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Smith	N	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
MARYLAND						
Brewster	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Tydings	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Brooke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Griffin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	-	‡	-	-	‡	‡
Mondale	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Stennis	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI						
Long	N	Y	?	?	Y	?
Symington	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	Y	X*	Y	N	✓
Metcalf	X	‡	N	N	N	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Cannon	-	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	‡	?	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Case	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Montoya	N	Y	N	Y	-	Y
NEW YORK						
*Goodell***						Y
Javits	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	N	X	Y	N	Y
Jordan	Y	N	N	‡	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Young	Y	Y	X	N	N	N
OHIO						
Lausche	N	Y	N	✓	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	✓	‡	N	?	Y
Monroney	X	Y	N	N	-	?
OREGON						
Morse	N	Y	✓	N	X	X
Hatfield	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Scott	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Y
Pell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
† Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hollings	Y	N	Y	N	X	N
Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE						
Gore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Baker	Y	Y	N	‡	N	Y
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
Tower	Y	X	N	Y	N	Y
UTAH						
Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N
Bennett	Y	Y	N	‡	N	-
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
Prouty	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd, Jr.	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Spong	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	N	X	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Randolph	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Proxmire	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y

*Mansfield initially voted "yea", but to accommodate Sen. Morse (Ore.) who was absent and wished to be Paired For the amendment, Mansfield withdrew his vote and was recorded as Paired Against.

**Sen. Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) sworn in Sept. 12, 1968.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Leaves Supreme Court Jurisdiction Intact; Votes on Housing, Foreign Aid, ABM, OEO, Fortas

7. S 917. Omnibus Crime Bill. Tydings (D Md.) amendment deleting from Title II language denying the Supreme Court and lower federal courts jurisdiction to review the determination by a state court trial judge that a confession was "voluntary," if the judge's determination had been upheld by the state's highest court. Accepted 52-32: R 16-15; D 36-17 (ND 31-3; SD 5-14), May 21, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. S 3497. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. Passage of the bill to provide federal assistance for homeownership for low-income families and low-income rental housing, to provide federal reinsurance for insurance industry riot losses, to set up a flood insurance program and to extend and expand a number of housing and urban development programs. Passed 67-4: R 27-1; D 40-3 (ND 29-0; SD 11-3), May 28, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. HR 15263. Foreign Assistance Act of 1968. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to reduce the authorization for the Alliance for Progress grants to $70 million from $90 million. Rejected 31-43: R 9-16; D 22-27 (ND 11-21; SD 11-6), July 31, 1968. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 18785. Defense Construction Appropriations. Nelson (D Wis.) amendment to reduce the appropriation for army construction from $537.6 million to $310.3 million to delete the $227.3 million designated for costs related to the deployment of the Sentinel antiballistic missile (ABM) system. Rejected 27-46: R 5-14; D 22-32 (ND 20-15; SD 2-17), Aug. 1, 1968. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. HR 18037. Labor-HEW Appropriations. Pastore (D R.I.) amendment to increase the bill's appropriation for the Office of Economic Opportunity in fiscal 1969 by $215 million (from $1,873,000,000 to $2,088,000,000). Accepted 37-26: R 8-14; D 29-12 (ND 27-1; SD 2-11), Sept. 6, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. Fortas Nomination. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to stop debate by invoking cloture on his motion to take up the nomination of Abe Fortas to be Chief Justice of the United States. Rejected 45-43:R 10-24; D 35-19 (ND 31-4; SD 4-15), Oct. 1, 1968. The votes of two-thirds (59) of Senators present and voting were required. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	Y	?	N	N	N
Sparkman	N	Y	N	N	N	N
ALASKA						
Bartlett	‡	Y	X	✓	‡	?
Gruening	‡	Y	✓	✓	Y	X
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	?	?	N	Y	Y
Fannin	N	‡	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	Y	?	?	?	N
McClellan	N	?	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	‡	‡	N	N	✓	Y
Murphy	N	‡	N	-	N	N
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	Y	Y	X	?	N
Dominick	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	Y	‡	N	N	Y	N
Ribicoff	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	N	N	N	X	N
Smathers	X	‡	?	N	?	?
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
HAWAII						
Inouye	Y	‡	N	N	?	Y
Fong	Y	‡	N	N	‡	N
IDAHO						
Church	‡	‡	Y	Y	‡	✓
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS						
Dirksen	X	Y	X	X	N	N
Percy	✓	Y	X	✓	Y	Y
INDIANA						
Bayh	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
Hartke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Miller	Y	Y	N	-	N	N
KANSAS						
Carlson	N	‡	?	?	N	N
Pearson	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	‡	X	✓	Y	Y
Morton	✓	?	?	?	?	?
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	N	Y	Y	Y	N	-
Long	N	‡	N	N	?	N
MAINE						
Muskie	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
Smith	N	Y	N	Y	-	-
MARYLAND						
Brewster	Y	Y	-	X	‡	Y
Tydings	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	Y	‡	?	?	?	Y
Brooke	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Griffin	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	‡	‡	-	Y	‡	Y
Mondale	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	X	Y	N	N	N
Stennis	N	N	Y	N	N	N
MISSOURI						
Long	Y	?	?	?	?	?
Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y
Metcalf	Y	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	N	Y	Y	X	-	N
Hruska	N	Y	✓	X	-	N
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	?	Y	N	?	-
Cannon	N	Y	Y	N	‡	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Cotton	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
Montoya	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
*Goodell***						Y
Javits	‡	Y	N	✓	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	N	✓	Y	N	N	N
Jordan	N	Y	Y	N	-	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	Y	Y	✓	N	‡	Y
Young	N	Y	N	N	N	N
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	Y	N	X	N	N
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	?	‡	N	N	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
OREGON						
Morse	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y	✓
Hatfield	‡	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Pell	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hollings	N	?	Y	N	N	N
Thurmond	N	N	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	?	?	N	Y	Y	?
Mundt	N	Y	Y	?	N	N
TENNESSEE						
Gore	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
Baker	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
TEXAS						
Yarborough	Y	Y	N	Y	‡	Y
Tower	N	Y	-	X	-	N
UTAH						
Moss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	N	Y	Y	N	X	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	‡	N	Y	‡	-
Prouty	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd, Jr.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Spong	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	N	‡	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
Hansen	N	Y	‡	?	N	N

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
‡ Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

**Sen. Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) sworn in Sept. 12, 1968.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Key Votes 1969

The editors of Congressional Quarterly annually select a series of "key votes" that represent major issues before Congress and also reflect both the mood of Congress and the impact constituent and other pressures can have on a Member's vote. They also show, if it is known, how Members reacted to the President's position. In 1969, the major issues were tax reform and tax reduction including increased personal exemptions and decreased advantages for the oil and gas industry, approval of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, electoral reform, deployment of anti-ballistic missiles (ABM), coal mine safety, voting rights extension, poverty program extension, the lottery plan for selective service and foreign aid.

House Key Votes

1. POWELL SEATING. The House Jan. 3 ended the two-year exile it had forced on Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) in 1967. Before permitting him to be seated, however, the House fined him $25,000 and stripped him of his seniority. The key vote was on a motion by Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) to move the previous question on the resolution (H Res 2) to seat Powell, fine him the $25,000 at the rate of $1,150 per month and to commence his seniority as of the date of his swearing-in. The previous question was ordered by a 249-171 vote with the Republicans divided almost evenly on the question, 96-89 and the Democrats voting 153-82 (ND 136-12; SD 17-70).

2. SURTAX. President Nixon's tax package, designed to fight inflation and give tax relief to the poor, squeaked by the House June 30 by a 210-205 party-line vote. Four Republicans switched their votes to aid passage. The bill (HR 12290) extended the surtax at 10 percent through Dec. 31, 1969, and at 5 percent through June 30, 1970, repealed the 7-percent investment credit and provided a low-income allowance for individuals. The bulk of the opposing votes came from liberals who had insisted upon meaningful tax reform as a price for the one-year surtax extension, and conservatives who were against increased federal spending implied by higher taxes. Voting for the bill were 154 Republicans and 56 Democrats; against the bill were 26 Republicans and 179 Democrats. The breakdown of the Democratic vote was ND 22-129; SD 34-50.

3. EDUCATION FUNDS. Despite Administration efforts to hold the line on spending for federal programs to help curb inflation, the House July 31 voted to increase spending on education programs by more than $1 billion over the amounts requested by the Administration. The bulk of the increase—$894.5 million—was added through an amendment to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill (HR 13111) by Charles S. Joelson (D N.J.), supported by almost all Democrats and a majority of the Republicans. Nearly half of the increase ($398 million) was for the politically popular program of aid to federally impacted areas, which reaches more than 375 Congressional districts. The amendment was adopted 294-119: R 99-81; D 195-38 (ND 147-2; SD 48-36).

4. TAX REFORM. Climaxing seven months of work by the House Ways and Means Committee, the House Aug. 7 overwhelmingly approved a major tax reform bill (HR 13270). The legislation lowered individual tax rates by an average of 5 percent, provided a low-income allowance to remove most poor persons from tax rolls and contained provisions to ensure that persons with large non-taxable incomes and large deductions did not totally escape tax liability. The comprehensive measure, approved by a 395-30 vote, also tightened tax treatment of private foundations, other tax-exempt organizations, charitable contributions, income from oil and other minerals, capital gains and real estate. The investment tax credit was repealed and the surtax extended at 5 percent through June 30, 1970. Only 10 Republicans and 20 Democrats voted against passage: R 176-10; D 219-20 (ND 150-1; SD 69-19).

5. ELECTORAL COLLEGE. With the memory of the 1968 Presidential election fresh in their minds and the possibility that the election could have been thrown into the House of Representatives for selection of the Presidency, the House Sept. 18 passed a proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the electoral college system. By a 338-70 vote, the House passed H J Res 681 to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President. Opposition to the measure came largely from Southern Democrats—R 154-26; D 184-44 (ND 142-3; SD 42-41). The President did not take a position on the resolution.

6. SELECTIVE SERVICE REFORM. The President scored a major victory Oct. 30 when the House passed the Administration's draft lottery proposal (HR 14001). Action on the bill came after the President Sept. 19 threatened to "take unilateral action by executive order" if Congress failed to act in the 1969 session. The House passed the Administration proposal by a lopsided 383-12 vote: R 175-1; D 208-11 (ND 126-11; SD 82-0). On Nov. 19, the Senate, which earlier had been divided over the Administration proposal, approved it by a voice vote.

7. VIETNAM RESOLUTION. The second major policy declaration on Vietnam by Congress since the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution was approved Dec. 2 by the House. During a two-day debate on a number of issues related to the war in Vietnam, the House by a 334-55 vote passed a resolution (H Res 613) commending President Nixon's efforts to achieve "peace with justice" in Vietnam. Only one Republican—Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.)—was among the 55 opponents. Although H Res 613 had the active support of the leadership of both parties, liberal Democrats and some Republican doves objected to the speed with which the measure was sent to the floor shortly after the President's Nov. 3 address to the nation on Vietnam. The breakdown of the vote was R 172-1: D 162-54 (ND 89-54; SD 73-0). *(See vote 25, p. 9-S, 1967 Almanac.)*

8. FOREIGN AID. By a narrow 200-195 vote, the House Dec. 9 passed a bill (HR 15149) appropriating $1.6 billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1970. Those who voted against the bill—the lowest appropriation in the history of foreign aid—included supporters of the program who objected to the addition of $104.5 million in military assistance to South Korea and Nationalist China. A majority of Republicans and Southern Democrats voted

against the measure—R 79-91; D 121-104 (ND 92-52; SD 29-52).

9. VOTING RIGHTS. Another close victory for the Administration came when the House Dec. 11 approved by a 208-204 vote the Administration voting rights bill (HR 4249). Southern Democrats joined Republicans to pass the measure to extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 nationwide rather than to extend the Act unamended. The Administration bill had the effect of weakening the Act, particularly by deleting a provision in the Act which required federal approval before state laws on voting could take effect. The key vote was on an amendment in the nature of a substitute (HR 12695) by Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) to the committee bill. The amendment was adopted 208-204: R 129-49; D 79-155 (ND 10-141; SD 69-14).

10. POVERTY PROGRAM. The strongest effort in the history of the poverty program to turn its control over to the states was beaten Dec. 12 after House leaders delayed action on the bill for several weeks to rally support behind a straight two-year extension of the program. The Administration had requested the two-year extension, but had been opposed largely by Republicans and Southern Democrats who argued that states should be given the option to run the program. The state-control effort was defeated when the House rejected by a 163-231 vote a motion by William H. Ayres (R Ohio) to recommit the bill (HR 12321) to committee with instructions to report back the substitute bill providing for state administration of the program. The breakdown of the vote was R 103-63; D 60-168 (ND 7-139; SD 53-29).

11. COAL MINE SAFETY. Despite the threat of a Presidential veto, the House Dec. 17 adopted the conference report on the bill (S 2917) to improve health and safety conditions of persons working in the coal mining industry. The Administration objected to provisions to compensate victims of black lung disease because, it argued, the assistance would cost up to $385 million a year. The vote on adoption of the conference report was 333-12: R 144-12; D 189-0 (ND 128-0; SD 61-0).

12. MINORITY HIRING. The House sided with the Administration late in the session in a dispute over whether the Government should require federal contractors to set targets for hiring minority workers. After the Administration had developed the so-called "Philadelphia Plan" for minority hiring, the Comptroller General ruled that the quota system violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In passing the fiscal 1970 supplemental appropriations bill, the Senate had added language allowing the Comptroller General to refuse federal funds to any programs he considered illegal. When the measure came back to the House, a motion to agree to the Senate amendment (and thus, in effect, to kill the Philadelphia Plan) was defeated Dec. 22 by a 156-208 vote, with a majority of Democrats voting for the Senate amendment and a majority of Republicans voting against the amendment. The breakdown of the vote was R 41-124: D 115-84 (ND 54-78; SD 61-6).

Senate Key Votes

1. NONPROLIFERATION TREATY. After months of delay during which approval became a political issue, the Senate on March 13 overwhelmingly consented to the ratification of the treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons. The accord drafted by the United States and Soviet Union had been signed and sent to the Senate in July 1968. After the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, Presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon and others opposed action on the treaty at that time although they supported its contents. On Feb. 5, 1969, President Nixon called for "prompt" Senate action. The treaty, regarded as a milestone in arms-control efforts, barred the transfer of nuclear devices to countries which did not possess such equipment. The treaty was approved 83-15: R 34-8; D 49-7 (ND 38-0; SD 11-7).

2. NATIONAL COMMITMENTS. The Senate June 25 moved to regain active participation in foreign policy by approving a two-year-old declaration of intent defining national commitments and reasserting the Congressional role in making such commitments. This resolution, which did not carry the force of law, nevertheless represented a clear expression of Senate sentiment opposed by Presidents Johnson and Nixon as a restriction on the President. The measure had been originally introduced in 1967 as a result of the expanding controversy over growing involvement into the undeclared war in Vietnam. The Senate passed the resolution, which did not require House action, by a vote of 70-16: R 27-13; D 43-3 (ND 28-3; SD 15-0).

3. FARM SUBSIDY CEILING. For the second year in a row, the Senate blocked House attempts to limit farm subsidies to individual farmers. Such an amendment was attached to the omnibus farm bill in the House in 1968 but deleted in conference with the Senate. In 1969, the House against accepted a floor amendment to the agriculture appropriations bill (HR 11612) limiting federal farm subsidy payments to $20,000. The Senate Appropriations Committee June 25 removed the limitation. It argued the limitation would increase the cost of the cotton program and that such action should be considered thoroughly as part of a pending review of farm legislation. On July 7, the Senate by a vote of 53-34 specifically approved the Committee's deletion and later rejected a separate move to impose an even lower subsidy limit. A majority of Republicans and Democrats opposed the limitation although a majority of Northern Democrats favored it in a victory for the conservative coalition (ND 13-17; SD 15-4; R 25-13).

4. SURTAX EXTENSION. Despite earlier attempts by the Senate Democratic leadership to block extension of the 10-percent income tax surcharge, the Senate on July 31, voted such an extension until Dec. 31, 1969, by a vote of 51-48 (ND 27-10; SD 18-1; R 6-37). Senate Democratic leaders had sought to link the Administration-sought extension with tax reform proposals they favored. President Nixon March 26 requested an extension of the 10-percent surtax through June 30. On April 21 he offered his tax reform plan. In his proposal, the surtax would be extended at 10 percent through Dec. 31, and at 5 percent through June 30, 1970. When the Democratic leadership relented to allow an extension without tax reform, Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) offered the 10-percent extension to Dec. 31 as an amendment to a House-passed bill on collection of federal unemployment taxes (HR 9951). Although Republicans generally opposed the Long proposal as not going far enough to brake inflation, the

Senate approved the partial extension by a narrow margin. The House agreed to the Senate proposal a few weeks later and a provision extending the surtax at 5 percent until June 30, 1970, was contained in the tax reform bill (HR 13270).

5. SAFEGUARD ABM. In 1969, as in 1968, a significant debate involved construction of a defense against enemy missiles. In 1968, President Johnson's Sentinel ABM program to defend U.S. cities was the subject of several votes supporting the plan. President Nixon decided March 14 to protect the U.S. retaliatory missile arsenal instead. Opposition continued, and an intense lobbying campaign on both sides was waged in the Senate, where an extremely close vote was foreseen. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) introduced an amendment to the Defense Procurement Bill (S 2546) to knock out all funds for the program. When that proposal was rejected 11-89 Sen. Smith and other opponents drafted a compromise amendment to block any work on the President's Safeguard ABM system but allowing development of other ABM defenses. On that crucial vote the Senate Aug. 6 divided evenly 50-50 thus rejecting the proposal. On a subsequent vote to limit Safeguard work to research, Sen. Smith sided with the Administration to form a 49-51 vote supporting Safeguard. The ABM was approved by larger margins in the House and later in the Senate. The 50-50 vote was a victory for the conservative coalition as a majority of Republicans and Southern Democrats sided with the President for the ABM. R 14-29; D 36-21 (ND 31-7, SD 5-14).

6. HAYNSWORTH NOMINATION. Perhaps the Administration's worst Congressional defeat of 1969 occurred Nov. 21 when the Senate, by a 45-55 vote, rejected the President's nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. for the Supreme Court. The rejection, largely over Haynsworth's financial dealings while on the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, climaxed three months of debate and lobbying over the nomination. The Aug. 18 nomination of Haynsworth was actively opposed by organized labor and civil rights groups on the grounds that Haynsworth had sided against them in decisions before his court. Revelation by opponents also indicated that he had had financial ties with organizations involved in cases before him. The Administration waged an aggressive lobbying campaign in support, and several Senators complained of the pressure. Ultimately, the Senate rejected the nomination by a 45-55 vote (ND 3-35; SD 16-3; R 26-17).

7. OIL DEPLETION ALLOWANCE. Senate liberals won a sizable victory over a traditional target as the chamber Dec. 1 defeated an attempt to retain for tax purposes the 27.5-percent depletion allowance for oil and gas companies. In rejecting by a 30-62 vote an amendment to the tax reform bill by Allen J. Ellender (D La.) to restore the full depletion allowance, the Senate sided with the Finance Committee, which had recommended a reduction to 23 percent (ND 5-30; SD 8-10; R 17-22). However, a subsequent 38-52 vote rejected an attempt to reduce the depletion allowance to the 20-percent level recommended by the House. Although the President favored retention of the 27.5-percent allowance, the final version of the bill (HR 13270) reduced the figure to 22 percent.

8. PERSONAL EXEMPTION. In another blow to the Administration, the Senate Dec. 3 voted 58-37 to raise the personal exemption for the income tax from $600 to $800: R 10-32; D 48-5 (ND 35-0; SD 13-5). The increase came over Presidential threats to veto the tax reform bill as not "fiscally responsible" if the exemption increase was added. The sponsor, Albert Gore (D Tenn.), had originally sought a $1,000 exemption but switched to the $800 figure in a move that undermined Senate Republican moves to offer their own exemption increase and left liberal Republicans critical of the Administration. In a compromise move in the House-Senate conference on the tax bill, the personal exemption was increased to $750.

9. TAX REFORM. Disregarding a Presidential promise to veto the bill, the Senate Dec. 11 climaxed a year of tax reform deliberations by passing HR 13270 by a 69-22 vote (ND 35-0; SD 16-2; R 18-20). The President had threatened such a veto if the Senate measure contained the increase to $800 for personal exemption and the 15-percent increase in Social Security benefits. In the final version of the bill worked out in conference, the personal exemption was scaled down to $750 but the Social Security increase was retained.

10. LAOS TROOP CURB. In another move to restore the Congressional role in foreign affairs, the Senate Dec. 15 voted to prohibit the introduction of U.S. ground combat troops into Laos and Thailand by a vote of 73-17. The proposal was a substitute to a pending amendment to the defense appropriations bill (HR 15090) which would have limited U.S. aid to those countries to equipment and material. The President had earlier stated no U.S. combat troops were involved in Laos. It was supported by a majority of both parties (ND 25-7; SD 10-8; R 38-2).

11. SCHOOL DESEGREGATION. The Senate Dec. 17 backed the Administration by watering down a House-passed attempt to legalize freedom-of-choice school desegregation plans. The House provision would have impeded federal enforcement of school desegregation by forbidding termination of funds to districts which had a freedom-of-choice plan. This House language was opposed by the Administration and liberal and civil rights forces. An Administration-backed amendment to the House rider to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill (HR 13111) weakened the House restriction by adding the words "except as required by the Constitution." This action received Senate endorsement 52-37: R 22-19; D 30-18 (ND 28-3; SD 2-15). A day later, the House agreed.

12. AID TO CHINA. Although the concept of foreign aid has repeatedly been a controversial issue in the past, in 1969 the most vehement debate centered around an unbudgeted item for Nationalist China which was added in the House. As a result of efforts by key Members of Congress the House approved an additional $54.5 million in the foreign aid authorization for Taiwan to purchase additional jet aircraft. Although the amount was stricken from the authorization measure, it was nevertheless included in the foreign aid appropriations bill (HR 15149). Numerous Members objected to the appropriations without authorization and specifically to additional unrequested military assistance. Liberal Senators Dec. 20 won a last-ditch move to block the appropriation when the Senate backed a motion by Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) to table the conference report on HR 15149 by a 39-29 vote: R 8-19; D 31-10 (ND 23-4; SD 8-6). The chamber later voted to send the conferees back to negotiate with the House with instructions that the amount appropriated not exceed the authorization, a move which delayed final acceptance of the appropriations until 1970.

SENATE RATIFIES NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY; VOTES ABM DEPLOYMENT; TURNS DOWN HAYNSWORTH

1. Exec. H, 90th Congress, 2nd Session. Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Approval of the resolution consenting to the ratification of the treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons. Approved 83-15: R 34-8; D 49-7 (ND 38-0; SD 11-7), March 13, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. S Res 85. National Commitments Resolution. Passage of the resolution defining a national commitment as the use of armed forces on foreign territory or a promise to assist a foreign country by armed force or financial resources, and affirming the role of the Congress with respect to making national commitments. Passed 70-16: R 27-13; D 43-3 (ND 28-3; SD 15-0), June 25, 1969. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 11612. Agriculture Appropriations. Adoption of the Senate Appropriations Committee amendment eliminating the House-passed $20,000 ceiling on subsidy payments to individual farmers. Adopted 53-34: R 25-13; D 28-21 (ND 13-17; SD 15-4), July 7, 1969. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

4. HR 9951. Unemployment Tax Collection. Adoption of Long (D La.) amendment to extend the surtax at 10 percent through Dec. 31. Adopted 51-48: R 6-37; D 45-11 (ND 27-10; SD 18-1), July 31, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. S 2546. Defense Procurement Authorization. Second Smith (R Maine) amendment to prevent funds from being used on the Safeguard antiballistic missile (ABM) system while allowing development of other ABM or weapons systems. Rejected 50-50: R 14-29; D 36-21 (ND 31-7; SD 5-14), Aug. 6, 1969. Vice President Agnew also voted "nay." A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. Haynsworth Nomination. Rejection of President Nixon's nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Rejected 45-55; R 26-17; D 19-38 (ND 3-35; SD 16-3), Nov. 21, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

(For other key Senate votes, see p. 106.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA	Y	N	-	Y	N	Y
Allen	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	†	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA						
Gravel	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
Stevens	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA						
Fannin	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Goldwater	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Cranston	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Murphy	N	-	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Dominick	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Ribicoff	Y	†	X	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Gurney	N	N	✓	N	N	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	†	Y	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Fong	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO						
Church	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS						
Percy	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Smith	*	*	*	*	*	Y
DIANA						
Bayh	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
Hartke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6
IOWA						
Hughes	Y	†	N	Y	Y	N
Miller	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS						
Dole	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cook	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Cooper	†	Y	Y	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
MARYLAND						
Tydings	Y	?	X	Y	Y	N
Mathias	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Brooke	Y	Y	-	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	†	N	N	Y	N
Griffin	Y	N	-	N	N	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Mondale	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Stennis	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI						
Eagleton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Metcalf	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Cannon	Y	Y	†	N	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Cotton	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
Case	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N
Montoya	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW YORK						
Goodell	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
Javits	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OHIO						
Young	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Saxbe	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Bellmon	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
OREGON						
Hatfield	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Packwood	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Schweiker	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Scott	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Pell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hollings	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE						
Gore	Y	†	N	Y	Y	N
Baker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
† Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
TEXAS						
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Tower	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
UTAH						
Moss	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
Bennett	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd, Jr.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Spong	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Magnuson	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	Y	Y	X	N	Y	N
Proxmire	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
WYOMING						
McGee	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Hansen	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics* **Member had not been sworn in when vote was taken.*

HOUSE SEATS ADAM CLAYTON POWELL; GREATLY BOOSTS EDUCATION FUNDS; VOTES TO END ELECTORAL COLLEGE

1. H Res. 2. Powell Seating. Celler (D N.Y.) motion to move the previous question on the resolution to seat Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.), to fine him $25,000 and to strip him of seniority. Adopted 249-171: R 96-89; D 153-82 (ND 136-12; SD 17-70), Jan. 3, 1969. The President did not take a position on the motion.

2. HR 12290. Surtax. Passage of the bill extending the surtax at 10 percent through Dec. 31 and at 5 percent through June 30, 1970, repealing the 7-percent investment credit, postponing reductions in certain excise taxes and providing a low-income allowance to ensure that poor families paid no income taxes. Passed 210-205: R 154-26; D 56-179 (ND 22-129; SD 34-50), June 30, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 13111. Labor-HEW Appropriations. Joelson (D N.J.) amendment to add $894,547,000 to the appropriations for elementary and secondary education, aid to federally impacted areas, higher education and vocational education. Adopted 294-119: R 99-81; D 195-38 (ND 147-2; SD 48-36), July 31, 1969. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 13270. Tax Reform Act of 1969. Passage of the bill reducing individual income taxes by an average of 5 percent, extending the income surtax at 5 percent through June 30, 1970, repealing the 7-percent investment tax credit, reducing mineral and oil depletion allowances and making other changes in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Passed 395-30: R 176-10; D 219-20 (ND 150-1; SD 69-19), Aug. 7, 1969. The President did not take a position on the bill.

5. H J Res 681. Electoral Reform. Passage of the bill to amend the Constitution by abolishing the electoral college and providing for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President. Passed 338-70: R 154-26; D 184-44 (ND 142-3; SD 42-41), Sept. 18, 1969. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of those present and voting was required for passage of the constitutional amendment. The President did not take a position on the bill.

6. HR 14001. Selective Service Reform. Passage of the bill amending the Selective Service Act of 1967 by removing a provision prohibiting the President from instituting a random selection (lottery) system for induction into the armed forces. Passed 383-12: R 175-1; D 208-11 (ND 126-11; SD 82-0), Oct. 30, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Bevill	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Flowers	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Nichols	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Buchanan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Edwards	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA						
AL Pollock	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
ARIZONA						
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Steiger	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Alexander	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Pryor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hammerschmidt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	N	?	?	Y	N
34 Hanna	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Tunney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Waldie	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 McCloskey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Mathias	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Pettis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
36 Wilson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.						
17 Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X
22 Corman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Rees	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Roybal	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y
31 Wilson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
23 Clawson	N	X	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Goldwater	*	Y	N	Y	N	Y
32 Hosmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	N	✓	?	?	?	?
20 Smith	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
25 Wiggins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brotzman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 St. Onge	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Meskill	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Weicker	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
AL Roth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
3 Bennett	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Chappell	N	N	X	Y	N	Y
12 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Fuqua	N	N	?	Y	N	Y
6 Gibbons	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Pepper	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	Y
9 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Burke	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Cramer	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Frey	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
3 Brinkley	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Davis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Hagan	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Stephens	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Stuckey	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Blackburn	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Thompson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
2 Hansen, O.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 McClure	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 McClory	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
18 Michel	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Railsback	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Reid	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Mikva	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Vacancy						
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Vacancy						
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for or CQ poll for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against or CQ poll against.
- ? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bray	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Dennis	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Landgrebe	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Myers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Roudebush	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Zion	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
2 Culver	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Kyl	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mayne	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Scherle	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
2 Mize	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Sebelius	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Shriver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Winn	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
2 Natcher	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics* *Member had not been sworn in when vote was taken.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
6 Watts	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Carter*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 *Cowger*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 *Snyder*	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Caffery	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Edwards	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Hebert	N	√	N	N	N	Y
8 Long	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Passman	N	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Rarick	N	N	N	N	N	?
4 Waggonner	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Kyros	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 *Beall*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 *Gude*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Hogan*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Morton*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harrington	*	*	*	*	*	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	?	?	Y	Y	Y	√
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Conte*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Heckler*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 *Keith*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Morse*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
12 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 *Broomfield*	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
3 *Brown*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Cederberg*	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?
6 *Chamberlain*	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 *Esch*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Ford*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 *Harvey*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 *Hutchinson*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 *McDonald*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 *Riegle*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 *Ruppe*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 *Vander Jagt*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Diggs	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y	Y	√	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 *Langen*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 *MacGregor*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 *Nelsen*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 *Quie*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 *Zwach*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Colmer	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
3 Griffin	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Montgomery	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
10 Burlison	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Clay	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Hull	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Ichord	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	?	N	Y	Y	√	Y
2 Symington	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 *Hall*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA						
2 Melcher	*	N	Y	N	X	Y
1 Olsen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
2 *Cunningham*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Denney*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 *Martin*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 *Cleveland*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 *Wyman*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√
13 Gallagher	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
9 Helstoski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Howard	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Vacancy						
4 Thompson	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 *Cahill*	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
12 *Dwyer*	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Frelinghuysen*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Hunt*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 *Sandman*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 *Widnall*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
2 *Foreman*	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 *Lujan*	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
NEW YORK						
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lowenstein	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
39 McCarthy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 *Button*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 *Conable*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
28 *Fish*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 *Grover*	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
38 *Hastings*	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
36 *Horton*	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 *King*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 *McEwen*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
27 *McKneally*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 *Pirnie*	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	?
26 *Reid*	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 *Robison*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 *Smith*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 *Wydler*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City						
7 Addabbo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Biaggi	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Brasco	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	Y	N	?	Y	Y	X
10 Celler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Chisholm	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Delaney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Koch	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Podell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	*	?	?	?	?	X
14 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Ryan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Scheuer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 *Halpern*	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
2 Fountain	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Galifianakis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Jones	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	N	X	N	Y	N	Y
6 Preyer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Broyhill*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 *Jonas*	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 *Mizell*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 *Ruth*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
1 *Andrews*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 *Kleppe*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO						
9 Ashley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	?	?	?	?	√	?
21 Stokes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Vanik	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 *Ashbrook*	N	N	N	N	N	Y
14 *Ayres*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 *Betts*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 *Bow*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 *Brown*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 *Clancy*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 *Devine*	N	Y	X	Y	√	Y
6 *Harsha*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Latta*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 *Lukens*	*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 *McCulloch*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Miller*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 *Minshall*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 *Mosher*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 *Stanton*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Taft*	*	Y	?	?	Y	Y
3 *Whalen*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 *Wylie*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	N	N	N	Y	?
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
1 *Belcher*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 *Camp*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON						
3 Green	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 *Dellenback*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Wyatt*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
21 Dent	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√
11 Flood	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gaydos	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Yatron	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 *Biester*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 *Corbett*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 *Coughlin*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 *Eshleman*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 *Fulton*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 *Goodling*	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
23 *Johnson*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *McDade*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 *Saylor*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
17 *Schneebeli*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 *Watkins*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 *Whalley*	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
7 *Williams*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Eilberg	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
1 St. Germain	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Tiernan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
3 Dorn	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Gettys	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
6 McMillan	N	N	N	Y	X	Y
4 Mann	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 *Watson*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 *Berry*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 *Reifel*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Blanton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	√	?	Y	N	Y
5 Fulton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	*	N	Y	Y	X	Y
3 *Brock*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 *Duncan*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 *Kuykendall*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 *Quillen*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS						
9 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Cabell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Dowdy	N	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Eckhardt	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Kazen	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Patman	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
13 Purcell	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
4 Roberts	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 White	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 *Bush*	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 *Collins*	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 *Price*	N	Y	N	Y	√	Y
UTAH						
1 *Burton*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 *Lloyd*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL *Stafford*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Daniel	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Downing	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 *Broyhill*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 *Poff*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 *Scott*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 *Wampler*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 *Whitehurst*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	†
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 *May*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 *Pelly*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mollohan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Obey	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 *Byrnes*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 *Davis*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 *O'Konski*	N	?	Y	Y	?	N
1 *Schadeberg*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 *Steiger*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 *Thomson*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL *Wold*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Members had not been sworn in when vote was taken.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

HOUSE SUPPORTS PRESIDENT ON VIETNAM COURSE; ALTERS VOTING RIGHTS ACT; REJECTS STATE POVERTY CONTROL

7. H Res 613. Vietnam Resolution. Passage of the resolution affirming the support of the House of Representatives for the President in his efforts to negotiate a "just peace" in Vietnam. Adopted 334-55: R 172-1; D 162-54 (ND 89-54; SD 73-0), Dec. 2, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 15149. Foreign Aid. Passage of the foreign aid appropriations bill, fiscal 1970, appropriating $1,649,380,000 for economic and military assistance; $275 million for the Foreign Military Credit Sales Program; and $683,640,000 for other related foreign aid programs. Passed 200-195: R 79-91; D 121-104 (ND 92-52; SD 29-52), Dec. 9, 1969. The President did not take a position on the bill.

9. HR 4249. Voting Rights. Ford (R Mich.) amendment substituting the Administration bill to extend nationwide the provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 in place of the Committee bill extending the law in its existing form. Adopted 208-204: R 129-49; D 79-155 (ND 10-141; SD 69-14), Dec. 11, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 12321. OEO Authorization, fiscal 1970. Ayres (R Ohio) motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions to report a substitute bill turning control of the antipoverty program over to the states. Rejected 163-231: R 103-63; D 60-168 (ND 7-139; SD 53-29), Dec. 12, 1969. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. S 2917. Coal Mine Safety. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to improve the health and safety conditions of persons working in the coal mining industry, including provisions to compensate victims of black lung disease. Adopted 334-12: R 144-12; D 190-0 (ND 128-0; SD 62-0), Dec. 17, 1969. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. HR 15209. Supplemental Appropriations, fiscal 1970. Mahon (D Texas) motion to recede from disagreement to Senate amendment which had the effect of killing the Philadelphia Plan to eliminate job discrimination. Rejected 156-208: R 41-124; D 115-84 (ND 54-78; SD 61-6), Dec. 22, 1969. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	Y	?	√
7 Bevill	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√
5 Flowers	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Nichols	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	√
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
2 Dickinson	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ALASKA						
AL Pollock	?	N	Y	N	Y	X
ARIZONA						
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Steiger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Alexander	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	?	N	Y	N	?	?
4 Pryor	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Cohelan	N	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Edwards	N	N	N	N	?	?
34 Hanna	?	Y	N	N	?	N
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Leggett	N	N	N	N	Y	N
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
3 Moss	N	N	N	N	?	?
16 Sisk	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
38 Tunney	N	?	N	N	?	N
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	N	X	?	N
14 Waldie	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Clausen	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 McCloskey	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
6 Mailliard	Y	?	?	N	Y	N
18 Mathias	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Pettis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
35 Utt	?	X	√	√	?	N
36 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	√	?	N

	7	8	9	10	11	12
Los Angeles Co.						
17 Anderson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
29 Brown	X	N	N	X	Y	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
21 Hawkins	N	?	N	N	Y	N
19 Holifield	?	Y	N	X	Y	Y
26 Rees	N	N	N	N	?	?
30 Roybal	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
31 Wilson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
28 Bell	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
23 Clawson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Goldwater	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
32 Hosmer	?	√	√	√	?	N
24 Lipscomb	?	X	√	√	?	?
20 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
25 Wiggins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
3 Evans	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Rogers	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
2 Brotzman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Giaimo	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Meskill	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Weicker	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
DELAWARE						
AL Roth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA						
3 Bennett	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Chappell	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
12 Fascell	Y	√	X	X	?	?
2 Fuqua	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Gibbons	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Haley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pepper	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
10 Burke	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Cramer	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frey	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

	7	8	9	10	11	12
GEORGIA						
3 Brinkley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Davis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Hagan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?
2 O'Neal	?	N	Y	Y	Y	√
10 Stephens	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Stuckey	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Blackburn	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Thompson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N
AL Mink	N	N	N	N	Y	N
IDAHO						
2 Hansen, O.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 McClure	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
23 Shipley	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Findley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
12 McClory	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
18 Michel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Railsback	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Reid	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Chicago-Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Dawson	?	?	?	X	?	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y
2 Mikva	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	√	N	N	Y	Y
6 Vacancy						
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	N	X	Y	?
9 Yates	N	N	N	N	?	N
10 Collier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
13 Crane	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- √ Paired for.
- † Announced for or CQ poll for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against or CQ poll against.
- ? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Madden	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Adair	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Bray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Dennis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Landgrebe	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Myers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Roudebush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Zion	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA						
2 Culver	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Kyl	Y	X	?	Y	Y	N
6 Mayne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Scherle	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
KANSAS						
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Sebelius	Y	N	Y	√	Y	N
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Skubitz	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
3 Winn	Y	N	Y	√	?	N
KENTUCKY						
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	7	8	9	10	11	12
6 Watts	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
5 *Carter*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 *Cowger*	Y	?	N	X	?	N
4 *Snyder*	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
3 Caffery	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Edwards	?	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 Hebert	✓	Y	Y	✓	?	✓
8 Long	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rarick	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Kyros	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
7 Friedel	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Long	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 *Beall*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 *Gude*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 *Hogan*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 *Morton*	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Burke	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Harrington	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Macdonald	N	✓	N	N	Y	Y
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Philbin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 *Conte*	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
10 *Heckler*	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
12 *Keith*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 *Morse*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
MICHIGAN						
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 *Broomfield*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 *Brown*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 *Cederberg*	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	N
6 *Chamberlain*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 *Esch*	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
5 *Ford*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 *Harvey*	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
4 *Hutchinson*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
19 *McDonald*	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 *Riegle*	Y	✓	N	N	Y	N
11 *Ruppe*	Y	X	?	N	Y	N
9 *Vander Jagt*	Y	✓	?	N	Y	N
Detroit-Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	N	N	N	N	?	X
13 Diggs	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 Dingell	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 Ford	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
14 Nedzi	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
5 Fraser	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Karth	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 *Langen*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 *MacGregor*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 *Nelsen*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 *Quie*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 *Zwach*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Colmer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Griffin	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Montgomery	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
2 Whitten	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
10 Burlison	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Clay	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Hull	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Hungate	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	N	N	?	?

	7	8	9	10	11	12
2 Symington	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 *Hall*	Y	N	Y	✓	?	?
MONTANA						
2 Melcher	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Olsen	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
2 *Cunningham*	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
1 *Denney*	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
3 *Martin*	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
NEVADA						
AL Baring	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 *Cleveland*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 *Wyman*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Helstoski	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Howard	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
11 Minish	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Roe	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 *Cahill*	?	✓	X	X	?	?
12 *Dwyer*	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
5 *Frelinghuysen*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 *Hunt*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 *Sandman*	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 *Widnall*	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
NEW MEXICO						
2 *Foreman*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Lujan*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW YORK						
41 Dulski	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
34 Hanley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Lowenstein	N	N	N	N	Y	N
39 McCarthy	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
25 Ottinger	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Pike	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
35 Stratton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Wolff	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
29 *Button*	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
37 *Conable*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
28 *Fish*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 *Grover*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 *Hastings*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 *Horton*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
30 *King*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 *McEwen*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27 *McKneally*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
32 *Pirnie*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
26 *Reid*	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
33 *Robison*	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
40 *Smith*	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
4 *Wydler*	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N
New York City						
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
24 Biaggi	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
23 Bingham	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Brasco	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Carey	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
10 Celler	Y	Y	N	N	?	X
12 Chisholm	N	N	N	N	?	N
9 Delaney	Y	N	Y	N	?	?
19 Farbstein	N	Y	N	N	Y	X
22 Gilbert	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Koch	N	N	N	N	Y	N
16 Murphy	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Podell	N	Y	N	N	?	N
18 Powell	?	?	?	?	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Ryan	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Scheuer	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 *Halpern*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
2 Fountain	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Galifianakis	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Jones	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Preyer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y

	7	8	9	10	11	12
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Broyhill*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 *Jonas*	Y	X	Y	Y	?	Y
5 *Mizell*	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 *Ruth*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
1 *Andrews*	Y	Y	X	N	Y	?
2 *Kleppe*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO						
9 Ashley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Feighan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Hays	Y	✓	?	N	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	?	✓	?	X	?	?
21 Stokes	N	N	N	N	Y	N
22 Vanik	N	N	N	N	Y	N
17 *Ashbrook*	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y
14 *Ayres*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 *Betts*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
16 *Bow*	?	X	Y	Y	Y	N
7 *Brown*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 *Clancy*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 *Devine*	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
6 *Harsha*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Latta*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
24 *Lukens*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 *McCulloch*	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
10 *Miller*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
23 *Minshall*	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
13 *Mosher*	Y	X	N	N	?	N
11 *Stanton*	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
1 *Taft*	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
3 *Whalen*	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
15 *Wylie*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	N	?	N	?	Y
1 *Belcher*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 *Camp*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON						
3 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
2 Ullman	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
4 *Dellenback*	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
1 *Wyatt*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	✓	N	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	?	N	N	N	Y	?
11 Flood	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
14 Moorhead	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
26 Morgan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Yatron	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 *Biester*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 *Corbett*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 *Coughlin*	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
16 *Eshleman*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
27 *Fulton*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 *Goodling*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
23 *Johnson*	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?
10 *McDade*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
22 *Saylor*	?	N	Y	N	Y	N
17 *Schneebeli*	Y	Y	X	X	Y	N
9 *Watkins*	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	?
12 *Whalley*	Y	?	Y	?	?	N
7 *Williams*	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
3 Byrne	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Eilberg	?	✓	X	N	Y	Y
5 Green	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Nix	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
1 St. Germain	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Tiernan	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
3 Dorn	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Gettys	?	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Mann	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	7	8	9	10	11	12
1 Rivers	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 *Watson*	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 *Berry*	Y	N	Y	✓	?	?
1 *Reifel*	?	-	?	✓	Y	?
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	X	?	Y
7 Blanton	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
4 Evins	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
5 Fulton	?	✓	?	X	?	?
8 Jones	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y
3 *Brock*	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 *Duncan*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 *Kuykendall*	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 *Quillen*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
9 Brooks	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Dowdy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Eckhardt	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
23 Kazen	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Patman	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
13 Purcell	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Teague	?	Y	✓	Y	Y	?
16 White	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
14 Young	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
7 *Bush*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 *Collins*	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 *Price*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
UTAH						
1 *Burton*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 *Lloyd*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT						
AL *Stafford*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
5 Daniel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Marsh	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Broyhill*	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
6 *Poff*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
8 *Scott*	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y
9 *Wampler*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 *Whitehurst*	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	N	N	N	N	?	N
5 Foley	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Hansen	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
4 *May*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 *Pelly*	Y	Y	N	X	?	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Mollohan	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Obey	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Reuss	N	N	N	N	Y	X
4 Zablocki	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 *Byrnes*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 *Davis*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 *O'Konski*	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 *Schadeberg*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 *Steiger*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 *Thomson*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING						
AL *Wold*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

SENATE REDUCES OIL-GAS DEPLETION ALLOWANCE; VOTES TAX REFORM; OPPOSES PLANES FOR NATIONALIST CHINA

7. HR 13270. Tax Reform. Ellender (D La.) amendment restoring to 27.5 percent the depletion allowance on oil and gas. Rejected 30-62: R 17-22; D 13-40 (ND 5-30; SD 8-10), Dec. 1, 1969. A "yea" vote was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 13270, Tax Reform. Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to increase the personal income tax exemption to $800. Adopted 58-37: R 10-32; D 48-5 (ND 35-0; SD 13-5), Dec. 3, 1969. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. HR 13270. Tax Reform. Passage of the Tax Reform Act of 1969. Passed 69-22; R 18-20; D 51-2 (ND 35-0; SD 16-2), Dec. 11, 1969. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 15090. Defense Appropriations. Church (D Idaho) substitute for pending Cooper (R Ky.)-Mansfield (D Mont.) amendment stating that in line with the expressed intention of the President, no funds in the bill could be used to finance the introduction of U.S. ground combat troops into Laos and Thailand. Adopted 73-17: R 38-2; D 35-15 (ND 25-7; SD 10-8) Dec. 15, 1969. The President did not take a position on the substitute.

11. HR 13111. Labor-HEW Appropriations. Scott (R Pa.) amendment adding the words, "except as required by the Constitution," at the beginning of the section barring use of funds to force a school district to take action involving busing of students, abolition of any school, or assignment of any student to any particular school against the wishes of his parents. Adopted 52-37: R 22-19; D 30-18 (ND 28-3; SD 2-15), Dec. 17, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. HR 15149. Foreign Aid Appropriations. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table the conference report on foreign aid appropriations for fiscal 1970. Mansfield and other Senators objected to the fact that the appropriations bill contained an amount higher than authorized. The most objectionable item from the Mansfield group's standpoint was $54.5 million for Nationalist China to purchase fighter aircraft. The item had been included by the House although the Administration had not requested it. Adopted 39-29: R 8-19; D 31-10 (ND 23-4; SD 8-6), Dec. 20, 1969. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA						
Allen	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA						
Gravel	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Stevens	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	?
ARIZONA						
Fannin	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Goldwater	?	N	X	Y	N	?
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	†	Y	N	N	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
Cranston	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Dominick	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Ribicoff	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Williams	N	N	N	Y	N	?
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Gurney	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	N	N	?	X	?
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	Y	Y	Y	√	?
Fong	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO						
Church	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	N	N	N	Y	N	?
ILLINOIS						
Percy	-	N	N	Y	Y	-
Smith	X	N	Y	Y	N	X
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	†	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hughes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Miller	N	N	Y	†	N	N
KANSAS						
Dole	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Pearson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
KENTUCKY						
Cook	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cooper	N	N	Y	?	?	?
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	N	X	N	N	N
Long	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
MAINE						
Muskie	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND						
Tydings	N	Y	†	?	Y	?
Mathias	N	N	√	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	Y	Y	N	†	Y
Brooke	N	N	N	Y	Y	√
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Griffin	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Mondale	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MISSOURI						
Eagleton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington	X	†	√	?	†	?
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Metcalf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Hruska	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Cannon	N	Y	Y	Y	N	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	Y	Y	†	Y	Y
Case	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	√	?	†	?	?	?
Montoya	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK						
Goodell	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Javits	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OHIO						
Young	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Saxbe	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bellmon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON						
Hatfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Packwood	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Schweiker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Pell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hollings	?	Y	Y	Y	X	?
Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	-	?	?	?	?	?
TENNESSEE						
Gore	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Baker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
TEXAS						
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tower	Y	N	N	Y	N	-
UTAH						
Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd, Jr.	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
Spong	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	Y	Y	†	√	N
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Randolph	N	Y	Y	†	√	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Hansen	Y	N	N	Y	N	N

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- √ Paired for.
- † Announced for or CQ poll for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- \- Announced against or CQ poll against.
- ? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

VOTE REPORT

Key Senate And House Votes During 1970 Session

Attempts to override Presidential vetoes in the House, curbs on military involvement in the Senate, and perennial school desegregation disputes in both chambers dominated the key Congressional votes during 1970.

Key votes spanned a wide variety of domestic and foreign issues in both the House and Senate. But four of the 28 votes—all in the House—were taken on drives to override President Nixon's vetoes of major domestic legislation.

Of the nine public bills vetoed by the President since early 1970, three involved appropriations: for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) for fiscal 1970, for the Office of Education for fiscal 1971, and for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for fiscal 1971. Mr. Nixon also vetoed a hospital construction bill.

The House repassed the hospital construction and education money bills by the required two-thirds majorities; both became law when the Senate also voted to override the vetoes. House supporters of the Labor-HEW and HUD appropriation measures failed to gain the necessary two-thirds votes to override those vetoes.

Annual Issues. Many of the key votes were taken on issues which in recent years have confronted Congress annually, such as school desegregation, involvement in Vietnam, funding for the antiballistic missile system (ABM) and supersonic transport plane (SST). The appropriations bills signify a continuing dispute between President Nixon and the Democratic Congress over spending priorities.

These and several other key votes occurred on legislation almost certain to come up again in 1971. Congress went home in December without completing action on Social Security, welfare reform or trade restrictions.

Key Senate votes included efforts to limit the scope of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia and such domestic issues as the nomination of G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court, the SST, 18-year-old votes, food stamp increases and a motion to drop the trade restriction and welfare reform sections from the Social Security bill.

In the House, key votes included passage of welfare reform, voting rights, farm subsidy limitations, legislative reform and the SST.

Both chambers engaged in debates on efforts to restrict the Federal Government's school desegregation efforts. In one key vote, Senators voted 56-36 to require the Government to apply universal standards to segregation based on prior law and that based on housing patterns. This was the first crack in the coalition of northern Democrats and moderate Republicans which had engineered the Senate success of civil rights bills during the 1960s.

Other significant Senate votes centered on the "no-knock" search warrants for unannounced police investigations, electoral reform and standards for reducing pollutants from automobile engines.

How Votes Were Selected

The editors of Congressional Quarterly each year select a series of key votes on major issues.

Selection of Issues. An issue is judged by the extent it represents one or more of the following:

- A matter of major controversy.
- A test of Presidential or political power.
- A decision of potentially great impact on the lives of Americans.

Selection of Votes. For each issue or series of related votes on an issue, only one key vote is ordinarily chosen. This vote is the roll call that, in the opinion of Congressional Quarterly editors, was the most important in determining the outcome.

In the descriptions of the key votes, the designation ND denotes northern Democrats and the designation SD denotes southern Democrats.

The House also took other important votes on allowing amendments to the controversial bill establishing trade import controls, providing boosts in Social Security benefits when living costs rise, and refusing to concur with a Senate amendment limiting the American effort in Cambodia.

Each year, the editors of Congressional Quarterly select a series of votes as the most significant roll calls of the session. The 1970 key votes follow.

Senate Key Votes

1. NO-KNOCK SEARCH WARRANTS. One of the most controversial Administration crime control measures enacted by the 91st Congress authorized search warrants, under certain circumstances, allowing law enforcement officers to enter a place to be searched without first giving notice of their presence and intention. This "no-knock" provision was contained in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act (PL 91-513) and, applying to arrest warrants as well, in the District of Columbia Court Reorganization and Criminal Procedure Act (PL 91-358). The key Senate vote on the provision came in January 1970 during debate on the initial Senate version of the drug bill (S 3246). Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) proposed an amendment to add the "no-knock" provision to the bill. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), who opposed the provision as a violation of the constitutional guarantee against "unreasonable search and seizure," proposed an amendment to the Griffin amendment to delete the "no-knock" authorization. The Senate rejected Ervin's amendment 35-50: R 2-31; D 33-19 (ND 21-14; SD 12-15). *(Senate*

debate on drug bill's provision, p. 531; D.C. bill's provision, p. 208)

2. DESEGREGATION. During a two-week debate on the bill (HR 514) extending the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Senate considered amendments aimed at limiting the powers of the Federal Government to rectify school segregation. Debate centered chiefly on an amendment offered by John Stennis (D Miss.) requiring that school racial standards must be applied uniformly throughout the country "without regard to the origin or cause of such segregation." Stennis and other southerners said Federal desegregation efforts were designed only to deal with school districts in the South which had previously been segregated by law—*de jure* segregation—but ignored districts outside the South which were segregated because of residence patterns or other factors—*de facto* segregation. Before voting on the Stennis amendment, Senators voted 63-24 to add specific mention of both *de jure* and *de facto* segregation; this change was sponsored by Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), a leading advocate of civil rights. The series of votes, culminated by the Feb. 18 key vote on the Stennis amendment, represented the first major crack in the coalition of northern Democrats and moderate and liberal Republicans which had engineered passage of civil rights bills in the Senate during the 1960s. The Stennis amendment was adopted 56-36, with Republicans voting 27-12, and Democrats voting 29-24 (ND 11-23; SD 18-1). *(p. 250)*

3. EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD VOTE. In a surprise move with far-reaching implications, the Senate March 12, 1970, agreed 64-17—R 26-8; D 38-9 (ND 2-0; SD 6-9) to an amendment to the 1970 voting rights bill which lowered the voting age to 18. The House later accepted this provision, proposed by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), with the Senate version of the bill (HR 4249—PL 91-285). The Supreme Court in December upheld the provision lowering the voting age for Federal elections, but not for state and local elections. Approximately 11 million persons between the ages of 18 and 21 were added to the lists of potential voters in 1972 by this amendment. *(p. 192)*

4. CARSWELL REJECTION. Thirteen Republicans joined 38 Democrats April 8, 1970, to reject the nomination of G. Harrold Carswell of Florida to the Supreme Court. The Senate, by a 45-51 vote—R 28-13; D 17-38 (ND 3-33; SD 14-5)—refused for the second time in six months to confirm a man nominated by Mr. Nixon to the Court, dealing a severe blow to Administration prestige. It had already been damaged by the November 1969 rejection of the nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. of South Carolina to the Court. Carswell was opposed by civil rights groups who charged that he held segregationist views and by members of the legal profession who described him as a man of mediocre legal and judicial abilities. The defeat of his nomination marked the first time since 1894 that one President had suffered the outright rejection by the Senate of two of his Court nominations. *(p. 154)*

5. BROADCAST SPENDING. In an attempt to reduce the spiraling cost of political campaigns, the Senate April 14 adopted an amendment to limit television and radio spending by Presidential and Congressional candidates to seven cents per vote cast in the last general election. Introduced by John Pastore (D R.I.) and James B. Pearson (R Kan.), the amendment to a bill (S 3637) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, passed on almost a straight party-line vote. Republican opponents of the amendment noted that the measure did not apply to state offices where Republicans were dominant, but only to Congress which the Democrats control. Sponsors of the amendment repeatedly referred to the scope of the problem of financing Congressional campaigns. The vote breakdown was R 8-32; D 42-3 (ND 28-0; SD 14-3). The Senate Nov. 23 by four votes failed to override President Nixon's Oct. 23 veto of the broadcast spending bill. *(p. 831)*

6. CAMBODIA RESTRICTION. As a result of the U.S. entry into combat operations in Cambodia in April 1970, a move began in the Senate to limit such operations and prevent a recurrence. The leaders of this effort, mainly liberal members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, drafted an amendment similar to one passed in 1969 barring U.S. ground combat troops in Laos and Thailand. The amendment barring funds for U.S. Cambodian activities after July 1 without Congressional approval became known as the Cooper-Church amendment after the two main sponsors, John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Frank Church (D Idaho). They chose to try to attach their proposal to the pending Foreign Military Sales authorization (HR 15628). After seven weeks of debate, delay and attempts to water down the amendment, the Senate on June 30 accepted the Cooper-Church amendment by a 58-37 roll-call vote. The provision was amended on the floor to make it more palatable to Administration forces. It was eventually knocked out of HR 15628 but incorporated in a different form in the supplemental foreign aid authorization (HR 19911). The Cooper-Church amendment was passed by a bipartisan coalition of liberals 58-37: R 16-26; D 42-11 (ND 35-1; SD 7-10). *(p. 927)*

7. FOOD STAMPS. Pressure was strong in the Senate in 1970 to expand the food stamp program which increased the purchasing power of the poor to buy food. Sen. George McGovern (D S.D.), chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, continued in 1970 as he had in 1969 to highlight the problems of hunger in the country through hearings by his Committee. The Senate in 1969 had passed a food stamp bill (S 2547) authorizing $1.25 billion for the program in fiscal 1971, but the House did not act on food stamp legislation that year. The agricultural appropriations bill (HR 17923) included funds for food stamps, which is administered by the Department of Agriculture. McGovern succeeded in amending the agriculture appropriations bill on July 8 to increase the food stamp appropriation from $1.25 billion to $1.75 billion. The vote was 43-28 in favor of the amendment, with 13 Republicans and 30 Democrats supporting the amendment and 19 Republicans, 9 Democrats opposing (ND 26-2; SD 4-7). *(p. 764)*

8. SAFEGUARD ABM. For the third year in a row, a major Senate debate revolved around the plans to construct an antiballistic missile (ABM) system. In the

fiscal 1971 defense procurement authorization (HR 17123) the Administration requested $1 billion to expand the ABM system begun in 1969. Another $357 million for construction was carried in another bill. As in previous years, major opposition surfaced in the Senate. In the face of this challenge, supporters of the President's ABM plans voluntarily cut back the expansion request in order to undermine the opposition. The strategy was successful and the amendment sponsored by John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) to block expansion was defeated Aug. 12, 1970, by a 47-52 roll-call vote: R 12-30; D 35-22 (ND 30-8; SD 5-14). *(p. 380)*

9. VOLUNTEER ARMY. An attempt was made in 1970 to move toward establishment of an all-volunteer military for the United States. This effort would have speeded up the timetable set up by the Administration for the creation of a volunteer army when the Vietnam war ends. To accomplish a speedier conversion to the volunteer military, Senators Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and Mark O. Hatfield (R Ore.) proposed an amendment to the fiscal 1971 defense procurement authorization. Their amendment would not have automatically created a volunteer service but would have made it possible to move toward this goal by enacting military pay raises to encourage enlistments. After debating the proposal on the floor for several weeks, the Senate Aug. 25 rejected the amendment 35-52: R 20-18; D 15-34 (ND 14-17; SD 1-17). *(p. 380)*

10. END-THE-WAR AMENDMENT. A strong Congressional and public campaign built up in 1970 around a proposal by Sen. Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) to limit the retention of U.S. troops in South Vietnam. Momentum on behalf of such a measure gathered as a result of the U.S. entry into Cambodia. The amendment to the defense procurement authorization was sponsored by several Senate war critics and became known as the McGovern-Hatfield amendment for Senators George McGovern (D S.D.) and Mark O. Hatfield (R Ore.). The sponsors altered the amendment a number of times to attract support. In its final form, the amendment set a ceiling of 280,000 troops in Vietnam for April 30, 1971, and set a deadline of Dec. 31, 1971, for the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops but gave the President authority to delay the pullout for 60 days if he found U.S. troops to be in danger. The amendment was rejected on a 39-55 roll-call vote Sept. 1: R 7-34; D 32-21 (ND 29-6; SD 3-15). *(p. 380)*

11. ELECTORAL REFORM. A proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the electoral college and substitute direct, popular election of the President died Sept. 17 when the Senate refused to invoke cloture (end debate) on the measure. The bill (S J Res 1) was similar to another bill that had passed the House in 1969 and which also had the endorsement of President Nixon. Sen. Birch Bayh (D Ind.) was chief sponsor of the Senate version, which would have required that the candidate receiving the largest popular vote be elected President, provided he received at least 40 percent of the votes cast. Opposed to the bill was a coalition of Senators from the South and from some states with small populations. A motion to invoke cloture was introduced Sept. 15 by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.). When the Senate voted Sept. 17, the result was 54-36 in favor of the cloture motion, six votes short of the necessary 60. Prospect of continued and prolonged debate on electoral reform prompted the Senate to let the bill die. The vote was a victory for Senate conservatives: R 21-18; D 33-18 (ND 30-2; SD 3-16). *(p. 840)*

12. AIR POLLUTION. The Clean Air Amendments of 1970 (HR 17255), the strongest air pollution measure ever enacted by Congress, contained specific deadlines for the elimination of certain pollutants from automobile engine exhausts. In the Senate, although nearly all debate concerned these deadlines, no efforts were made to eliminate them but amendments were aimed at softening their impact. Edward J. Gurney (R Fla.) on Sept. 22 offered an amendment which would have eliminated the requirement that the manufacturer's request for extension of the deadline must be made 12 months to 24 months prior to the expiration of the five-year time limit. The Gurney amendment failed by a 22-57 vote: R 16-17; D 6-40 (ND 1-28; SD 5-12). *(p. 472)*

13. SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT (SST). One of the most controversial issues in the Senate in 1970 was the question of funding the supersonic transport (SST). The Administration had requested $290 million for the development of two prototype SSTs. The money was included in the Department of Transportation appropriation bill for fiscal 1971 (HR 17755) and approved by the House May 27. But by the time the bill got to the Senate floor on Dec. 3, intensive lobbying against the plane had been done by environmental groups. Led by Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.), Senate opponents of the SST argued that the plane could cause deterioration to the environment and produce an intolerable noise level. Proxmire and others also questioned the cost of the plane. Despite a strong fight by the Administration to save the funds, an amendment by Proxmire to delete the $290 million won by a 52-41 roll-call vote: R 18-21; D 34-20 (ND 25-10; SD 9-10). (Senate Dec. 31 accepted compromise to allow funds for SST to be spent through March 30, 1971, at the rate of the $210 million agreed on by conferees on the bill for fiscal 1971.) *(p. 776)*

14. SOCIAL SECURITY, TRADE, WELFARE. Senate supporters of the Trade Act of 1970 and the President's welfare reform proposals on Dec. 28, 1970, reluctantly abandoned their attempt to attach the two measures to a bill (HR 17550) increasing Social Security benefits. By a 49-21 roll-call vote the Senate approved the motion of Chairman Russell B. Long (D La.) of the Finance Committee to strip the trade and welfare provisions, as well as others creating a catastrophic health insurance program and increasing veterans' benefits, from the Social Security legislation. The action climaxed a filibuster against the trade bill which began Dec. 17. It followed a statement by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) of the House Ways and Means Committee that he would not go to conference on a package bill containing all the measures the Senate had drawn together. Mills' Committee had reported the Social Security (HR 17550), trade (HR 18970) and family assistance (HR 16311) bills, and the House had passed them separately. The Finance Committee attached the various measures, including a welfare reform test program, to the popular Social Security bill in hopes of ensuring passage for all in the closing days of the 91st Congress. The maneuver backfired, and Long was obliged to move

to reduce the bill to its Social Security provisions to keep the filibuster from killing even that portion of the legislation. Even this effort failed, however, when Mills refused to go to conference during the last three days of the session. Long's motion was to recommit the bill to his Committee with instructions to delete all but the Social Security provisions and report it back to the Senate immediately. Republicans voted 20-12 for Long's motion; Democrats divided 29-9 for it (ND 16-8; SD 13-1). *(p. 1042)*

House Key Votes

1. LABOR-HEW VETO. On Jan. 26 President Nixon vetoed HR 13111, the fiscal 1970 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and other agencies. He said that the $19.7-billion bill increased spending too much over his Budget requests and forced the Executive Branch to spend funds on programs which should be reformed. Two days later, the House failed by 52 votes to override the President's veto. A two-thirds majority of those voting—in this case 278—was needed to override, but only 226 House Members actually did so. This included 199 Democrats, including 49 southerners, and 27 Republicans. Voting to sustain the veto were 156 Republicans and 35 southern Democrats. The final breakdown was 226-191: R 27-156; D 199-35 (ND 150-0; SD 49-35). *(p. 133)*

2. FAMILY ASSISTANCE. The President listed reform of the welfare system as one of his key legislative proposals in 1970. The Family Assistance Plan which provided a Federal floor of $1,600 for poor families was the most significant legislation, Mr. Nixon said, since passage of the Social Security Act. But powerful House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) seemed cool to the proposal. The bill (HR 16311) was debated behind closed doors by the Committee from November 1969 until March 5 when it was approved by the Committee after Mills announced he wanted to send the bill to the floor. With the sudden support from Mills and a closed rule preventing any amendments on the floor, the bill was approved April 16 by a 243-155 roll-call vote: R 102-72; D 141-83 (ND 126-19; SD 15-64). *(p. 1030)*

3. SOCIAL SECURITY. The President had proposed that future benefit increases in the Social Security program be made automatically when the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 3 percent or more in the previous year. But traditionally raising benefits has been Congressional prerogative and Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, consistently opposed automatic increases. Automatic increases were added to the measure, however, on the House floor May 21 in a move led by Republican Members. The vote was on a motion by Jackson E. Betts (R Ohio) to recommit the Social Security bill (HR 17550) with instructions to add provisions for automatic cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits. The amendment was agreed to by a 233-144 roll-call vote: R 161-5; D 72-139 (ND 68-61; SD 4-78). *(p. 1042)*

4. VOTING RIGHTS. Liberal forces won a significant victory June 17, 1970, when the House accepted the Senate version of the voting rights bill (HR 4249—PL 91-285) extending the Voting Rights Act of 1965 for five years and lowering the voting age to 18. The Administration opposed the extension, proposing instead that the 1965 law be amended. The House late in 1969 had passed the Administration bill. In 1970 the key House vote on voting rights came when the House agreed, by a 224-183 vote, to a motion calling for a vote on the resolution (H Res 914) providing for acceptance of the Senate version of the bill. Enough Republicans voted for the motion to cancel out the votes of the Southern Democrats opposing it—R 59-117; D 165-66 (ND 138-8; SD 27-58). Had the motion or the resolution been rejected, the differing versions of the bill would have gone to conference where those opposed to the provision lowering the voting age, including House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), and those opposed to extension of the 1965 law, including Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.), could have killed the provision or the entire bill. *(p. 192)*

5. HILL-BURTON VETO. By a wide 279-98 margin, the House June 25 voted to override President Nixon's June 22 veto of HR 11102, the Hill-Burton hospital construction bill. Subsequent Senate passage marked the first Presidential veto to be overridden in 10 years. The bill authorized $2.79 billion over fiscal years 1971-1973 for grants and loans to build and modernize hospitals and other health facilities. The President said the bill was too expensive. The measure also contained a program of categorical grants to hospitals that the Administration had proposed scrapping for a combination of direct loans and grants. Mr. Nixon's veto—his second since taking office—was challenged by House leaders who said the program was of such high priority that it should not be subject to expenditure reductions. Ninety-five Republicans and three Democrats voted to uphold the veto; 67 Republicans and 212 Democrats voted to override. The breakdown of the Democratic vote was ND 137-0; SD 75-3. *(p. 221)*

6. DESEGREGATION. When the House originally considered the fiscal 1971 appropriations bill (HR 16916) for the Office of Education, it adopted a series of provisions seeking to limit the Federal Government's desegregation authority. They were known as the Whitten amendments, after Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.), which stipulated that no funds in the bill could be used to force schools already considered "desegregated" under the 1964 Civil Rights Act to bus students, abolish schools or set attendance zones either against the choice of students' parents or as a prerequisite for obtaining Federal funds; and the Jonas amendment, after Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.), which stipulated that no funds could be used to draw up plans to prevent students from attending the schools of their parents' choice based on race or color. When the Senate considered HR 16916, it dropped all these provisions. On June 30, while the House formally agreed to send the measure to conference, Jeffery Cohelan (D Calif.) offered a motion to instruct House conferees to agree to Senate action on the Whitten and Jonas amendments. Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.), floor manager of the bill, offered a motion to table Cohelan's motion, and thus kill it. Flood's motion was adopted 191-157: R 107-35; D 84-122 (ND 18-117; SD 66-5). Conferees subsequently retained the Whitten amendments but dropped the Jonas provision. *(p. 260)*

7. CAMBODIA RESTRICTION. Debate in the House on the attempt to curb U.S. military operations in Cambodia was much more limited than in the Senate and the crucial vote came on a procedural motion rather than on the Cooper-Church amendment itself. When the Senate version of the foreign military sales bill, with the Cooper-Church amendment, was returned to the House, Donald W. Riegle Jr. (R Mich.) moved to instruct the House conferees to accept the Cooper-Church amendment. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) then moved to table, or kill, the Riegle motion. The Hays move was approved by the House 237-153: R 138-33; D 99-120 (ND 28-112; SD 71-8) on July 9, 1970. *(p. 927)*

8. FARM SUBSIDY LIMIT. Strong opposition to farm subsidies had developed in the House in 1968 and 1969, particularly from urban Members who cited figures showing that some individual farms received subsidies for as much as a million dollars in one year. These Members succeeded in tacking amendments onto farm legislation limiting subsidy payments to $20,000 to individual farmers, but in both 1968 and 1969 the Senate did not include ceilings, and conferees on the bills dropped the House limits. With the pressure still strong for ceilings, the Administration agreed to a $55,000 limit in the Agriculture Act of 1970 (HR 18546) which established three-year price support programs for major farm commodities. The Administration had initially recommended a $110,000 limit. The $55,000 ceiling was part of HR 18546 when it passed the House Aug. 5 by a 212-171 roll-call vote—R 86-88; D 126-85 (ND 52-78; SD 74-7). *(p. 634)*

9. EDUCATION VETO. President Nixon Aug. 11 vetoed the $4.4-billion Office of Education appropriations bill for fiscal 1971 (HR 16916) because Congress had added about $453 million to his original Budget requests. On Aug. 13, with 20 votes to spare, the House voted 289-114 to override the veto. A two-thirds majority—in this case 269—was needed to override. The final breakdown was 289-114: R 77-101; D 212-13 (ND 145-1; SD 67-12). The Senate Aug. 18 also voted to override the veto, by a 77-16 roll-call vote, and the measure was enacted into law. *(p. 260)*

10. HUD APPROPRIATIONS VETO SUSTAINED. The President scored a victory Aug. 13 when the House failed to override his veto of the first 1971 Housing and Urban Development (HUD)—Independent Offices Appropriations bill (HR 17548). Mr. Nixon's veto of the $18,009,525,300 bill was sustained by a 204-195 roll-call vote. A two-thirds majority in both chambers is needed to override a veto. Republicans and some southern Democrats, reacting to the President's criticism of the appropriation as too costly (it was $541 million over the budget request), combined to sustain the veto. R 23-155; D 181-40 (ND 139-4; SD 42-36). A second HUD—Independent Offices Appropriations bill (HR 19830), containing $300,000,000 less than the first, was approved by the President Dec. 17. *(p. 742)*

11. CONGRESSIONAL REFORM. Congress in 1970—for the first time in 24 years—approved a comprehensive legislative reform bill. The key vote on the moderate reform measure (HR 17654—PL 91-510) came when the House, traditionally the most resistant to such efforts at reform, approved it. The Senate had passed a similar bill in 1967, but the House Rules Committee had blocked House action on the bill during the remainder of the 90th Congress. In September 1970, however, the House approved the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 by a vote of 326-19—R 140-6; D 186-13 (ND 127-2; SD 59-12). The 1970 Act did not deal with the seniority system, financial disclosure, lobbying regulations or the *Congressional Record*, but did make a variety of changes in the committee and floor procedures of the House and Senate and authorized expanded information resources for the Congress. *(p. 447)*

12. TRADE BILL. The House on Nov. 18, 1970 came within a few votes of opening up the controversial protectionist Trade Act of 1970 (HR 18970) to amendments from the floor. An amendment to the rule controlling House consideration of the measure, offered by Sam M. Gibbons (D Fla.), which would have opened the bill to amendments deleting from (but not adding to) the bill, failed in a 192-201 roll-call vote. The rule change might have killed the bill in the House, since Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) of the Ways and Means Committee, which had reported it, said he was under strict instructions from his Committee to bring the bill to the floor under a closed rule (allowing Committee amendments only). The bill, which died in the Senate, would have imposed statutory import quotas on textiles and footwear and established procedures for imposing quotas on an estimated 200 other imports. The vote on Gibbons amendment was the closest roll call on the trade bill. It showed that opponents did not have quite enough strength to force a change in the measure. Both the Republicans and the Democrats were split on the vote: 77 Republicans and 101 Democrats voted for Gibbons amendment while 77 Republicans and 124 Democrats opposed it. (ND 94-52; SD 7-72) *(p. 1051)*

13. SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT (SST). When the House passed the Department of Transportation appropriation bill (HR 17755) on May 27, there was strong opposition to including the $290 million recommended by the Administration for the SST program. But opponents of the SST lost by a 176-162 roll-call vote a parliamentary maneuver to send the bill back to committee with instructions to delete the funds. After the Senate Dec. 3 approved an amendment to delete the SST appropriation, another attempt was made Dec. 8 in the House to follow the Senate lead. Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) offered a motion to instruct House conferees on the bill to agree to the Senate amendment. By a 213-177 roll-call vote, the House tabled (killed) the motion. A "yea" was a vote, in effect, for the SST. The parties split on the issue with 105 Republicans and 108 Democrats voting against the SST appropriation. The Democratic breakdown was ND 45-97; SD 63-16. *(p. 776)*

14. EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID. President Nixon March 24, 1970, promised to spend $1.5 billion in fiscal 1971-1972 to improve schools in "racially impacted areas" and to aid school districts which were in the process of desegregating. The House late in December 1970 approved the Administration bill authorizing this aid, but liberals and southern conservatives blocked action on the bill in the Senate. The House approved the bill 159-77 (R 53-39; D 106-38; ND 87-2; SD 19-36). In the Senate, liberals considered the bill too vague in its standards for the desegregation effort and conservatives considered the bill a "busing bill." *(p. 701)*

SENATE VOTES ON 'NO-KNOCK', DESEGREGATION, VOTING RIGHTS, CAMPAIGN SPENDING, CAMBODIA, FOOD STAMPS

1. S 3246. Drug Control. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to Griffin (R Mich.) amendment, striking "no-knock" provision. Rejected 35-50: R 2-31; D 33-19 (ND 21-14; SD 12-15), Jan. 27, 1970. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. HR 514. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments. Stennis (D Miss.) amendment requiring equal enforcement throughout the country in dealing with de jure and de facto school segregation. Adopted 56-36: R 27-12; D 29-24 (ND 11-23; SD 18-1), Feb. 18, 1970. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

3. HR 4249. Voting Rights Act Amendments. Mansfield (D Mont.) amendment lowering to 18 the voting age for all Federal, state and local elections, effective Jan. 1, 1971. Adopted 64-17: R 26-8; D 38-9 (ND 32-0; SD 6-9), March 12, 1970. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

4. Nomination of G. Harrold Carswell as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Rejected 45-51: R 28-13; D 17-38 (ND 3-33; SD 14-5), April 8, 1970. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. S 3637. Equal Time Amendment. Pastore (D R.I.)-Pearson (R Kan.) amendment imposing a seven-cent per vote (in previous statewide election) limit on TV and radio spending by Presidential and Congressional candidates. Adopted 50-35: R 8-32; D 42-3 (ND 28-0; SD 14-3), April 14, 1970. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

6. HR 15628. Foreign Military Sales. Cooper (R Ky.)-Church (D Idaho) amendment barring funds for U.S. military operations in Cambodia after July 1, 1970, unless specifically authorized by Congress, including the retention of U.S. combat forces, advisers and air activities in direct support of Cambodian forces. Adopted 58-37: R 16-26; D 42-11 (ND 35-1; SD 7-10), June 30, 1970. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

7. HR 17923. Agriculture Appropriations. McGovern (D S.D.) amendment increasing from $1.25 billion to $1.75 billion funds for the food stamp program. Adopted 43-28: R 13-19; D 30-9 (ND 26-2; SD 4-7), July 8, 1970. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALABAMA							
Allen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X
ALASKA							
Gravel	√	N	ǂ	N	Y	Y	ǂ
Stevens	ǂ	Y	√	Y	N	Y	?
ARIZONA							
Fannin	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Goldwater	?	Y	√	Y	N	N	X
ARKANSAS							
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	N	Y	·	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA							
Cranston	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	N	Y	N	Y	*	N	√
COLORADO							
Allott	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Dominick	X	·	√	Y	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT							
Dodd	N	N	√	N	ǂ	·	ǂ
Ribicoff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
DELAWARE							
Boggs	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA							
Holland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Gurney	N	Y	·	Y	N	N	N
GEORGIA							
Russell	N	Y	X	Y	?	·	?
Talmadge	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N	X
HAWAII							
Inouye	Y	N	ǂ	N	Y	Y	Y
Fong	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO							
Church	N	N	Y	N	ǂ	Y	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS							
Stevenson•							
Percy	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	√
INDIANA							
Bayh	N	·	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?
IOWA							
Hughes	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Miller	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS							
Dole	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Pearson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY							
Cook	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	√
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA							
Ellender	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Long	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	X
MAINE							
Muskie	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	·
MARYLAND							
Tydings	N	N	√	N	Y	Y	Y
Mathias	√	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS							
Kennedy	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Brooke	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN							
Hart	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Griffin	N	N	X	Y	N	N	X
MINNESOTA							
McCarthy	Y	N	ǂ	N	·	Y	Y
Mondale	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI							
Eastland	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
Stennis	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	X
MISSOURI							
Eagleton	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Symington	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	√
MONTANA							
Mansfield	Y	Y	√	N	?	Y	Y
Metcalf	Y	·	Y	N	Y	Y	ǂ
NEBRASKA							
Curtis	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	X
Hruska	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
NEVADA							
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
Cannon	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
McIntyre	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW JERSEY							
Williams	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO							
Anderson	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
Montoya	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK							
Goodell	N	·	N	ǂ	N	Y	Y
Javits	ǂ	N	Y	N	Y	Y	√
NORTH CAROLINA							
Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Jordan	√	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
NORTH DAKOTA							
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
OHIO							
Young	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	ǂ
Saxbe	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA							
Harris	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	ǂ
Bellmon	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
OREGON							
Hatfield	N	·	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Packwood	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA							
Schweiker	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Scott	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND							
Pastore	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Pell	Y	N	Y	X	ǂ	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hollings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA							
McGovern	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	X	?	·	ǂ	·	·	X
TENNESSEE							
Gore	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
Baker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	ǂ
TEXAS							
Yarborough	√	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Tower	X	Y	X	Y	N	N	N
UTAH							
Moss	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	N	Y	N	√	·	N	N
VERMONT							
Aiken	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Prouty	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA							
Byrd, Jr.	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N	N
Spong	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON							
Jackson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	N	Y	N	ǂ	Y	√
WEST VIRGINIA							
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	ǂ	Y	Y
WISCONSIN							
Nelson	Y	N	Y	N	ǂ	√	Y
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING							
McGee	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	ǂ
Hansen	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
√ Paired for.
ǂ Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
· Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

Democrats *Republicans*

•Not a Senator when votes were taken.
*Answered "present" to avoid possible conflict-of-interest.

SENATE VOTES ON ABM, VOLUNTEER ARMY, TROOP LIMITS, ELECTORAL REFORM, CLEAN AIR, SST, SOCIAL SECURITY

8. HR 17123. Military Procurement Authorization. Hart (D Mich.)-Cooper (R Ky.) amendment deleting $322.2 million from the bill for deployment of the Safeguard ABM system at Whiteman Air Force Base, Mo., and Warren Air Force Base, Wyo. Rejected 47-52: R 12-30; D 35-22 (ND 30-8; SD 5-14), Aug. 12, 1970. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. HR 17123. Military Procurement Authorization. Hatfield (R Ore.)-Goldwater (R Ariz.) amendment increasing military salaries and recommending the creation of a volunteer army. Rejected 35-52: R 20-18; D 15-34 (ND 14-17; SD 1-17), Aug. 25, 1970. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 17123. Military Procurement Authorization. McGovern (D S.D.)-Hatfield (R Ore.) amendment limiting to 280,000 the maximum number of U.S. troops in Vietnam after April 30, 1971, and providing for complete withdrawal of troops by Dec. 31, 1971, but authorizing the President to delay the withdrawal for a period up to 60 days if he found the withdrawal would subject U.S. troops to clear and present danger. Rejected 39-55: R 7-34; D 32-21 (ND 29-6; SD 3-15), Sept. 1, 1970. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. S J Res 1. Electoral Reform. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to invoke cloture (cut off debate) on a constitutional amendment that would abolish the electoral college and substitute direct, popular election of Presidents. Rejected 54-36: R 21-18; D 33-18 (ND 30-2; SD 3-16), Sept. 17, 1970. A two-thirds majority (60 in this case) was required to invoke cloture. The President did not take a position on the motion.

12. HR 17255. Air Quality Standards Act. Gurney (R Fla.) amendment to Dole (R Kan.) amendment, eliminating time provision from the section allowing manufacturers to seek a one-year extension of the deadline for producing 90-percent pollution-free automobiles. (The Dole amendment, later rejected by a 32-43 roll-call vote, would have permitted congressional rather than judicial review of extensions of the deadline for producing low-pollution automobiles.) Rejected 22-57: R 16-17; D 6-40 (ND 1-28; SD 5-12), Sept. 22, 1970. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

13. HR 17755. Department of Transportation and related agencies appropriations, fiscal 1971. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment deleting the $289.9 million in development funds for the supersonic transport (SST). Adopted 52-41: R 18-21; D 34-20 (ND 25-10; SD 9-10), Dec. 3, 1970. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. HR 17550. Social Security Act of 1970. Long (D La.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete Title III—the trade act; Title IV—catastrophic health insurance; parts of Title V—welfare provisions, and the section providing for a veterans pension increase (already enacted separately). Motion agreed to 49-21: R 20-12; D 29-9 (ND 16-8; SD 13-1), Dec. 2[illegible], 1970. The President did not take a position on the motion.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALABAMA							
Allen	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	N	N	-	N	Y
ALASKA							
Gravel	Y	↑	Y	Y	N	N	?
Stevens	N	✓	N	N	-	N	?
ARIZONA							
Fannin	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y
Goldwater	N	Y	N	N	?	N	?
ARKANSAS							
Fulbright	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	N	N	N	N	N	N	?
CALIFORNIA							
Cranston	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Murphy	N	✓	N	?	-	N	?
COLORADO							
Allott	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Dominick	N	N	N	N	N	↑	?
CONNECTICUT							
Dodd	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
Ribicoff	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
DELAWARE							
Boggs	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA							
Holland	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Gurney	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA							
Russell	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?
Talmadge	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
HAWAII							
Inouye	Y	↑	Y	Y	N	N	?
Fong	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
IDAHO							
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	↑	?
Jordan	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS							
Stevenson •						Y	Y
Percy	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
INDIANA							
Bayh	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IOWA							
Hughes	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Miller	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS							
Dole	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Pearson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY							
Cook	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Cooper	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA							
Ellender	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Long	N	N	X	N	N	N	Y
MAINE							
Muskie	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Smith	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
MARYLAND							
Tydings	Y	N	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
Mathias	Y	?	Y	Y	?	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS							
Kennedy	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
Brooke	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN							
Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Griffin	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA							
McCarthy	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Mondale	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI							
Eastland	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
Stennis	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI							
Eagleton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	?
MONTANA							
Mansfield	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Metcalf	Y	-	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
NEBRASKA							
Curtis	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Hruska	N	N	N	N	↑	N	Y
NEVADA							
Bible	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Cannon	N	X	-	X	?	N	Y

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
McIntyre	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Cotton	N	N	N	X	Y	N	?
NEW JERSEY							
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Case	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO							
Anderson	N	N	?	Y	N	N	?
Montoya	Y	?	Y	✓	N	✓	?
NEW YORK							
Goodell	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	N
Javits	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA							
Ervin	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Jordan	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA							
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
Young	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO							
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Saxbe	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA							
Harris	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Bellmon	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
OREGON							
Hatfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	↑	↑
Packwood	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA							
Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Scott	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND							
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X
Pell	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hollings	N	N	N	N	N	N	?
Thurmond	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA							
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Mundt	-	X	-	-	-	X	↑
TENNESSEE							
Gore	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	?
Baker	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
↑ Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TEXAS							
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Tower	N	N	N	N	-	N	↑
UTAH							
Moss	Y	Y	✓	✓	-	X	Y
Bennett	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
VERMONT							
Aiken	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA							
Byrd, Jr.	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Spong	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON							
Jackson	N	N	N	✓	N	N	Y
Magnuson	Y	N	Y	✓	-	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA							
Byrd	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Randolph	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN							
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING							
McGee	N	N	N	?	?	Y	?
Hansen	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

• *Not a Senator when votes 8-12 were taken.*

HOUSE VOTES ON HEW VETO, WELFARE, SOCIAL SECURITY, VOTING RIGHTS, HOSPITAL VETO, DESEGREGATION, CAMBODIA

1. HR 13111. Fiscal 1970 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. Reconsideration of the bill, vetoed by President Nixon Jan. 26. Veto sustained 226-191: R 27-156; D 199-35 (ND 150-0; SD 49-35), Jan. 28, 1970. A two-thirds majority (278 in this case) was required to override the President's veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. HR 16311. Family Assistance Act. Passage of the bill replacing the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program with a Family Assistance plan providing guaranteed Federal payments to poor families. Passed 243-155: R 102-72; D 141-83 (ND 126-19; SD 15-64), April 16, 1970. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 17550. Social Security Amendments of 1970. Betts (R Ohio) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to add amendment providing for automatic cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits. Agreed to 233-144: R 161-5; D 72-139 (ND 68-61; SD 4-78), May 21, 1970. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 4249. Voting Rights Act Amendments. Matsunaga (D Hawaii) motion to order the previous question on the rule (H Res 914) for agreeing to the Senate amendments to HR 4249, extending the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Agreed to 224-183: R 59-117; D 165-66 (ND 138-8; SD 27-58), June 17, 1970. The President did not take a position on the motion.

5. HR 11102. Hospital Construction, Reconsideration and passage of the bill, vetoed by President Nixon June 22, extending program of Federal grants for construction and modernization of health facilities. Veto overridden 279-98: R 67-95; D 212-3 (ND 137-0; SD 75-3), June 25, 1970. A two-thirds majority (252 in this case) was required to override the President's veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. HR 16916. Office of Education appropriations bill. Flood (D Pa.) motion to table Cohelan (D Calif.) motion instructing House conferees to accept Senate amendments deleting provisions prohibiting use of funds to force busing or closing of schools and providing for freedom of choice plans. Tabling motion adopted 191-157: R 107-35; D 84-122 (ND 18-117; SD 66-5), June 30, 1970. The President did not take a position on the motion.

7. HR 15628. Foreign Military Sales. Hays (D Ohio) motion to table Riegle (R Mich.) motion instructing House conferees to concur in Senate-passed Cooper-Church amendment on Cambodia. Tabling motion adopted 237-153: R 138-33; D 99-120 (ND 28-112; SD 71-8), July 9, 1970. The President did not take a position on the motion.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALABAMA							
3 Andrews	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Bevill	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Flowers	N	N	N	N	✓	†	Y
8 Jones	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Nichols	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Y
1 Edwards	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ALASKA							
AL Pollock	Y	?	?	✓	✓	?	✓
ARIZONA							
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Rhodes	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
3 Steiger	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS							
1 Alexander	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Pryor	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Hammerschmidt	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA							
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
9 Edwards	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	N
34 Hanna	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Johnson	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	N
4 Leggett	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	-	X
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
16 Sisk	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	-
38 Tunney	Y	✓	†	Y	Y	-	N
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Waldie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
11 McCloskey	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Mailliard	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Mathias	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
33 Pettis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
25 Schmitz •							Y
2 Talcott	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
43 Teague	?	†	Y	N	N	Y	Y
36 Wilson	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.							
17 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
29 Brown	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	X
22 Corman	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
21 Hawkins	✓	Y	†	Y	†	-	N
19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	†
26 Rees	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
30 Roybal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
31 Wilson	Y	Y	N	✓	†	-	X
28 Bell	N	Y	?	Y	N	?	✓
23 Clawson	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Goldwater	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	†	Y
24 Rousselot •							Y
20 Smith	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
25 Wiggins	N	Y	Y	N	-	Y	Y
COLORADO							
4 Aspinall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	†	X
3 Evans	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Rogers	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	N	?
2 Brotzman	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT							
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
5 Monagan	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Meskill	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
2 Steele •							
4 Weicker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE							
AL Roth	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA							
3 Bennett	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Chappell	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Fuqua	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Gibbons	Y	†	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Haley	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Pepper	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	-	X
9 Rogers	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	N	†	N	Y	†	Y
10 Burke	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Cramer	N	N	Y	X	X	†	✓
5 Frey	N	N	Y	N	?	?	Y
GEORGIA							
3 Brinkley	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Davis	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Hagan	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	N	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
10 Stephens	N	N	N	N	Y	†	Y
8 Stuckey	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Blackburn	N	N	Y	N	N	†	Y
5 Thompson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
HAWAII							
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	N
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IDAHO							
2 Hansen, O.	N	Y	Y	Y	?	-	Y
1 McClure	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Y
ILLINOIS							
21 Gray	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
23 Shipley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X
16 Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	-	-
17 Arends	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	†	Y	X	-	Y	Y
20 Findley	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
12 McClory	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Michel	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 Railsback	N	Y	Y	Y	†	N	Y
15 Reid	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Springer	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook Co.							
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Collins •							
1 Vacancy							
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mikva	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Collier	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Crane	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
INDIANA							
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	N
1 Madden	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Adair	N	N	Y	N	?	?	Y
6 Bray	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Y
10 Dennis	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Landgrebe	N	N	-	N	N	Y	Y
7 Myers	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Roudebush	N	N	†	?	Y	?	Y
8 Zion	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
IOWA							
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	N
3 Gross	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Kyl	N	N	?	N	✓	Y	Y
6 Mayne	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Scherle	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel	N	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	N
KANSAS							
2 Mize	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Sebelius	N	N	†	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Winn	N	N	†	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY							
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
† Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

Democrats *Republicans*

•Not a Member when votes were taken.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6 Watts	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Carter*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 *Cowger*	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
4 *Snyder*	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA							
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Caffery	N	N	N	N	✓	Y	✓
7 Edwards	N	N	N	Y	Y	‡	‡
1 Hebert	X	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
8 Long	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	✓
5 Passman	N	N	N	N	Y	‡	Y
6 Rarick	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
4 Waggonner	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE							
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Kyros	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND							
4 Fallon	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Long	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y	N
6 *Beall*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 *Gude*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 *Hogan*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 *Morton*	N	Y	Y	N	N	‡	✓
MASSACHUSETTS							
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Harrington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 McCormack							
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Philbin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 *Conte*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 *Heckler*	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
12 *Keith*	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	-	N
5 *Morse*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MICHIGAN							
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
18 *Broomfield*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
3 *Brown*	N	Y	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
10 *Cederberg*	N	Y	Y	N	N	‡	Y
6 *Chamberlain*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 *Esch*	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	-	N
5 *Ford*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 *Harvey*	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 *Hutchinson*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 *McDonald*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 *Riegle*	N	Y	‡	Y	✓	N	N
11 *Ruppe*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 *Vander Jagt*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	-	Y
Detroit-Wayne Co.							
1 Conyers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N
13 Diggs	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
16 Dingell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
15 Ford	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 Griffiths	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	N	X
MINNESOTA							
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	-	N
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 *Langen*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 *MacGregor*	N	Y	‡	N	N	N	Y
2 *Nelsen*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 *Quie*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 *Zwach*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI							
1 Abernethy	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Colmer	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
3 Griffin	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Montgomery	N	N	N	N	‡	‡	Y
2 Whitten	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
MISSOURI							
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Burlison	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Clay	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
6 Hull	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Symington	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	N	N
7 *Hall*	N	N	Y	N	‡	Y	Y
MONTANA							
2 Melcher	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA							
2 *Cunningham*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 *Denney*	N	N	Y	N	N	‡	✓
3 *Martin*	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA							
AL Baring	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
2 *Cleveland*	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Wyman*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY							
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	N
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Roe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 *Dwyer*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 *Forsythe* •							
5 *Frelinghuysen*	X	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 *Hunt*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 *Sandman*	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 *Widnall*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO							
2 *Foreman*	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 *Lujan*	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
NEW YORK							
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Lowenstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	N	N
25 Ottinger	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y	N	N
1 Pike	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
29 *Button*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
37 *Conable*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
28 *Fish*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 *Grover*	N	X	Y	N	N	Y	Y
38 *Hastings*	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
36 *Horton*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N
30 *King*	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
31 *McEwen*	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
27 *McKneally*	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
32 *Pirnie*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 *Reid*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
33 *Robison*	N	Y	‡	Y	-	-	N
40 *Smith*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 *Wydler*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
New York City							
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
24 Biaggi	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
23 Bingham	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	N	N
11 Brasco	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 Carey	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X
10 Celler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 Chisholm	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Delaney	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	-	N
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	N
17 Koch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
16 Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Podell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-
18 Powell	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X
14 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 *Halpern*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA							
2 Fountain	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Galifianakis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Henderson	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Jones	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	Y	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Preyer	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Taylor	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Broyhill*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 *Jonas*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 *Mizell*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 *Ruth*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA							
1 *Andrews*	N	Y	Y	N	N	‡	✓
2 *Kleppe*	N	N	‡	N	N	Y	Y
OHIO							
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Carney •							
20 Feighan	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	?	X	Y	‡	Y
21 Stokes	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	N	N
22 Vanik	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 *Ashbrook*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 *Ayres*	N	Y	‡	Y	‡	‡	Y
8 *Betts*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 *Bow*	N	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y
7 *Brown*	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 *Clancy*	N	N	Y	N	?	?	Y
12 *Devine*	N	N	‡	N	N	Y	✓
6 *Harsha*	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 *Latta*	N	N	Y	N	Y	‡	Y
24 *Lukens*	N	?	Y	N	N	-	Y
4 *McCulloch*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 *Miller*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 *Minshall*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 *Mosher*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 *Stanton*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 *Taft*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 *Whalen*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 *Wylie*	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA							
3 Albert	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	N	N	N	-	‡	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 *Belcher*	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
6 *Camp*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON							
3 Green	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 *Dellenback*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 *Wyatt*	N	‡	Y	N	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA							
25 Clark	Y	N	N	✓	Y	?	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	N	‡	‡	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	N	N
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
26 Morgan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Yatron	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 *Biester*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
18 *Corbett*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	-	Y
13 *Coughlin*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
16 *Eshleman*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
27 *Fulton*	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 *Goodling*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
23 *Johnson*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 *McDade*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 *Saylor*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	X
17 *Schneebeli*	N	✓	Y	?	N	Y	N
9 *Ware* •							
12 *Whalley*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 *Williams*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Philadelphia City							
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Byrne	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	?	N
4 Eilberg	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Nix	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND							
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Tiernan	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA							
3 Dorn	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Gettys	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	✓
6 McMillan	N	X	N	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Mann	N	N	N	N	?	‡	Y
1 Vacancy							
2 *Watson*	N	N	Y	N	?	?	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA							
2 *Berry*	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
1 *Reifel*	N	‡	‡	Y	N	‡	✓
TENNESSEE							
6 Anderson	Y	N	‡	Y	‡	‡	Y
7 Blanton	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
4 Evins	?	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y
5 Fulton	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Jones	Y	N	N	N	Y	‡	Y
3 *Brock*	N	Y	Y	N	N	‡	Y
2 *Duncan*	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 *Kuykendall*	N	Y	Y	N	✓	‡	Y
1 *Quillen*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
TEXAS							
9 Brooks	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	Y
22 Casey	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
2 Dowdy	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Eckhardt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Fisher	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
23 Kazen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	?	N	N	Y	-	Y
10 Pickle	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Purcell	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts	Y	N	-	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	N	N	N	?	?	?
16 White	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 *Bush*	N	Y	?	?	X	Y	✓
3 *Collins*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 *Price*	N	N	N	N	X	?	Y
UTAH							
1 *Burton*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	‡	Y
2 *Lloyd*	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT							
AL *Stafford*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
VIRGINIA							
4 Abbitt	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Daniel	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Marsh	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 *Broyhill*	N	✓	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 *Poff*	N	Y	Y	N	N	‡	Y
8 *Scott*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 *Wampler*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 *Whitehurst*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON							
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N	N
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N
4 *May*	N	Y	Y	N	N	‡	Y
1 *Pelly*	N	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA							
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Kee	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mollohan	Y	?	N	Y	?	?	Y
3 Slack	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN							
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Obey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 *Byrnes*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 *Davis*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 *O'Konski*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 *Schadeberg*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 *Steiger*	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 *Thomson*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING							
AL *Wold*	N	N	Y	N	Y	‡	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

• Not a Member when votes were taken.

HOUSE VOTES ON FARM SUBSIDIES, EDUCATION VETO, HUD VETO, REORGANIZATION, TRADE BILL, SST, SCHOOL FUNDS

8. HR 18546. Agriculture Act of 1970. Passage of the bill providing three-year price support programs for wool, wheat, feed grains and cotton and for a dairy program and limiting subsidy payments to $55,000 per crop. Passed 212-171: R 86-88; D 126-85 (ND 52-78; SD 74-7), Aug. 5, 1970. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. HR 16916. Office of Education appropriations bill, fiscal 1971. Reconsideration and passage of the bill, vetoed by President Nixon Aug. 11, appropriating $4,420,145,000 for fiscal 1971 for the Office of Education. Veto overridden 289-114: R 77-101; D 212-13 (ND 145-1; SD 67-12), Aug. 13, 1970. A two-thirds majority (269 in this case), was required to override the President's veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 17548. Independent Offices-HUD Appropriations, fiscal 1971. Reconsideration of the bill, vetoed by President Nixon Aug. 11, appropriating $18 billion for Independent Offices and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Veto sustained 204-195: R 23-155; D 181-40 (ND 139-4; SD 42-36), Aug. 13, 1970. A two-thirds majority (266 in this case) was required to override the President's veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. HR 17654. Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. Passage of the bill improving the operation of the Congress by revising Committee procedures, making public votes taken in committee, requiring the publication of House teller votes, and making other changes in Congressional rules. Passed 326-19: R 140-6; D 186-13 (ND 127-1; SD 59-12), Sept. 17, 1970. The President did not take a position on the bill.

12. HR 18970. Trade Act of 1970. Gibbons (D Fla.) amendment to the rule under which bill was considered, permitting amendments deleting provisions from the bill. Rejected 192-201: R 91-77; D 101-124 (ND 94-52; SD 7-72), Nov. 18, 1970. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

13. HR 17755. Department of Transportation and related agencies appropriations, fiscal 1971. Boland (D Mass.) motion to table Yates (D Ill.) motion instructing House conferees to accept Senate amendment deleting $289.9 million for development of the supersonic transport (SST). Motion adopted 213-175: R 105-62; D 108-113 (ND 45-97; SD 63-16), Dec. 8, 1970. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. HR 19446. Emergency School Aid. Passage of the bill authorizing $1.5 billion in aid to public schools undergoing desegregation. Passed 159-77: R 53-39; D 106-38 (ND 87-2; SD 19-36), Dec. 21, 1970. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALABAMA							
3 Andrews	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X
7 Bevill	Y	√	√	Y	N	N	X
5 Flowers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Nichols	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X
6 *Buchanan*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 *Dickinson*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 *Edwards*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
ALASKA							
AL Pollock	?	√	X	Y	√	?	Y
ARIZONA							
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 *Rhodes*	Y	N	N	Y	X	N	√
3 *Steiger*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
ARKANSAS							
1 Alexander	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	X
4 Pryor	Y	ǂ	√	?	N	N	Y
3 *Hammerschmidt*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA							
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Cohelan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
9 Edwards	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√
34 Hanna	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
3 Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	√
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Tunney	√	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Waldie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	?
1 *Clausen*	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
10 *Gubser*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
11 *McCloskey*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 *Mailliard*	N	-	ǂ	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 *Mathias*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
33 *Pettis*	N	Y	N	ǂ	Y	?	?
35 *Schmitz*	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
12 *Talcott*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
3 *Teague*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
36 *Wilson*	ǂ	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Los Angeles Co.							
17 Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
22 Corman	N	Y	Y	ǂ	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Rees	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Roybal	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
28 *Bell*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 *Clawson*	N	N	N	?	?	Y	?
27 *Goldwater*	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 *Hosmer*	N	N	N	Y	√	Y	Y
24 *Rousselot*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X
20 *Smith*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
25 *Wiggins*	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	N
COLORADO							
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?
2 *Brotzman*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT							
1 Daddario	?	Y	Y	?	√	√	?
3 Giaimo	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
5 Monagan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√
6 *Meskill*	?	Y	Y	?	Y	√	?
2 *Steele* •					Y	N	√
4 *Weicker*	?	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?
DELAWARE							
AL Roth	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA							
3 Bennett	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Chappell	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
12 Fascell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Fuqua	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Gibbons	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
7 Haley	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X
11 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X
10 *Burke*	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
8 *Cramer*	ǂ	X	X	Y	N	Y	?
5 *Frey*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
GEORGIA							
3 Brinkley	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Davis	Y	Y	ǂ	Y	N	N	N
6 Flynt	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	X
1 Hagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	X
2 O'Neal	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N
10 Stephens	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	X
8 Stuckey	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N
4 *Blackburn*	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	X
5 *Thompson*	√	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
HAWAII							
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO							
2 *Hansen, O.*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√	Y
1 *McClure*	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
ILLINOIS							
21 Gray	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	Y
24 Price	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Shipley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
16 *Anderson*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 *Arends*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
14 *Erlenborn*	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 *Findley*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
12 *McClory*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
18 *Michel*	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
19 *Railsback*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 *Reid*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 *Springer*	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	?
Chicago-Cook Co.							
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	√
6 Collins •					N	N	?
1 Vacancy							
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	√
2 Mikva	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
11 Pucinski	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	√
9 Yates	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
10 *Collier*	N	N	N	?	X	ǂ	Y
13 *Crane*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
4 *Derwinski*	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA							
3 Brademas	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 *Adair*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 *Bray*	N	-	ǂ	Y	N	Y	?
10 *Dennis*	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 *Landgrebe*	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 *Myers*	Y	N	N	ǂ	Y	X	N
5 *Roudebush*	?	?	?	?	Y	?	?
8 *Zion*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
IOWA							
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 *Gross*	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
4 *Kyl*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
6 *Mayne*	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
7 *Scherle*	Y	N	N	ǂ	Y	Y	X
1 *Schwengel*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS							
2 *Mize*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
1 *Sebelius*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
4 *Shriver*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 *Skubitz*	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
3 *Winn*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
KENTUCKY							
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
√ Paired for.
ǂ Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

Democrats *Republicans*

•*Not a Member when votes were taken.*

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 *Carter*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 *Cowger*	N	Y	Y	†	N	Y	?
4 *Snyder*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X
LOUISIANA							
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
3 Caffery	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	X
7 Edwards	Y	†	†	†	?	?	X
1 Hebert	Y	✓	✓	†	N	Y	X
8 Long	Y	-	†	Y	N	Y	X
5 Passman	Y	-	-	N	?	Y	X
6 Rarick	Y	-	-	N	N	Y	X
4 Waggonner	Y	N	N	Y	N	✓	X
MAINE							
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Kyros	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND							
4 Fallon	✓	✓	✓	?	X	Y	?
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
2 Long	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 *Beall*	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
8 *Gude*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 *Hogan*	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 *Morton*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
MASSACHUSETTS							
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Harrington	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
7 Macdonald	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
9 McCormack							
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
1 *Conte*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 *Heckler*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 *Keith*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Morse*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN							
12 O'Hara	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 *Broomfield*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
3 *Brown*	N	N	N	Y	?	N	N
10 *Cederberg*	Y	N	N	†	N	Y	?
6 *Chamberlain*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 *Esch*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 *Ford*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 *Harvey*	N	N	N	Y	N	?	?
4 *Hutchinson*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
19 *McDonald*	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
7 *Riegle*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 *Ruppe*	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	?
9 *Vander Jagt*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne Co.							
1 Conyers	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Diggs	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	N	Y
15 Ford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	?
14 Nedzi	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
MINNESOTA							
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	†	†	✓	N	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
7 *Langen*	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	?
3 *MacGregor*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	?
2 *Nelsen*	Y	N	N	†	Y	Y	?
1 *Quie*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 *Zwach*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
MISSISSIPPI							
1 Abernethy	Y	N	N	N	X	Y	X
5 Colmer	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Griffin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X
4 Montgomery	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	X
2 Whitten	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI							
5 Bolling	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
10 Burlison	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
1 Clay	X	?	?	Y	Y	N	?
6 Hull	Y	†	-	†	N	Y	X
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?
8 Ichord	?	Y	N	?	N	N	N
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
2 Symington	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
7 *Hall*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	X
MONTANA							
2 Melcher	N	Y	N	?	N	N	Y
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA							
2 *Cunningham*	?	X	X	Y	N	Y	?
1 *Denney*	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	?
3 *Martin*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	X
NEVADA							
AL Baring	-	Y	Y	†	N	?	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
2 *Cleveland*	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
1 *Wyman*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
NEW JERSEY							
14 Daniels	N	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	?	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	✓
9 Helstoski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Minish	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Roe	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
4 Thompson	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
12 *Dwyer*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	✓
6 *Forsythe* •					Y	N	Y
5 *Frelinghuysen*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 *Hunt*	N	N	N	?	N	N	N
2 *Sandman*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
7 *Widnall*	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO							
2 *Foreman*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 *Lujan*	✓	N	N	?	?	N	?
NEW YORK							
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
34 Hanley	N	Y	Y	†	N	Y	?
5 Lowenstein	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
25 Ottinger	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?
1 Pike	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Stratton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Wolff	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
29 *Button*	N	Y	Y	?	✓	?	?
37 *Conable*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
28 *Fish*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 *Grover*	N	N	N	Y	N	✓	Y
38 *Hastings*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
36 *Horton*	Y	Y	Y	†	Y	N	✓
30 *King*	X	?	?	†	N	X	N
31 *McEwen*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
27 *McKneally*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
32 *Pirnie*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
26 *Reid*	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
33 *Robison*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
40 *Smith*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 *Wydler*	N	Y	N	Y	?	✓	?
New York City							
7 Addabbo	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Biaggi	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
23 Bingham	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Brasco	X	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
15 Carey	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Celler	Y	Y	✓	?	N	N	✓
12 Chisholm	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
9 Delaney	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?
19 Farbstein	N	Y	Y	†	Y	N	?
22 Gilbert	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
17 Koch	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	†	N	Y	Y
13 Podell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18 Powell	?	Y	Y	?	?	X	?
14 Rooney	Y	✓	✓	Y	N	Y	✓
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	X	†	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Scheuer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
6 *Halpern*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	✓
NORTH CAROLINA							
2 Fountain	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Galifianakis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Henderson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Lennon	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Preyer	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
10 *Broyhill*	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
9 *Jonas*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 *Mizell*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 *Ruth*	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	X
NORTH DAKOTA							
1 *Andrews*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
2 *Kleppe*	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	?
OHIO							
9 Ashley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Carney •					Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Stokes	N	Y	Y	†	Y	N	Y
22 Vanik	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 *Ashbrook*	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
14 *Ayres*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
8 *Betts*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
16 *Bow*	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	N
7 *Brown*	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
2 *Clancy*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
12 *Devine*	N	N	N	†	Y	Y	X
6 *Harsha*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 *Latta*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
24 *Lukens*	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	?
4 *McCulloch*	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
10 *Miller*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 *Minshall*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
13 *Mosher*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
11 *Stanton*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 *Taft*	Y	Y	N	†	?	Y	Y
3 *Whalen*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 *Wylie*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA							
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	?	X	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Steed	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 *Belcher*	Y	N	N	†	N	Y	?
6 *Camp*	Y	N	N	?	?	Y	?
OREGON							
3 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 *Dellenback*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 *Wyatt*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
PENNSYLVANIA							
25 Clark	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	X	Y	Y	Y	N	X	✓
11 Flood	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Gaydos	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Moorhead	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Yatron	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Biester	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 *Corbett*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
13 *Coughlin*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 *Eshleman*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
27 *Fulton*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 *Goodling*	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
23 *Johnson*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 *McDade*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 *Saylor*	N	N	N	?	N	N	?
17 *Schneebeli*	N	N	N	†	N	N	N
9 *Ware* •					N	Y	Y
12 *Whalley*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 *Williams*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia City							
1 Barrett	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	✓
3 Byrne	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
4 Eilberg	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Green	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND							
1 St. Germain	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
2 Tiernan	-	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA							
3 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Gettys	Y	Y	Y	†	N	✓	N
6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	X
4 Mann	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Vacancy							
2 *Watson*	Y	Y	Y	†	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA							
2 *Berry*	Y	N	N	?	?	Y	?
1 *Reifel*	Y	X	X	†	Y	X	?
TENNESSEE							
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
7 Blanton	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Evins	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
5 Fulton	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 *Brock*	Y	N	N	†	N	Y	?
2 *Duncan*	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
9 *Kuykendall*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 *Quillen*	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
TEXAS							
9 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?
17 Burleson	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
22 Casey	✓	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Dowdy	Y	Y	Y	?	X	✓	X
8 Eckhardt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Kazen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?
10 Pickle	Y	Y	N	†	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N
13 Purcell	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?	?
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Teague	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	X
16 White	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Young	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
7 *Bush*	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	?
3 *Collins*	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	N
18 *Price*	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y	N
UTAH							
1 *Burton*	Y	Y	N	†	N	Y	?
2 *Lloyd*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
VERMONT							
AL Stafford	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
VIRGINIA							
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	X
5 Daniel	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Downing	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Marsh	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Satterfield	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 *Broyhill*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 *Poff*	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
8 *Scott*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 *Wampler*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 *Whitehurst*	Y	Y	Y	†	N	Y	?
WASHINGTON							
7 Adams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	†	†	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Hicks	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 *May*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
1 *Pelly*	-	N	N	†	Y	Y	?
WEST VIRGINIA							
4 Hechler	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Kee	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
1 Mollohan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Slack	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN							
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
7 Obey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 *Byrnes*	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
9 *Davis*	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
10 *O'Konski*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
1 *Schadeberg*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	X
6 *Steiger*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 *Thomson*	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
WYOMING							
AL Wold	N	N	N	†	?	N	?

Democrats *Republicans*

•Not a Member when votes were taken.

MAJOR SENATE AND HOUSE VOTES DURING 1971 SESSION

Rejection by Congress of continued development of the supersonic transport (SST) aircraft, attempts in both houses to set a withdrawal date for the return of all U.S. forces from Indochina, curtailment of the foreign aid program in the Senate and congressional approval of greater powers for the President over the economy were among the most significant issues of the 1971 session decided by record votes. Efforts to override Mr. Nixon's two major vetoes of the year—on bills creating a far-reaching child care program and providing public service jobs for the unemployed—were defeated.

Eight of the 14 key votes in the House selected by Congressional Quarterly came on recorded teller votes—authorized by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. For the first time in the history of the House, members in 1971 were recorded by name on amendments involving controversial issues such as the SST, school busing, anti-war amendments, the military draft, federal aid to higher education and greater government protection for consumers. As a by-product of this reform, participation by members in votes on these and other issues increased by about 100 percent over the previous year.

How Votes Were Selected

Congressional Quarterly each year selects a series of key votes on major issues.

Selection of Issues. An issue is judged by the extent it represents one or more of the following:

- A matter of major controversy.
- A test of presidential or political power.
- A decision of potentially great impact on the nation and lives of Americans.

Selection of Votes. For each series of related votes on an issue, only one key vote is ordinarily chosen. This vote is the roll call, or recorded teller vote in the House, that in the opinion of Congressional Quarterly was the most important in determining the outcome.

In the descriptions of the key votes, the designation ND denotes northern Democrats and the designation SD denotes southern Democrats.

Senate Key Votes

1. SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT (SST). The Senate March 24, for the second time in less than four months, rejected an amendment to continue federal financing of the SST. The vote was 46-51. Although the House failed to go along with the Senate in 1970, the fate of the commercial aircraft became apparent in 1971 when the House on March 18 also voted to kill the project. The SST funds had been included in an amendment added by the Senate Appropriations Committee to a continuing resolution (H J Res 468) providing partial funding for the Department of Transportation. *(See House key vote 1.)* Voting against further funding for the SST were 34 Democrats and 17 Republicans: R 27-17; D 19-34 (ND 11-25; SD 8-9). *(p. 130)*

2. DESEGREGATION. During consideration of an Administration-backed bill (S 1557) to provide $1.5-billion in aid to desegregating school districts, the Senate rejected an amendment requiring nationwide integration of schools. Proposed by Abraham Ribicoff (D Conn.), the amendment would have eliminated the distinction between *de jure* segregation—the result of laws and the target of most enforcement action in the 1950s and 1960s—and *de facto* segregation—the result of other factors, such as housing patterns, which had not been declared illegal or unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. This *de jure-de facto* distinction had protected non-southern areas from vigorous efforts to desegregate their schools. Ribicoff proposed that every metropolitan area be required to have integrated schools by 1985 and authorized more than $20-billion in federal aid for desegregation purposes. The Senate rejected the amendment, 35-51, with southern Democrats splitting 7-6 in favor of the amendment which, its advocates said, for the first time would have required desegregation throughout the North. R 7-32; D 28-19 (ND 21-13; SD 7-6). *(p. 601; similar key vote 1970 Almanac p. 89)*

3. MILITARY DRAFT. During consideration of the military draft extension bill (HR 6531—PL 92-129) the Senate by a six-vote margin defeated an attempt to extend conscription for one year instead of the two-year proposal backed by President Nixon. An identical one-year amendment was rejected in the House by a two-vote margin. *(See House key vote 2.)* White House "arm-twisting," as it was described by freshman Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R Pa.), was partly responsible for the Administration victory. During the Senate's two-month consideration of the draft bill, White House lobbying turned critical decisions on the draft in favor of positions taken by the President on all but two amendments voted on. The Senate June 4 rejected the one-year extension amendment by a 43-49 vote. The breakdown was R 10-29; D 33-20 (ND 28-8; SD 5-12). The Senate adopted the draft extension bill June 24 and after a drawn-out conference with the House a two-year extension was signed by the President Sept. 28. *(p. 257)*

4. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA-I. After the Senate had taken four roll-call votes June 22 on various proposals to withdraw all U.S. troops from Indochina, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) offered a substitute amendment which the Senate adopted by a 57-42 vote. Adoption of the Mansfield amendment reversed a position established two weeks earlier by the Senate in rejecting a similar withdrawal measure. The June 22 vote also marked the first time a majority in either house had supported a congressional

mandate calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Indochina. The Mansfield amendment set a nine-month deadline for the complete withdrawal, pending the release of all U.S. prisoners of war. The President was strongly opposed to the amendment. Twelve Republicans and a majority of Democrats supported the amendment: R 12-32; D 45-10 (ND 35-2; SD 10-8). *(p. 257)*

5. PUBLIC WORKS JOBS. On June 29 President Nixon vetoed a Democratic-sponsored bill (S 575) authorizing $5.7-billion for public works projects and regional development. The President criticized the measure because it included a $2-billion program to create public works jobs which, he said, would be the most costly and least effective method of reducing unemployment. He did not criticize other provisions of the bill which authorized $1.8-billion for general and regional economic development and a slightly smaller sum for aid to Appalachia. The Senate sustained the veto July 14 by a 57-36 vote—five short of the two-thirds majority necessary to override it. Thirty-five of 41 Republicans voted to sustain the President's position: R 6-35; D 51-1 (ND 35-0; SD 16-1). *(p. 181)*

6. LOCKHEED LOAN GUARANTEE. The Administration won a major victory in the Senate Aug. 2 when its bill to authorize a federal guarantee of bank loans for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation was passed by a one-vote margin on a 49-48 roll call. Lockheed, the nation's largest weapons producer for the Defense Department, needed the financing to go into production with a commercial airliner and to avoid bankruptcy. To gain support for the controversial bill, Senate supporters broadened the Administration's bill (S 2308) requesting authority to guarantee financing for Lockheed into a $2-billion guarantee program for failing major businesses. Three times the Senate refused to invoke cloture and shut off debate. *(Votes 144, 151, 157, 1971 Weekly Report p. 1630, 1693, 1694)* But the Senate also rejected efforts to recommit or drastically change the bill. On July 31, the Senate agreed to take up a related bill (HR 8432) passed by the House the previous day. *(See House key vote 6.)* It authorized only a $250-million guarantee thus providing a test of strength on the Lockheed guarantee as originally proposed. On the final vote, the Senate passed the House bill without amendment. A majority of Republicans supported the bill: R 27-17; D 22-31 (ND 13-23; SD 9-8). *(p. 152)*

7. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA-II. In three close roll-call votes Oct. 28, the Senate defeated an amendment requiring that funds authorized for U.S. forces in Indochina be spent only to complete the withdrawal of all troops from South Vietnam. The amendment, sponsored by Frank Church (D Idaho) and John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), had been added to a foreign aid authorization bill (HR 9910) by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Republicans and southern Democrats, backed by the threat of a presidential veto, were successful in the effort to delete the Cooper-Church amendment 47-44: R 30-11; D 17-33 (ND 4-30; SD 13-3). *(p. 387)*

8. FOREIGN AID. In an action throwing doubt on the future of one of the cornerstones of U.S. foreign policy, the Senate Oct. 29 defeated by a 27-41 vote a House-passed foreign aid authorization bill (HR 9910). It was the first time either house had rejected a foreign aid bill since the program was established after World War II. The 14-vote margin by which the bill was defeated resulted from the merging of many, often conflicting, positions including opposition to the Vietnam war, concern over the U.S. economy and doubts about the effectiveness of foreign aid in achieving U.S. goals. Substantial majorities opposed to the bill among northern and southern Democrats offset a narrow majority of Republican votes for passage. Foreign military aid was a principal instrument of the Nixon Doctrine: R 19-15; D 8-26 (ND 7-14; SD 1-12). *(p. 387)*

9. TAX REDUCTIONS. By a one-vote margin, the Senate Nov. 15 sustained President Nixon's tax reduction guidelines by defeating 39-40 an amendment that would have increased business taxes while granting further individual tax cuts. The breakdown was: R 1-34; D 38-6 (ND 28-1; SD 10-5). The amendment, sponsored by Birch Bayh (D Ind.), was offered during floor consideration of HR 10947, a bill reducing business and individual taxes requested by the President on Aug. 15. The bill was passed by the Senate on Nov. 22. The amendment would have increased business taxes by limiting the effect of liberalized depreciation rules established in 1971 by the Treasury Department. *(p. 430)*

10. FINANCING OF PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS. With two key Republican defections, Senate Democrats Nov. 22 succeeded in adding an amendment to the Administration's tax reduction bill (HR 10947) creating a federal fund to finance presidential election campaigns. The vote was 52-47: R 2-42; D 50-5 (ND 37-0; SD 13-5). Debate on the campaign financing amendment, introduced by John O. Pastore (D R.I.), divided along party lines. Democrats pushed the plan, which allowed taxpayers to designate $1 from their annual federal tax payments to the presidential candidate of their choice, as necessary to free candidates from dependence on wealthy contributors. Republicans, whose party treasury was well-stocked, condemned the proposal as an attempt to rescue the debt-ridden Democratic party. President Nixon had threatened to veto the bill if the Pastore proposal was adopted. Republicans Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (Md.) and Clifford P. Case (N.J.) voted for the amendment, despite strong Administration opposition, after Pastore agreed to a Mathias modification allowing each taxpayer to designate which party's candidate would receive his contribution. *(p. 430)*

11. EUROPEAN TROOP CUT. The Senate Appropriations Committee in late November added to its version of the annual defense appropriations bill (HR 11731) a section which would have limited to 250,000 men the number of U.S. troops which could be stationed in Europe after June 15, 1972—a force reduction of about 50,000 troops from the existing level. The Senate rejected the committee amendment by a 39-54 vote Nov. 23: R 5-37; D 34-17 (ND 26-7; SD 8-10). Once before during the 1st Session of the 92nd Congress the Senate had rejected a proposal to reduce U.S. troops in Europe. On the earlier vote, which took place on May 19, the troop cut proposal was rejected by a margin of 25 votes; the Nov. 23 margin was 15 votes. On both occasions, the White House exerted heavy pressure on

Senators to reject any ceiling on the number of troops to be statiioned in Europe. *(p. 330)*

12. ECONOMIC STABILIZATION. The Senate Dec. 1 passed a bill (S 2891) extending the President's authority to control and stabilize wages and prices. The measure passed almost without dissent by an 86-4 vote: R 41-1; D 45-3 (ND 31-1; SD 14-2). The bill extended for one year, until April 30, 1973, the authority under which Mr. Nixon imposed the wage-price freeze Aug. 15 and established Phase Two of his new economic policy in mid-November. The legislation also extended his stabilization power to cover interest rates and corporate dividends. The Senate rejected most major amendments to the bill by substantial margins. It added provisions on existing labor contracts and confirmation of the chairmen of the primary stabilization bodies the President created and appointed. It required a federal pay raise and exempted the press and other communications media from the stabilization program; the latter provision was deleted in conference. The House passed a similar bill Dec. 10. *(See House key vote 13.)* Congress cleared the bill Dec. 14. *(p. 459)*

13. REHNQUIST NOMINATION. President Nixon won confirmation of his controversial nomination of Assistant Attorney General (Office of Legal Counsel) William H. Rehnquist to the Supreme Court early in December. A small, determined opposition within the Senate, led by Birch Bayh (D Ind.), who had headed the successful opposition to earlier Nixon Court nominees Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. and G. Harrold Carswell, failed to win more than 26 votes against the nomination. They charged that Rehnquist was insensitive to the rights of minority groups and that he was not sufficiently devoted to the constitutional safeguards of individual rights. The Senate voted 68-26 to confirm the nomination, with a majority of both Democrats and Republicans voting in favor of confirmation: R 38-3; D 30-23 (ND 14-21; SD 16-2). *(p. 851)*

14. CHILD CARE VETO. Senate liberals failed Dec. 10, 1971, in an effort to override President Nixon's veto of a $6.3-billion bill (S 2007) extending the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) for two years, establishing a comprehensive child care program and creating a National Legal Services Corporation to provide legal assistance to the poor. President Nixon vetoed the bill Dec. 9 because of objections to the provision establishing the child care program. In his veto message, the President said the bill's child care program demonstrated "fiscal irresponsibility, administrative unworkability and family weakening implications." The vote to override the veto obtained a simple majority, 51-36, but this was seven votes short of the two-thirds majority required to override a veto: R 10-29; D 41-7 (ND 33-0; SD 8-7). *(p. 504)*

House Key Votes

1. SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT (SST). The House for the first time voted in 1971 to end federal financing of the controversial supersonic commercial aircraft effective March 30. The House rejection of the SST was a major defeat for the Nixon Administration which, together with organized labor and industry, had lobbied intensely for $134-million in fiscal 1971 appropriations to continue development of two prototypes. But the Coalition Against the SST—an alliance of citizens and environmental groups—asserted the project was a potential threat to the earth's atmosphere and an economic waste and thus should be canceled. Congress first considered legislative proposals to terminate the SST project in 1964 but until 1970, when the Senate voted to delete $290-million in fiscal 1971 appropriations, development of the plane continued. Although the House and Senate late in 1970 reached a compromise funding level ($210-million through March 30), the project was killed when the House March 18, employing the new recorded teller vote procedure for only the second time, voted 217-204 to delete the SST funds through an amendment introduced by Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) to a continuing resolution (H Res 468) containing funds for the fourth quarter of fiscal 1971 for the Department of Transportation. The vote breakdown on the teller vote was: R 85-90; D 132-114 (ND 110-54; SD 22-60). The SST was revised temporarily May 12 when the House approved an amendment appropriating $85.3-million to continue development work. The Senate, however, refused to follow the House decision, and the SST funds were dropped in a House-Senate conference on a fiscal 1971 supplemental bill. *(p. 130)*

2. MILITARY DRAFT. During consideration of the military draft extension bill (HR 6531—PL 92-129), the House came within two votes of adopting a one-year extension instead of the two-year proposal which was backed by President Nixon. The move to cut short the President's authority to draft men into the armed forces was rejected by a 198-200 recorded teller vote with 65 Republicans voting against the Administration and 105 supporting the President's position. Democrats voted for a one-year extension by 133-95 (ND 116-35; SD 17-60) on the March 31 vote. Proponents of the one-year extension said that, if adopted, their proposal would force a discussion of the draft and the Vietnam war during the upcoming election year. Opponents said the draft and the war were two separate issues and should not be confused by either legislators or voters. The House went on to pass the two-year draft extension bill April 1 and after belated Senate action it became law Sept. 28. *(See Senate key vote 3.)* The March 31 House vote was the first heavily lobbied vote of the year relating to the military *(p. 257)*

3. EDUCATION FUNDS. Supporters of increased federal aid to education were rebuffed in 1971 when the House refused to add almost $729-million to the education appropriations bill (HR 7016) reported by the House Appropriations Committee. The package amendment, introduced by Rep. William D. Hathaway (D Maine) and backed by the Emergency Committee for Full Funding of Education Programs, would have added funds for a variety of aid programs. The emergency committee, a coalition of all major education interest groups which was formed in 1969, had been successful in increasing education funds that year—but President Nixon had vetoed the bill as too expensive and Congress had acquiesced in the veto. In 1970, the coalition also won increased funding; the President again vetoed the bill, but Congress overrode that veto. The threat of a third presidential veto was a major factor in the

House rejection by a recorded teller vote of 188-191 of the Hathaway amendment. Only 14 Republicans voted he amendment; 149 opposed it, while 174 Democrats . for increased funding and only 42 opposed it (ND 138-7; SD 36-35). *(p. 205)*

4. WELFARE REFORM. The highlight of two days of debate on the Administration's welfare reform bill (HR 1) came on a recorded teller vote to delete Title IV of the bill—the controversial Family Assistance Plan calling for a federally guaranteed annual income of $2,400 for a family of four without any income. HR 1 would reorganize the nation's welfare system, increase Social Security benefits by 5 percent and liberalize Medicare and Medicaid programs. The amendment to delete Title IV, offered by Rep. Al Ullman (D Ore.), was rejected 187-234: R 83-93; D 104-141 (ND 45-116; SD 59-25). HR 1 was passed later the same day by a 288-132 roll-call vote. Though a majority of Republicans and Democrats voted against the amendment, many conservatives and liberals in both parties supported the amendment because they felt the bill was either too costly or inadequate to meet the needs of the poor. *(p. 519)*

5. CBS CONTEMPT CITATION. The House July 13, by a 226-181 roll call, adopted a motion by Rep. Hastings Keith (R Mass.) rejecting a resolution (H Res 534) proposed by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee recommending that the Columbia Broadcasting System and its president, Dr. Frank Stanton, be cited for contempt of Congress. On June 24, Dr. nton had refused to comply with a subpoena issued he committee's Investigations Subcommittee requesting film and sound recordings edited from the network's controversial documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon." Although contempt recommendations in the past had been approved routinely, such congressional courtesy was disregarded as the House leadership, six committee chairmen, most liberal Democrats and freshman Representatives and some conservatives backed away from the request made by Harley O. Staggers (D W.Va.), chairman of the committee. A majority of members from both parties, including the leadership, voted for the motion to reject the resolution: R 95-76; D 131-105 (ND 108-46; SD 23-59). Six of 22 committee chairman voted for the motion, while ranking minority committee members split 10-12. *(p. 801)*

6. LOCKHEED LOAN GUARANTEE. By a three-vote margin, the House July 30 passed a bill requested by the Administration (HR 8432) authorizing a federal guarantee of $250-million in bank loans for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. The Senate cleared the bill Aug. 2. *(See Senate key vote 6.)* House backers of the controversial measure broadened it in committee to provide up to $2-billion in loan guarantees for failing major businesses. The bill was scaled back to $250-million on the floor by a series of amendments agreed to by the majority and minority leadership. Attempts to amend the bill significantly were defeated, including one, rejected by a 176-205 recorded teller vote, to limit any antee to 90 percent of the loan involved. The House ed the bill by a 192-189 roll-call vote. As in the Senate vote, Republicans provided the margin of victory for the Administration: R 90-60; D 102-129 (ND 55-95; SD 47-34). *(p. 152)*

7. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY. Civil rights groups suffered a slap in the face in 1971 when the House refused to approve a bill giving the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) the power to issue cease-and-desist orders against discriminatory employers and instead adopted a measure giving the agency the right to bring suit in federal court against such employers. The cease-and-desist powers had been sought by civil rights groups ever since the EEOC was created in 1964 without enforcement powers. In 1970, the Senate had approved a bill giving the agency these powers—rejecting the court-enforcement approach endorsed by the Nixon Administration. The House Rules Committee had blocked action by the House in the 91st Congress. When the bill granting cease-and-desist powers (HR 1746) came to the floor in September 1971 as reported by the House Judiciary Committee, John N. Erlenborn (R Ill.) proposed the court-enforcement measure as a substitute. The House adopted the substitute by a recorded teller vote of 200-195, marking a narrow victory for the conservative coalition of Republicans—who voted 131-29 for the substitute—and southern Democrats—who voted 63-16 for it—over northern Democrats (6-150). *(p. 644)*

8. CONSUMER AGENCY. The most significant consumer bill to come before the House in 1971 was HR 10835, establishing an independent consumer protection agency. As reported by the House Government Operations Committee, the bill allowed the new agency to represent consumer interests in the formal proceedings of other federal departments and agencies and to intervene on behalf of consumers in certain court suits. Although the Nixon Administration had previously opposed any legislation setting up an independent agency, it backed the committee-approved version of HR 10835. Consumer advocates favored a strengthening amendment offered by William S. Moorhead (D Pa.) which would have allowed the consumer agency to intervene in more informal proceedings of other federal agencies and given it additional authority to act when government agencies refused to investigate consumer complaints. The Moorhead amendment was rejected Oct. 14 by a 160-218 recorded teller vote. Northern Democrats supported the amendment by a 131-23 vote, but the conservative coalition of Republicans (15-138) and southern Democrats (14-57) combined successfully to defeat the amendment. *(p. 665)*

9. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA. At the time of this Oct. 19 vote, the Senate had twice adopted an amendment sponsored by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) calling for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Indochina pending the release of U.S. prisoner of war. *(See Senate key vote 4)* The version the House voted upon called for a six-month withdrawal deadline. Once before, on June 28, the House had voted on a similar proposal; it was rejected by a 44 vote margin. Although the Oct. 19 vote was not a direct up or down vote on the Mansfield amendment, adoption of a previous question motion (prohibiting House conferees to the defense bill to accept the amendment) was tantamount to its rejection. The House adopted the previous question motion by a 22-vote margin on a recorded teller vote of 215-193. Although the White House disclaimed involvement in the procedural matters concern-

ing the vote, the President and his aides lobbied heavily to defeat the withdrawal proposal. Thirty-three Republicans voted against the President: R 139-33; D 76-160 (ND 23-138; SD 53-22). *(p. 305)*

10. SCHOOL BUSING. A solid majority opposed to the use of forced busing of children to desegregate schools showed its strength in the House late in 1971 by adding strong anti-busing amendments to the higher education-desegregation aid bill (S 659). The new majority was formed by the alliance of oldtime busing opponents from the south, with non-southern Representatives whose constituents were now facing the prospect, or dealing with the fact, of busing. The North-South coalition added amendments 1) barring the use of federal education funds for busing and forbidding any federal pressure requiring the use of state or local funds for busing, and 2) delaying, until all appeals were exhausted, the effect of any federal court order requiring busing. The strength of the anti-busing sentiment was reflected in the vote on the latter amendment, proposed by William S. Broomfield (R Mich.), which was adopted by a recorded teller vote of 235-125. The amendment was backed by 129 Republicans and 106 Democrats, 56 of whom were from outside the South. Opposing the amendment were 108 Democrats, 18 from the South, and 17 Republicans. *(p. 601)*

11. SCHOOL PRAYER. An intense lobbying battle culminated in rejection by the House in November 1971 of a proposed constitutional amendment designed to undo the effect of Supreme Court decisions outlawing officially prescribed or backed religious observances in public schools. The amendment would have added to the Constitution the statement: "Nothing contained in this Constitution shall abridge the right of persons lawfully assembled, in any public building which is supported in whole or in part through the expenditure of public funds, to participate in voluntary prayer or meditation." Introduced by Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie (R Ohio), the amendment was brought to the floor of the House through a petition, signed by a majority of the House, discharging the Judiciary Committee from consideration of the proposal. The amendment was opposed by most major organized religious groups, which feared that it would open the door for government intervention in religious matters. The amendment received the support of a majority of members, 240-163, but this was 28 short of the two-thirds majority (268) needed to adopt a constitutional amendment: R 138-26; D 102-137 (ND 48-114; SD 54-23). *(p. 624)*

12. TAX REDUCTION. House members Dec. 9 got their only chance to go on record for or against President Nixon's tax reduction proposals when they agreed to a House-Senate conference report on the bill (HR 10947—PL 92-178) by a 321-75 roll-call vote: R 158-9; D 163-66 (ND 95-57; SD 68-9). The bill, requested by President Nixon Aug. 15 as part of efforts to stimulate the economy, reduced federal taxes for calendar years 1971-73 by an estimated $15.7-billion. Key provisions included a 7-percent business investment credit, repeal of the automobile excise tax, tax incentives for exports and acceleration of a scheduled increase in the personal income tax exemption. The House Oct. 6 had passed HR 10947 by voice vote under a closed rule that prohibited floor amendments. House approval of the conference report had been in doubt until conferees agreed to delay the effective date of a controversial presidential campaign financing plan until after the 1972 election. *(See Senate key vote 10) (p. 430)*

13. ECONOMIC STABILIZATION. The House Dec. 10 deleted from a bill (HR 11309) extending and broadening the President's economic stabilization authority a provision requiring payment of wage raises—including retroactive payment where appropriate—agreed to in labor contracts signed before Mr. Nixon embarked on his new economic policy Aug. 15. By a recorded teller vote of 209-151, the House accepted instead an amendment by Robert G. Stephens (D Ga.) requiring payment of such raises only if they were already financed by price or tax increases or offset by productivity increases. R 141-13; D 68-138 (ND 13-119; SD 55-19). Other raises called for in existing contracts were left subject to the guidelines of the stabilization program; the retroactive payment of raises deferred by the wage-price freeze, which the guidelines had prohibited except in limited circumstances, was not required. The House went on to pass the bill the same day by a 326-33 roll-call vote. The final bill required a federal pay raise, Senate confirmation of the chairmen and new members of the wage and price stabilization bodies and majority rule on those bodies; none of these provisions was requested by the Administration. A House-Senate conference agreement softened the effect of Stephens' amendment by requiring payment of other deferred and scheduled pay raises unless they were unreasonably inconsistent with the Administration's stabilization guidelines. *(p. 459)*

14. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA-ADJOURNMENT. In unexpected fashion, the House Dec. 16 broke a conference deadlock on a third version of the Mansfield amendment *(See House key vote 9.)* producing agreement on a foreign aid authorization bill and clearing the way for adjournment. The foreign aid bill accepted in revised form by the Senate after the Oct. 29 defeat of HR 9910 *(See Senate key vote 8.)*, had been held up in conference by the refusal of House conferees to accept the Mansfield amendment. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), sponsor of the amendment setting a policy of withdrawal from Indochina within six months, had insisted that House conferees accept the provision or permit the House to vote on it separately. The issue went down to the final day of the 1st Session of the 91st Congress. Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) led efforts to hold up Senate action on a resolution providing interim foreign aid funds in order to force a House vote on the amendment. On Dec. 16, Rep. William F. Ryan (D N.Y.) offered a surprise motion to instruct House conferees to the foreign aid bill to accept the Mansfield amendment. House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.) immediately offered a motion to table (kill) the Ryan motion. Morgan's motion was adopted 130-101: R 78-12; D 52-89 (ND 18-73; SD 34-16); 201 members did not vote. Mansfield interpreted the vote as expressing the House view on his amendment, and conferees reached quick agreement on remaining differences. The Senate Dec. 17 adopted the conference report; the House delayed action until after Congress returned Jan. 18, 1972. *(p. 408)*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALABAMA							
Allen	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA							
Gravel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Stevens	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA							
Fannin	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	N	?	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS							
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA							
Cranston	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Tunney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO							
Allott	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
Dominick	Y	N	?	N	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT							
Ribicoff	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Weicker	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE							
Boggs	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Roth	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA							
Chiles	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Gurney	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA							
Gambrell	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII							
Inouye	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Fong	Y	N	-	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO							
Church	N	Y	Y	Y	√	N	N
Jordan	N	N	N	Y	N	N	†
ILLINOIS							
Stevenson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ercy	N	N	√	Y	N	N	N
IANA							
Bayh	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Hartke	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IOWA							
Hughes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Miller	N	N	N	N	N	Y	†
KANSAS							
Dole	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
Pearson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY							
Cook	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Cooper	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA							
Ellender	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Long	Y	†	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE							
Muskie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smith	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MARYLAND							
Beall	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Mathias	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS							
Kennedy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Brooke	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
MICHIGAN							
Hart	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Griffin	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA							
Humphrey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Mondale	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI							
Eastland	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
MISSOURI							
Eagleton	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Symington	Y	N	Y	Y	√	N	N
MONTANA							
Mansfield	N	Y	√	Y	Y	N	N
Metcalf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA							
Curtis	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Hruska	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA							
Bible	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
McIntyre	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Cotton	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY							
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Case	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO							
Anderson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Montoya	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW YORK							
Buckley [1]	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Javits	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA							
Ervin	N	X	N	N	Y	N	Y
Jordan	-	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA							
Burdick	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Young	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO							
Saxbe	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Taft	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA							
Harris	N	√	Y	Y	†	N	X
Bellmon	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
OREGON							
Hatfield	N	Y	Y	Y	-	N	N
Packwood	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA							
Schweiker	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Scott	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND							
Pastore	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Pell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hollings	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	N	N	N	X	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA							
McGovern	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Mundt	-	-	-	-	-	?	?
TENNESSEE							
Baker	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
Brock	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
TEXAS							
Bentsen	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
Tower	Y	-	N	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH							
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Bennett	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
VERMONT							
Aiken	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Stafford [2]							N
VIRGINIA							
Byrd, Jr. [3]	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Spong	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON							
Jackson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	-	√
Magnuson	Y	?	Y	-	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA							
Byrd	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN							
Nelson	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WYOMING							
McGee	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Hansen	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- √ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

Democrats *Republicans*

1. Buckley elected as Conservative

2. Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) died Sept. 10, 1971. He cast the following key votes: 1, N; 2, N; 3, X; 4, N; 5, N; 6, Y. Sen. Robert T. Stafford was sworn in Sept. 17, 1971, to replace Prouty.

3. Byrd elected as independent

1. H J Res 468. Department of Transportation Appropriations, Fiscal 1971. Adoption of the committee amendment to the bill restoring $134-million deleted on the House floor for continued development of two prototype supersonic transport (SST) aircraft. Rejected 46-51: R 27-17; D 19-34 (ND 11-25; SD 8-9), March 24, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. S 1557. Emergency School Aid and Quality Integrated Education Act. Ribicoff (D Conn.) amendment to the committee's bill authorizing an additional $1-billion for each of fiscal years 1974 and 1975 in desegregation aid and providing federal assistance for elimination of minority-group isolation in all metropolitan area public schools. Rejected 35-51: R 7-32; D 28-19 (ND 21-13; SD 7-6), April 21, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 6531. Military Draft. Schweiker (R Pa.) amendment to the committee's bill extending the military draft for one year (to June 30, 1972), instead of two years as provided in bill. Rejected 43-49: R 10-29; D 33-20 (ND 28-8; SD 5-12), June 4, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 6531. Military Draft. Mansfield (D Mont.) amendment in the nature of a substitute for modified Cook (R Ky.) amendment setting a 9-month withdrawal deadline if, within 60 days of enactment, American POWs had been released by North Vietnam—Declare it U.S. policy to terminate at the earliest possible practicable date all U.S. military activities in Indochina and provide for the phased withdrawal of all troops and the accompanying phased release of American POWs not later than 9 months after enactment. Adopted 57-42: R 12-32; D 45-10 (ND 35-2; SD 10-8), June 22, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. S 575. Public Works Acceleration and Regional Development Extension. Reconsideration and passage of the bill, vetoed by President Nixon June 29, authorizing $5,661,500,000 for public works projects, economic development and Appalachian Regional Commission. Veto sustained 57-36: R 6-35; D 51-1 (ND 35-0; SD 16-1), July 14, 1971. A two-thirds majority (62 in this case) is required to override a presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. HR 8432. Emergency Loan Guarantees. Passage of the bill authorizing a federal guarantee of $250-million in bank loans for failing major businesses (Lockheed Aircraft Corporation). Passed 49-48: R 27-17; D 22-31 (ND 13-23; SD 9-8), Aug. 2, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

7. HR 9910. Foreign Aid Authorization. Scott (R Pa.) amendment to the committee's 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 withdrew. Adopted 47-44: R 30-11; D 17-33 (ND 4-30; SD 13-3), Oct. 28, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- √ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALABAMA							
1 Edwards	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Andrews	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Nichols	N	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
5 Flowers	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bevill	Y	N	†	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	N	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
ALASKA							
AL Begich	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
ARIZONA							
1 Rhodes	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	N	†	N	N
3 Steiger	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS							
1 Alexander	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
2 Mills	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Pryor	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	?
CALIFORNIA							
1 Clausen	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N
4 Leggett	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Mailliard	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Dellums	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Miller	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
11 McCloskey	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
12 Talcott	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 Teague	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Waldie	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
15 McFall	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 Sisk	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Anderson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Mathias	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Smith	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Corman	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 Clawson	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
24 Rousselot	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Wiggins	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
26 Rees	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27 Goldwater	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
28 Bell	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Danielson	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
31 Wilson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
32 Hosmer	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
33 Pettis	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
34 Hanna	N	Y	?	N	?	Y	N
35 Schmitz	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
36 Wilson	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y	Y	N	√	√	N
38 Veysey	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO							
1 McKevitt	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Brotzman	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
4 Aspinall	N	N	N	N	N	?	N
CONNECTICUT							
1 Cotter	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Steele	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
3 Giaimo	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
4 McKinney	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Grasso	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE							
AL DuPont	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA							
1 Sikes	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Fuqua	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Chappell	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Frey	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
8 Young	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Burke	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Pepper	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
12 Fascell	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
GEORGIA							
1 Hagan	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mathis	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Brinkley	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Blackburn	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Thompson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Davis	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
8 Stuckey	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Stephens	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII							
1 Matsunaga	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
2 Mink	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
IDAHO							
1 McClure	N	?	?	Y	N	?	Y
2 Hansen	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS							
1 Metcalfe	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
2 Mikva	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Murphy, M.	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	?
4 Derwinski	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Kluczynski	N	N	Y	N	Y	√	N
6 Collins	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Annunzio	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Rostenkowski	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Collier	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 McClory	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
13 Crane	†	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
15 Reid	N	N	N	N	•	Y	Y
16 Anderson	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
17 Arends	N	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	N	N	N	N	?	Y
19 Railsback	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
20 Findley	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
21 Gray	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
22 Springer	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
23 Shipley	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	N
24 Price	N	N	Y	N	Y	√	N
INDIANA							
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Landgrebe	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Roush	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Hillis	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Bray	N	N	N	?	N	X	Y
7 Myers	Y	N	N	Y	N	X	Y
8 Zion	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Dennis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IOWA							
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Gross	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Kyl	-	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Mayne	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Scherle	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS							
1 Sebelius	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Roy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Winn	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY							
1 Stubblefield	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Natcher	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Mazzoli	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Snyder	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
5 Carter	N	N	N	N	N	√	Y
6 Watts	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA							
1 Hebert	N	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Boggs	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Caffery	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	N	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Passman	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rarick	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Edwards	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Long	N	?	?	?	?	?	?
MAINE							
1 Kyros	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND							
1 Mills[1]			Y	Y	Y	Y	
2 Long	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
3 Garmatz	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Sarbanes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Hogan	N	N	N	Y	?	N	N
6 Byron	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Mitchell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Gude	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS							
1 Conte	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Boland	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Drinan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	N
5 Morse	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Harrington	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Macdonald	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Hicks	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
10 Heckler	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Keith	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN							
1 Conyers	Y	Y	Y	Y	†	N	N
2 Esch	Y	Y	?	N	Y	X	Y
3 Brown	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Ford	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Riegle	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Harvey	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
9 Vander Jagt	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
10 Cederberg	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Ruppe	Y	Y	N	N	N	√	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	N	?	X	N
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	N
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
19 McDonald	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	N
MINNESOTA							
1 Quie	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Nelsen	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
3 Frenzel	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X	N
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Zwach	Y	Y	N	N	?	N	N
7 Bergland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI							
1 Abernethy	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Griffin	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Montgomery	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Colmer	N	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI							
1 Clay	Y	?	?	Y	Y	X	N
2 Symington	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N

Democrats — *Republicans*

1. H J Res 468. Department of Transportation Appropriations, Fiscal 1971. Yates (D Ill.) amendment deleting section of the committee's bill appropriating an additional 134-million in fiscal 1972 for continued development of two prototype supersonic transport (SST) aircraft. Adopted by recorded teller vote 217-204: R 85-90; D 132-114 (ND 110-54; SD 22-60), March 18, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. HR 6531. Military Draft. Whalen (R Ohio) amendment extending the military draft for one year instead of two as provided by the committee's bill. Rejected by recorded teller vote 198-200: R 65-105; D 133-95 (ND 116-35; SD 17-60), March 31, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 7016. Office of Education Appropriations, Fiscal 1972. Hathaway (D Maine) amendment to the committee's bill adding $728.6-million for education programs. Rejected by recorded teller vote 188-191: R 14-149; D 174-42 (ND 138-7; SD 36-35), April 7, 1971.

4. HR 1. Welfare-Social Security. Ullman (D Ore.) motion to delete the Family Assistance Plan provisions (Title IV) from the bill. Rejected by recorded teller vote 187-234: R 83-93; D 104-141 (ND 45-116; SD 59-25), June 22, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

* *Did not vote due to possible conflict-of-interest.*

1. Rep. William O. Mills (R Md.) sworn in May 27, 1971, to replace Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton (R), resigned.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
4 Randall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Hull	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Hall	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
10 Burlison	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA							
1 Shoup	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Melcher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA							
1 Thone	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 McCollister	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA							
AL Baring	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
1 Wyman	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY							
1 Hunt	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Sandman	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Thompson	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Forsythe	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
8 Roe	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Rodino	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
12 Dwyer	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
13 Gallagher	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	N
14 Daniels	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
15 Patten	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO							
1 Lujan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Runnels	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	Y
NEW YORK							
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Grover	N	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Wydler	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Lent	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Delaney	N	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
10 Celler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Brasco	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Chisholm	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Podell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
14 Rooney	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Carey	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
16 Murphy	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
17 Koch	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
18 Rangel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Abzug	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Badillo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
22 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
24 Biaggi	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
25 Peyser	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
28 Fish	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
29 Stratton	N	N	Y	Y	?	N	N
30 King	Y	N	N	N	N	*	Y
31 McEwen	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
32 Pirnie	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
34 Terry	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N
37 Conable	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
38 Hastings	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	?
39 Kemp	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA							
1 Jones	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Fountain	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Henderson	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Galifianakis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Mizell	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Preyer	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Lennon	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Ruth	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Jonas	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA							
1 Andrews	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Link	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
OHIO							
1 Keating	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Clancy	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Whalen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
5 Latta	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Harsha	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Brown	N	N	N	N	Y	?	?
8 Betts	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Ashley	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
10 Miller	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	N	N	N	Y	N	X	Y
13 Mosher	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Seiberling	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	?
15 Wylie	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
16 Bow	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	N	N	?	N	N	Y
18 Hays	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
19 Carney	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
21 Stokes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
22 Vanik	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
23 Minshall	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Powell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA							
1 Belcher	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Albert	N	N	Y	N			N
4 Steed	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Jarman	N	?	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Camp	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
OREGON							
1 Wyatt	N	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Green	Y	Y	?	Y	?	N	N
4 Dellenback	Y	Y	N	N	?	X	Y
PENNSYLVANIA							
1 Barrett	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Nix	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Byrne	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Eilberg	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
5 Green	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N
6 Yatron	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?	N
7 Williams	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Biester	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Ware	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 McDade	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
11 Flood	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Whalley	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
13 Coughlin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 Eshleman	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
18 Corbett[2]	Y	?	N				
19 Goodling	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	?	N	✓	N
22 Saylor	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	N
23 Johnson	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	?
24 Vigorito	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
25 Clark	N	?	Y	Y	N	?	?
26 Morgan	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
27 Fulton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND							
1 St Germain	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Tiernan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA							
1 Davis[3]				Y	N	Y	N
2 Spence	N	N	N	Y	N	✓	Y
3 Dorn	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Mann	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Gettys	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA							
1 Denholm	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Abourezk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE							
1 Quillen	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
2 Duncan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Baker	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
7 Blanton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Jones	Y	N	?	Y	Y	X	Y
9 Kuykendall	N	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
TEXAS							
1 Patman	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Dowdy	?	?	?	Y	N	?	Y
3 Collins	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Cabell	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Archer	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Eckhardt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Brooks	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N
10 Pickle	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Poage	N	?	N	Y	N	?	Y
12 Wright	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 Purcell	N	N	N	?	?	Y	Y
14 Young	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
16 White	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Price	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
21 Fisher	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Casey	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Kazen	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
UTAH							
1 McKay	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
2 Lloyd	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT							
AL Stafford	Y	Y	N	N	Y	✓	?
VIRGINIA							
1 Downing	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitehurst	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Abbitt	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Daniel	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Poff	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Robinson	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Scott	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Wampler	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON							
1 Pelly	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Hansen	N	N	?	N	?	Y	?
4 McCormack	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Foley	N	Y	Y	N	Y	-	N
6 Hicks	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Adams	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA							
1 Mollohan	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
2 Staggers	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	?
3 Slack	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Kee	N	N	Y	N	N	✓	N
WISCONSIN							
1 Aspin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Thomson	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Steiger	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Obey	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Byrnes	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	N	N	Y	Y	*	Y	N
WYOMING							
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N

5. H Res 534. CBS Contempt Resolution. Keith (R Mass.) motion to recommit (kill) a resolution, reported by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, citing the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) and its president, Dr. Frank Stanton, for contempt of Congress for refusing to provide certain film edited from the television program "The Selling of the Pentagon" to the committee's Investigations Subcommittee. Motion adopted 226-181: R 95-76; D 131-105 (ND 108-46; SD 23-59), July 13, 1971.

6. HR 8432. Emergency Loan Guarantees. Passage of the bill authorizing a federal guarantee of bank loans for failing major businesses (Lockheed Aircraft Corporation). Passed 192-189: R 90-60; D 102-129 (ND 55-95; SD 47-34), July 30, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

7. HR 1746. Equal Employment Opportunities Enforcement Act. Erlenborn (R Ill.) amendment in the nature of a substitute bill providing authority for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to bring suit against recalcitrant discriminatory employers in federal court. Adopted by recorded teller vote 200-195: R 131-29; D 69-166 (ND 6-150; SD 63-16), Sept. 16, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

d not vote due to possible conflict-of-interest.
p. Robert J. Corbett (R Pa.) died April 25, 1971.
op. Mendel J. Davis (D S.C.) sworn in April 29, 1971, to replace Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D), deceased.

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
√ Paired for.
+ Announced for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against.
? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALABAMA							
1 Edwards	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Andrews	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
4 Nichols	N	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
5 Flowers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bevill	?	Y	Y	√	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
ALASKA							
AL Begich	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA							
1 Rhodes	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	N	?	N	N	?	N
3 Steiger	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
ARKANSAS							
1 Alexander	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
2 Mills	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	?
3 Hammerschmidt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Pryor	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?	N
CALIFORNIA							
1 Clausen	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N
3 Moss	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
4 Leggett	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?
5 Burton	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
6 Mailliard	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Dellums	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Miller	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
9 Edwards	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
10 Gubser	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
11 McCloskey	?	N	N	N	Y	N	?
12 Talcott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
13 Teague	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Waldie	?	N	N	N	?	N	N
15 McFall	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
16 Sisk	N	N	?	N	Y	N	?
17 Anderson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
18 Mathias	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
20 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
21 Hawkins	?	X	N	N	N	N	N
22 Corman	N	N	N	N	Y	?	N
23 Clawson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Rousselot	N	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
25 Wiggins	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
26 Rees	Y	N	?	N	N	N	?
27 Goldwater	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
28 Bell	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?
29 Danielson	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
30 Roybal	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
31 Wilson	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	?
32 Hosmer	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Pettis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
34 Hanna	N	N	?	N	Y	N	?
35 Schmitz	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
36 Wilson	?	Y	Y	√	?	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
38 Veysey	N	Y	Y	Y	N	+	?
COLORADO							
1 McKevitt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Brotzman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	N	N	N	N	N	?	N
4 Aspinall	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT							
1 Cotter	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
2 Steele	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
4 McKinney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Grasso	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?
DELAWARE							
AL DuPont	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
FLORIDA							
1 Sikes	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Fuqua	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
3 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Chappell	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frey	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Gibbons	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Haley	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
8 Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Rogers	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Burke	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pepper	N	N	N	N	+	N	N
12 Fascell	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA							
1 Hagan	N	√	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mathis	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brinkley	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Blackburn	N	N	N	Y	?	?	Y
5 Thompson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	X	N	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Davis	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Stuckey	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Landrum	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
10 Stephens	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	?
HAWAII							
1 Matsunaga	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Mink	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?
IDAHO							
1 McClure	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Hansen	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
ILLINOIS							
1 Metcalfe	Y	N	?	N	?	?	?
2 Mikva	Y	N	?	N	?	?	?
3 Murphy, M.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Derwinski	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?
6 Collins	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N
7 Annunzio	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
9 Yates	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
10 Collier	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 McClory	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
13 Crane	N	Y	Y	?	-	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
15 Vacancy							
16 Anderson	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
18 Michel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
19 Railsback	N	N	?	N	Y	N	?
20 Findley	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
21 Gray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
22 Springer	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
23 Shipley	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?
24 Price	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA							
1 Madden	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
2 Landgrebe	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Roush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
5 Hillis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Bray	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Myers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Zion	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
10 Dennis	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
IOWA							
1 Schwengel	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Culver	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N
3 Gross	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Kyl	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Smith	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Mayne	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
7 Scherle	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
KANSAS							
1 Sebelius	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Roy	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Winn	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Shriver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	Y	?	√	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY							
1 Stubblefield	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Mazzoli	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Snyder	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Carter	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Curlin[3]				Y	N	?	
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA							
1 Hebert	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Caffery	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	?
4 Waggonner	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Passman	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Rarick	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Edwards	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Long	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
MAINE							
1 Kyros	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
2 Hathaway	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
MARYLAND							
1 Mills	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
2 Long	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Garmatz	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Sarbanes	Y	N	?	Y	?	N	N
5 Hogan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Byron	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Mitchell	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Gude	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N
MASSACHUSETTS							
1 Conte	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
3 Drinan	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
4 Donohue	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
5 Morse	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Harrington	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
7 Macdonald	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?
8 O'Neill	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
9 Hicks	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Heckler	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
11 Burke	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 Keith	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
MICHIGAN							
1 Conyers	?	N	N	N	N	?	?
2 Esch	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Riegle	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Harvey	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Vander Jagt	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
11 Ruppe	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?
12 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
13 Diggs	?	X	?	X	?	?	?
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?
15 Ford	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
17 Griffiths	N	N	?	N	Y	?	?
18 Broomfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 McDonald	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA							
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Frenzel	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
5 Fraser	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
6 Zwach	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Bergland	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Blatnik	Y	N	N	N	?	?	?
MISSISSIPPI							
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Griffin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
4 Montgomery	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
5 Colmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
MISSOURI							
1 Clay	Y	N	N	N	N	?	N
2 Symington	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?

Democrats — *Republicans*

8. HR 10835. Consumer Protection Agency. Moorhead (D Pa.) amendment to the committee's bill broadening the proposed agency's authority to intervene on behalf of consumers in the proceedings of other federal agencies and providing the agency additional authority to act when other federal agencies refused to investigate consumer complaints. Rejected by recorded teller vote 160-218: R 15-138; D 145-80 (ND 131-23; SD 14-57), Oct. 14, 1971.

9. HR 8687. Defense Procurement Authorization. Hebert (D La.) motion to order the previous question (ending further debate and blocking the possibility of amending the motion to instruct conferees to accept the language of the Senate-passed Mansfield troop withdrawal amendment) on the Arends (R Ill.) motion to instruct conferees not to accept any nongermane Senate-passed amendments. Motion agreed to 215-193: R 139-33; D 76-160 (ND 23-138; SD 53-22), Oct. 19, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 7248. Higher Education Act of 1971. Broomfield (R Mich.) amendment to the committee's bill 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. Adopted by recorded teller vote 235-125: R 129-17; D 106-108 (ND 56-90; SD 50-18), Nov. 4, 1971.

1. Rep. George W. Andrews (D Ala.) died Dec. 26, 1971.
2. Rep. Charlotte T. Reid (R Ill.) resigned Oct. 7, 1971.
3. Rep. John C. Watts (D Ky.) died Sept. 24, 1971. Rep. William P. Curlin (D) was sworn in Dec. 6, 1971, replacing Watts.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Sullivan	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	?
Randall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Rolling	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	?
6 Hull	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
7 *Hall*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
8 Ichord	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
10 Burlison	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA							
1 Shoup	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Melcher	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA							
1 Thone	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 McCollister	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?
NEVADA							
AL Baring	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
1 Wyman	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY							
1 Hunt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Sandman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Howard	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Thompson	?	X	N	N	N	N	N
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
6 Forsythe	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Roe	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Helstoski	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
10 Rodino	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
11 Minish	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
12 Dwyer	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	?
13 Gallagher	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
14 Daniels	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
15 Patten	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
NEW MEXICO							
1 Lujan	?	Y	?	Y	?	?	?
Runnels	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
W YORK							
Pike	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Grover	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Wolff	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Wydler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Lent	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Halpern	?	?	?	?	Y	N	N
7 Addabbo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Delaney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Celler	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?
11 Brasco	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
12 Chisholm	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
13 Podell	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
14 Rooney	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
16 Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
17 Koch	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	?
18 Rangel	Y	N	N	N	N	?	N
19 Abzug	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
20 Ryan	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
21 Badillo	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
22 Scheuer	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?
23 Bingham	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
24 Biaggi	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
25 *Peyser*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
26 Reid	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
27 Dow	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
28 Fish	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
29 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
30 King	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
31 McEwen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
33 Robison	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
34 Terry	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Hanley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
36 Horton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
37 Conable	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
38 Hastings	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 Kemp	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
40 Smith	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA							
1 *Jonas*	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Galifianakis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
5 Mizell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Preyer	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Lennon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Ruth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA							
1 Andrews	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Link	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
OHIO							
1 Keating	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Clancy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Whalen	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Harsha	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Ashley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Miller	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Stanton	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
12 Devine	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
13 Mosher	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
14 Seiberling	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
15 Wylie	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
16 Bow	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
19 Carney	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	?
20 Stanton	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	N
21 Stokes	Y	?	N	N	N	?	N
22 Vanik	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
23 Minshall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
24 Powell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
OKLAHOMA							
1 Belcher	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?
2 Edmondson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
3 Albert	Y		N			N	
4 Steed	?	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Camp	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON							
1 Wyatt	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Ullman	?	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
3 Green	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	N
4 Dellenback	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
PENNSYLVANIA							
1 Barrett	Y	X	?	?	Y	N	?
2 Nix	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Byrne	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Eilberg	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?
5 Green	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
6 Yatron	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Biester	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Ware	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Whalley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
13 Coughlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
14 Moorhead	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N
15 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Eshleman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
18 Heinz[4]			Y	N	Y	N	?
19 Goodling	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
21 Dent	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
22 Saylor	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
23 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
24 Vigorito	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	N
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
26 Morgan	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton[5]							
RHODE ISLAND							
1 St Germain	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
2 Tiernan	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?
SOUTH CAROLINA							
1 Davis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Spence	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
3 Dorn	N	✓	N	N	Y	Y	?
4 Mann	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Gettys	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 McMillan	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA							
1 Denholm	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Abourezk	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?
TENNESSEE							
1 Quillen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Duncan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Baker	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Evins	N	N	Y	N	?	?	?
5 Fulton	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
6 Anderson	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Blanton	N	N	?	Y	?	?	Y
8 Jones	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Kuykendall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
TEXAS							
1 Patman	?	✓	?	N	N	N	?
2 Dowdy	N	Y	?	✓	?	?	?
3 Collins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Roberts	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Cabell	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Archer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Eckhardt	Y	X	N	N	N	?	N
9 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	✓	?	Y	?	?	Y
13 Purcell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
15 de la Garza	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 White	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Price	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
22 Casey	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
23 Kazen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH							
1 McKay	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Lloyd	?	Y	?	?	Y	?	Y
VERMONT							
AL Stafford[6]							
VIRGINIA							
1 Downing	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitehurst	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
3 Satterfield	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Daniel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Poff	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Robinson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Scott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Wampler	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
10 Broyhill	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
WASHINGTON							
1 Pelly	?	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	?
2 Meeds	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Hansen	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
4 McCormack	Y	N	N	N	?	N	?
5 Foley	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N
6 Hicks	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
7 Adams	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
WEST VIRGINIA							
1 Mollohan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 Staggers	?	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?
3 Slack	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Hechler	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Kee	?	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?
WISCONSIN							
1 Aspin	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	N	N	N	N	-
3 Thomson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	N	N	N	?	N
6 Steiger	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Obey	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Byrnes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING							
AL Roncalio	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	?

11. H J Res 191. School Prayer Amendment. Adoption of a proposed constitutional amendment providing that it was constitutionally permissible for persons in public buildings to participate in voluntary prayer. Rejected 240-163: R 138-26; D 102-137 (ND 48-114; SD 54-23), Nov. 8, 1971. A two-thirds majority vote (268 in this case) is required to adopt a proposed constitutional amendment.

12. HR 10947. Revenue Act of 1971. Adoption of the conference report (S Rept 92-533) on the bill reducing federal, individual and business taxes to stimulate the economy and establishing a federal presidential election campaign fund effective in 1973. Adopted 321-75: R 158-9; D 163-66 (ND 95-57; SD 68-9), Dec. 9, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

13. HR 11309. Economic Stabilization Act Extension. Stephens (D Ga.) amendment to the committee's bill limiting mandatory payment of pay raises scheduled under pre-freeze contracts and laws to those in compensation for which prices or taxes had been raised, appropriations made, funds otherwise raised or productivity increased. Adopted by recorded teller vote 209-151: R 141-13; D 68-138 (ND 13-119; SD 55-19), Dec. 10, 1971.

14. S 2819. Foreign Military Assistance Authorization. Morgan (D Pa.) motion to table Ryan (D N.Y.) motion instructing House conferees to accept the Mansfield amendment which would set a policy of withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina within six months upon release of all U.S. POWs. Motion adopted 91: R 78-12; D 52-89 (ND 18-73; SD 34-16), Dec. 16, 1971.

4. H. John Heinz III (R Pa.) sworn in Nov. 4, 1971, to replace Rep. Robert T. Corey, deceased.

5. Rep. James G. Fulton (R Pa.) died Oct. 6, 1971.

6. Rep. Robert T. Stafford (R Vt.) resigned Sept. 17, 1971, to accept appointment to the Senate (see Senate chart).

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALABAMA							
Allen	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA							
Gravel	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Stevens	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA							
Fannin	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	?	N	N	N	N	Y	?
ARKANSAS							
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
McClellan	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA							
Cranston	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Tunney	X	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO							
Allott	Y	-	N	N	Y	Y	N
Dominick	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT							
Ribicoff	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Weicker	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
DELAWARE							
Boggs	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Roth	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA							
Chiles	N	Y	Y	N	†	Y	Y
Gurney	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA							
Gambrell	X	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	-
Talmadge	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII							
Inouye	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Fong	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO							
Church	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
Jordan	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS							
Stevenson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Percy	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓	?
INDIANA							
Bayh	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
Hartke	?	✓	Y	?	?	N	Y
IOWA							
Hughes	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Miller	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
KANSAS							
Dole	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Pearson	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY							
Cook	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Cooper	✓	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA							
Ellender	X	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Long	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
MAINE							
Muskie	?	Y	Y	?	?	N	✓
Smith	N	N	N	N	Y	†	-
MARYLAND							
Beall	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Mathias	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS							
Kennedy	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Brooke	Y	-	N	N	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN							
Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Griffin	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA							
Humphrey	✓	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Mondale	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI							
Eastland	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Stennis	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI							
Eagleton	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA							
Mansfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
Metcalf	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA							
Curtis	-	-	N	N	Y	Y	N
Hruska	-	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA							
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
McIntyre	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	X	N	N	?	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY							
Williams	?	Y	Y	Y	†	N	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO							
Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
Montoya	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK							
*Buckley**	†	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Javits	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA							
Ervin	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Jordan	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA							
Burdick	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO							
Saxbe	N	?	N	?	?	Y	N
Taft	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA							
Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
Bellmon	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
OREGON							
Hatfield	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Packwood	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA							
Schweiker	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	✓	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND							
Pastore	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pell	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hollings	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	X	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA							
McGovern	X	?	Y	?	X	N	Y
Mundt	?	-	?	?	?	?	?
TENNESSEE							
Baker	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Brock	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
TEXAS							
Bentsen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Tower	-	-	N	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH							
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Bennett	Y	N	N	N	?	?	?
VERMONT							
Aiken	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Stafford	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA							
Byrd, Jr.**	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Spong	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON							
Jackson	†	†	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA							
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
Randolph	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN							
Nelson	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING							
McGee	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Hansen	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- \- Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

Democrats *Republicans*

*Buckley elected as Conservative

**Byrd elected as independent

8. HR 9910. Foreign Aid Authorization. Passage of the bill authorizing appropriations of $2,929,870,000 for foreign economic and military assistance programs in fiscal 1972 under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Foreign Military Sales Act. Rejected 27-41: R 19-15; D 8-26 (ND 7-14; SD 1-12), Oct. 29, 1971.

9. HR 10947. Revenue Act of 1971. Bayh (D Ind.) amendment to the committee's bill reducing to 5 percent from 20 percent the variance from the life of assets permitted under the Asset Depreciation Range system and providing an individual tax credit of $25 ($50 for a married couple filing a joint return) for 1971 only. Rejected 39-40: R 1-34; D 38-6 (ND 28-1; SD 10-5), Nov. 15, 1971.

10. HR 10947. Revenue Act of 1971. Pastore (D R.I.) amendment (Title X)—as modified by Allen, Buckley and Mathias amendments and other amendments adopted by voice vote—Allow each taxpayer to designate $1 of his annual tax payment for a contribution to the campaign of an eligible presidential candidate or to a public campaign fund to be shared by eligible presidential candidates. Adopted 52-47: R 2-42; D 50-5 (ND 37-0; SD 13-5), Nov. 22, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. HR 11731. Defense Appropriations, Fiscal 1972. Adoption of the committee amendment to the bill adding a new section prohibiting the use of funds after June 15, 1972, for the support of U.S. military personnel in Europe in excess of 250,000 men (current troop strength was 300,000 men). Rejected 39-54: R 5-37; D 34-17 (ND 26-7; SD 8-10), Nov. 23, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. S 2891. Economic Stabilization Act Extension. Passage of the bill extending to April 30, 1973, the President's authority to stabilize the economy and expanding the executive power provided by the Act. Passed 86-4: R 41-1; D 45-3 (ND 31-1; SD 14-2), Dec. 1, 1971.

13. Exec Rept 92-16. Rehnquist Nomination. Confirmation of the nomination of William H. Rehnquist of Arizona as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Confirmed 68-26: R 38-3; D 30-23 (ND 14-21; SD 16-2), Dec. 10, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. S 2007. Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1971. Reconsideration and passage of the bill, vetoed by President Nixon Dec. 9, extending the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) for two years through fiscal 1974, authorizing $6.3-billion for OEO programs, establishing a comprehensive child development program and creating a National Legal Services Corporation. Veto sustained 51-36: R 10-29; D 41-7 (ND 33-0; SD 8-7), Dec. 10, 1971. A two-thirds majority vote (58 in this case) is required to override a presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KEY VOTES 1972

Each year Congressional Quarterly selects a series of key votes on major issues. An issue is defined as a matter of major controversy, a test of presidential or political power, or a decision of potentially great impact on the nation and the lives of Americans. The votes selected are those which, in the opinion of Congressional Quarterly, were the most important in determining the outcome of congressional consideration of an issue.

Questions of equal rights, presidential and congressional power, federal spending, and the war in Indochina were among the key votes in 1972:

Senate Key Votes

1. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY. A long battle to equip the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) with the authority to enforce findings of employment discrimination through cease-and-desist orders ended in defeat Feb. 15 when the Senate adopted, 45-39, a substitute proposal authorizing the EEOC to ask federal courts to enforce its findings. Republicans and southern Democrats provided the majority in favor of the more moderate enforcement powers: R 27-12; D 18-27 (ND 3-26; SD 15-1). Cease-and-desist powers had been the goal of civil rights advocates ever since the EEOC was created by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 without enforcement power. The Nixon administration initially proposed the court-enforcement approach as an alternative. The Senate, twice during the five-week debate on the enforcement measure (S 2515), rejected the court-enforcement approach by a two-vote margin. It reversed its position after two attempts to limit further debate on the bill had failed. The Senate passed the modified enforcement bill Feb. 22 by a 73-16 vote; and in March Congress cleared a bill similar to the Senate-approved version. *(p. 247)*

2. EDUCATION AID/BUSING RESTRICTIONS. To provide Senate conferees on the omnibus education bill (S 659) with some alternative to stringent anti-busing provisions added to that bill by the House, the Senate Feb. 29 adopted, by a 63-34 vote (R 28-16; D 35-18 (ND 33-2; SD 2-16) more moderate anti-busing language proposed by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and Minority Leader Hugh Scott (R Pa.). The language adopted by the Senate forbade use of federal funds for busing "except on the written request of local school officials," forbade such use of funds when the health of the children involved was risked by busing or when the busing impinged upon the educational process, forbade federal pressure for busing necessitating spending of state or local funds "unless constitutionally required," and postponed, until all appeals were exhausted, the effective date of any federal court order requiring busing between school districts or the consolidation of school districts. The anti-busing language contained in the final version of S 659 was similar to the Mansfield-Scott proposals *(House key vote 3) (p. 385)*

3. EQUAL RIGHTS. Forty-nine years after it was first introduced in the Congress, a constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal rights for men and women (H J Res 208) was approved by the Senate March 22 and sent to the states for ratification. The Senate vote was 84-8, 22 more than the two-thirds majority required: R 37-6; D 47-2 (ND 34-0; SD 13-2). The House had approved an identical constitutional amendment in October 1971 by a 354-23 roll-call vote. If approved by three-fourths (38) of the states, the amendment would be the 27th added to the Constitution. As of Oct. 19, 1972, 21 states had ratified the amendment. *(p. 199)*

4. CONGRESSIONAL IMMUNITY. Reacting to the Justice Department's contention that an aide to Sen. Mike Gravel (D Alaska) should be questioned by a federal grand jury concerning his role in Gravel's release in June 1971 of certain portions of the once-secret Pentagon Papers, the Senate March 23 voted 55-27 to approve a resolution (S Res 280) authorizing the Senate to file a friend-of-the-court brief in the case before the Supreme Court and to pay the expenses of printing Gravel's brief. At issue was the extent to which and to whom congressional immunity could be extended. In the view of the Justice Department, the constitutional protection of immunity was limited solely to members of Congress. The court June 29 held that the immunity did not shield a senator or his aide from questioning by a grand jury concerning arrangements for obtaining or publishing the papers, but only from questioning concerning legislative acts. All the votes against the resolution were cast by Republicans: R 15-27; D 40-0. *(p. 815)*

5. KLEINDIENST NOMINATION. Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst survived the longest confirmation hearing in Senate history—24 days—to win the attorney generalship June 8 by the lopsided margin of 64-19. Every Republican voting and 26 Democrats voted to confirm: R 38-0; D 26-19 (ND 12-17; SD 14-2). The President had nominated Kleindienst for attorney general Feb. 15. The Judiciary Committee, after two days of hearings, voted unanimously Feb. 29 to approve the nomination. But at Kleindienst's request, hearings were reopened March 2 after columnist Jack Anderson charged Kleindienst lied in disclaiming any role in the Justice Department's out-of-court settlement of antitrust cases against International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. (ITT). The wide-ranging hearings produced much conflicting testimony during their 22 days, but the committee voted 11-4 April 27 to reconfirm its decision. *(p. 207)*

6. MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE. By a one-vote margin, the Senate July 20 rejected a Republican-sponsored substitute proposal reducing to $2.00 and limiting the coverage of a bill (S 1861) raising the hourly minimum wage. The substitute, sponsored by Robert Taft Jr. (R Ohio) and Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.), was defeated 46-47 despite the strong support of the administration and business and agricultural lobby groups: R 30-13; D 16-34 (ND 2-33; SD 14-1). The Senate later passed a bill raising the wage floor for most manufacturing and retail employees to $2.20 and extending coverage

under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to about 7 million additional workers. Earlier in the year House Republicans successfully had waged a similar effort to weaken the House version and later they blocked a move send both versions of the bill to a House-Senate conence, killing the bill. *(House key votes 1, 10) (p. 361)*

7. FOREIGN MILITARY AID. For the second time in less than a year, the Senate rejected a foreign aid bill, when by a 42-48 roll call July 24, it refused to approve a bill (S 3390) authorizing appropriations of $1.72-billion in fiscal 1973 for military aid programs and $100-million for Bangladesh relief. The bill's defeat was assured earlier when the Senate, 46-49, refused to delete an amendment proposed by Edward W. Brooke (R Mass.) to cut off funds for U.S. military involvement in Indochina. With Republicans voting against final passage (14-29), supporters of President Nixon's Vietnam disengagement policies successfully united with Democratic opponents of military aid to defeat the bill: R 14-29; D 28-59 (ND 22-10; SD 6-9). *(p. 449)*

8. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA. Reaffirming the end-the-war stance adopted two weeks earlier by its approval of the Brooke amendment to the military aid authorization bill *(vote 7 above)*, the Senate Aug. 2, by a 49-47 roll-call vote, adopted a nearly identical Brooke amendment to a military procurement bill (HR 15495). Adoption of the amendment was assured by the votes of 11 Republicans who supported the fund cut-off despite the administration's opposition to the amendment: R 11-33; D 38-14 (ND 32-5; SD 6-9). The amendment cut off funds for U.S. forces in Vietnam within four months of enactment, pending release of U.S. prisoners of war. Unlike the first Brooke amendment, which died when the Senate rejected the military aid bill to which it was attached, the second amendment was approved again when the Senate passed the military procurement bill, 92-5. As expected, House conferees refused to allow the provision to remain in the final version of the bill. *(p. 404)*

9. ABM TREATY. Giving its approval to one of two major arms control agreements signed by President Nixon May 26 during his visit to the Soviet Union, the Senate by an 88-2 roll call on Aug. 3 approved ratification of a treaty limiting defensive missiles. The treaty, negotiated at the strategic arms limitation (SALT) talks, limited both the United States and Soviet Union to two anti-ballistic missile (ABM) sites, one protecting an offensive missile site and the other the national capital. In agreeing to the treaty, each nation agreed not to protect itself against nuclear attack in the hope that mutual vulnerability would keep the other from launching its missiles. *(p. 589)*

10. NO-FAULT AUTO INSURANCE. Opponents of a national no-fault auto insurance bill (S 945) won at least a temporary victory when the Senate Aug. 8, by a 49-46 roll-call vote, sent the bill to the Judiciary Committee for further study. The vote killed the bill for the 92nd Congress. The strong bill reported from the Commerce Committee was opposed by the administration which preferred that states write their own no-fault insurance laws. Lobbying for and against the bill was intensive. Supporters included several consumer groups, the American Insurance Association, labor unions and rental car companies. Among the opponents were most governors and state insurance commissioners, the American Trial Lawyers Association and the National Association of Independent Insurers. Twenty-eight Republicans and 21 Democrats voted to recommit the bill: R 28-13; D 21-33 (ND 7-30; SD 14-3). *(p. 695)*

11. GENERAL REVENUE SHARING. Outnumbered in the House, where representation is by population, smaller states fared relatively poorly in the formula contained in the House version of the general revenue-sharing bill (HR 14370) for distributing federal revenues among the states. In the Senate, however, where each state is equally represented, the Finance Committee, dominated by small-state senators, revised the formula to provide more money to the rural, less industrialized states of the South and West. It became clear that small states had the votes to uphold their interests and the revised formula Sept. 6, when the Senate by a 24-61 roll call rejected an amendment by Abraham Ribicoff (D Conn.) to drop the Finance Committee formula in favor of a distribution giving greater shares to larger states. All 24 votes for Ribicoff's amendment were cast by senators from states whose shares would have increased under the new formula: R 11-29; D 13-32 (ND 13-16; SD 0-16). *(p. 636)*

12. GENERAL REVENUE SHARING. Resolving a dispute between two strong-willed committee chairmen, the Senate Sept. 7, by a 34-49 vote, refused to amend the general revenue-sharing bill (HR 14370) to require annual appropriations of funds to be shared with the states. The rejected amendment was proposed by Appropriations Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) who objected that the Finance Committee, headed by Russell B. Long (D La.), had infringed upon his committee's jurisdiction by reporting a bill which appropriated to a trust fund funds for a five-year $29.6-billion program, bypassing the Appropriations Committee. State and local government representatives opposed subjecting revenue sharing to the annual appropriations process, arguing that they could not plan ahead for using shared revenues if the amount available each year was subject to congressional reductions through the appropriations process. Of the 34 votes cast in favor of the McClellan amendment, 21 were cast by members of the Appropriations Committee: R 11-23; D 23-26 (ND 15-17; SD 8-9).

13. SALT AGREEMENT. More than a month after approving the ABM treaty *(Senate vote 9)*, the Senate gave qualified support to a companion five-year agreement limiting deployment of offensive missiles. After a frequently acrimonious six-week debate that ended only after cloture was invoked, the Senate approved the agreement (S J Res 241) by an 88-2 roll call. In the key vote, however, the Senate, Sept. 14 before passing the resolution, by a 56-35 roll call adopted an amendment urging the United States to take a hard line in negotiations for a permanent offensive arms treaty. The amendment, proposed by Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) and bitterly opposed by Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), requested that the United States insist on equality between U.S. and Soviet offensive force levels under any future agreement and stated the position that failure to negotiate such an agreement would be grounds for abrogating the ABM treaty. With the White House endorsing Jackson's proposal, it carried with strong support among Republicans and southern Democrats: R 30-11; D 26-24 (ND 10-22; SD 16-2). *(p. 622)*

14. MASS TRANSIT. For the first time since the Highway Trust Fund was created in 1956 to finance construction of the Interstate Highway System, the Senate Sept. 19 approved an amendment to a highways bill (S 3939), by a 48-26 roll-call vote, allowing revenues from the fund to be spent on mass transit projects, including subway construction and bus purchases. Introduced by Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) and John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), the amendment would give states the option of using up to $800-million annually for road construction, buses, fringe parking facilities or rail transit in urban areas, instead of only highways. But the House sidestepped a vote on the issue, and the proposal later was killed in a House-Senate conference. The issue, however, would be on the agenda of the 93rd Congress, since final action was not completed on the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1972 (S 3939). Voting for the mass transit amendment were a majority of members of both parties: R 24-8; D 24-18 (ND 19-8; SD 5-10).

15. WELFARE REFORM. Senate liberals were defeated in their effort to reform the nation's welfare system—and a death blow was dealt to all efforts at welfare reform in the 92nd Congress—when the Senate Oct. 3 agreed to kill an amendment to the Social Security-welfare reform bill (HR 1) which would create a new program of training and employment for welfare recipients and would provide a minimum guaranteed annual income of $2,600 for a family of four. President Nixon refused to support this amendment, proposed by former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham Ribicoff (D Conn.), and said he would oppose any plan guaranteeing an annual income of more than $2,400—the figure approved by the House in 1971. Conservatives, led by Russell B. Long (D La.), chairman of the Finance Committee which had reported the bill, backed a "workfare" plan making able-bodied family heads ineligible for welfare and requiring them to take federally guaranteed jobs. In the key vote, the Senate, 52-34, accepted a motion by Long to table and thus kill the Ribicoff amendment. The motion was adopted with the support of every voting southern Democrat and of a majority of Republicans: R 24-15; D 28-19 (ND 11-19; SD 17-0). Realizing after this vote that none of the three welfare reform proposals —the Ribicoff plan, the administration plan, or the "workfare" plan—had majority support in the Senate, that body approved only tests of the three different proposals. Conferees deleted all family welfare reform provisions from the bill. *(p. 899)*

16. CONSUMER PROTECTION AGENCY. Supporters of strong consumer legislation lost their major battle in 1972 when the Senate Oct. 5 failed for a third time to invoke cloture and limit debate on a bill (S 3970) to create an independent agency to represent consumer interests before federal agencies and courts. The final vote was 52-30—three votes short of the two-thirds present and voting needed. The successful lobby campaign against the bill was waged by numerous businesses and industries, including the Grocery Manufacturers of America Inc., the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and Procter and Gamble. The bill's sponsors laid responsibility for the bill's death on the administration. Publicly the administration supported the narrower version of the bill passed by the House in 1971, but supporters of the Senate bill charged that the administration opposed enactment of any advocacy bill and that administration acquiescence to the filibuster finally killed the bill. On the final vote, 18 Republicans and 12 Democrats opposed cloture: R 20-18; D 32-12 (ND 26-1; SD 6-11). *(p. 703)*

17. BUSING RESTRICTIONS. The strongest anti-busing bill in history died Oct. 12 when the Senate failed for the third time to invoke cloture and cut off debate on the Equal Educational Opportunities bill (HR 13915). Although the bill was supported by the President and had passed the House by a large majority, Senate Democratic and Republican liberals were able to block cloture. The key vote Oct. 12 was 49-38, nine short of the 58 needed: R 26-12; D 23-26 (ND 7-25; SD 16-1). The bill would have barred busing except to the school closest or next closest to the pupil's home and allowed the reopening of previous school desegregation cases in order that new desegregation plans could be formed in compliance with the bill's provisions restricting busing. White House aides lobbied hard for the bill and conceded to reporters that their effort to invoke cloture represented one of the few times the President chose to intervene in a procedural matter in Congress. Nixon wanted a vote on the bill and was confident the Senate would approve it if given a chance, they said. *(House key vote 8) (p. 673)*

18. DEBT LIMIT/SPENDING CEILING. In a sharp rebuff to President Nixon, the Senate Oct. 17 refused to yield to the President even limited authority to cut federal spending to $250-billion in fiscal 1973. Not satisfied with the compromise guidelines imposed by HR 16810, the Senate, 27-39, rejected a conference report (H Rept 92-1606) on the bill which would have exempted certain areas from spending cutbacks and limited reductions in other budget categories to 20 percent: R 15-10; D 12-29 (ND 6-24; SD 6-5). The Senate's adamant opposition to any broad grant of budget-cutting power to the President doomed Nixon's demands for the unlimited authority to hold down federal spending which had been given him by the House. Conferees later deleted the spending ceiling from the bill which increased the public debt limit to $465-billion through June 30, 1973. The issue became the major power play of 1972 between Congress and the White House, with opponents of the spending ceiling contending that it would hand over to the President Congress' chief legislative duty under the Constitution. The controversy was fueled by Nixon's threats to accuse Congress in the November elections of fiscal irresponsibility in approving increasingly high levels of spending unless members approved his spending ceiling request. *(House key vote 11) (p. 419)*

House Key Votes

1. MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE. The House May 11 signaled its determination to resist efforts to pass a comprehensive minimum wage bill in 1972 when it rejected, by a 217-191 recorded teller vote, a liberal version reported by the Education and Labor Committee. The conservative coalition instead adopted a substitute bill sponsored by John N. Erlenborn (R Ill.) and supported by the administration and business and agricultural interests: R 148-20; D 69-171 (ND 6-154; SD 63-17). The rejected committee provisions would have extended coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to about 6 million additional workers and would have imme-

diately boosted the minimum wage to $2.00 an hour from the existing wage floor of $1.60 an hour for most manufacturing and retail workers and $1.30 for certain farm workers, set in 1966. The substitute (HR 7130) postponed the increase until 1973 and provided no additional coverage. The Senate by a close margin later defeated a similar move to narrow the scope of its bill, and both died late in the session when the House refused to send them to a House-Senate conference committee. *(Senate key vote 6; House key vote 10) (p. 316)*

2. UNITED NATIONS. The UN, never a popular vote-getter in Congress, reached the nadir of esteem there May 18 when the House refused on a recorded teller vote of 156-202, to restore funding of $25,103,500 for the international body and seven affiliated agencies cut out of an appropriations bill by the Appropriations Committee. By the same vote the House refused to drop a committee provision limiting U.S. contributions to the UN and its agencies to 25 percent of the agencies' total annual assessments. The amendment to restore the funds and drop the limitation, offered by Edward J. Derwinski (R Ill.) to the fiscal 1973 State, Justice, Commerce Departments appropriations bill (HR 14989), was supported by President Nixon, but opposed by a majority of Republicans. Supporters of the amendment said it would be illegal for the United States to unilaterally reduce its contributions to 25 percent from 31.5 percent, and that the UN might go bankrupt as a result. But the conservative coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats, upset at the growing power of the communist and neutral countries in the UN, and by the admission of Red China to the body in 1971, garnered sufficient votes to defeat the amendment: R 56-99; D 100-103 (ND 92-49; SD 8-54). The Senate restored the UN funds and conferees retained them and the 25-percent limit, delaying the effective date of the limit until late 1973. *(p. 301)*

3. EDUCATION AID/BUSING RESTRICTIONS. The House June 8—by the relatively narrow margin of 38 votes (218-180)—cleared for the President's signature a landmark bill (S 659) authorizing $21-billion in federal aid to postsecondary education and desegregating school districts. Controversy over anti-busing language contained in the bill overshadowed the importance of its other provisions which authorized new programs of basic grants for every qualified needy college student, of federal cost-of-instruction allowances to colleges and universities, of expanded aid to career education and of $2-billion in aid to desegregating school districts. Late in 1971 the House had attached strict anti-busing language to the bill; early in 1972 the Senate had added more moderate restrictions. Twice—in March and in May—the House took the unusual step of voting to instruct its conferees on the bill to insist on retaining the stiff House restrictions. The votes to instruct were decisive—272-140 and 275-124—but still House conferees accepted compromise language, risking House rejection of the entire bill. The Senate killed, 44-26, an attempt to send the final version back to the conferees with instructions that they accept the House anti-busing provisions, and then adopted the conference report May 24 by a 63-15 vote. The final version managed to anger conservatives who desired more stringent restrictions and liberals who considered the compromise language unconstitutional. The division was evident in both parties on the June 8 House vote: R 89-76; D 129-104 (ND 109-44; SD 20-60). *(p. 385)*

4. GENERAL REVENUE SHARING. In a first step toward President Nixon's "great goal" of revitalizing the federal system, the House June 22, by a vote of 275-122, passed a bill sharing $29.6-billion in federal revenues with state and local governments over five years. Passage of the bill in the form reported by the Ways and Means Committee had been assured June 21 when the House agreed, 223-185, to end debate on the rule barring floor amendments to the committee bill. As passed by the House, HR 14370 favored larger, more industrialized states in distributing revenue-sharing funds and provided a bonus for states collecting income taxes. Republicans and northern Democrats gave strong support to the bill; most southern Democrats—many from rural states—voted against it: R 122-42; D 153-80 (ND 124-32; SD 29-48). *(Senate key votes 11, 12) (p. 636)*

5. CYCLAMATE COMPENSATION. Six House members changed their votes from nay to yea July 24, providing a seven-vote margin (177-170) to pass a bill (HR 13366) permitting food growers, manufacturers, packers and distributors to sue the federal government for losses incurred as a result of the 1969 government ban on cyclamates. Passage of the bill, said opponents, would set a bad precedent, making the federal government liable for damages every time it ordered a hazardous substance off the market. (Since the cyclamate ban, the Food and Drug Administration has put a partial ban on DES, a growth promotant for cattle, and on hexaclorophene, a substance used in many cosmetics and personal hygiene products.) The Justice Department said it would have no objection to passage of the bill. The bill died at the end of the Congress after the Senate took no action on it beyond hearings. The initial vote was 171-176 against passage—then three Democrats, Robert H. Mollohan (W.Va.), John Brademas (Ind.) and Harley O. Staggers (W.Va.) and three Republicans, William H. Harsha (Ohio), Sherman P. Lloyd (Utah) and William L. Dickinson (Ala.)—changed their nays to yeas, approving the bill: R 85-64; D 92-106 (ND 54-79; SD 38-27). *(p. 735)*

6. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA. President Nixon's Vietnam policy in 1972 survived its most serious challenge ever in the House of Representatives, a body long dominated by members who supported U.S. participation in the Indochina war. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, in response to a request by the House Democratic Caucus, reversed its long-held position in support of U.S. involvement and voted 18-17 to add an end-the-war amendment to a military aid authorization bill (HR 16029). The committee's action for the first time sent to the House from committee a bill containing such an amendment, forcing House supporters of the President's policy to move to cut the language out of the bill. By a 229-177 recorded teller vote, the House Aug. 10 did cut from the bill the language which would have terminated U.S. involvement in the war by Oct. 1, subject to release of all U.S. prisoners of war, an accounting for men missing in action and agreement on a cease-fire to the extent necessary to protect withdrawing troops. Despite the House Democratic Caucus and Foreign Affairs Committee action in support of the end-the-war language, the House Democratic leadership—Speaker Carl Albert (D Okla.) and Majority Leader Hale Boggs (D La.)—refused to back the provision and both voted to drop it from the bill, a position supported by the conservative

coalition: R 149-23; D 80-154 (ND 25-134; SD 55-20). *(Senate key vote 8) (p. 404)*

7. LABOR-HEW FUNDS VETO. A few hours after the President vetoed a bill (HR 15417) appropriating $30,538,919,500 for the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) and related agencies for fiscal 1973, the House Aug. 16 failed to override the veto. The vote was 203-171—47 short of the two-thirds necessary. The President said he vetoed the bill because it was $1.8-billion more than his budget requests and because it failed to limit the amount of federal funds that could be distributed to the states for social services programs. The subsequent Labor-HEW appropriations bill (HR 16654) appropriated the same amount of money but permitted the President to impound up to $1.2-billion provided that he did not cut any one appropriation by more than 13 percent. Voting to sustain the first veto were 129 Republicans and 42 Democrats: R 22-129; D 181-42 (ND 146-8; SD 35-34). *(p. 865)*

8. SCHOOL BUSING. The depth of House opposition to the use of busing for school desegregation was demonstrated Aug. 18 when anti-busing forces rejected, by a 178-197 recorded teller vote, an amendment to the Equal Educational Opportunities bill (HR 13915) which would have declared that nothing in the bill was intended to violate the Constitution. The bill barred busing except to the school closest or next closest to a pupil's home and allowed for reopening of past school desegregation cases. The amendment, offered by Louis Stokes (D Ohio), was similar to language added by the Senate in previous years to anti-busing provisions to nullify their effect. The House—or House conferees—had often accepted this nullifying language. But opposition to busing increased in the House, particularly among non-southern representatives, as courts began requiring the transportation of students to desegregate schools in areas outside the South. More than half the members voting against the Stokes amendment represented non-southern districts: R 55-98; D 123-99 (ND 110-37; SD 13-62). The bill was then passed by a vote of 283-102, the largest showing of anti-busing strength in the House to date, but a liberal filibuster delayed Senate action and killed the bill. *(Senate key vote 17) (p. 673)*

9. FOREIGN TRAVEL. House conservatives, angered over statements made by antiwar actress Jane Fonda and former Attorney General Ramsey Clark while they were visiting North Vietnam, nearly succeeded Oct. 2 in passing a bill restricting travel to countries with which the United States was engaged in armed conflict. The bill, brought to the floor under suspension of the rules —requiring a two-thirds approval for passage (248 in this case)—failed to win the required votes and was defeated, 230-140. The bill was one of the few reported by the Internal Security Committee and would have applied in 1972 only to North Vietnam. Opponents of the bill claimed it was aimed at newsmen who had traveled to North Vietnam and filed stories embarrassing to the Nixon administration, particularly on the extent of U.S. bombing damage there. Existing law required government approval for travel to North Vietnam, North Korea and Cuba, but the Supreme Court ruled in 1967 that travel to a restricted area with a valid passport was not illegal. Republicans and southern Democrats voted overwhelmingly (192-39) for the bill: R 130-27; D 100-113 (ND 38-101; SD 62-12). *(p. 765)*

10. MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE. Business a agricultural lobby interests won a major victory in t House Oct. 3 when that body refused for a second time send two different versions of a bill increasing the mi mum wage to a conference committee—and thereby kill the bill for the 92nd Congress. Responding to charges th the Democratic conferees would dump the narrow Hou version in conference in favor of more liberal Senat passed provisions *(Senate key vote 6),* House membe voted 188-196 to defeat the motion to send the bill conference: R 23-137; D 165-59 (ND 147-1; SD 18-5 Working closely with Republican members of the Edu tion and Labor Committee, business and agricultur interests pushed for promises from Democratic committ leaders to support key House-passed provisions in co ference. The Democratic committee members, a majori of the conferees on the bill, had staunchly supported tl committee version of HR 7130 which was rejected by tl House May 11. *(House key vote 1)* The ire of House mem bers had been aroused earlier by the refusal of the con mittee members to follow two separate votes instructi them to fight in conference for the stringent anti-busi language added to the higher education act during Hou consideration in 1971. *(House key vote 3)* Last-minu talks prior to the final motion to send HR 7130 to confe ence deadlocked over a controversial House provisio facilitating the employment of youths at wages below tl applicable adult minimum which Democrats refused t accept. *(p. 361)*

11. DEBT LIMIT/SPENDING CEILING. Acced ing to administration demands, the House Oct. 10 gav the President unprecedented authority to cut federa spending to $250-billion in fiscal 1973. By a 167-21 recorded teller vote, the House rejected a Democrati backed proposal which would have merely solicited sug gestions from the President on spending cutbacks f consideration when the 93rd Congress convened in Janu ary 1973: R 8-156; D 159-60 (ND 121-17; SD 38-43). As lat passed by the House, HR 16810 gave the President abso lute discretion to cut spending wherever he chose. Nixo had threatened to hold Congress responsible in th November elections for continued inflation and any futur tax increases unless he was given broad budget-cuttin power. Opponents of the measure argued that it delegate to the executive branch Congress' constitutional respon sibility to allocate the tax revenues it raised. The Senat refused to go along with the President's demands and th spending ceiling and budget-cutting authority wer deleted in conference from the bill raising the public deb limit to $465-billion through June 30, 1973. *(Senate ke vote 18) (p. 419)*

12. WATER POLLUTION VETO OVERRIDE. Th crucial vote overriding President Nixon's Oct. 17 veto o the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 came with the House vote to override—247-23— on Oct. 18. The Senate had voted earlier to override th veto, 52-12. The water pollution bill (S 2770), the mos comprehensive and expensive environmental legislatio in the nation's history, authorized $24.7-billion over three years to help clean up U.S. waters. President Nixon had proposed a $6-billion federal program, and said he vetoed S 2770 because its price tag was "staggering, budget-wrecking." The House vote to override was well over th two-thirds majority required: R 95-13; D 152-10 (ND 109-1 SD 43-9). *(p. 708)*

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
Allen	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
ALASKA						
Gravel	N	Y	Y	•	X	N
Stevens	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA						
Fannin	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	?
McClellan	Y	N	✓	?	?	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Cranston	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N
Tunney	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	Y	N	†	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Ribicoff	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Weicker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	Y	Y	†	Y	N
Roth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Chiles	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y
Gurney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
Gambrell	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y
Talmadge	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	Y	Y	?	?	N
Fong	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Stevenson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Percy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	Y	Y	?	N	N
Hartke	?	†	Y	?	Y	N
IOWA						
Hughes	N	Y	Y	†	N	N
Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
Dole	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Pearson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
Cook	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
Long	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	X	Y	Y	?	N	N
Smith	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
MARYLAND						
Beall	N	Y	Y	N	†	Y
Mathias	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Brooke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	Y	Y	†	Y	N
Griffin	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	-	Y	Y	†	X	N
Mondale	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	N	X	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Eagleton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Symington	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Metcalf	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	Y	†	?	N	N
Cotton	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N
Case	N	Y	Y	Y	†	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Montoya	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK						
*Buckley**	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Javits	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X
Young	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO						
Saxbe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taft	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	Y	Y	?	N	N
Bellmon	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON						
Hatfield	-	Y	Y	†	✓	Y
Packwood	?	Y	†	N	†	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Schweiker	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Scott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Pell	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hollings	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	Y	†	†	N	N
Mundt	?	?	?	?	?	?
TENNESSEE						
Baker	Y	N	Y	N	✓	†
Brock	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS						
Bentsen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tower	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Stafford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd, Jr.**	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Spong	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	-	-	†	†	Y	N
Magnuson	-	Y	Y	Y	X	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Randolph	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING						
McGee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Hansen	✓	N	N	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
† Announced for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against.
? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

Democrats *Republicans*

* *Buckley elected as Conservative*

** *Byrd elected as independent*

• *Voted present to avoid possible conflict of interest.*

1. S 2515. Equal Employment Opportunities Enforcement. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment in the nature of a substitute to provide that the EEOC general counsel would seek enforcement of equal job opportunities against recalcitrant employers by bringing suit in federal district court; should the employers be state or local governments, the United States attorney general would handle the case. Adopted 45-39: R 27-12; D 18-27 (ND 3-26; SD 15-1), Feb. 15, 1972. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. S 659. Omnibus Education Amendments of 1972. Mansfield (D Mont.)-Scott (R Pa.) amendment a) barring use of federal education funds for busing to overcome racial imbalance except on voluntary written request of local school officials, b) forbidding federal pressure on local school boards to use state or local funds for busing unless constitutionally required and forbidding busing which would risk the health of the children involved, impinge on the educational process or result in children attending inferior schools, and c) postponing the effective date of federal court orders requiring busing between districts or consolidation of two or more districts. Adopted 63-34: R 28-16; D 35-18 (ND 33-2; SD 2-16), Feb. 29, 1972.

3. H J Res 208. Equal Rights Amendment. Passage of the resolution containing a constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal rights for men and women. A two-thirds majority vote (62 in this case) is required for adoption of a constitutional amendment. Passed 84-8: R 37-6; D 47-2 (ND 34-0; SD 13-2), March 22, 1972. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. S Res 280. Congressional Immunity-Senator Gravel. Adoption of resolution authorizing the Senate to file a friend of the court brief on congressional immunity; to pay expenses contingent to preparation of the brief and expenses incurred by Gravel in printing his personal brief and supporting documents. Adopted 55-27: R 15-27; D 40-0 (ND 26-0; SD 14-0), March 23, 1972.

5. Kleindienst Nomination. Confirmation of Richard G. Kleindienst as attorney general. Confirmed 64-19: R 38-0; D 26-19 (ND 12-17; SD 14-2), June 8, 1972. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. S 1861. Minimum Wage Increase. Taft (R Ohio) amendment in the nature of a substitute to raise the minimum wage for non-agricultural employees covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 prior to its amendment in 1966 to $1.80 an hour in 1972 and $2 an hour in 1973, from the existing level of $1.60; increase the hourly wage floor for workers covered by the 1966 and 1972 amendments to $1.70 in 1972, $1.80 in 1973 and $2 in 1974; raise the minimum wage for agricultural workers covered under the act to $1.50 in 1972 and $1.70 in 1973, from $1.30. Rejected 46-47: R 30-13; D 16-34 (ND 2-33; SD 14-1), July 20, 1972.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA						
Allen	N	?	N	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
ALASKA						
Gravel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Stevens	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Fannin	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Goldwater	N	N	X	Y	N	?
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
McClellan	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Cranston	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Tunney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Dominick	N	N	Y	Y	N	✓
CONNECTICUT						
Ribicoff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Weicker	N	N	Y	N	Y	X
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Roth	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Chiles	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Gurney	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA						
Gambrell	-	†	†	†	N	N
Talmadge	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
HAWAII						
Inouye	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Fong	Y	N	Y	Y	?	✓
IDAHO						
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Jordan	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS						
Stevenson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Percy	†	Y	✓	N	N	N
INDIANA						
Bayh	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Hartke	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
IOWA						
Hughes	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
Miller	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS						
Dole	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
KENTUCKY						
Cook	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Cooper	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA						
Edwards[1]				Y	N	N
Long	N	N	Y	N	N	N
MAINE						
Muskie	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
Smith	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Mathias	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Brooke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Griffin	N	N	Y	X	?	N
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Mondale	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	N	✓	Y	N	Y
Stennis	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
MISSOURI						
Eagleton	?	Y	?	Y	N	?
Symington	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	Y	X	N	N	✓
Metcalf	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Hruska	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	Y	N	Y	N	-	N
Cotton	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Case	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Montoya	N	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
*Buckley**	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Javits	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Young	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO						
Saxbe	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Taft	Y	N	Y	N	?	-
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
Bellmon	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
OREGON						
Hatfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	✓
Packwood	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Scott	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Pell	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hollings	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	N	N	Y	Y	N	X
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	?	Y	Y	N	?	X
Mundt	?	?	?	?	?	?
TENNESSEE						
Baker	N	N	✓	Y	N	X
Brock	N	N	Y	?	N	N
TEXAS						
Bentsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Tower	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
UTAH						
Moss	†	Y	Y	N	N	N
Bennett	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd, Jr.**	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Spong	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	N	-	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
Hansen	N	N	Y	Y	N	N

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- \- Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

Democrats *Republicans*

* *Buckley elected as Conservative*

** *Byrd elected as independent*

1 Edwards appointed to fill seat left vacant by July 27 death of Ellender; Edwards took seat Aug. 7. On key vote 7, Ellender was recorded as not voting.

7. S 3390. Foreign Military Aid Authorizations. Passage of the bill authorizing appropriations of $1,820,000,000 in fiscal 1973 for foreign military aid and Bangladesh relief ($100,000,000). Rejected 42-48: R 14-29; D 28-19 (ND 22-10; SD 6-9), July 24, 1972.

8. HR 15495. Defense Procurement Authorization. Brooke (R Mass.) substitute amendment requiring a cutoff of funds for support of U.S. air, naval and ground troops in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia within four months of enactment of the bill, pending the release of U.S. prisoners of war. Adopted 49-47: R 11-33; D 38-14 (ND 32-5; SD 6-9), Aug. 2, 1972. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. Exec L, 92nd Congress, second session. ABM Treaty. Resolution approving ratification of the treaty, signed May 26, 1972, by the United States and the Soviet Union, limiting each nation to two antiballistic missile (ABM) installations, one protecting the national capital and one protecting an offensive missile site. Ratified 88-2: R 40-1; D 48-1 (ND 34-0; SD 14-1). Aug. 3, 1972. A "yea" was a vote in support of the President's position.

10. S 945. No-Fault Auto Insurance. Hruska (R Neb.) motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee for further consideration a bill (S 945) requiring all motorists to carry insurance providing compensation for bodily injury regardless of who caused an accident in which they were involved and requiring states to pass no-fault laws containing minimum federal standards. Adopted 49-46: R 28-13; D 21-33 (ND 7-30; SD 14-3), Aug. 8, 1972.

11. HR 14370. General Revenue Sharing. Ribicoff (D Conn.) amendment revising the formula for distribution of federal revenues among the states. The revised formula gave greater shares of federal revenues to populous, highly urbanized states. Rejected 24-61: R 11-29; D 13-32 (ND 13-16; SD 0-16), Sept. 6, 1972.

12. HR 14370. General Revenue Sharing. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment appropriating $2,650,000,000 for fiscal 1972 and $5,450,000,000 for fiscal 1973 for federal revenue sharing with the states and requiring annual congressional approval of appropriations for revenue sharing in fiscal 1974-77. Rejected 34-49: R 11-23; D 23-26 (ND 15-17; SD 8-9), Sept. 7, 1972.

	13	14	15	16	17	18
ALABAMA						
Allen	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?
ALASKA						
Gravel	N	?	X	Y	N	N
Stevens	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA						
Fannin	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	?	?	N	Y	?
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	N	Y	N	N	N
McClellan	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA						
Cranston	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Tunney	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	✓	✓	?	✓	?
Dominick	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Ribicoff	-	Y	N	Y	N	N
Weicker	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y	N	†
Roth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Chiles	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Gurney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
GEORGIA						
Gambrell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	✓	X	X	Y	N	N
Fong	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
IDAHO						
Church	N	Y	Y	✓	N	N
Jordan	Y	N	Y	N	X	N
ILLINOIS						
Stevenson	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Percy	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	N	N	Y	N	?
Hartke	N	?	N	Y	N	?

	13	14	15	16	17	18
IOWA						
Hughes	N	✓	N	Y	N	X
Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	†
KANSAS						
Dole	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
KENTUCKY						
Cook	Y	N	Y	Y	†	?
Cooper	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA						
Edwards	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
Long	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Smith	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
Mathias	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	X	Y	N	Y	N	N
Brooke	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Griffin	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Mondale	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	N	✓	X	Y	✓
Stennis	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Eagleton	N	Y	N	†	N	N
Symington	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	Y	✓	N	N
Metcalf	N	?	?	✓	?	?
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	†	N	Y	N	✓	†
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Cannon	Y	-	Y	X	Y	?

	13	14	15	16	17	18
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	✓	Y	?	†	?	Y
Cotton	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Case	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Montoya	Y	N	Y	Y	N	†
NEW YORK						
*Buckley**	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Javits	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Jordan	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Young	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO						
Saxbe	Y	?	Y	?	Y	?
Taft	Y	✓	?	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
Bellmon	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?
OREGON						
Hatfield	N	Y	N	†	-	?
Packwood	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Schweiker	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Scott	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Pell	N	✓	N	✓	?	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hollings	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Thurmond	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	X	?	?	†	-	N
Mundt	?	?	?	?	?	?
TENNESSEE						
Baker	Y	?	✓	?	Y	?
Brock	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
† Announced for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against.
? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

	13	14	15	16	17	18
TEXAS						
Bentsen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Tower	†	X	†	-	Y	†
UTAH						
Moss	N	?	N	Y	N	N
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Stafford	N	X	N	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd, Jr.**	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Spong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Magnuson	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	N	Y	†	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Proxmire	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	Y	?	?	?	?	?
Hansen	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

* *Buckley elected as Conservative*

** *Byrd elected as independent*

13. S J Res 241. SALT Agreement. Jackson (D Wash.) amendment—as amended by voice votes to state that continued modernization of U.S. nuclear forces was required for a prudent nuclear posture but expressing the hope that such actions would become less necessary in the future—Request that any future permanent treaty on offensive nuclear arms "not limit the United States to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to" those of the Soviet Union but be based rather on "the principle of equality"; endorse the maintenance of a vigorous research, development and modernization program, and provide that failure to negotiate a permanent treaty limiting offensive arms would "jeopardize the supreme national interests" of the United States and would be grounds for abrogating the U.S.-Soviet treaty limiting defensive nuclear weapons. Adopted 56-35: R 30-11; D 26-24 (ND 10-22; SD 16-2), Sept. 14, 1972. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. S 3939. Federal-Aid Highway Program. Adoption of the Cooper (R Ky.)-Muskie (D Maine) amendment permitting the use of up to $800-million allocated for urban system funds from the highway trust fund for rail transportation facilities. Adopted 48-26: R 24-8; D 24-18 (ND 19-8; SD 5-10), Sept. 19, 1972.

15. HR 1. Social Security. Long (D La.) motion to table, and thus kill, Ribicoff (D Conn.) amendment establishing an Opportunities for Families program to provide training and employment for welfare recipients able to work and a Family Assistance Plan guaranteeing an annual federal payment of $2,600 tied to a cost-of-living increase for a family of four headed by an unemployable adult with no outside income. Tabling motion adopted 52-34: R 24-15; D 28-19 (ND 11-19; SD 17-0), Oct. 3, 1972.

16. S 3970. Consumer Protection Agency. Ribicoff (D Conn.) motion to invoke cloture (limit further debate) on the bill creating an independent consumer protection agency to represent consumer interests before other federal agencies and courts. Motion rejected 52-30: R 20-18; D 32-12 (ND 26-1; SD 6-11), Oct. 5, 1972. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (55 in this case) is needed to invoke cloture.

17. HR 13915. Equal Educational Opportunities. Proxmire (D Wis.) motion to invoke cloture (cut off debate) on the bill containing strong busing limits. Rejected 49-38: R 26-12; D 23-26 (ND 7-25; SD 16-1), Oct. 12, 1972. A two-thirds majority (58 in this case) was necessary to invoke cloture. A "yea" was a vote in support of the President's position.

18. HR 16810. Debt Ceiling. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 92-1606) on the bill raising the public debt ceiling by $15-billion to $465-billion through June 30, 1973, placing a $250-billion limit on federal outlays in fiscal 1973 and authorizing the President to cut appropriations in 50 categories—excluding certain "uncontrollable" expenditures such as Social Security benefits—up to 20 percent to hold federal spending to the $250-billion limit. Rejected 27-39: R 15-10; D 12-29 (ND 6-24; SD 6-5), Oct. 17, 1972. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
√ Paired for.
+ Announced for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against.
? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.
T Recorded teller vote.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
1 Edwards	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Dickinson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Andrews, E.	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y
4 Nichols	Y	?	N	Y	N	?
5 Flowers	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Bevill	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ALASKA						
AL Begich	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
ARIZONA						
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Steiger	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Alexander	Y	?	N	N	√	N
2 Mills	N	?	N	Y	?	N
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Pryor	N	?	√	?	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
1 Clausen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	√	N	Y	N
4 Leggett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Burton	N	Y	?	N	Y	N
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	?	•	Y
7 Dellums	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Miller	N	?	√	Y	Y	?
9 Edwards	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	•	Y
11 McCloskey	N	?	Y	Y	?	N
12 Talcott	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
13 Teague	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Waldie	N	Y	N	√	Y	N
15 McFall	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Sisk	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
18 Mathias	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	N	?	√	N	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
22 Corman	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
23 Clawson	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y
24 Rousselot	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
25 Wiggins	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Rees	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
27 Goldwater	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
28 Bell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Danielson	N	N	√	Y	Y	N
30 Roybal	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
31 Wilson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Pettis	Y	?	Y	+	√	Y
34 Hanna	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
35 Schmitz	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y
36 Wilson	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
38 Veysey	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
1 McKevitt	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y
2 Brotzman	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	N	Y	Y	X	N	N
4 Aspinall	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
CONNECTICUT						
1 Cotter	N	N	Y	Y	–	N
2 Steele	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Giaimo	N	N	N	X	Y	N
4 McKinney	N	Y	Y	?	X	N
5 Monagan	N	Y	Y	N	X	N
6 Grasso	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
DELAWARE						
AL DuPont	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						
1 Sikes	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Fuqua	Y	?	Y	X	Y	N
3 Bennett	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4 Chappell	Y	N	X	N	N	Y
5 Frey	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Gibbons	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Haley	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Young	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Rogers	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Burke	Y	?	N	?	N	Y
11 Pepper	N	Y	Y	Y	√	?
12 Fascell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
GEORGIA						
1 Hagan	Y	?	N	?	?	?
2 Mathis	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Brinkley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Blackburn	Y	?	N	N	√	Y
5 Thompson	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	Y	N	N	N	?	?
7 Davis	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
8 Stuckey	Y	N	N	N	√	Y
9 Landrum	?	N	N	Y	?	Y
10 Stephens	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
1 Matsunaga	N	Y	Y	Y	√	N
2 Mink	N	Y	Y	Y	√	N
IDAHO						
1 McClure	Y	N	Y	?	√	Y
2 Hansen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
1 Metcalfe	?	?	X	√	?	?
2 Mikva	N	Y	X	Y	X	N
3 Murphy, M.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Collins	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Annunzio	N	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Rostenkowski	N	N	Y	Y	X	N
9 Yates	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Collier	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
11 Pucinski	N	?	Y	Y	?	N
12 McClory	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
13 Crane	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y	√	√	Y
15 Carlson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
19 Railsback	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
21 Gray	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	N	N	N	Y	N	N
24 Price	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
INDIANA						
1 Madden	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Landgrebe	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
3 Brademas	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Roush	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Hillis	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Bray	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Myers	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Zion	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Dennis	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
11 Jacobs	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
IOWA						
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Culver	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Gross	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Kyl	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Mayne	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Scherle	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS						
1 Sebelius	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Roy	N	?	Y	N	N	N
3 Winn	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Shriver	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY						
1 Stubblefield	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Mazzoli	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Snyder	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Carter	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Curlin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Perkins	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA						
1 Hebert	Y	?	N	Y	√	?
2 Boggs	N	?	Y	Y	√	Y
3 Caffery	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
5 Passman	?	N	X	N	Y	?
6 Rarick	Y	N	N	N	?	?
7 Vacancy						
8 Long	N	?	N	N	?	?
MAINE						
1 Kyros	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hathaway	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND						
1 Mills	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Garmatz	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Sarbanes	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Hogan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Byron	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Mitchell	N	Y	N	√	N	N
8 Gude	N	Y	√	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
1 Conte	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Boland	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Drinan	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Donohue	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
5 Vacancy						
6 Harrington	N	Y	N	Y	?	N
7 Macdonald	?	?	Y	Y	N	N
8 O'Neill	N	Y	Y	√	N	N
9 Hicks	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Heckler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Burke	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Keith	?	Y	Y	?	Y	?
MICHIGAN						
1 Conyers	N	Y	N	Y	?	N
2 Esch	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
3 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	Y
7 Riegle	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Vander Jagt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Ruppe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 O'Hara	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Diggs	?	Y	X	Y	N	N
14 Nedzi	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
15 Ford	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
16 Dingell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
17 Griffiths	N	Y	√	Y	?	?
18 Broomfield	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y
19 McDonald	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
MINNESOTA						
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Frenzel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Karth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Fraser	N	+	N	Y	N	N
6 Zwach	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Bergland	N	+	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik	N	Y	Y	√	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	Y	N	X	X	Y	Y
2 Whitten	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
3 Griffin	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Montgomery	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Colmer	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
1 Clay	N	Y	N	Y	?	N
2 Symington	N	?	Y	Y	N	N

Democrats — *Republicans*

• *Voted Present to avoid possible conflict-of-interest.*

1. HR 7130. Minimum Wage Increase. Erlenborn (R Ill.) amendment in the nature of a substitute bill—Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to raise the hourly wage floor for most nonagricultural workers covered under the act to $1.80 in 1972 and $2 the following year from $1.00 under existing law. Erlenborn amendment adopted by recorded teller vote 217-191: R 148-20; D 69-171 (ND 6-154; SD 63-17), May 11, 1972.

2. HR 14989. State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Derwinski (R Ill.) amendment restoring $25,103,500 for the United Nations and seven affiliated agencies that was deleted by the Appropriations Committee and deleting a provision added by the committee limiting U.S. contributions to the United Nations and affiliated agencies to 25 percent of their total annual assessment. Rejected by recorded teller vote 156-202: R 56-99; D 100-103 (ND 92-49; SD 8-54), May 18, 1972. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. S 659. Higher Education Amendments of 1972. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 92-1085) on the bill authorizing $19-billion for higher education programs through fiscal 1975 and $2-billion for school desegregation aid through fiscal 1974, establishing direct federal aid to needy students and postponing implementation of court desegregation orders requiring busing of school children. Adopted 218-180: R 89-76; D 129-104 (ND 109-44; SD 20-60), June 8, 1972.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Sullivan	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Bolling	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
6 Hull	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Hall	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hungate	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Burlison	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
MONTANA						
1 Shoup	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Melcher	N	N	Y	Y	?	N
NEBRASKA						
1 Thone	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McCollister	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	N	X	N	Y	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Wyman	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
NEW JERSEY						
1 Hunt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
2 Sandman	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Thompson	N	Y	Y	✓	N	N
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Forsythe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Roe	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Helstoski	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Rodino	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Minish	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Dwyer	?	?	Y	Y	N	N
13 Gallagher	?	?	✓	?	?	?
14 Daniels	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Patten	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO						
1 Lujan	Y	?	?	X	N	Y
2 Runnels	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW YORK						
1 Pike	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Grover	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N
4 Wydler	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Lent	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Halpern	N	Y	X	Y	?	Y
7 Addabbo	N	N	Y	Y	X	N
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	N	Y	X	N
9 Delaney	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Brasco	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Chisholm	N	?	N	Y	?	N
13 Podell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Rooney	N	N	X	Y	X	?
15 Carey	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
16 Murphy	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Koch	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
18 Rangel	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
19 Abzug	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Ryan	N	Y	N	Y	X	N
21 Badillo	N	Y	N	Y	?	N
22 Scheuer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
23 Bingham	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
24 Biaggi	N	N	Y	Y	X	N
25 Peyser	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Reid	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
27 Dow	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
28 Fish	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Stratton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 King	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
31 McEwen	Y	?	X	Y	?	Y
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	N	Y	•	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Terry	Y	N	X	Y	?	Y
35 Hanley	Y	N	Y	Y	X	Y
36 Horton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	N	Y	•	Y
38 Hastings	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 Kemp	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	N	N	N	Y	X	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Jones	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Fountain	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Henderson	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Galifianakis	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Mizell	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Preyer	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Lennon	Y	N	N	N	N	?
8 Ruth	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Jonas	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Taylor	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
1 Andrews	Y	N	Y	✓	N	N
2 Link	N	?	Y	Y	?	N
OHIO						
1 Keating	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Clancy	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Whalen	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
5 Latta	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Harsha	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Betts	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Ashley	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Devine	?	N	N	N	✓	Y
13 Mosher	N	Y	Y	?	N	N
14 Seiberling	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 Wylie	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Bow	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
18 Hays	?	Y	N	Y	?	Y
19 Carney	N	Y	✓	Y	N	N
20 Stanton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Stokes	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
22 Vanik	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
23 Minshall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Powell	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
OKLAHOMA						
1 Belcher	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	?	N	Y	N	✓	?
3 Albert	N	?				Y
4 Steed	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Camp	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
OREGON						
1 Wyatt	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Green	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Dellenback	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
1 Barrett	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Nix	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Byrne	N	N	Y	✓	?	N
4 Eilberg	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Green	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N
6 Yatron	N	N	✓	?	N	N
7 Williams	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Biester	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Ware	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
13 Coughlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Moorhead	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
15 Rooney	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
16 Eshleman	?	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Heinz	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N
19 Goodling	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
20 Gaydos	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
21 Dent	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Saylor	N	N	N	N	N	Y
23 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
25 Clark	?	N	✓	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
27 Conover 1			Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
1 St Germain	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Tiernan	N	?	Y	Y	N	?
SOUTH CAROLINA						
1 Davis	N	?	N	X	Y	Y
2 Spence	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Mann	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
5 Gettys	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
6 McMillan	Y	N	?	X	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
1 Denholm	N	?	✓	N	Y	Y
2 Abourezk	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
1 Quillen	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Duncan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Baker	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	?	N	Y	?	N
5 Fulton	N	Y	N	Y	✓	N
6 Anderson	N	N	N	Y	?	N
7 Blanton	N	?	N	?	?	N
8 Jones	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Kuykendall	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
1 Patman	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
2 Dowdy	?	?	X	X	✓	?
3 Collins	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Archer	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Eckhardt	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Brooks	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Purcell	N	-	N	N	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
16 White	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
18 Price	Y	N	X	N	Y	?
19 Mahon	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
22 Casey	Y	N	N	N	X	Y
23 Kazen	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
1 McKay	N	?	Y	N	?	Y
2 Lloyd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Mallary	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
1 Downing	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Whitehurst	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Abbitt	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Daniel	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Robinson	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Scott	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Wampler	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
1 Pelly	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
2 Meeds	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Hansen	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McCormack	N	?	Y	✓	Y	?
5 Foley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Adams	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
1 Mollohan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Slack	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Hechler	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Kee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
1 Aspin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Thomson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Steiger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Obey	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	N	N	Y	Y	N	N

• *Voted Present to avoid possible conflict-of-interest.*

1 William S. Conover (R Pa.) was sworn in May 24, 1972, to replace James G. Fulton (R), deceased (1971).

4. HR 14370. Revenue Sharing With the States. Passage of the bill providing assistance payments totaling $29.6-billion over five years to states and to local governments for high-priority expenditures, excouraging states to broaden their tax systems and authorizing federal collection of state personal income taxes. Passed 275-122: R 122-42; D 153-80 (ND 124-32; SD 29-48), June 22, 1972. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. HR 13366. Cyclamate Compensation. Passage of the bill permitting domestic food growers, manufacturers, packers and distributors to sue the federal government for payment of losses sustained as a result of a 1969 ban on cyclamates—an artificial sweetener. Passed 177-170: R 85-64; D 92-106 (ND 54-79; SD 38-27), July 24, 1972.

6. HR 16029. Foreign Military Aid Authorizations. Bollings (D Mo.) amendment deleting provision terminating U.S. involvement in the Indochina war by Oct. 1, 1972, subject to release of U.S. prisoners of war, an accounting for men missing in action and a cease-fire to the extent required to protect U.S. withdrawal. Adopted by recorded teller vote 229-177: R 149-23; D 80-154 (ND 25-134; SD 55-20), Aug. 10, 1972. A "yea" was a vote in support of the President's position.

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
+ Announced for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against.
? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.
T Recorded teller vote.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA						
1 Edwards	X	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Dickinson	N	N	Y	N	N	?
3 Andrews, E.	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Nichols	?	N	✓	X	N	?
5 Flowers	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Buchanan	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Bevill	Y	N	✓	?	N	?
8 Jones	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA						
AL Begich	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
ARIZONA						
1 Rhodes	X	?	Y	N	N	N
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 Steiger	N	?	Y	N	N	?
ARKANSAS						
1 Alexander	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Hammerschmidt	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Pryor	✓	Y	?	N	N	?
CALIFORNIA						
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
4 Leggett	✓	?	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Burton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	N	✓	N	Y
7 Dellums	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	?	N	Y	?	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
11 McCloskey	✓	Y	-	Y	N	Y
12 Talcott	N	?	?	N	N	?
13 Teague	N	Y	?	?	N	Y
14 Waldie	✓	?	X	Y	Y	?
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
17 Anderson	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Mathias	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	N	N	Y	N	N	N
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	N	N	Y	N	N	?
24 Rousselot	X	?	Y	N	N	X
25 Wiggins	N	?	N	N	N	?
26 Rees	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	?
27 Goldwater	N	N	Y	N	N	?
28 Bell	Y	Y	?	✓	?	?
29 Danielson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
30 Roybal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Wilson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	N	N	Y	N	N	?
33 Pettis	N	N	N	N	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	?
35 Schmitz	?	N	✓	X	?	?
36 Wilson	N	?	Y	N	N	?
37 Van Deerlin	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
38 Veysey	X	Y	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO						
1 McKevitt	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Brotzman	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
3 Evans	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Cotter	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Steele	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	N	Y	?	✓	Y	?
4 McKinney	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Grasso	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
DELAWARE						
AL DuPont	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						
1 Sikes	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Fuqua	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Chappell	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Frey	N	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Gibbons	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	N	Y	N	?	?
8 Young	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Rogers	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Burke	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
1 Hagan	?	N	✓	X	N	?
2 Mathis	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Brinkley	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Blackburn	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Thompson	N	?	Y	X	?	?
6 Flynt	N	N	✓	N	Y	?
7 Davis	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Stuckey	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
9 Landrum	N	N	✓	N	N	Y
10 Stephens	N	N	Y	N	N	?
HAWAII						
1 Matsunaga	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
2 Mink	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
IDAHO						
1 McClure	N	Y	✓	X	?	?
2 Hansen	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
1 Metcalfe	Y	?	X	Y	?	Y
2 Mikva	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
3 Murphy, M.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Collins	Y	Y	X	Y	?	Y
7 Annunzio	Y	N	N	✓	Y	✓
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
9 Yates	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	N	N	Y	N	N	?
11 Pucinski	Y	N	?	Y	?	?
12 McClory	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
13 Crane	N	N	Y	N	N	X
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	?	N	N	?
15 Carlson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Anderson	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
17 Arends	N	N	Y	N	N	?
18 Michel	X	?	Y	N	N	?
19 Railsback	✓	?	Y	N	N	?
20 Findley	N	Y	N	N	N	?
21 Gray	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
22 Springer	?	?	Y	N	N	N
23 Shipley	Y	N	?	Y	Y	?
24 Price	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA						
1 Madden	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Landgrebe	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Roush	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hillis	✓	Y	Y	?	N	?
6 Bray	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Myers	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Zion	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Dennis	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
1 Schwengel	Y	N	?	N	N	?
2 Culver	Y	Y	X	✓	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	N	?	?	?	?
4 Kyl	N	Y	✓	N	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mayne	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
7 Scherle	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS						
1 Sebelius	N	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Roy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Winn	N	N	N	N	N	?
4 Shriver	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Skubitz	N	N	Y	N	N	?
KENTUCKY						
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Mazzoli	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Snyder	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Carter	?	?	Y	N	N	Y
6 Curlin	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
7 Perkins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
1 Hebert	X	?	✓	N	N	?
2 Boggs	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
3 Caffery	?	?	Y	N	?	?
4 Waggonner	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Passman	X	?	Y	N	Y	N
6 Rarick	X	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Breaux[1]						?
8 Long	?	?	Y	N	N	?
MAINE						
1 Kyros	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
MARYLAND						
1 Mills	X	N	Y	N	?	?
2 Long	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Sarbanes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hogan	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Byron	N	N	Y	X	N	N
7 Mitchell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Gude	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
1 Conte	✓	?	?	Y	N	Y
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Drinan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Vacancy						
6 Harrington	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 O'Neill	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Heckler	✓	?	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	?	?	N	N	N	?
MICHIGAN						
1 Conyers	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Esch	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y
3 Brown	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Ford	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Riegle	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
8 Harvey	✓	N	?	N	Y	?
9 Vander Jagt	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
10 Cederberg	N	N	Y	N	N	?
11 Ruppe	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
13 Diggs	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	?	N	Y	Y	+
16 Dingell	Y	?	X	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
18 Broomfield	N	N	Y	N	N	?
19 McDonald	?	N	Y	?	?	N
MINNESOTA						
1 Quie	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Nelsen	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Frenzel	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Zwach	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Bergland	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	?	?	Y	N	N	X
2 Whitten	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Griffin	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Montgomery	N	N	Y	N	N	X
5 Colmer	N	N	Y	N	N	N
MISSOURI						
1 Clay	✓	Y	X	?	?	?
2 Symington	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

1 Breaux was sworn in Oct. 12 to fill seat left vacant by resignation of Edwin W. Edwards, who resigned May 9 to become governor of Louisiana.

Democrats Republicans

7. HR 15417. Labor-HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Reconsideration and passage of the bill, vetoed by the President Aug. 16, appropriating $30,538,919,500 for the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies for fiscal 1973. Rejected 203-171: R 22-129; D 181-42 (ND 146-8; SD 35-34), Aug. 16, 1972. A two-thirds majority vote (250 in this case) of members present and voting is necessary to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 13915. School Busing. Stokes (D Ohio) amendment providing that nothing in the act was intended to be inconsistent with, or violate any provision of, the Constitution. Rejected by recorded teller vote 178-197: R 55-98; D 123-99 (ND 110-37; SD 13-62), Aug. 18, 1972.

9. HR 16742. Foreign Travel Restrictions. Ichord (D Mo.) motion to suspend rules and pass the bill authorizing the President to prohibit travel by U.S. citizens to countries engaged in armed conflict with the United States. Rejected 230-140: R 130-27; D 100-113 (ND 38-101; SD 62-12), Oct. 2, 1972. A two-thirds majority vote (248 in this case) was needed for passage under suspension of the rules.

10. HR 7130. Minimum Wage Increase. Perkins (D Ky.) motion that the House disagree with the Senate version of the bill raising the minimum wage for workers covered by the Fair

	7	8	9	10	11	12
3 Sullivan	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
4 Randall	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
5 Bolling	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?
6 Hull	✓	?	✓	N	N	Y
7 Hall	N	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Ichord	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
9 Hungate	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
10 Burlison	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
MONTANA						
1 Shoup	N	N	Y	N	N	✓
2 Melcher	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
NEBRASKA						
1 Thone	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 McCollister	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Martin	N	N	Y	N	?	X
NEVADA						
AL Baring	Y	N	✓	X	N	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Wyman	N	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Cleveland	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
NEW JERSEY						
1 Hunt	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
2 Sandman	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
5 Frelinghuysen	X	?	N	N	N	Y
6 Forsythe	N	N	N	?	N	✓
7 Widnall	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Roe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Dwyer	✓	?	?	✓	?	?
13 Gallagher	✓	?	✓	?	?	?
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
1 Lujan	N	?	?	X	N	Y
2 Runnels	N	N	✓	?	Y	?
NEW YORK						
1 Pike	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grover	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
4 Wydler	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Lent	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Halpern	Y	N	?	Y	?	Y
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
9 Delaney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Celler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Brasco	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
12 Chisholm	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
13 Podell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
14 Rooney	✓	?	?	✓	?	?
15 Carey	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	N	?	Y	?	Y
17 Koch	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Rangel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Abzug	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan[2]	✓	?				
21 Badillo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
22 Scheuer	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
24 Biaggi	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
25 Peyser	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Dow	Y	Y	X	Y	?	?
28 Fish	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
29 Stratton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
30 King	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
31 McEwen	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
32 Pirnie	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
33 Robison	N	N	N	N	N	✓
34 Terry	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
35 Hanley	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
37 Conable	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
38 Hastings	N	N	Y	N	N	?
39 Kemp	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
40 Smith	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Jones	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Fountain	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Henderson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Galifianakis	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Mizell	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Preyer	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Lennon	?	?	Y	N	Y	N
8 Ruth	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Jonas	N	N	Y	N	N	N
10 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
1 Andrews	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 Link	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?
OHIO						
1 Keating	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Clancy	X	?	Y	N	N	Y
3 Whalen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Latta	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Harsha	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Brown	N	N	Y	N	N	?
8 Betts	?	?	Y	N	N	?
9 Ashley	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y
10 Miller	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Stanton	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 Devine	N	N	Y	N	N	N
13 Mosher	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Seiberling	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Wylie	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Bow	N	N	Y	N	N	?
17 Ashbrook	N	N	Y	N	N	?
18 Hays	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Carney	✓	?	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Stanton	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
21 Stokes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Vanik	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Minshall	N	N	?	N	N	Y
24 Powell	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
1 Belcher	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Edmondson	✓	?	✓	?	Y	?
3 Albert		Y			Y	
4 Steed	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Jarman	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Camp	N	N	Y	N	N	N
OREGON						
1 Wyatt	Y	N	Y	X	N	?
2 Ullman	✓	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Green	N	N	?	✓	?	?
4 Dellenback	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
4 Eilberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Yatron	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Williams	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Biester	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Ware	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Whalley	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
13 Coughlin	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Eshleman	N	N	Y	N	N	?
17 Schneebeli	N	N	Y	N	N	N
18 Heinz	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 Goodling	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Saylor	N	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
23 Johnson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
25 Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
27 Conover	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
1 St Germain	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
2 Tiernan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
1 Davis	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
2 Spence	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Dorn	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Mann	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Gettys	N	N	Y	N	N	?
6 McMillan	✓	?	✓	N	N	?
SOUTH DAKOTA						
1 Denholm	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
2 Abourezk	✓	?	N	Y	?	?
TENNESSEE						
1 Quillen	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Duncan	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Baker	X	N	✓	N	?	?
4 Evins	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
5 Fulton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Anderson	✓	N	N	Y	N	?
7 Blanton	✓	N	Y	Y	?	?
8 Jones	N	N	Y	N	N	?
9 Kuykendall	N	N	Y	N	N	?
TEXAS						
1 Patman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Dowdy	?	?	✓	X	?	?
3 Collins	N	N	Y	N	N	?
4 Roberts	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Cabell	N	N	✓	N	N	?
6 Teague	X	N	Y	X	Y	Y
7 Archer	N	N	Y	N	N	?
8 Eckhardt	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Brooks	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
10 Pickle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	N	N	✓	Y	Y
13 Purcell	N	N	✓	X	?	?
14 Young	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
16 White	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	Y	N	N	?
18 Price	N	N	✓	N	N	?
19 Mahon	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	N	N	Y	N	N	?
22 Casey	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Kazen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
1 McKay	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 Lloyd	N	N	N	N	?	?
VERMONT						
AL Mallary	N	N	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
1 Downing	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Whitehurst	N	N	Y	N	N	?
3 Satterfield	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Abbitt	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Daniel	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Poff[3]	N	Y				
7 Robinson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Scott	N	N	✓	N	N	?
9 Wampler	N	N	Y	X	N	Y
10 Broyhill	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
1 Pelly	?	?	Y	N	?	N
2 Meeds	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 Hansen	✓	?	N	Y	?	?
4 McCormack	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
5 Foley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Adams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
1 Mollohan	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	?
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN						
1 Aspin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Thomson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Steiger	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
7 Obey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Byrnes	N	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Davis	X	?	Y	N	N	?
10 O'Konski	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?

2 Ryan died Sept. 17, 1972.
3 Poff resigned effective Aug. 29, 1972.

Labor Standards Act of 1938 and request a conference to resolve differences between the two versions. Motion rejected 188-196: R 23-137; D 165-59 (ND 147-1; SD 18-58), Oct. 3, 1972.

11. HR 16810. Debt Ceiling Increase. Mahon (D Texas) amendment in the nature of a substitute for Title II of the bill giving the President unlimited authority to cut outlays for any program he chose to limit federal spending to $250-billion in fiscal 1973—Direct the President to submit his suggestions for spending cutbacks by Jan. 2, 1973, for consideration by the 93rd Congress. Rejected by recorded teller vote 167-216: R 8-156; D 159-60 (ND 121-17; SD 38-43), Oct. 10, 1972. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. S 2770. Water Pollution Control. Passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, vetoed by the President Oct. 17, providing a comprehensive program to clean up the nation's waters by 1985 and authorizing $24.7-billion over three years, including $18-billion in federal grants to states for construction of waste treatment works. Passed over the President's veto 247-23: R 95-13; D 152-10 (ND 109-1; SD 43-9), Oct. 18, 1972. A two-thirds majority vote (180 in this case) was needed to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KEY VOTES REFLECT YEAR OF CONFRONTATION, COMPROMISE

Despite the scandals, power struggles, crises and confrontations of 1973, Congress and the President were able to avoid crippling deadlocks on most pressing national controversies.

On some issues—most notably the U.S. bombing of Cambodia and the question of congressional war powers—Congress stuck by its guns and forced its will on a reluctant administration.

But, according to a Congressional Quarterly survey of 31 key House and Senate votes out of the 1,135 cast during the year, Congress on major domestic issues either accepted compromises or bowed to a determined President ever willing to use his veto power.

On the economy, Congress shied away from challenging Nixon's policies despite soaring inflation. On federal spending, Congress was able to preserve some of its most sacred programs, but conceded that its own budget-making habits were badly in need of reform.

In dealing with the nation's critical energy shortages—a late-developing crisis that preoccupied the 1973 session's last weeks—both the lawmakers and administration officials could only grope for positions and solutions.

Foreign Policy and Defense. In foreign and defense policy, Congress never did take the meat axe approach to the Pentagon budget that had been predicted ly in the session. Nor did it terminate the increasingly popular foreign aid program.

Even with its stands on Cambodia and war powers, Congress did not attempt to fundamentally redirect U.S. national security and foreign policies. In voting to end U.S. bombing in Cambodia, moreover, the House by a 219-188 vote and the Senate by a 63-19 vote merely tied up loose ends after the basic issue—withdrawal from Indochina—had been settled.

And even the historic 284-135 House vote to override Nixon's veto of war powers legislation could be viewed as an effort to keep future presidents from taking the nation into Vietnam-type wars without at least concurrence by Congress.

Economy. On economic matters, the House once more proved itself reluctant to second-guess the President. In a 147-258 procedural vote that blocked consideration of a Democratic-backed measure that would have rolled back rising prices, the House in effect endorsed President Nixon's wage and price controls policy. But in extending the President's authority, Congress ignored the public protest against spiraling inflation—an outcry that eventually forced Nixon himself to change course.

Spending. But when economic policy arguments came down to the issue of government spending—a matter closer to congressional sensitivities—both the House and the Senate proved willing to take on the President and his budget-cutters. Although compromises were ched to keep money flowing to federal programs, Congress laid some groundwork for retaining spending decisions in its own hands.

Energy Votes. Like economists, administration officials and most of the nation, Congress demonstrated its uncertainty over how to deal with the energy crisis. While awaiting the President's plans for minimizing disruptions caused by energy shortages, both the House and the Senate turned down proposals that would have implemented energy-saving measures.

The Senate by a 40-48 roll call defeated an effort to force Nixon to ration gasoline, and the House by a 180-210 record vote rejected a proposal to suspend auto emission control standards in most sections of the nation until 1977. Earlier in the year, however, both houses had accepted one trade-off sacrificing environmental protection for energy needs by removing roadblocks to construction of the trans-Alaskan oil pipeline.

Insistent that windfall oil industry profits be restricted, the House by a 36-228 vote in the session's waning hours stalled a compromise energy emergency bill which omitted any provision restricting excess profits.

House and Senate Voting, 1970-73

For the first time ever, the combined total of recorded votes cast in Congress exceeded one thousand in 1973. The Senate took 594 votes, the House 541, for a record 1,135 for the year. This was 274 over the previous record of 861 made in 1972.

House voting was largely responsible for the big jump in voting. Thanks to reforms in floor voting procedures that took effect in the 92nd and 93rd Congresses, the number of times House members cast recorded votes increased from 266 in 1970 to 320 in 1971, and then climbed to the 541 figure in 1973. The huge increase in 1973 was due primarily to the new electronic voting system that was used for the first time Jan. 31, 1973. The substantially higher vote total for 1971 over 1970 was the result of the introduction of the recorded teller vote which for the first time permitted members to vote on the record on amendments to bills.

The Senate also established records for roll calls. New highs were set in each of the last four years, with sizeable increases occuring in 1970, 1972 and 1973.

Year	House	Senate	Total
1973	541	594	1,135
1972	329	532	861
1971	320	423	743
1970	266	418	684

Senate Key Votes

1. REA LOAN PROGRAM. The first Senate attempt to force President Nixon to carry out programs which had been previously authorized by Congress but terminated at the end of 1972 came Feb. 21 when the Senate voted 69-20 to require Nixon to reinstate the Rural Electrification Administration's low-cost loan program for rural electric and telephone cooperatives: R 20-19; D 49-1 (ND 34-1; SD 15-0). Nixon had terminated it and three other rural assistance programs to cut government spending. Angry senators considered it a constitutional issue: not only whether the President had the power to impound funds but whether he could terminate programs authorized by Congress. The bill (S 394) almost certainly would have been vetoed by an adamant Nixon, but the House subsequently adopted a compromise, 317-92, which was accepted by the Senate and signed by the President. In its compromise Congress skirted the issue of the President's authority but assured continued assistance to rural areas by extracting a promise from the administration to grant loans through fiscal 1976 at least at the 1974 level. It also satisfied the administration by changing REA loans from direct loans, requiring annual budget outlays, to insured loans from REA's $4-billion revolving fund, and by raising the interest rate on most loans from 2 per cent to 5 per cent. *(Appropriations chapter)*

2. HIGHWAY TRUST FUND. Congress Aug. 3 completed action on the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 (S 502) which for the first time authorized the use of money in the Highway Trust Fund for financing construction of urban mass transit projects, including subways. The fundamental change in Congress' position on the trust fund issue came about only after the Senate, for the second year in a row, voted, 49-44, to open it up for purchases of subways and other mass transit facilities. Although the 1973 vote was closer than the 48-26 roll call in 1972, a majority of senators from both parties still supported the change: R 23-19; D 26-25 (ND 24-12; SD 2-13). Sponsored by Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) and Howard H. Baker Jr. (R Tenn.), the amendment drew strong support from a majority of state governors and mayors, several labor unions and many environmental groups. But on April 18 the House narrowly defeated a similar proposal by 190-215. After long negotiations House-Senate conferees finally resolved the dispute in mid-summer by agreeing to a compromise which allowed cities to use $200-million of their $800-million share of the trust fund for purchases of buses in fiscal 1975, and for either highways, buses or urban mass transit in fiscal 1976. *(Transportation chapter)*

3. IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL. Taking its first stand against President Nixon's impoundments of funds previously appropriated by Congress, the Senate April 4 approved an amendment requiring the President to release all funds within 60 days unless Congress concurred with any of his impoundment decisions. By a 70-24 roll-call vote, the Senate attached the provision to a routine measure (S 929) giving congressional approval to a 10 per cent devaluation of the dollar. The impoundment amendment later was dropped in conference, but the vote adding it to the devaluation bill indicated the depth of congressional dismay at Nixon's use of impoundments to curtail and even eliminate spending programs created by Congress. The Senate subsequently passed identical provisions as separate legislation, but final action was stalled in conference at the end of the session over differences with House-passed anti-impoundment provisions. Only two Democrats voted against the measure, while 16 Republicans supported the amendment: R 16-22; D 54-2 (ND 41-0; SD 13-2). *(Economic chapter)*

4. CAMBODIAN BOMBING. In the strongest antiwar sentiment expressed by either house up to that time, the Senate May 31 adopted an amendment to the second fiscal 1973 supplemental appropriations bill (HR 7447) that was flatly opposed by the administration prohibiting the use of funds not only in that bill but in all previously enacted appropriations bills as well to support continued combat activities in Cambodia and Laos. The key vote, however, came May 29 when the Senate by a 55-21 vote ruled that the amendment, sponsored by Thomas F. Eagleton (D Mo.), was germane to the bill—indicating the support of a majority of senators for the prohibition, including a majority of voting Republicans—18; 17 voted no. Democrats overwhelmingly (37-4) supported it. The Eagleton amendment, approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee May 15 and adopted by the Senate May 31 on a 63-19 vote, was significantly broader than the bill approved by the House May 10 because it applied to previously appropriated funds as well as to funds in HR 7447, and specified that combat activities in Laos as well as Cambodia were prohibited. *(p. 39)* The House accepted the Eagleton amendment but the measure was vetoed by President Nixon June 27. In subsequent bargaining between the White House and Capitol Hill, a compromise was reached on an Aug. 15th cutoff date for all funds for U.S. combat activities in Southeast Asia. *(Foreign policy chapter)*

5. FARM SUBSIDIES. Despite Senate approval of a $20,000 per farmer annual subsidy ceiling in a five-year omnibus farm bill (S 1888), the Senate June 8 rejected, 42-44, an amendment to plug loopholes in the ceiling that benefited primarily cotton growers. The amendment, which was offered by Frank E. Moss (D Utah), would have prohibited cotton growers from transferring acreage allotments to friends and relatives as a way of avoiding the $20,000 ceiling. Although the House

How Votes Were Selected

Congressional Quarterly each year selects a series of key votes on major issues.

Selection of Issues. An issue is judged by the extent it represents one or more of the following:

- A matter of major controversy.
- A test of presidential or political power.
- A decision of potentially great impact on the nation and lives of Americans.

Selection of Votes. For each series of related votes on an issue, only one key vote is ordinarily chosen. This vote is the roll call, or recorded vote in the House, that in the opinion of Congressional Quarterly was the most important in determining the outcome.

In the descriptions of the key votes, the designation ND denotes northern Democrats and SD denotes southern Democrats.

approved restrictions similar to those in the Moss amendment, Senate opposition prevailed in a House-Senate conference on S 1888 and the restrictions were dropped. Republicans split evenly, 18-18, on the amendment while Democrats supplied the two-vote margin, 24-26, which defeated it (ND 22-15; SD 2-11). *(Agriculture chapter)*

6. FPC NOMINATION. For the first time since [illegible]0, the Senate June 13 refused to confirm a presiden[illegible]l nominee to a major federal regulatory agency. By a vote of 50-43, the Senate recommitted to the Commerce Committee and thus killed the nomination of Robert H. Morris to a seat on the Federal Power Commission. Morris, a California attorney, had represented Standard Oil of California for some 15 years and opponents charged that he was more likely to favor the interests of power industries than those of the consumer. Supporters, to no avail, argued that Morris had been endorsed by some environmental organizations and that he opposed the deregulation of natural gas prices. The motion to recommit the nomination was made by Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), chairman of the Commerce Committee and Morris' leading Senate opponent. Nine Republicans and 41 Democrats opposed the Nixon nomination and 30 Republicans and 13 Democrats voted for confirmation. *(Energy-Environment chapter)*

7. FOREIGN MILITARY AID. Administration supporters during 1973 mounted a successful campaign to block the phaseout of the military grant assistance program—considered to be a key element in the Nixon Doctrine's policy of supplying allies with economic and military aid, but not U.S. manpower, for defense. By a narrow vote of 48-44, the Senate approved an amendment offered by Hugh Scott (R Pa.) to delete the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's language from the fiscal 1974 foreign military aid bill (S 1443) requiring the phaseout of all U.S. military grant assistance programs as well as mili[illegible] aid advisory groups and missions, by June 30, 1977. [illegible] removed was a section which would have terminated military programs outside the United States by June 30, 1974. Republicans overwhelmingly supported the Scott amendment by 37-4. On the Democratic side, 11 senators supported the amendment; 40 voted against it. *(Foreign Policy chapter)*

8. TRANS-ALASKAN PIPELINE. A move in the Senate to delay construction of the trans-Alaskan oil pipeline for at least one year failed July 13. By a 29-61 vote senators voted down an amendment to the authorization legislation (S 1081) that would have delayed the granting of permits for immediate construction of the pipeline until the feasibility of a route across Canada had been thoroughly explored. The amendment, offered by Walter F. Mondale (D Minn.), called for Congress to approve either route after completion of negotiations with Canada and an eight-month comparative study of the two routes by the National Academy of Sciences. Sponsors argued that the Canadian route would bring Alaskan oil to the Midwest where it was most needed. They said the West Coast had adequate oil and that petroleum carried by an Alaskan pipeline would be exported to Japan. The amendment was backed by environmentalists who had delayed construction of the Alaskan route through a series of court challenges. But President Nixon opposed it, as did a majority of Senate Republicans and Democrats: R 5-34; D 24-27 (ND 22-15; SD 2-12). *(Energy-Environment chapter)*

9. CAMPAIGN REFORM. After weeks of testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee about six-figure cash contributions to the Nixon campaign in 1972 and disclosures of illegal corporate giving, the Senate moved to clean up federal election campaigns. In limiting the amount any person could contribute to any candidate for federal office, the Senate opened up a heated debate over how high the ceiling should be. On July 26 Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) introduced an amendment to S 372 restricting contributions to $100 or less. Proxmire noted that past presidential candidates George McGovern, Barry Goldwater and George C. Wallace had no trouble raising money in those increments. But other senators objected that such a low limit would make it difficult for fledgling candidates to get the seed money they needed to make themselves known. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D Texas) later succeeded in amending the Proxmire amendment to make the ceiling $3,000, and with this change the Senate adopted the Proxmire amendment by a 15-vote margin, 54-39, with a majority of Republicans voting against: R 18-23; D 36-16 (ND 28-11; SD 8-5). *(Congress and Government chapter)*

10. OVERSEAS TROOP CUT. For the first time since the creation of the NATO alliance, the Senate Sept. 26 voted to reduce U.S. military forces stationed overseas. The action, although short-lived, reversed a series of defeats in the Senate in recent years on overseas troop cut proposals. Adoption of the troop reduction measure came during debate on the fiscal 1974 defense procurement bill (HR 9286). Offered by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), the amendment would have required the Defense Department to reduce the existing level of 500,000 land based troops stationed overseas by 40 per cent over a three-year period beginning in fiscal 1974. Mansfield previously had offered unsuccessful similar troop cut measures. The Mansfield amendment to HR 9286 was initially adopted by a vote of 49-46 with Republicans voting five to one against it and Democrats voting three to one for it R 7-34; D 42-12. However, because of a technicality, Mansfield's amendment was subject to a second Senate vote later the same day. On the second vote, the Senate reversed itself and voted against the amendment by 44-51. Two Republicans, Milton R. Young (N.D.) and George D. Aiken (Vt.), and two Democrats, J. Bennett Johnston Jr. (La.) and Warren B. Magnuson (Wash.), changed their votes from yea to nay. Lloyd Bentsen (D Texas) and John C. Stennis (D Miss.), who had not voted on the first vote, also voted nay, while William B. Saxbe (R Ohio), who had voted nay, and Robert W. Packwood (R Ore.) and Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R Conn.), who had both voted yea, did not vote. Dick Clark (D Iowa), who had been paired for, voted yea the second time. *(National Security chapter)*

11. TRIDENT SUBMARINE. By only a two-vote margin, 47-49, the Senate Sept. 27 blocked an attempt by defense spending critics to reduce funding in fiscal 1974 for the Navy's new nuclear missile-firing submarine, the Trident. The Trident was the most expensive single weapons system ever proposed by the Defense Department. The Senate vote came on debate on the annual military procurement authorization bill (HR 9286). Offered by Thomas J. McIntyre (D N.H.), it would have reduced the administration's fiscal 1974 Trident budget request of $1.5-billion by $885-million. By delaying the launch of the first Trident and slowing construction of the others, McIntyre said the Navy could avoid cost overruns and ensure that

the latest technological discoveries would go into each new submarine. Opponents of the amendment argued that the Soviet Union had already launched three Trident-class submarines capable of firing nuclear missiles at the United States from long distances. Thirty of 40 voting Republicans opposed the amendment: R 10-30; D 37-19 (ND 32-8; SD 5-11). *(National Security chapter)*

12. STRIP MINING. The Senate Oct. 9 went part way toward a complete ban on strip mining when it voted 53-33 to bar surface mining on lands where the federal government owned the mineral rights but not the surface rights. The administration and the coal industry opposed the prohibition. The 53-33 vote came on an amendment to a bill (S 425) regulating surface mining of coal offered by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.). He said the amendment would protect farmers and ranchers whose lands were underlain by federally owned coal. Environmentalists, who favored the abolition of all surface mining, were jubilant. But the Department of Interior said its effect would be "staggering," removing 55 per cent of the nation's coal reserves from possible recovery. According to the department, coal covered by the amendment could not be replaced by coal from underground mines because of inadequate technology. Surface-mined coal was the easiest and cheapest to mine, and the administration was counting on the nation's vast coal reserves to meet energy shortages. The vote came before the Arab oil embargo intensified the pace of energy legislation in Congress. Democrats voted five to one for the amendment: R 13-25; D 40-8. The House did not act. *(Energy-Environment chalter)*

13. GASOLINE RATIONING. A move to force gasoline rationing on a reluctant Nixon administration failed in the Senate Nov. 15. The administration had maintained that rationing should be implemented only as a last resort. Floyd K. Haskell (D Colo.) had proposed an amendment to emergency energy legislation (S 2589) that would have directed the President to begin rationing of gasoline by Jan. 15, 1974. Haskell argued that the administration's past record on handling energy matters showed that delay would be inevitable if Congress did not require rationing on a specified date. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) declared that every day of delay in imposing rationing and a 50-mile-per hour speed limit would cost another million barrels of gasoline. But Republicans overwhelmingly opposed rationing, and it was rejected 40-48: R 2-36; D 38-12. *(Energy-Environment chapter)*

14. PUBLIC CAMPAIGN FINANCING. Advocates of public financing of federal elections launched a surprise attack in the Senate late in November when they attached a comprehensive public financing amendment to a bill (HR 11104) raising the national debt ceiling. Because the debt bill had to become law to allow the Treasury to continue functioning, supporters felt that President Nixon would have to sign HR 11104 even if it contained public financing provisions he opposed. On Nov. 27 Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) led a bipartisan coalition that succeeded for the first time in getting a comprehensive public finance bill passed. The Kennedy package attached to HR 11104 had four parts, but the crucial vote came when the Senate refused by a 40-55 vote to table and thus kill the first part of the package. Republicans voted almost two to one to table, Democrats more than two to one against tabling: R 26-14; D 14-41. This section, dealing with public financing of congressional campaigns, had been considered to have the least support. When it was approved it became clear the Senate was going to accept the other parts dealing with public financing of presidential campaigns. Subsequently the House Nov. 28 refused to accept the campaign finance amendments, and they were dropped from HR 11104 before the bill was sent to the President. But initial Senate passage of the public financing package made it likely that related legislation would be approved in 1974, in part because of the decisive margin by which the reform amendments passed the Senate Nov. 27. *(Congress and Government chapter)*

15. NORTHEAST RAIL REORGANIZATION. The Senate Dec. 11 rejected, 37-59, an amendment to delete highly controversial labor provisions approved by the Senate Commerce Committee to legislation (HR 9142) reorganizing the bankrupt railroad lines in the Northeast and Midwest. The amendment, offered by Sen. J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R Md.), would have required a new rail corporation, to be established by HR 9142 to run the restructured system, to negotiate its own labor agreements with employees of bankrupt railroads rather than adopt those written into the bill. A significant number of Republicans (11) and 48 Democrats opposed Beall on the key vote: R 32-11; D 5-48 (ND 1-38; SD 4-10). Under the bill, railroad workers with at least five years service who lost jobs under the reorganization were guaranteed monthly compensation payments of up to $30,000 a year until age 65. The labor provisions had been negotiated in private meetings between railroad labor and management and then written into the legislation. Beall argued against what he described as an unprecedented attempt by Congress to legislate a labor contract without allowing the managers of the new corporation to negotiate their own agreement. But opponents of the amendment, faced with the imminent shutdown of the Penn Central Railroad, were determined to avoid labor disputes which might weaken the new corporation's ability to operate profitable rail service in the region. The administration, although strongly opposed to these provisions, never took a firm stand on the bill itself. Railroad labor and management, however, remained solidly allied to the agreement throughout congressional action on the measure. Both House and Senate versions contained the controversial labor agreements which subsequently were enacted when the President signed HR 9142 Jan. 2. *(Transportation chapter)*

16. OIL PRICES, PROFITS. An effort to place ceilings on the cost of oil and its products to consumers and on the profits of the oil industry during the energy emergency was rejected by the Senate Dec. 19. Price increases for crude oil and oil products would have been limited to the actual cost of producing them under an amendment offered by Walter F. Mondale (D Minn.) to legislation (S 2776) establishing a Federal Energy Emergency Administration. The amendment would have permitted temporary price increases to protect the profits of independent oil distributers and to stimulate energy production. Such increases could have become permanent if it could be justified that they were needed. Mondale asserted that the amendment was designed to prevent rationing by increasing prices. Several administration spokesmen had suggested that energy consumption might be limited by allowing prices to rise. Mondale declared that without some limitation on prices the cost of oil to consumers could amount to an additional $50-billion. However, Republicans and southern Democrats opposed the amendment almost four

to one and it was tabled 47-44 on a motion by Russell B. Long (D La.): R 28-10; D 19-34 (ND 6-33; SD 13-1). *(Energy-Environment chapter)*

House Key Votes

1. WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS. Reluctant to take responsibility for the state of the U.S. economy despite public outcry against inflation, the House April 16 rejected Democratic-backed legislation ordering the President to roll prices back to March 16 levels. By a 147-258 recorded vote, the House in effect voted to support President Nixon's relaxed anti-inflation program by rejecting an attempt to bring a Democratic compromise plan—drawn up by the Rules Committee at the leadership's behest—to the floor as a substitute for an unpopular Banking and Currency Committee bill that would have rolled prices back to Jan. 10 levels. By sidetracking the Democratic compromise measure, the procedural vote left the House with a choice between the unacceptable Jan. 10 rollback bill and the President's request for a simple extension of his existing wage-price controls authority. In subsequent votes, the House approved a simple one-year extension, which was accepted by the Senate with few modifications. Although Congress thus gave Nixon a free hand to continue his Phase III voluntary controls, rapid inflation by June forced him to resort to a price freeze and strengthening of the controls. In the key April 16, vote, however, Republicans by a unanimous 0-182 vote backed the President's policies, and southern Democrats added more than enough votes to kill the Democratic leadership's compromise alternative: R 0-182; D 147-76 (ND 118-27; SD 29-49). *(Economic chapter)*

2. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA. For the time since the United States intervened militarily in Southeast Asia in 1964, a majority of the House May 10 went on record in favor of terminating the U.S. involvement—a vote that resulted eventually in a compromise between Congress and the President on an Aug. 15 cutoff date for U.S. combat activities in Indochina. During consideration of the second fiscal 1973 supplemental appropriations bill (HR 7447), the House voted 219-188 for an amendment prohibiting the Defense Department from transferring $430-million from other defense programs to fund further U.S. military activity in Southeast Asia, including the bombing of Cambodia. The amendment, offered by Joseph P. Addabbo (D N.Y.) was reconsidered and approved a second time by a 194-187 vote. The House sharpened the thrust of the Addabbo amendment by approving, 224-172, an amendment offered by Clarence D. Long (D Md.) to prohibit the Defense Department's use of HR 7447's funds for combat activities in Cambodia. On the key vote, 184 Democrats joined with 35 Republicans in support of the amendment; 45 Democrats, 38 of whom were southern Democrats, and 143 Republicans opposed it. *(Foreign Policy chapter)*

3. FARM PROGRAM. The House set in motion a fundamental change in the course of American farm policy July 19 when it approved, 226-182, the Agricultural Act of 1973. For most of the postwar years, federal farm policies were based on a rigid system of price supports with incentives to take crops and land out of production in times of oversupply. The 1973 act (HR 8860) switched "target price" scheme of flexible price supports, with high government payments going to farmers when times were bad but sharply reduced payments when supplies were short and prices high. House passage of HR 8860 came only after a long and difficult debate, and it required an alliance between southern cotton interests, midwestern feed grain farmers and organized labor. Labor backed the bill even though it unsuccessfully fought an amendment to deny food stamps to striking workers and their families. The amendment passed the House but was stricken from the bill in a House-Senate conference. Although cotton interests were angry over other amendments added to the bill by the House, HR 8860 survived a close 226-182 vote on passage with majorities of northern Democrats and Republicans voting against it: R 87-94; D 139-88 (ND 74-77; SD 65-11). *(Agriculture chapter)*

4. FOREIGN AID. In a cliff-hanging 188-183 vote the House July 26 passed a bill (HR 9360) authorizing $2.8-billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1974. Although the bill was touted as initiating a wholly revamped aid program, the narrow margin on passage was considered an omen that disenchantment with foreign aid—so obvious in the Senate in recent years—was equally strong in the previously more friendly House. Inflation, devaluation, deficits, domestic cutbacks and the rising cost of living all contributed to the swelling of the ranks of opponents to so-called foreign "give-away" programs. Final passage came after nearly 12 hours of debate, although only $68-million was cut from the committee version of the bill. The House version was nearly $22-million below the administration's request. Opponents did succeed in killing a proposed export credit development fund, considered to be a major facet of the aid program reorganization. On the final vote, 69 Republicans and 119 Democrats supported HR 9360, while 89 Republicans and 94 Democrats voted against it. Among southern Democrats, only 19 favored the bill; 52 voted nay. *(Foreign Policy chapter)*

5. DEFENSE SPENDING. In an unprecedented slap at the leadership of its Armed Services Committee, the House July 31 by a vote of 242-163 adopted an amendment to the defense procurement authorization bill (HR 9286) making an across-the-board cut of $950-million in the funding levels recommended by the committee for fiscal 1974. Offered by frequent Pentagon spending critic Les Aspin (D Wis.), the amendment was intended to hold spending on military weapons procurement and development to fiscal 1973 levels except for a 4.5 per cent increase to cover inflation. Aspin's amendment was adopted by a 79-vote margin: R 82-100; D 160-63 (ND 138-14; SD 22-49). Adoption of the proposal marked the first time that an amendment to the annual defense procurement bill substantially reducing the funding levels recommended by the Armed Services Committee had been adopted on the House floor. Defense budget critics teamed with fiscal conservatives alarmed over the strains of inflation on the federal budget to push the amendment through the House. Aspin's amendment, however, was later dropped from the final bill in a House-Senate conference. *(National Security chapter)*

6. ALASKAN PIPELINE. Environmentalists' efforts to block the trans-Alaskan pipeline suffered a jolting setback Aug. 2 when the House by a 198-221 recorded teller vote rejected an amendment offered by John Dellenback (R Ore.) and Wayne Owens (D Utah)

to delete from the pipeline legislation (HR 9130) a provision declaring all actions taken by the secretary of interior in regard to the pipeline to be in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). If the amendment had carried, Dellenback planned to offer another to drop a provision barring court challenges against construction of the pipeline on environmental grounds. Environmentalists had blocked construction of the pipeline for three years by a series of court suits. The President and major oil companies opposed the amendment; and Nixon said later it was a matter of "highest urgency" to enact the bill in 1973. The pipeline would eventually carry 2-million barrels of oil daily from the North Slope of Alaska, to the ice-free port of Valdez, where it would be shipped by tanker to the United States. Dellenback warned that the provision would set a precedent for further erosion of environmental controls. But a combination of Republicans and southern Democrats voted almost two to one against the amendment: R 65-120; D 133-101 (ND 116-39; SD 17-62). The provisions which the amendment sought to remove remained in the final version of HR 9130, which cleared Congress on Nov. 13. *(Energy-Environment chapter)*

7. MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE. Democrats and organized labor lost a significant bout with President Nixon Sept. 19 when the House sustained Nixon's Sept. 6 veto of a minimum wage bill (HR 7935). The bill would have raised the hourly minimum wage for most non-farm workers to $2.20 an hour on July 1, 1974, and extended coverage to approximately 6.7 million workers, including domestics. Nixon vetoed the measure because he said it was inflationary and would cause unemployment. He also objected that HR 7935 did not contain a subminimum wage rate for 16 and 17 year old youths—a provision actively sought by the administration. Amendments to include such a provision and to stretch out the time period for the wage increase lost in both the House and the Senate. The vote to override the veto obtained a clear majority, 259-164, but fell 23 votes short of the constitutional two-thirds vote needed to override: R 51-135; D 208-29 (ND 155-1; SD 53-28). In 1972 a similar minimum wage bill was killed when the House voted not to send its version to conference with a more liberal Senate measure. *(Labor chapter)*

8. MASS TRANSIT OPERATING SUBSIDIES. Despite strong opposition from President Nixon, both houses of Congress passed legislation (S 386) in 1973 to authorize subsidies to defray the cost of operating urban mass transit systems, with the House voting in favor of the measure for the first time Oct. 3. Both the House and Senate versions sought to authorize $800-million over fiscal 1974 and 1975 to supplement revenues collected from passenger fares. The bill barely survived an attempt made by Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie (R Ohio) to delete the operating subsidies provision. First adopted by a 206-203 vote, the amendment was subsequently rejected, 205-210, with overwhelming majorities of both parties opposing each other: R 148-35; D 57-175 (ND 12-140; SD 45-35). Proponents of the amendment argued that subsidies would bail out poorly run mass transit systems in only a few big cities. Those Republicans voting against the Wylie amendment represented for the most part constituencies in urban, northeastern states such as Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Delaware. The vote marked a major victory for the urban block in the House. Support by the House leadership, especially from Speaker Carl Albert (D Okla.), was credited with securing the necessary votes to kill the amendment. House-Senate conferees had not agreed to a final compromise when Congress adjourned. But President Nixon threatened to veto any compromise authorizing a new program of grants for urban mass transit. *(Transportation chapter)*

9. WAR POWERS. Congress handed President Nixon one of the biggest defeats of his presidency Nov. 7 when it voted to override his veto of a bill restricting the President's war-making powers (H J Res 542). The veto, threatened throughout the House and Senate debates on H J Res 542, came Oct. 24 when Nixon branded the measure "both unconstitutional and dangerous." H J Res 542 set a 60-day limit on any presidential commitment of U.S. combat forces abroad without specific congressional authorization and permitted Congress to end it earlier through passage of a concurrent resolution—not requiring the President's signature to take effect. There was little doubt that the Senate would override the veto, but its fate in the House remained uncertain until Nov. 7 when the House voted to override by a cliff-hanging 284-135 vote—four over the necessary two-thirds majority. Within a few hours, the Senate completed the process with a 75-18 vote. It was the first successful reversal of a presidential veto in the 93rd Congress and the first time during the session that the House had voted to override. Eight previous vetoes had been sustained, five in the House and three in the Senate. Two factors made possible the override of the veto: a higher than usual percentage of southern Democrats who stood with the leadership and the majority of northern Democrats, and a nearly even split among Republicans: R 86-103; D 198-32 (ND 143-9; SD 55-23). *(National Security chapter)*

10. SPENDING ON HEALTH, EDUCATION. Submitting to repeated threats that President Nixon would veto the fiscal 1974 Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Departments appropriations bill (HR 8877) because it was $1,376,843,000 over his budget requests, Congress late in the session agreed to a compromise allowing the President to impound up to $400-million of the $32,926,-796,000 contained in HR 8877. The compromise was worked out by House-Senate conferees after the House Nov. 13 recommitted the bill to conference to work out a new allocation formula for education funds for disadvantaged children. The House Dec. 5 adopted the second conference report on the bill by a 371-33 vote and then, on a motion by Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.), chairman of the Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee, agreed to the conference compromise on the impoundment amendment by a comfortable 263-140 vote. The vote reflected the support of a conservative coalition of 162 Republicans and 60 southern Democrats. But a majority of all Democrats—122—voted against the comprise. In 1972 Nixon vetoed two Labor-HEW appropriations bills, including one that allowed him to impound up to $1,238,919,500. His Dec. 19 decision to sign HR 8877 ended a year and a half of funding most Labor-HEW programs under a temporary emergency appropriations resolution which had caused major controversies and dislocations. *(Appropriations chapter)*

11. REFORM OF BUDGET REVIEW PROCEDURES. With significant Republican desertions, the

House Dec. 5 voted to accept a provision restricting the President's power to impound funds as part of a comprehensive budget reform bill (HR 7130). By a 108-295 recorded vote, the House rejected an administration-backed amendment to strip from the bill a provision approved by Rules Committee giving either the House or the Senate the power to force the President to spend funds which he had impounded. The Rules Committee added the provision—similar to separate anti-impoundment legislation passed by the House on July 25—in order to keep the President from using impoundments to overrule spending decisions taken by Congress through updated budget-review procedures that the bill would set up. The administration, which had opposed both the House and Senate version of separate anti-impoundment legislation, also viewed the budget reform bill's impoundment measure as an undue restriction on the President's ability to manage federal government finances. When the House passed the earlier anti-impoundment bill by a 254-164 recorded vote July 25, Republicans opposed the measure by 36-150. But in the key Dec. 5 vote to delete the provision, 78 Republicans refused to go along and voted to retain the anti-impoundment provisions: R 102-78; D 6-217 (ND 3-143; SD 3-74). *(Economic chapter)*

12. FORD CONFIRMATION. Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.), 60, a member of Congress since 1949 and House minority leader since 1965, was nominated Oct. 12 by President Nixon to be vice president of the United States, replacing Spiro T. Agnew who resigned Oct. 10 and was sentenced on a charge of federal income tax evasion. Ford was the first nominee to fill a vacancy in the office of vice president under provisions of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution. Ratified in 1967, the amendment requires confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress. Ford was confirmed by the Senate Nov. 27 by a vote of 92-3, and by the House Dec. 6 on a 387-35 vote of confidence. It was the first time in history the House had participated in the confirmation of an executive nomination. All 35 votes in the House against Ford were cast by Democrats who contended Ford was weak on civil rights and civil liberties and lacked the qualities of leadership needed in a president. Of the 15 black House members, only one, Andrew Young (D Ga.), voted for Ford. The breakdown was: R 186-0; D 201-35 (ND 121-33; SD 80-2). *(Special Reports)*

13. TRADE REFORM. Ignoring organized labor's delaying tactics, the House Dec. 10 voted to proceed with floor action on a key measure (HR 10710) granting broad presidential authorities to negotiate and implement trade agreements with other nations. By a 230-147 recorded vote, the House adopted a resolution (H Res 657) providing for floor consideration of the trade bill despite a last-minute AFL-CIO lobbying campaign to defeat H Res 657 and delay floor action until 1974. As granted by the Rules Committee, the resolution allowed members to offer floor amendments only to provisions in the Ways and Means Committee bill dealing with Soviet trade policy and trade concessions to underdeveloped nations. Had the rule been defeated, the Ways and Means Committee would have pulled the bill off the floor rather than risk protectionist amendments to the trade liberalization provisions it had recommended. After H Res 657 was approved, however, the House passed HR 10710 by a 272-140 recorded vote. By offering organized labor additional time to lobby against the committee's bill, further delay could have undermined a coalition of members supporting HR 10710 that previously had been shaken by the administration's opposition to the measure's Soviet trade provisions. Before taking up HR 10710, the House three times had postponed floor action at the President's request. Officials had feared that House approval of the bill's Soviet trade provisions—which denied trade concessions for Soviet products until the Soviet government allowed freer emigration by Soviet Jews—would increase U.S.-Soviet tensions in the Middle East crisis. In asking the House to proceed with the trade bill despite these provisions, the President decided that the risk posed by further delay—dwindling support for passage of the bill—outweighed the risks to U.S.-Soviet detente. By adopting H Res 657, the House went along with this position although northern Democrats, the group most attentive to AFL-CIO positions, voted 39-103 against it: R 136-24; D 94-123 (ND 39-103; SD 55-20). *(Foreign Policy chapter)*

14. AUTO EMISSION STANDARDS. The most far-reaching effort to ease auto emission controls in the midst of the energy shortage was rejected by the House, 180-210, on Dec. 14. Rep. Louis C. Wyman (R N.H.) introduced an amendment to an emergency energy bill (HR 11450) to suspend auto emission controls in most of the United States until Jan. 1, 1977, or until the President announced that the fuel shortages were over, whichever came later. Controls would not have been suspended in 13 specified areas with serious air pollution problems such as New York and Los Angeles. Wyman asserted pollution control devices caused a "fuel penalty" of 20 per cent. He argued that it made no sense to impose controls in areas of the country without serious pollution problems. Although a majority of Republicans and southern Democrats sided with Wyman, all but 22 northern Democrats voted against it, and it was rejected 180-210: R 102-73; D 78-137 (ND 22-113; SD 56-24). Later the same day the House rejected, 170-205, a second Wyman amendment that would have suspended the controls for one year. *(Energy-Environment chapter)*

15. WINDFALL PROFITS. The House on Dec. 22, the last day of the session, overwhelmingly expressed its support for limitations on excess profits made by the oil industry during the energy crisis. With little more than half the members present and voting, the House under suspension of the rules decisively rejected, 36-228, a Senate compromise to the conference report on an emergency energy bill (S 2589) which did not contained any limitation on windfall profits. House members of both parties vociferously expressed their displeasure at the compromise that had been forced on the Senate by a filibuster. Large majorities of Republicans and Democrats joined to reject the measure: R 28-79; D 8-149. The previous day the House had voted by a large majority, 169-95, to accept a Harley O. Staggers (D W.Va.) amendment containing restrictions on windfall profits, but a two-thirds vote (176 in this case) was required to approve the measure and it failed by seven votes. A second Staggers substitute, without the windfall profits limitation, was rejected 22-240. Congress thus adjourned Dec. 22 without clearing the emergency energy legislation which Nixon had wanted on his desk by the end of 1973. However, the conference report on S 2589 was under a veto threat anyway because it contained provisions permitting congressional disapproval of Nixon administration actions to deal with the energy crisis. *(Energy-Environment chapter)*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Allen	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
ALASKA								
Gravel	†	N	Y	Y	N	N	-	N
Stevens	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA								
Fannin	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	?	N	?	X	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
McClellan	Y	N	Y	Y	-	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
Cranston	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Tunney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
COLORADO								
Haskell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	N	?	?	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
Ribicoff	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Weicker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Biden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
Roth	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
FLORIDA								
Chiles	Y	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	Y
Gurney	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
GEORGIA								
Nunn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Talmadge	Y	N	Y	†	N	Y	N	N
HAWAII								
Inouye	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?	N
Fong	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
IDAHO								
Church	Y	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	Y
McClure	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS								
Stevenson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Percy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Bayh	†	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Hartke	†	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IOWA								
Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y
Hughes	†	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
KANSAS								
Dole	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Huddleston	Y	N	Y	†	N	Y	N	N
Cook	Y	N	-	?	?	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA								
Johnston	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Long	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
MAINE								
Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND								
Beall	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X
Mathias	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
MASSACHUSETTS								
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Brooke	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Hart	Y	Y	Y	†	†	Y	N	Y
Griffin	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Mondale	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Stennis	†	X	?	?	?	?	?	?
MISSOURI								
Eagleton	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA								
Mansfield	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	✓
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
Curtis	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Hruska	Y	N	N	N	-	N	Y	N
NEVADA								
Bible	Y	N	Y	†	Y	Y	N	N
Cannon	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
McIntyre	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	†	N	Y
Cotton	N	N	N	✓	?	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY								
Williams	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
Case	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Montoya	Y	N	Y	†	N	Y	N	N
Domenici	Y	N	N	Y	-	N	Y	N
NEW YORK								
*Buckley**	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	●
Javits	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Ervin	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
Helms	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Burdick	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Young	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
OHIO								
Saxbe	N	?	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
Taft	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
Bartlett	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
Bellmon	Y	N	Y	?	N	?	Y	N
OREGON								
Hatfield	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Packwood	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Scott	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Pell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hollings	Y	N	Y	†	N	Y	N	N
Thurmond	Y	N	N	N	N	X	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Abourezk	Y	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	Y
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
Baker	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	N
Brock	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TEXAS								
Bentsen	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Tower	?	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH								
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Bennett	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	?	N
VERMONT								
Aiken	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd, Jr.**	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Scott	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
WASHINGTON								
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Magnuson	†	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X
WEST VIRGINIA								
Byrd	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Randolph	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN								
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING								
McGee	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
Hansen	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N

Democrats *Republicans* ● *Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.* **Buckley elected as Conservative.* ***Byrd elected as independent*

1. S 394. Rural Electrification Loan Program. Passage of the bill to require the administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration to spend the full amount appropriated by Congress each fiscal year for 2 per cent direct loans for rural electric and telephone cooperatives. Passed 69-20: R 20-19; D 49-1 (ND 34-1; SD 15-0), Feb. 21, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. S 502. Highway Authorization. Muskie (D Maine)-Baker (R Tenn.) amendment to give states and cities the option of using $850-million a year of federal urban highway funds in the Highway Trust Fund for purchase of buses or rail transit (subway) construction programs rather than for additional highways. Adopted 49-44: R 23-19; D 26-25 (ND 24-12; SD 2-13), March 14, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. S 929. Dollar Devaluation. Title I (Impoundment Control Procedures) of Ervin (D N.C.)-Muskie (D Maine) amendment to require the President to report to Congress within 10 days if he impounded funds and to release such funds within 60 days after making his report unless Congress approved the impoundment. Adopted 70-24: R 16-22; D 54-2 (ND 41-0; SD 13-2), April 4, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 7447. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Submission to the Senate for a decision on the question: Was the pending committee amendment, to bar any funds in the bill or in any previous appropriations bill from being used to support combat activities in or over Cambodia and Laos, germane to the bill? Agreed to 55-21: R 18-17; D 37-4 (ND 30-1; SD 7-3), May 29, 1973. The President did not take a position on the question.

5. S 1888. Farm Program Extension. Moss (D Utah) amendment to prohibit individual farmers from leasing farms or otherwise splitting up existing farms to avoid the existing ceiling on the payment of federal subsidies for not raising certain crops. Rejected 42-44: R 18-18; D 24-26 (ND 22-15; SD 2-11), June 8, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

6. Federal Power Commission Nomination. Magnuson (D Wash.) motion to recommit to the Commerce Committee the nomination of Robert H. Morris of California to be a member of the Federal Power Commission. Recommittal had the effect of killing the nomination. Motion agreed to 51-42: R 9-30; D 42-12 (ND 35-4; SD 7-8), June 13, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

7. S 1443. Foreign Military Aid Authorization. Scott (R Pa.) amendment to delete language in the bill requiring the phasing out of U.S. military grant assistance programs by June 30, 1977. Adopted 48-44: R 37-4; D 11-40 (ND 4-32; SD 7-8), June 26, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. S 1081. Alaskan Pipeline. Mondale (D Minn.) amendment to delay the granting of rights-of-way across federal lands in Alaska for an oil pipeline route pending negotiations with the Canadian government about a route through Canada, an eight-month comparative study of routes through Canada and Alaska by the National Academy of Sciences and a decision by Congress on which route should be used. Rejected 29-61: R 5-34; D 24-27 (ND 22-15; SD 2-12), July 13, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALABAMA								
Allen	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
ALASKA								
Gravel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
Stevens	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA								
Fannin	N	N	N	N	N	†	Y	Y
Goldwater	N	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Cranston	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N
Tunney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
COLORADO								
Haskell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Dominick	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Ribicoff	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Weicker	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
DELAWARE								
Biden	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Roth	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Chiles	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Gurney	Y	N	N	N	N	?	N	Y
GEORGIA								
Nunn	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	Y
HAWAII								
Inouye	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Fong	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Church	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	?
McClure	N	N	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
Stevenson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Percy	N	N	Y	?	-	N	N	N
INDIANA								
Bayh	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Hartke	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IOWA								
Clark	Y	†	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Hughes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS								
Dole	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Pearson	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Huddleston	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
Cook	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA								
Johnston	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
Long	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MAINE								
Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MARYLAND								
Beall	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Mathias	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
MASSACHUSETTS								
Kennedy	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
Brooke	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	?
MICHIGAN								
Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Griffin	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey	Y	N	Y	†	†	N	N	N
Mondale	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland	?	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	?
Stennis	?	?	N	?	Y	Y	?	Y
MISSOURI								
Eagleton	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N
Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
MONTANA								
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Metcalf	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEBRASKA								
Curtis	-	N	N	N	-	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Bible	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Cannon	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
McIntyre	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Cotton	?	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
NEW JERSEY								
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Case	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
Montoya	N	Y	N	?	N	N	N	Y
Domenici	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
Buckley*	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Javits	Y	N	✓	Y	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Ervin	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Helms	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
Young	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
OHIO								
Saxbe	N	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	?
Taft	Y	-	†	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Bartlett	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Bellmon	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON								
Hatfield	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Packwood	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Schweiker	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Scott	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Pastore	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hollings	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?
Thurmond	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Abourezk	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
TENNESSEE								
Baker	N	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
Brock	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TEXAS								
Bentsen	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Tower	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH								
Moss	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Bennett	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
VERMONT								
Aiken	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Stafford	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd, Jr.**	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Jackson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Magnuson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN								
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	N
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
WYOMING								
McGee	N	N	X	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Hansen	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y

...rats *Republicans*

*Buckley elected as Conservative

**Byrd elected as independent

9. S 372. Campaign Reform. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment, as amended, to prohibit any person from contributing more than $3,000 to a candidate in a federal election. Adopted 54-39: R 18-23; D 36-16 (ND 28-11; SD 8-5), July 26, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

10. HR 9286. Defense Procurement. Mansfield (D Mont.) substitute amendment, to a Cranston (D Calif.) amendment, to reduce by 40 per cent the land-based U.S. troops stationed overseas by June 30, 1976. Adopted 49-46: R 7-34; D 42-12 (ND 34-6; SD 8-6), Sept. 26, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (The Cranston amendment, as modified by the Mansfield amendment, was subsequently rejected 44-51.)

11. HR 9286. Defense Procurement. McIntyre (D N.H.) amendment to reduce by $885-million the $1.5-billion authorization in the bill for development and procurement of the Trident submarine. Rejected 47-49: R 10-30; D 37-19 (ND 32-8; SD 5-11), Sept. 27, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. S 425. Strip Mining. Mansfield (D Mont.) amendment to prohibit coal surface mining on lands where the federal government owned the mineral rights but not the surface rights. Adopted 53-33: R 13-25; D 40-8 (ND 31-3; SD 9-5), Oct. 8, 1973. President did not take a position on the amendment.

13. S 2589. National Energy Emergency Act. Haskell (D Colo.) amendment to require the President to put into effect a fuel rationing plan by Jan. 15, 1974. Rejected 40-48: R 2-36; D 38-12 (ND 30-8; SD 8-4), Nov. 15, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

14. HR 11104. Federal Debt Limit. Allen (D Ala.) motion to table a section of a Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to establish federal financing for candidates in House and Senate general election campaigns. Motion to table rejected 40-55: R 26-14; D 14-41 (ND 1-38; SD 13-3), Nov. 27, 1973. The President did not take a position on the motion.

15. HR 9142. Northeast Rail Reorganization. Beall (R Md.) amendment to delete from the bill employee protection provisions and to substitute provisons that would require that new employee protection agreements be negotiated by railroad labor unions and the railroad companies which would take over operation of the bankrupt rail lines. Rejected 37-59: R 32-11; D 5-48 (ND 1-38; SD 4-10), Dec. 11, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

16. S 2776. Federal Energy Emergency Administration. Long (D La.) motion to table the Mondale (D Minn.) amendment to limit price increases of crude and refined oil to the actual increases in the cost of producing them. Motion to table agreed to 47-44: R 28-10; D 19-34 (ND 6-33; SD 13-1), Dec. 19, 1973. The President did not take a position on the motion.

1. HR 6168. Wage-Price Controls Extension. Bolling (D Mo.) motion to order the previous question, thus ending debate and the opportunity of amending the rule (H Res 357) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to direct the President to roll back prices to Jan. 10 levels. The rule made in order the offering of another bill (HR 6879), to roll back prices to March 16 levels, as a substitute for HR 6168. Motion to order the previous question rejected 147-258: R 0-182; D 147-76 (ND 118-27; SD 29-49), April 16, 1973. The President did not take a position on the motion.

2. HR 7447. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Addabbo (D N.Y.) amendment to delete language in the bill authorizing the Defense Department to transfer funds from other defense programs for use in Southeast Asia, including the continued U.S. bombing of Cambodia, and to cover increased subsistence costs and the devaluation of the dollar. Adopted by recorded teller vote 219-188: R 35-143; D 184-45 (ND 145-7; SD 39-38), May 10, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 8860. Farm Program Extension. Passage of the bill to establish a four-year (fiscal 1974-77) modified price support program for wheat, feed grains and cotton; to continue food for peace and food stamp programs; to establish a limitation on farm subsidy payments of $20,000 per farmer, and to prohibit the issuance of food stamps to striking workers and their families. Passed by a recorded teller vote 226-182: R 87-94; D 139-88 (ND 74-77; SD 65-11), July 19, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 9360. Foreign Military and Economic Aid. Passage of the bill to authorize, for fiscal 1974: $978.9-million for foreign economic assistance, $632-million for Indochina postwar reconstruction (except North Vietnam) and $1.15-billion for foreign military assistance and credit sales; and to authorize, for fiscal 1975: $821-million for foreign economic assistance. Passed 188-183: R 69-89; D 119-94 (ND 100-42; SD 19-52), July 26, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

5. HR 9286. Defense Procurement Authorization. Aspin (D Wis.) amendment to reduce the total authorization in the bill by $949.7-million by establishing a ceiling on defense procurement of $20.45-billion—equal to the fiscal 1973 appropriation of $19.5-billion modified by a 4.5 per cent inflation adjustment. Adopted by recorded teller vote 242-163: R 82-100; D 160-63 (ND 138-14; SD 22-49), July 31, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

6. HR 9130. Alaskan Pipeline. Dellenback (R Ore.)-Owens (D Utah) amendment to delete language in the bill declaring that actions by the secretary of the interior regarding the trans-Alaskan pipeline were in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, and substituting language giving priority in federal courts to cases regarding rights-of-way and the issuance of permits for the Alaskan pipeline. Rejected by recorded teller vote 198-221: R 65-120; D 133-101 (ND 116-39; SD 17-62), Aug. 2, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

7. HR 7935. Minimum Wage Increase. Passage over the President's Sept. 6 veto of the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 by increasing the minimum wage rates under that act and expanding the coverage to an estimated 6.7 million persons. Veto sustained 259-164: R 51-135; D 208-29 (ND 155-1; SD 53-28), Sept. 19, 1973. A two-thirds majority vote (282 in this case) is required to override a presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 6452. Urban Mass Transit. Second vote on the Wylie (R Ohio) amendment, requested by Patman (D Texas), to delete from the bill a provision authorizing $800-million for fiscal 1974-75 for grants to state and local agencies for urban mass transit operating subsidies. Amendment rejected 205-210: R 148-35; D 57-175 (ND 12-140; SD 45-35), Oct. 3, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (The amendment initially had been adopted by a 206-203 recorded teller vote.)

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.
- T Recorded teller vote.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
1 Edwards	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Dickinson	N	N	Y	X	N	N	N	Y
3 Nichols	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Bevill	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Jones	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
6 Buchanan	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Flowers	N	N	?	X	N	N	N	Y
ALASKA								
AL Young	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
1 Rhodes	N	N	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Udall	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Steiger	N	N	N	N	N	N	?	Y
4 Conlan	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
1 Alexander	?	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	N	Y	?	?	?	?	✓	?
3 Hammerschmidt	N	N	Y	N	?	N	N	Y
4 Thornton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
1 Clausen	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	N
4 Leggett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Mailliard	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Dellums	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Stark	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Ryan	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	X	N	X	N	N	N	N	Y
13 Teague	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
14 Waldie	?	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
15 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 Sisk	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 McCloskey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Mathias	X	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Moorhead	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	N
22 Corman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
23 Clawson	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
24 Rousselot	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
25 Wiggins	N	N	?	?	N	N	N	Y
26 Rees	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Goldwater	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
28 Bell	N	N	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
29 Danielson	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
31 Wilson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
32 Hosmer	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
33 Pettis	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	N	✓	?	?	Y	?
35 Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Ketchum	N	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
37 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
38 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
39 Hinshaw	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
40 Wilson	?	N	N	Y	N	?	N	Y
41 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
42 Burgener	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
43 Veysey	N	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO								
1 Schroeder	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Brotzman	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N	N	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Johnson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Armstrong	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CONNECTICUT								
1 Cotter	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Steele	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Giaimo	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 McKinney	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Sarasin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Grasso	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
AL DuPont	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA								
1 Sikes	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Fuqua	N	?	✓	X	N	Y	N	Y
3 Bennett	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Chappell	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Gunter	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Young	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Gibbons	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
8 Haley	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Frey	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Bafalis	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Rogers	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Burke	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
13 Lehman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N
15 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA								
1 Ginn	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Mathis	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Brinkley	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Blackburn	N	?	N	Y	?	N	N	Y
5 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Flynt	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Davis	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Stuckey	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	Y	Y	X	N	N	N	Y
10 Stephens	Y	N	Y	?	?	N	N	N
HAWAII								
1 Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO								
1 Symms	N	?	N	X	Y	N	N	Y
2 Hansen	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
ILLINOIS								
1 Metcalfe	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	N
2 Murphy, M.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Hanrahan	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Derwinski	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	?
6 Collier	N	N	Y	-	Y	N	N	Y
7 Collins [2]			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Young	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Crane	N	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y
13 McClory	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
15 Arends	N	N	Y	✓	N	N	N	Y
16 Anderson	N	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N
17 O'Brien	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
18 Michel	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	Y
19 Railsback	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
20 Findley	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Madigan	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Shipley	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
23 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
24 Gray	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	N
INDIANA								
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Landgrebe	N	N	X	?	?	?	N	Y
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Roush	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Hillis	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Bray	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Myers	N	N	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y
8 Zion	N	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Dennis	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Hudnut	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
IOWA								
1 Mezvinsky	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Culver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gross	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N

Democrats *Republicans*

2 Rep. Collins sworn in June 7, 1973, to fill vacancy created by death of Rep. George Collins (D), Dec. 8, 1972.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5 Scherle	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Mayne	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS								
1 Sebelius	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Roy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y
3 Winn	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
[illegible]er	N	N	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y
[illegible]tz	N	N	Y	X	Y	N	Y	✓
KENTUCKY								
1 Stubblefield	N	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Mazzoli	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Snyder	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Carter	N	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Breckinridge	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA								
1 Hebert	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Treen	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Passman	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Rarick	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Breaux	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Long, G.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
MAINE								
1 Kyros	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Cohen	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
1 Bauman[1]							N	Y
2 Long	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sarbanes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Holt	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Hogan	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Byron	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Mitchell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Gude	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
MASSACHUSETTS								
1 Conte	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Drinan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Cronin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Harrington	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 [illegible]onald	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 [illegible]y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
0 [illegible]ssler	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Burke	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Studds	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
1 Conyers	✓	Y	N	✓	?	Y	Y	?
2 Esch	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X
3 Brown	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Hutchinson	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Ford	N	N	N	✓	N	N	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Riegle	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Harvey	?	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Vander Jagt	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
10 Cederberg	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Ruppe	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Ford	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Dingell	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Huber	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
19 Broomfield	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA								
1 Quie	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nelsen	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
3 Frenzel	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Fraser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Zwach	X	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
7 Bergland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
1 Whitten	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Bowen	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
3 Montgomery	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Cochran	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Lott	N	N	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI								
1 Clay	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Symington	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Randall	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Litton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	✓	N
7 Taylor	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Hungate	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Burlison	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
1 Shoup	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Melcher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA								
1 Thone	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McCollister	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Martin	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA								
AL Towell	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
1 Wyman	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY								
1 Hunt	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Sandman	N	?	N	N	N	N	Y	?
3 Howard	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen	X	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Forsythe	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Widnall	N	Y	N	✓	?	N	Y	Y
8 Roe	Y	Y	N	X	†	Y	Y	N
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Minish	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Rinaldo	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Maraziti	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
1 Lujan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Runnels	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
NEW YORK								
1 Pike	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Grover	N	N	N	X	N	Y	Y	N
3 Roncallo	N	N	N	X	N	Y	Y	N
4 Lent	N	N	X	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Wydler	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Wolff	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Biaggi	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Brasco	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Chisholm	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Podell	✓	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Rooney	✓	?	X	✓	?	?	Y	N
15 Carey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Holtzman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Koch	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Rangel	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Abzug	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Badillo	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Peyser	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
24 Reid	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
25 Fish	N	N	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Gilman	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27 Robison	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Stratton	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
29 King	X	?	?	X	?	?	N	Y
30 McEwen	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	Y
31 Mitchell	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Hanley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Walsh	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
34 Horton	N	N	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
35 Conable	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
36 Smith	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
37 Dulski	·	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
38 Kemp	N	N	X	Y	N	Y	N	Y
39 Hastings	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
1 Jones	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	Y
2 Fountain	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Henderson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Andrews	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Mizell	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	✓
6 Preyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Rose	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Ruth	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Martin	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Broyhill	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Taylor	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Andrews	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO								
1 Keating	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Clancy	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	Y
3 Whalen	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Guyer	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Latta	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Harsha	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Brown	N	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Powell	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Ashley	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Miller	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Stanton	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Devine	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	Y
13 Mosher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Seiberling	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Wylie	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Regula	X	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Carney	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
21 Stokes	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Vanik	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	N	?	?	?	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA								
1 Jones	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 McSpadden	N	?	Y	N	?	N	Y	N
3 Albert		?	?		?	?		N
4 Steed	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y
6 Camp	N	?	Y	X	?	N	N	Y
OREGON								
1 Wyatt	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Ullman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Green	N	?	N	N	Y	N	✓	N
4 Dellenback	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
1 Barrett	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Nix	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Eilberg	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Ware	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Yatron	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Williams	N	N	N	?	N	N	Y	N
8 Biester	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Shuster	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
10 McDade	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Flood	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Saylor	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Coughlin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Eshleman	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18 Heinz	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Goodling	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Morgan	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
23 Johnson	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
24 Vigorito	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
25 Clark	✓	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
1 St Germain	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Tiernan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
1 Davis	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Spence	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Dorn	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Mann	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Gettys	N	N	Y	X	?	N	N	N
6 Young	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
1 Denholm	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Abdnor	N	N	Y	X	N	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
1 Quillen	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Duncan	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Baker	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	N
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Beard	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Jones	N	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Kuykendall	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS								
1 Patman	Y	Y	✓	✓	?	N	Y	N
2 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Collins	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Steelman	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Teague	?	?	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
7 Archer	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Eckhardt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
12 Wright	Y	N	✓	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Price	N	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
14 Young	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
15 de la Garza	N	?	✓	N	N	N	Y	N
16 White	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	†
17 Burleson	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	Y
18 Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Mahon	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	N	✓	X	?	?	N	Y
22 Casey	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
23 Kazen	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
24 Milford	N	Y	N	?	?	N	Y	N
UTAH								
1 McKay	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Owens	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT								
AL Mallary	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	†	Y
VIRGINIA								
1 Downing	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Whitehurst	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Satterfield	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Daniel, R.W.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Daniel, W.C.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Butler	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Robinson	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Parris	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Wampler	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Broyhill	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
1 Pritchard	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 McCormack	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Adams	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
1 Mollohan	Y	?	X	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Staggers	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Slack	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
1 Aspin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Thomson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Steiger	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Obey	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Froehlich	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Davis	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING								
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N

Republicans

1 Rep. Bauman sworn in Sept. 5, 1973, to fill vacancy created by death of Rep. William O. Mills (R) May 24, 1973. Mills voted "nay" on votes 1 and 2.

9. H J Res 542. War Powers. Passage over President Nixon's Oct. 24 veto of the bill to establish a 60-day limit on the President's power to commit U.S. troops abroad, unless Congress declared war or specifically authorized the action or was unable to meet because of an armed attack on the United States, and to permit Congress to end such a commitment at any time by passage of a concurrent resolution, which would have statutory authority without a presidential signature. President's veto overridden 284-135: R 86-103; D 198-32 (ND 143-9; SD 55-23), Nov. 7, 1973. A two thirds majority vote (280 in this case) is required to override a presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 8877. Labor-HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Flood (D Pa.) motion that the House agree to an amendment reported in technical disagreement by House-Senate conferees that would allow the President to impound up to $400,000,000 of the total amount provided in the bill, but not more than 5 per cent from any program or line item. Motion agreed to 263-140: R 162-18; D 101-122 (ND 41-104; SD 60-18), Dec. 5, 1973. The President did not take a position on the motion.

11. HR 7130. Reorganization of Budget Procedures. Martin (R Neb.) amendment to delete provisions giving either the House or the Senate the power, by passing a resolution, to require the President to spend impounded funds previously appropriated by Congress. Rejected by recorded teller vote 108-295: R 102-78; D 6-217 (ND 3-143; SD 3-74), Dec. 5, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. H Res 735. Gerald R. Ford Confirmation. Confirmation, as provided for by the 25th Amendment, of President Nixon's nomination of Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R Mich. 1949-73) to be Vice President of the United States. Confirmed 387-35: R 186-0; D 201-35 (ND 121-33; SD 80-2), Dec. 6, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

13. HR 10710. Trade Reform. Adoption of the rule (H Res 657) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to grant the President far-ranging powers to negotiate agreements adjusting trade barriers with other countries. The rule prohibited consideration of amendments not offered by the Ways and Means Committee except: 1) an amendment by Rep. Vanik (D Ohio) to forbid extension of credits or guarantees to any Communist nation if the President found that it denied its citizens the right to emigrate or imposed more than nominal fees or taxes on persons who wished to emigrate; 2) an amendment to delete the section of the bill dealing with trade with Communist nations and 3) an amendment to delete the section providing trade preferences to developing nations. Rule adopted 230-147: R 136-24; D 94-123 (ND 39-103; SD 55-20), Dec. 10, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. HR 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Wyman (R N.H.) amendment, to the pending Staggers (D W.Va.) substitute amendment, to suspend auto emission standards through Jan. 1, 1977, or until the President declared the petroleum shortage had ended, whichever was later, in all areas of the country except specified regions with significantly high pollution levels. Rejected by recorded teller vote 180-210: R 102-73; D 78-137 (ND 22-113; SD 56-24), Dec. 14, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (The Staggers (D W.Va.) substitute amendment incorporating the committee-reported bill was subsequently adopted by voice vote.)

15. S 921. Wild Rivers-Energy Emergency Act. Staggers (D W.Va.) motion to suspend the rules and agree to Senate amendments to the bill authorizing $20-million to extend and complete the current study of a proposed expansion of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and granting the President temporary emergency powers to impose gasoline rationing and certain energy conservation measures. The bill did not contain any limitation on windfall profits gained by the oil companies because of the energy crisis. Motion rejected 36-228: R 28-79; D 8-149 (ND 4-97; SD 4-52), Dec. 21, 1973. The President did not take a position on the motion.

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.
- T Recorded teller vote.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ALABAMA							
1 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
2 Dickinson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Nichols	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Bevill	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Buchanan	N	✓	N	Y	?	N	N
7 Flowers	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
ALASKA							
AL Young	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA							
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N
3 Steiger	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Conlan	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
ARKANSAS							
1 Alexander	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mills	?	?	?	Y	✓	N	?
3 Hammer-schmidt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Thornton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA							
1 Clausen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	N
3 Moss	?	N	N	N	N	N	?
4 Leggett	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Burton	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
6 Mailliard	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
7 Dellums	N	X	?	N	N	N	N
8 Stark	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?
9 Edwards	Y	N	N	N	N	?	N
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
11 Ryan	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	?
12 Talcott	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
14 Waldie	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Sisk	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
17 McCloskey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
18 Mathias	Y	✓	?	Y	Y	N	N
19 Holifield	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
20 Moorhead	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Hawkins	Y	N	N	N	X	N	N
22 Corman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
23 Clawson	N	✓	?	?	Y	?	N
24 Rousselot	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
25 Wiggins	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	?
26 Rees	Y	N	N	Y	✓	N	?
27 Goldwater	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
28 Bell	?	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
29 Danielson	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
30 Roybal	N	N	N	N	N	N	?
31 Wilson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
32 Hosmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Pettis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
35 Anderson	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
36 Ketchum	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
37 Burke	?	X	?	?	?	?	?
38 Brown	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
39 Hinshaw	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
40 Wilson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
41 Van Deerlin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
42 Burgener	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
43 Veysey	Y	?	?	Y	†	N	?
COLORADO							
1 Schroeder	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Brotzman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
3 Evans	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Armstrong	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
CONNECTICUT							
1 Cotter	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 Steele	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
3 Giaimo	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	?
4 McKinney	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
5 Sarasin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Grasso	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	?
DELAWARE							
AL DuPont	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	?
FLORIDA							
1 Sikes	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Fuqua	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
3 Bennett	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
4 Chappell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Gunter	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
6 Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
7 Gibbons	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
8 Haley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Frey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
10 Bafalis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
11 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
12 Burke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
13 Lehman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
14 Pepper	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
15 Fascell	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
GEORGIA							
1 Ginn	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Mathis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Brinkley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Blackburn	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?
5 Young	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Flynt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Davis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
8 Stuckey	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
9 Landrum	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Stephens	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
HAWAII							
1 Matsunaga	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Mink	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
IDAHO							
1 Symms	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	?
2 Hansen	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
ILLINOIS							
1 Metcalfe	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?
2 Murphy, M.	?	N	N	Y	N	N	?
3 Hanrahan	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	N	Y	X	N	?
6 Collier	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Collins	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Yates	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
10 Young	Y	Y	N	Y	†	N	?
11 Annunzio	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
12 Crane	Y	✓	?	Y	N	Y	?
13 McClory	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	?
15 Arends	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
16 Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
17 O'Brien	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
18 Michel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
19 Railsback	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
20 Findley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
21 Madigan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
22 Shipley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
23 Price	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
24 Gray	Y	✓	N	Y	N	N	?
INDIANA							
1 Madden	Y	✓	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Landgrebe	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
3 Brademas	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	?
4 Roush	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Hillis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
6 Bray	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Myers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
8 Zion	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
10 Dennis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
11 Hudnut	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
IOWA							
1 Mezvinsky	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Culver	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
3 Gross	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?

Democrats *Republicans*

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5 *Scherle*	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
6 *Mayne*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS							
1 *Sebelius*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Roy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 *Winn*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 [illegible]er	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
[illegible]z	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY							
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Mazzoli	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 *Snyder*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
5 *Carter*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Breckinridge	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Perkins	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA							
1 Hebert	?	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	?
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
3 *Treen*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	N
5 Passman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Rarick	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
7 Breaux	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Long, G.	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
MAINE							
1 Kyros	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 *Cohen*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND							
1 *Bauman*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Long	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Sarbanes	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 *Holt*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 *Hogan*	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
6 Byron	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
7 Mitchell	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8 *Gude*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS							
1 *Conte*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Donohue	Y	N	N	Y	X	N	N
4 Drinan	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
5 *Cronin*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Harrington	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
7 Macdonald	Y	X	?	Y	Y	Y	N
8 [illegible]ll	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 [illegible]ley	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
10 Heckler	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
11 Burke	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
12 Studds	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
MICHIGAN							
1 Conyers	N	N	?	N	X	N	?
2 *Esch*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 *Brown*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
4 *Hutchinson*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 *Ford*[2]	N	Y	?	?			
6 *Chamberlain*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Riegle	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
8 *Harvey*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
9 *Vander Jagt*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Cederberg*	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
11 *Ruppe*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
12 O'Hara	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
13 Diggs	Y	X	?	✓	N	?	?
14 Nedzi	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Ford	?	N	N	Y	N	N	N
16 Dingell	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
17 Griffiths	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	?
18 *Huber*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 *Broomfield*	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA							
1 *Quie*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 *Nelsen*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
3 *Frenzel*	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Fraser	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 *Zwach*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
7 Bergland	Y	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N
8 Blatnik	?	X	?	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI							
1 Whitten	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Bowen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Montgomery	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Cochran	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
MISSOURI							
1 Clay	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
2 Symington	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Sullivan	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
4 Randall	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Bolling	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
6 Litton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 *Taylor*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
8 Ichord	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N
9 Hungate	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Burlison	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
MONTANA							
1 *Shoup*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 Melcher	Y	N	N	Y	X	?	N
NEBRASKA							
1 *Thone*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 *McCollister*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 *Martin*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
NEVADA							
AL *Towell*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
1 *Wyman*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
2 *Cleveland*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
NEW JERSEY							
1 *Hunt*	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 *Sandman*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N
3 Howard	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Thompson	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
5 *Frelinghuysen*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 *Forsythe*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 *Widnall*	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Roe	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Helstoski	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
10 Rodino	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
11 Minish	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
12 *Rinaldo*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
13 *Maraziti*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO							
1 *Lujan*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 Runnels	Y	Y	N	?	N	?	?
NEW YORK							
1 Pike	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 *Grover*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
3 *Roncallo*	N	Y	Y	Y	?	-	?
4 *Lent*	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	?
5 *Wydler*	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?
6 Wolff	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	?
7 Addabbo	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Delaney	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
10 Biaggi	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
11 Brasco	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
12 Chisholm	Y	N	N	N	X	N	?
13 Podell	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
14 Rooney	Y	X	?	✓	X	?	?
15 Carey	Y	N	N	Y	✓	N	N
16 Holtzman	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
17 Murphy	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	?
18 Koch	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
19 Rangel	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
20 Abzug	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
21 Badillo	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
22 Bingham	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
23 *Peyser*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
24 Reid	Y	X	?	N	?	?	?
25 *Fish*	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	?
26 *Gilman*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
27 *Robison*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Stratton	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
29 *King*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 *McEwen*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
31 *Mitchell*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
32 Hanley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
33 *Walsh*	N	?	?	?	?	?	?
34 *Horton*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
35 *Conable*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 *Smith*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
37 Dulski	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
38 *Kemp*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
39 *Hastings*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA							
1 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Henderson	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Andrews	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 *Mizell*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Preyer	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Rose	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 *Ruth*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 *Martin*	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
10 *Broyhill*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA							
AL *Andrews*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
OHIO							
1 *Keating*	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 *Clancy*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 *Whalen*	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 *Guyer*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 *Latta*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 *Harsha*	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
7 *Brown*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 *Powell*	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Ashley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
10 *Miller*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 *Stanton*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 *Devine*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
13 *Mosher*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Seiberling	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
15 *Wylie*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 *Regula*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 *Ashbrook*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
18 Hays	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
19 Carney	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
20 Stanton	?	N	N	Y	N	N	N
21 Stokes	Y	X	?	X	X	?	N
22 Vanik	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
23 *Minshall*	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?
OKLAHOMA							
1 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 McSpadden	Y	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Albert			?		?		
4 Steed	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Jarman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
6 *Camp*	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
OREGON							
1 *Wyatt*	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	?	Y
2 Ullman	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
4 *Dellenback*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
PENNSYLVANIA							
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N	N
2 Nix	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	?
3 Green	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Eilberg	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 *Ware*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
6 Yatron	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
7 *Williams*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
8 *Biester*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 *Shuster*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 *McDade*	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	N
11 Flood	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
12 *Vacancy 1*							
13 Coughlin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Moorhead	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
15 Rooney	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
16 *Eshleman*	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
17 *Schneebeli*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
18 *Heinz*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
19 *Goodling*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Gaydos	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	N
21 Dent	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
22 Morgan	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
23 *Johnson*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
25 Clark	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	N
RHODE ISLAND							
1 St Germain	?	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Tiernan	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA							
1 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Spence	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N
4 Mann	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Gettys	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
6 *Young*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA							
1 Denholm	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 *Abdnor*	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N
TENNESSEE							
1 *Quillen*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 *Duncan*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 *Baker*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Evins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Fulton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
6 *Beard*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Jones	?	✓	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 *Kuykendall*	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
TEXAS							
1 Patman	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Wilson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 *Collins*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Roberts	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 *Steelman*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Teague	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?
7 *Archer*	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
8 Eckhardt	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
9 Brooks	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
10 Pickle	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Poage	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
12 Wright	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
13 *Price*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
14 Young	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
15 de la Garza	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
16 White	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
17 Burleson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Jordan	Y	X	-	X	N	Y	N
19 Mahon	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N
22 Casey	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Kazen	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
24 Milford	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
UTAH							
1 McKay	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Owens	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
VERMONT							
AL *Mallary*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA							
1 Downing	Y	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	N
2 *Whitehurst*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Satterfield	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 *Daniel, R.W.*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Daniel, W.C.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 *Butler*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 *Robinson*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 *Parris*	N	Y	?	Y	Y	●	N
9 *Wampler*	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
10 *Broyhill*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON							
1 *Pritchard*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Hansen	Y	X	?	Y	N	?	?
4 McCormack	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Foley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Adams	Y	X	N	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA							
1 Mollohan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Staggers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Hechler	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
WISCONSIN							
1 Aspin	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	?
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 *Thomson*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 *Steiger*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Obey	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
8 *Froehlich*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
9 *Davis*	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING							
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?

[illegible]r died Oct. 25, 1973.
[illegible]ld Ford resigned Dec. 6, 1973, on his confirmation as Vice President.

● Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.

Democrats *Republicans*

KEY VOTES REFLECT ECONOMY, ENERGY CONCERNS

Although the legislative branch throughout 1974 was absorbed with issues arising from the Watergate scandal, the subsequent impeachment inquiry and President Nixon's resignation, the questions surrounding the stability of the executive branch did not prevent Congress from building a substantial legislative record.

Among the landmark bills of 1974 were measures reforming the nation's housing assistance and primary and secondary education aid program. And for the first time, legislation was enacted requiring the federal government to set minimum federal standards for private pension plans and authorizing daily operating subsidies for mass transit systems. Also enacted was an increase in the hourly minimum wage rate—the first congressionally approved increase since 1966.

Economy

But like both the Nixon and Ford administrations, Congress was either unable or unwilling to devise any comprehensive strategy to solve the nation's most urgent problems—the sliding economy and the energy crisis. The legislative branch developed no major action to alleviate the double-digit inflation plaguing the country but moved quickly in the last weeks of the session to provide additional public service jobs and extended unemployment benefits to ease the plight of the nation's 6.5 million unemployed.

The only other major action taken relating to the economy was a revision of the way Congress itself handled its budgetary responsibilities. The budget reform act spelled out a timetable for congressional actions affecting the federal budget and required that those decisions be reviewed in light of their impact on over-all fiscal policy.

Energy, Environment

In the energy field, Congress gave Nixon a victory early in the year when the House refused to pass a bill that would have rolled back domestic crude oil prices and given the President authority to ration fuel supplies. Concern over the need to increase energy supplies to cut reliance on oil imports worked to the detriment of environmentalists who lost two major battles. A land use bill was killed in the House when members refused to adopt the rule allowing the bill to be debated on the floor. Clean air standards and deadlines established in the 1970 Clean Air Act were relaxed in an effort to conserve energy.

Foreign Affairs, Defense

Congress continued to press for a meaningful role in the shaping of foreign affairs, although veto threats eventually forced it to compromise with the executive branch. The issue was the cutoff of military aid to Turkey until progress had been made regarding a settlement of the Cyprus invasion. Although Congress initially voted to cut off Turkish aid immediately, it later relented to allow the President to delay the cutoff until mid-February 1975 in order to save the foreign aid authorization bill. And although it cut the request by $4.4-billion, Congress still passed the largest defense appropriations bill in the nation's history—$82.6-billion.

Consumer Issues

Congress did not complete action on two major bills of importance to American consumers. The Senate reversed its previous stance and approved a national no-fault automobile insurance system, but a House subcommittee was unable to reach agreement on its version of the measure. And while the House approved a bill to establish a consumer advocacy agency within the federal bureaucracy, Senate supporters of a companion measure were unable to cut off a filibuster and that bill, too, died at the end of the session.

Watergate, Impeachment

Nixon's Aug. 9 resignation in the face of almost certain impeachment and conviction forced several important moves by Congress, including the confirmation of Nelson A. Rockefeller as vice president—giving the country an unelected president and vice president for the first time in its history. The House also concluded its impeachment inquiry by accepting the report of the House Judiciary Committee setting out the committee's recommendation that three articles of impeachment against Nixon be approved by the House.

In related actions, Congress also agreed to legislation overturning an agreement between Nixon and the head of the General Services Administration that would have given Nixon eventual control and disposal of his presidential papers and documents, including the Watergate tapes that proved crucial to the successful prosecution of the scandal.

Finally, Congress approved an appropriation of only $200,000 for Nixon's pension, transition allowances and other expenses. President Ford had recommended a total of $850,000, but the cloud under which Nixon left office, the controversial pardon, the tapes control dispute and the benefits he had already received served to make Congress less willing than it had been with previous former presidents to finance his transition costs at public expense.

How Votes Were Selected

Congressional Quarterly each year selects a series of key votes on major issues.

Selection of Issues. An issue is judged by the extent it represents one or more of the following:

- A matter of major controversy.
- A test of presidential or political power.
- A decision of potentially great impact on the nation and lives of Americans.

Selection of Votes. For each series of related votes on an issue, only one key vote is ordinarily chosen. This vote is the roll call, or recorded vote in the House, that in the opinion of Congressional Quarterly was the most important in determining the outcome.

In the descriptions of the key votes, the designation ND denotes northern Democrats and SD denotes southern Democrats.

Senate Key Votes

1. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. By a vote of 54-33 the Senate March 13 passed a bill (S 1401) reinstating the death penalty for certain serious federal crimes. The bill was designed to avoid the constitutional flaws which had resulted in the 1972 Supreme Court ruling that capital punishment, as then imposed under existing state and federal law, was unconstitutional. S 1401, which the House did not act on during the 93rd Congress, would have provided for a two-part trial for anyone charged with treason, espionage or murder: in the first part the defendant's guilt or innocence would be determined; if he was found guilty, a second part of the trial would deal with the question of his sentence. Mitigating or aggravating factors set out at this stage of the trial would determine whether or not the death sentence would be imposed. The vote on passage of the bill came after two days of emotional and intense debate between advocates of the bill and opponents of capital punishment. The final vote reflected the deep division on the issue within the Senate: R 28-8; D 26-25 (ND 14-25; SD 12-0).

2. FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FINANCING. Advocates of public financing of federal election campaigns showed their strength early in the Senate's long debate on the campaign finance reform bill (S 3044—PL 93-443) that set campaign spending and contributions limits for federal elections and provided for public financing of congressional and presidential primary and general elections. On the second day of floor action (March 27) a vote on an amendment by James B. Allen (D Ala.) to delete the public financing provisions indicated that public financing opponents had no hope of sidetracking the measure. Allen's amendment was rejected on a 33-61 vote: R 23-16; D 10-45 (ND 0-40; SD 10-5). That vote set the pattern for upcoming Senate votes that defeated other amendments to weaken the public financing section and broke a filibuster, led by Allen, against the bill. Howard H. Baker Jr. (R Tenn.), for instance, saw his amendment to delete the public financing sections of the bill and replace them with a system of tax credits to privately finance campaigns rejected April 4 by 34-58. The bill was passed April 11 with only minor change.

3. NO-FAULT AUTO INSURANCE. Reversing its 1972 action when it voted, 49-46, to recommit a similar bill to the Judiciary Committee, the Senate May 1, by a 53-42 vote, passed a bill (S 354) to establish a national no-fault auto insurance system: R 19-20; D 34-22. Earlier, a motion to recommit the bill to the Commerce Committee had been defeated 40-54. An analysis of the 1972 vote to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee and the 1974 vote showed that freshmen senators were the primary factor in Senate passage in 1974. Four freshmen reversed the position of their predecessors on the 1972 vote and supported S 354, while two other freshmen reversed their predecessors' vote and opposed S 354. The bill, which was opposed by President Nixon, required each state to enact a no-fault law that met minimum federal standards outlined in the bill. If a state failed to enact a law within a specified time period, more stringent federal standards would be imposed. One of the most heavily lobbied bills of the session, S 354 required all motorists to purchase insurance that guaranteed payment of minimum benefits for bodily injury, including all reasonable medical expenses, without regard to fault. To offset the costs of providing extensive benefits to accident victims, the bill restricted the right to sue for recovery of economic loss and pain and suffering. Despite Senate passage, the bill died when the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance failed to act.

4. ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION. A major House-Senate conference confrontation was avoided during debate on the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments (HR 69—PL 93-380) when the Senate overturned its own Labor and Public Welfare Committee recommendations and adopted the same formula for distributing $1.8-billion in compensatory education funds (Title I) as the House had approved. The Title I program was the foundation of the federal aid program for primary and secondary schools, and the 1974 formula revision represented the first substantial distribution change since the original aid program was enacted in 1975. The amendment to concur with the House formula was offered by John L. McClellan (D Ark.) who contended that the Senate committee's formula overemphasized the count of welfare children, thus giving more money to wealthier states at the expense of the poorer and more rural states. Opponents said the McClellan amendment would eventually eliminate the count of welfare children altogether, thus working a financial hardship on urban areas where most welfare children were concentrated. The amendment was adopted on a 56-36 vote and was supported by a coalition of 28 Republicans and 15 southern Democrats. Twenty-four northern Democrats, primarily from urban areas, voted against the amendment as did 12 Republicans.

5. SCHOOL BUSING. The perennial controversy over forced busing of school children to achieve racial integration surfaced again in 1974 during consideration of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments bill (HR 69), threatening at various times to scuttle the entire bill before a compromise solution could be worked out. The controversy began when the House adopted an amendment that would have barred busing to achieve racial integration to all but the school next closest to the student's home and then only when all other alternative methods to erase segregation had been exhausted. The amendment also would have allowed all previous busing orders to be reopened and brought into compliance with the busing amendment. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee deleted the amendment from its version, and a key test of Senate sentiment on the issue came on an amendment by Edward J. Gurney (R Fla.) that would have reinserted the House antibusing language. After six hours of debate, the amendment was tabled (killed) May 15 on a 47-46 vote. Then in a series of close votes the Senate settled on a compromise amendment that left final busing decisions to the nation's courts. Had the Gurney amendment been adopted, there could have been no modification of the language in conference since the provision would have been identical in both versions. Despite three sets of instructions to House conferees to insist on the House language, conferees agreed substantially with the Senate compromise and it was approved by both houses (PL 93-380). A Supreme Court decision striking down a Detroit, Mich., cross-county busing order and fear of losing federal aid for virtually every federal elementary and secondary education program were considered key factors in dissipating House opposition to the Senate compromise. On the key Gurney amendment, 14 Republicans and 33 Democrats voted to table; 26

Republicans and 20 Democrats, including 15 southerners, voted against the tabling motion. *(See also House key vote 2, p. 977)*

6. FISCAL 1975 DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS. Fearing that it might already have gone too far in cutting the fiscal 1975 defense budget by $5-billion, the Senate refused to lop off another $1.1-billion from the administration's record $87,057,497,000 request. The amendment was offered to the annual Defense Department appropriations bill (HR 16243—PL 93-437) by Thomas F. Eagleton (D Mo.). He argued that despite the $5-billion cutback made by the Senate Appropriations Committee (and sustained by the Senate), the Pentagon budget was still "permeated with wasteful programs which add nothing to national security." The amendment was defeated Aug. 21 on a 37-55 vote after Defense Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.), who favored the $5-billion reduction, maintained that any further reductions would be "misguided and irresponsible." Supporting McClellan and President Ford, who Aug. 14 had expressed "serious disappointment" at the size of the cut inflicted by the Appropriations Committee, were 32 Republicans and 23 Democrats, while seven Republicans and 30 Democrats voted for the further reduction. The final amount in the appropriations bill cleared Sept. 24 was $82.6-billion—the largest appropriations bill ever passed by Congress.

7. PENSION REGULATION. Congress in August broke new legislative ground by clearing a bill establishing minimum federal standards for private pension plans. The product of seven years of congressional effort, the completed bill (HR 2—PL 93-406) represented the first congressional effort to curb abuses of private pension plans. The bill allowed employers to choose one of three alternative vesting formulas that guaranteed an employee at least part of his pension benefits whether or not he continued to work for the same company until retirement. To ensure that pension funds would contain enough money to pay out benefits, HR 2 also established minimum funding standards and set up a federally run pension plan termination insurance corporation to guarantee the payment of benefits in the event of bankruptcy. Because of the complexity of the legislation and jurisdictional disputes between the tax-writing and labor committees in both chambers, most compromises in the bill were worked out in committee rather than on the floor. The Senate unanimously passed its version of the bill in 1973. The House passed HR 2 in March with only four dissenting votes. After a lengthy conference, the House approved the final version Aug. 20 and the Senate, in the vote which cleared the bill for the President, adopted the final version 85-0 on Aug. 22.

8. AUTO SEAT BELTS-55 MPH LIMIT. On a 64-21 vote Sept. 11, the Senate went on record in favor of repealing the federal law requiring all new cars, beginning with the 1974 models, to be equipped with seat belt-ignition interlock systems that made it impossible to start a car before the passengers had buckled their belts. The vote came on an amendment offered by James L. Buckley (Cons-R N.Y.) to an interim highway measure (S 3934) that included provisions raising the maximum permissible truck weight on interstate highways and making the 55 mph speed limit permanent in order to conserve gasoline. The amendment's supporters said the interlock requirement, which was included in the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, was an unwarranted infringement on individual rights. Opponents argued that the infringement was justified by the greater public good of saving lives. Buckley offered his amendment so that Senate conferees would insist on retaining the repeal provision in the House version of a vehicle safety bill (S 355) then in conference. As cleared by Congress in October, the vehicle safety measure (S 355—PL 93-492) included the interlock repeal.

9. CONSUMER ADVOCACY AGENCY. Consumer advocates received another setback in their five-year struggle to establish an independent federal consumer agency when the Senate failed by two votes Sept. 19 to cut off a two-month filibuster against the agency bill (S 707). The 64-34 vote came on the fourth attempt to end the intermittent filibuster led by James B. Allen (D Ala.) and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.). The House had passed a similar bill (HR 13163) in April. Supporters of the proposed agency—which would represent consumer interests before other federal agencies and courts—contended that it was needed to counteract industry bias of existing federal agencies. Opponents said consumers were already adequately represented and protested that the agency would add another layer of bureaucracy and harass legitimate business. Two senators—George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and Ted Stevens (R Alaska)—switched their votes Sept. 19 to join the anti-filibuster forces. A third, Milton R. Young (R N.D.), had voted for cloture on the third attempt but rejoined the opposition on the fourth: R 20-22; D 44-12 (ND 40-1; SD 4-11).

10. WATERGATE TAPES. By a 56-7 vote, the Senate Oct. 4 approved a bill (S 4016) designed to nullify an agreement between former President Nixon and the General Services Administration giving Nixon control over access to—and eventually the destruction of—the tapes and other records of his administration. The lopsided vote in the Senate (R 18-5; D 38-2) reflected the overwhelming feeling in Congress that the agreement, concluded the day before Ford pardoned Nixon, was contrary to the public interest. S 4016 was approved by voice vote in the House early in December and was cleared and signed by President Ford Dec. 19. As enacted (PL 93-526), the new law provided that the Nixon tapes and other historical records of his administration were to remain in the custody of the federal government; that the tapes were not to be destroyed unless their destruction was specifically authorized by federal law; and that the tapes and documents were to be made available for use in any judicial proceeding.

11. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION. By just three votes over the necessary two-thirds majority, the Senate Nov. 21 overrode President Ford's veto of a bill (HR 12471) amending the Freedom of Information Act. The vote was 65-27: R 18-20; D 47-7 (ND 40-0; SD 7-7). The House had overridden the veto the previous day by an overwhelming margin, 371-31. The bill was designed to deal with problems which had developed in the implementation of the 1966 law, passed to give the citizen access to information maintained by the federal government. President Ford had vetoed the measure as unconstitutional and unworkable, objecting particularly to language setting deadlines for agency responses to requests for information under the law and to

language allowing federal judges to examine information which the government sought to withhold from such a request as classified. The judge was authorized to determine whether or not the information was properly labeled as classified, a decision which critics found beyond the judge's authority. The Senate's vote enacted the bill into law over Ford's veto. In similar fashion Congress easily overrode a number of other vetoes by Ford in the first months of his administration, including vetoes of a railroad retirement bill, a vocational rehabilitation bill and a veterans' benefits bill.

12. TURKISH AID COMPROMISE. In a vote that induced the White House to support the Senate version of the fiscal 1975 foreign aid authorization bill (S 3394), the Senate Dec. 4 adopted by a 55-36 vote an amendment cutting off military aid to Turkey until progress had been made on the Cyprus issue, but permitting the President to delay the cutoff until mid-February 1975: R 31-8; D 24-28 (ND 15-25; SD 9-3). The amendment, sponsored by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), modified an amendment sponsored by Thomas F. Eagleton (D Mo.) that would have terminated such aid immediately. Subsequent enactment of the Humphrey amendment as part of the aid bill meant that the cutoff would become permanent federal law rather than merely incorporated in a temporary continuing resolution. While the White House would have preferred no restrictions on aid to the Ankara regime, it reluctantly went along with the delay in a cutoff, thus helping to pick up enough Republican and southern Democrat support to pass S 3394 (PL 93-559). *(See also foreign aid vote, below.)*

13. FOREIGN AID AUTHORIZATION. The fiscal 1975 foreign aid program—initially rejected by the Senate in October—survived a second Senate test when the authorization bill (S 3394—PL 93-559) was passed Dec. 4 by a one-vote margin. White House support helped pick up enough Republican votes to pass the bill; a majority of voting Democrats opposed it. The vote was 46-45: R 23-16; D 23-29 (ND 20-19; SD 3-10). Included in the final authorization of $2,596,226,000, which was $579.1-million less than that requested by the administration, were funds for Egypt, the first substantial aid to Cairo in recent years, and a special contingency fund which administration officials had indicated might go to Syria—reflecting U.S. efforts to secure a Mideast peace; limitations on Central Intelligence Agency covert activities abroad; restrictions on aid to the military regimes in Chile and South Korea; spending ceilings on aid to Indochina; a phase-out of military grant assistance; new limits on the president's authority to draw on Defense Department stocks and excess equipment, and increased aid to Israel. The second version of the bill was a compromise that had been worked out by the administration and the Foreign Relations Committee after the Senate's 41-39 vote in October recommitting the original measure. The earlier version had been amended extensively on the floor; the White House opposed many of those amendments, which would have imposed additional spending limits and restrictions on the executive and authorized lower levels of military aid.

14. POVERTY PROGRAM. The Senate Dec. 11 decidedly rejected an attempt by conservatives to dismantle the nation's anti-poverty program by voting down, 21-69, an amendment which would have cut off all federal funding for Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) programs after fiscal 1976. The amendment was the only serious challenge in either house to legislation (HR 14449—PL 93-644) continuing funding for OEO programs for three years. OEO had faced an uncertain future since early 1973 when President Nixon proposed to terminate the agency. HR 14449, signed by President Ford Jan. 4, was a compromise which replaced OEO with an independent Community Services Administration. The bill also gave the president the option of proposing to transfer key OEO programs from the new administration to other departments. Most of those voting to cut off federal aid to OEO programs were conservative Republicans and southern Democrats: R 16-20; D 5-49 (ND 0-39; SD 5-10).

15. FOREIGN TRADE. Final passage of the trade reform bill (HR 10710—PL 93-618) was virtually assured when the Senate Dec. 13 voted 71-19 to invoke cloture (shut off debate) on the bill before debate had actually begun: R 34-4; D 37-15 (ND 30-9; SD 7-6). The vote was 11 more than the required two-thirds majority and reflected the White House's opinion that enactment of the bill was essential in 1974 so that the United States could join world trade talks in 1975. The principal purpose of the parliamentary tactic of the cloture vote was to forestall controversial nongermane amendments which several senators had said they planned to offer. The administration and Senate supporters had feared that debate on nongermane amendments would have prevented final action on the bill itself in the closing days of the session. The success of the cloture vote cleared the way for two important votes later on the 13th: 1) adoption by 88-0 of an amendment by Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), embodying the White House-congressional compromise on the issue of trade with the Soviet Union and Moscow's emigration policies toward its Jewish citizens, and 2) passage of the bill by a 77-4 vote.

16. RACE, SEX DISCRIMINATION. A potentially devastating blow to the nation's anti-discrimination laws was averted when the Senate Dec. 14 approved by a vote of 55-27 language that nullified a House-passed amendment that would have prohibited the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) from enforcing federal civil rights and sex discrimination laws, especially the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The House amendment, added to the first fiscal 1975 supplemental appropriations bill (HR 16900), would have prohibited HEW from withholding federal aid from school districts in order to compel them to classify or assign teachers and students to schools and classes on the basis of race, sex, religion or national origin. The vote came after the House had approved a conference version of the amendment which retained much of the original House language. However, when the compromise version was taken up in the Senate, an amendment drafted by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and Minority Leader Hugh Scott (R Pa.), prohibiting HEW from withholding aid except in cases where it was necessary to enforce federal anti-discrimination laws, was offered. A motion to table (kill) the amendment first was defeated, 33-60, and a motion to invoke cloture (limit debate) was adopted 56-27. Then on the key 55-27 vote—R 20-16; D 35-11 (ND 33-2; SD 2-9)—the Senate approved the Mansfield-Scott nullifying amendment. The House gave its final approval by a 224-136 vote.

House Key Votes

1. MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE. After two years of failure, Congress and President Nixon were able to work out their differences on legislation to increase the hourly minimum wage rate and extend coverage to about 7 million additional workers. A key vote on the issue came when the House March 20 approved 375-37 a bill (HR 12435) that represented a significant compromise between labor-backed Democrats, who in the past had sought quick increases in the minimum wage and further extension of the coverage, and administration-supported Republicans, who wanted increases phased in more slowly as well as a subminimum wage for youths: R 155-26; D 220-11. The administration and Republicans generally opposed any extension of coverage. As approved by the House, HR 12435 raised the minimum wage rate for most non-farm workers to $2.30 an hour in three steps. The bill also extended coverage to federal, state and local government employees and to household domestics. Although the House version did not extend overtime coverage to police and firemen—a provision strongly opposed by Nixon—the final version gave those workers overtime coverage under certain conditions. The most controversial proposal, however, was the youth differential concept which allowed employers to pay a subminimum wage to 16- and 17-year olds. The provision was contained in a 1972 version of the bill which House Democrats prevented from going to conference. The 1973 version did not contain the youth differential and was vetoed by Nixon. HR 12435 did not contain the provision either, but instead provided for a pilot project to determine the employment effects of a subminimum wage rate. The final version signed into law (PL 93-259) closely followed the House bill.

SCHOOL BUSING. The House in March touched off a major controversy that threatened at times to kill legislation extending and amending the nation's federal aid programs for primary and secondary schools. On March 26 it adopted by a vote of 293-117 an amendment that would have prohibited busing to achieve racial integration to any but the school next closest to a student's home. Under the terms of the amendment, even limited busing could be employed only when all other available desegregation methods had been explored and found lacking. The amendment also allowed previous busing orders to be reopened and brought into compliance with the amendment. The amendment was virtually identical to one passed by the House in 1972 but filibustered to death in the Senate. The so-called Esch amendment, after its sponsor Marvin L. Esch (R Mich.), was supported by 148 Republicans and 145 Democrats. Northern Democrats split their votes almost evenly, with 73 supporting the amendment and 80 opposing it. The version finally enacted allowed courts to determine if more extensive busing was necessary and allowed previous court orders to be reopened at the request of parents or a school district, but only under certain circumstances. *(See also Senate key vote 5, p. 975)*

3. AID TO INDOCHINA. Despite completion of the general withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from South Vietnam before the beginning of 1974, controversy surfaced again over Washington's involvement in Southeast Asia when an attempt was made April 4 to permit an increase in U.S. military aid to South Vietnam and Laos. The effort was thwarted when a combination of Vietnam doves, members concerned with domestic needs and those angered by the Pentagon's failure to live within congressionally set Vietnam aid limits succeeded in defeating an amendment to the fiscal 1974 defense supplemental authorization bill (HR 12565—PL 93-307) that would have raised the authorization ceiling for military aid to the two nations to $1.4-billion from $1.126-billion. Offered by House Armed Services Committee Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.) and supported by President Nixon, the amendment was rejected 154-177: R 99-50; D 55-127 (ND 19-103; SD 36-24). As cleared by Congress June 5, HR 12565 (PL 93-307) made no change in the existing $1.126-billion aid ceiling. In a related action, the House in 1974 also voted to reduce to $700-million the $1-billion that had been requested for military aid to South Vietnam as part of the fiscal 1975 Defense Department appropriations bill (HR 16243—PL 93-437).

4. CLEAN AIR STANDARDS. During consideration May 1 of a measure (HR 14368—PL 93-319) intended to reduce energy use, the House rejected 169-221 an amendment to postpone all auto emission standards for about 90 per cent of the country until 1977 model year cars were produced. The amendment, sponsored by Louis C. Wyman (R N.H.), would have allowed car owners to remove already-installed emission control devices and required manufacturers to make cars without the devices for areas with little or no air pollution. Wyman contended that the devices—which were necessary to meet the clean air standards set by the 1970 Clean Air Act Amendments (PL 91-604)—were a waste of consumers' money in many parts of the country. Opponents, backed by a coalition of environmental groups, contended that the amendment would reverse the momentum already gained toward improving air quality. Republicans split fairly evenly, favoring the Wyman amendment 96-79. Democrats opposed it almost two-to-one (73-142), although a majority of southern Democrats (46-21) backed it. Although approaches as extreme as the Wyman amendment were rejected, the final version of HR 14368 did significantly ease certain clean air standards and deadlines in an attempt to conserve energy.

5. STANDBY ENERGY EMERGENCY AUTHORITY. The House May 21 handed President Nixon and the oil industry a victory when it refused to pass a bill (HR 13834) to give the President authority to ration fuel supplies and roll back domestic crude oil prices. The vote on the bill, which was brought to the floor under suspension of the rules requiring a two-thirds favorable vote for passage, was 191-207: R 30-147; D 161-60 (ND 131-13; SD 30-47). HR 13834 would have given the President authority to ration fuel supplies and set the price of about 80 per cent of all domestic crude oil at Nov. 1, 1973, levels. President Nixon objected to the price rollback provision and had vetoed similar legislation (S 2589) on March 6. The Senate sustained that veto. The fading of the crisis atmosphere in the nation's energy shortage in the spring of 1974 apparently contributed to the House defeat of the legislation with its price rollback provisions. For the second year in a row proponents failed to get enacted legislation either to require gasoline rationing or to give the President authority to impose it.

6. SUGAR ACT EXTENSION. In a surprise move June 5, the House voted 175-209 to scrap the 40-year-old program that set domestic and foreign sugar quotas and provided subsidies for domestic producers. The Senate never acted on the bill to extend the sugar program through 1979 (HR 14747), and it died at the end of the session, leaving the U.S. to compete for its sugar supplies on the open market starting in 1975. Opponents of the sugar program, including both consumer-oriented liberals and free-market conservatives, argued that the program was obsolete at a time when domestic sugar prices had almost quadrupled in less than a year, and that extending it would send prices even higher. Supporters—led by members from sugar growing states such as Louisiana, Texas, California and Hawaii—said retail prices would go up anyway, and that the sugar program should be extended to assure sufficient supplies to meet rapidly increasing demand: R 47-121; D 128-88 (ND 72-70; SD 56-18).

7. LAND USE PLANNING. Land use planning legislation, one of the major conservation issues debated by the 93rd Congress, was effectively stymied for the session by the House June 11. The key vote came when the House, by a 204-211 vote, rejected the rule (H Res 1110) to permit floor consideration of HR 10294: R 46-136; D 158-75 (ND 133-21; SD 25-54). The bill would have established federal controls over how the nation's urban, suburban and rural lands were developed. A related bill (S 268) had been passed by the Senate in 1973. Both Rep. Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.), principal sponsor of the House bill, and Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), who introduced the Senate version, charged that land use planning was a victim of impeachment politics. They said President Nixon originally backed the measure, but later changed his position to solidify conservative support in an effort to avoid impeachment. The defeat of HR 10294, which would have authorized annual land use planning grants to the states of $100-million a year for eight years, marked the third time in five years that Congress had considered but failed to approve such legislation.

8. REFORM OF BUDGET REVIEW PROCEDURES. Congress in 1974 took a potentially momentous step toward more orderly and conscientious consideration of the federal budget and its impact on the U.S. economy's performance by approving sweeping revisions in the way the House and Senate review and amend the president's budget proposals. By a 401-6 vote, the House June 18 gave its final approval to the conference report on a comprehensive budget reform measure (HR 7130—PL 93-344) setting a framework for reasserting congressional control over budget decisions. Fully effective in 1976, the new law spelled out a timetable for prompt congressional action on legislation affecting the budget and required Congress to relate its separate decisions on those bills to over-all targets for appropriations, spending, taxes and the federal budget deficit or surplus. It created new House and Senate Budget Committees, assisted by a Congressional Budget Office staffed by experts, to supervise that process. Other provisions prescribed procedures for limiting backdoor spending programs and for congressional review and reversal of impoundments of appropriated funds by the president. Only two fiscally conservative Republicans and four liberal-minded northern Democrats voted against the conference report. The Democrats worried that tighter budget restraints would be applied mainly to social programs, and the Republicans were skeptical about how faithfully the procedures would be followed.

9. FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FINANCING. A deceptively easy 355-48 vote on Aug. 8 passing a landmark campaign finance reform bill (S 3044—PL 93-443) hid a major struggle in the House debate on the bill over whether public financing should be limited only to presidential primaries and general elections, as Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio), chairman of the House Administration Committee, demanded, or should also cover congressional races. Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.) and John B. Anderson (R Ill.), the leading House proponents of a broad public financing bill, led the drive on the floor to provide for partial public financing of congressional general election campaigns. They proposed that matching federal funds be used to cover up to one-third of a House or Senate candidate's spending limit. But on a key vote, their amendment was rejected on a 187-228 vote. Democrats were closely divided on the amendment while Republicans rejected it by a 37-vote margin: R 73-110; D 114-118. The decisive House vote against congressional public financing was a major factor in the decision of the House-Senate conference committee not to include public financing of congressional elections in the final version. Senate conferees had pressed hard for congressional as well as presidential public financing. Although the final bill contained public financing for presidential campaigns only, HR 16090 established spending and contribution limits for all candidates in federal primary and general elections.

10. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. Clearing the way for fundamental changes in federal housing and community development programs, the House Aug. 15 by a vote of 377-21 sent to the president the first comprehensive housing bill (S 3066—PL 93-383) since 1968. The bill created a new rental subsidy program to replace other housing subsidy programs—which had been suspended by the administration since early 1973—and substituted community development block grants for assistance available under a number of categorical urban aid programs. The block grant program was designed to give local communities more control over federal assistance funds. Initial controversy over whether the bill would do enough to aid low-income Americans and the sagging housing industry had subsided by the time the House voted to clear the compromise conference version of the bill. House members opposing the final version generally objected to large-scale federal housing programs on fiscal and philosophical grounds: R 161-16; D 216-5 (ND 150-0; SD 66-5).

11. URBAN MASS TRANSIT. Big-city members who championed the cause of federal aid to their deficit-ridden public transit systems won an important victory in the House Aug. 15 when members rejected, 197-202, an amendment to remove from a mass transit bill (HR 12859) all funds subsidizing operating expenses. Supporters of the amendment, offered by Dale Milford (D Texas) and E.G. Shuster (R Pa.), argued that directly subsidizing the fare box would sap local incentive to raise revenue and encourage excessive wage demands by transit workers. Opponents responded that operating subsidies were vital to the continuation of the country's large urban transit

systems, all of which had been running in the red. A public commitment by President Ford to the principle of operating subsidies, made earlier in the month, may have helped win over the 40 Republicans and 29 southern Democrats who provided the margin of victory for subsidy supporters: R 136-40; D 61-162 (ND 18-133; SD 43-29). Although the Senate never acted on HR 12859, Congress approved transit operating subsidies for the first time as part of a six-year, $11.9-billion mass transit authorization bill (S 386—PL 93-503) cleared in November. Almost $4-billion of the funds were to be used by large cities for either capital or operating expenses.

12. IMPEACHMENT. Writing a formal conclusion to the impeachment inquiry into the conduct of President Nixon, the House Aug. 20 voted 412-3 to accept the report of the House Judiciary Committee on the outcome of its inquiry. By a 410-4 vote Feb. 6 the House had authorized the committee "to investigate fully and completely whether sufficient grounds exist for the House of Representatives to exercise its constitutional power to impeach Richard M. Nixon, President." Late in July, the committee had approved three articles of impeachment, recommending that the House charge Nixon formally with obstruction of justice, abuse of his presidential powers and contempt of Congress. Ten days later, Nixon resigned. Once he left office, the major reason for the impeachment proceedings—to remove him from office—no longer existed. As a formal conclusion to the inquiry and to place on the record, through the committee report (H Rept 93-1305), the reasons supporting the recommended articles of impeachment, the House Aug. 20 voted 412-3 to accept the report: R 184-1; D 228-2 (ND 155-0; SD 73-2).

13. TURKISH AID CUTOFF. Going directly against the recommendations of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and President Ford, the House Sept. 24 overwhelmingly voted 307-90 for an immediate ban on all U.S. military assistance to Turkey until the President certified to Congress that substantial progress had been made on a solution to the Cyprus problem. The vote was the first of several during the last few weeks of the session ordering a cutoff of military aid to Turkey following its invasion of Cyprus in July: R 127-52; D 180-38 (ND 134-11; SD 46-27). Kissinger and Ford argued that the cutoff would hamper their efforts to get negotiations started between Turkey and Greece on the Cyprus issue, and warned that it would threaten their flexibility in conducting foreign affairs. Congressional supporters of the amendment argued that Turkey had used American equipment in the invasion in violation of U.S. foreign assistance laws and that continued aid would be illegal. The vote was on an amendment, sponsored by Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D N.Y.) and Pierre S. (Pete) duPont (R Del.), to a bill (H J Res 1131) making continuing appropriations for fiscal 1975 because the regular foreign aid authorization bill had not been enacted yet. Ford vetoed this and another version of the cutoff language before accepting language giving him authority to delay the cutoff until Dec. 10, 1974.

14. NIXON TRANSITION EXPENSES. In a series of overwhelming votes, the House drastically reduced President Ford's request for benefits to former President Nixon by $650,000—from $850,000 to $200,000. In the most important vote, the House agreed 342-47 (R 128-41; D 214-6), with four members answering present, to pare the appropriations for transitional expenses to $100,000. Funds for presidential transition expenses—covering the first six months out of office—were authorized by federal statute. Ford had requested $450,000; the House Appropriations Committee had recommended $245,000. On a second amendment, the House voted to grant Nixon his pension ($55,000 for the 11 remaining months of the fiscal year) plus an additional $45,000 to be available for expenses after the six-month transition period expired Feb. 9, 1975. The Senate concurred with the House's actions for the former president, and the funds were included in the first fiscal 1975 supplemental appropriations bill (HR 16900—PL 93-554).

15. EMERGENCY PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS. For most of 1974 Congress took no major economic action against the inflation that reached double-digit rates early in the year and the recession that was deepening at the end of the year. After the unemployment rate reached 6.5 per cent in November, however, Congress responded by clearing a much-discussed public service jobs bill as well as legislation extending unemployment benefits. By a 322-53 vote on Dec. 12, the House passed HR 16596, authorizing $2-billion for state and local governments to hire unemployed workers for various public projects. The measure also extended unemployment compensation benefits to about 12-million farm workers, domestics and state and local government employees who previously were ineligible. In its final form (PL 93-567), the bill authorized fiscal 1975 appropriations of $2.5-billion to fund an estimated 300,000 public service jobs. A companion bill (HR 17597) gave unemployed workers 13 additional weeks of unemployment benefits. In the House vote on HR 16596 42 Republicans and 11 southern Democrats were opposed: R 119-42; D 203-11 (ND 141-0; SD 62-11).

16. ROCKEFELLER NOMINATION. By a vote of 287-128 Dec. 19, the House confirmed Nelson A. Rockefeller as vice president—the second nominee to succeed to that position under the terms of the 25th Amendment. Rockefeller's confirmation was the culmination of a chain of events that had begun when Spiro T. Agnew resigned as vice president in October 1973, pleading no contest to a charge of tax evasion. Using the 25th Amendment for the first time, Congress in December of that year approved then-President Richard Nixon's nomination of Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.), at the time the House minority leader, to succeed Agnew. Ford became president Aug. 9, 1974, when Nixon resigned to avoid almost certain impeachment. Ford nominated Rockefeller to fill the vice presidency on Aug. 20. Initially, the nomination of the 66-year-old former New York governor had been greeted favorably on Capitol Hill. However, Rockefeller appeared headed for trouble by mid-October after the disclosure of a long list of gifts and loans to New York state officials and of Rockefeller's involvement in the financing of an unflattering biography of Arthur J. Goldberg in 1970, who was Rockefeller's Democratic opponent for governor that year. Critics also questioned whether the Rockefeller family's vast wealth would create conflicts of interest for the former governor. Supporters cited Rockefeller's long record of public service and his ability to attract capable officials to government. After extensive hearings, the Senate Dec. 10 approved the nomination 90-7. Much of the same territory was covered by House hearings before its climactic vote confirming Rockefeller 287-128: R 153-29; D 134-99 (ND 78-74; SD 56-25).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Allen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	?	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
ALASKA								
Gravel	N	N	Y	X	?	?	?	?
Stevens	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA								
Fannin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	Y	N	†	?	N	†	?
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright	?	?	X	✓	X	Y	Y	?
McClellan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Cranston	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tunney	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Haskell	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
Dominick	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
CONNECTICUT								
Ribicoff	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Weicker	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Biden	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Roth	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Chiles	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Gurney	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
GEORGIA								
Nunn	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
HAWAII								
Inouye	N	N	Y	?	?	N	†	?
Fong	?	Y	●	Y	N	N	Y	?
IDAHO								
Church	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClure	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
Stevenson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Percy	N	N	Y	?	†	-	?	?
INDIANA								
Bayh	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	N
IOWA								
Clark	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Hughes	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Dole	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Pearson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Huddleston	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Cook	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	†	?
LOUISIANA								
Johnston	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Y
Long	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE								
Hathaway	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	†	Y
Muskie	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
Beall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Mathias	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Kennedy	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Brooke	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
Hart	N	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Griffin	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	†
Mondale	?	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Eagleton	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Mansfield	?	N	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y	N
Metcalf	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Bible	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
McIntyre	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Cotton	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Williams	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Case	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	†	N
NEW MEXICO								
Montoya	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	?	Y
Domenici	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
*Buckley**	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Javits	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Helms	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
NORTH DAKOTA								
Burdick	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OHIO								
Metzenbaum	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N
Taft	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Bartlett	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Bellmon	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?
OREGON								
Hatfield	-	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Packwood	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Schweiker	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Scott	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Pastore	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Pell	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hollings	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	†	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Abourezk	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
McGovern	N	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Baker	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	†
Brock	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
TEXAS								
Bentsen	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Tower	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH								
Moss	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Bennett	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
VERMONT								
Aiken	N	✓	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
Stafford	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd, Jr.**	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Jackson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Byrd	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
Nelson	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WYOMING								
McGee	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

- Y Voted for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- ● Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

Democrats *Republicans*

* *Buckley elected as Conservative.* ** *Byrd elected as Independent.*

1. S 1401. Capital Punishment. Passage of the bill to establish new standards and procedures for the imposition of the death penalty. Passed 54-33: R 28-8; D 26-25 (ND 14-25; SD 12-0), March 13, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. S 3044. Federal Election Campaign Financing. Allen (D Ala.) amendment to strike the public financing of elections provisions from the bill. Rejected 33-61: R 23-16; D 10-45 (ND 0-40; SD 10-5), March 27, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. S 354. No-Fault Auto Insurance. Passage of the bill to establish minimum federal no-fault automobile insurance standards that would have to be enacted by the states within a specified time period to avoid the imposition of more stringent federal standards. Passed 53-42: R 19-20; D 34-22 (ND 34-7; SD 0-15), May 1, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. S 1539. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Extension. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to change the formula for distributing federal aid to disadvantaged children to count all children considered poor under the Orshansky poverty index and two-thirds of all children from families receiving AFDC payments in excess of the poverty levels. Adopted 56-36: R 28-12; D 28-24 (ND 13-24; SD 15-0), May 15, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. S 1539. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Extension. Javits (R N.Y.) motion to table, and thus kill, Gurney (R Fla.) amendment to ban busing for desegregation purposes to any but the school closest or next closest to a student's home and to allow reopening of school desegregation orders to modify them. Motion to table adopted 47-46: R 14-26; D 33-20 (ND 33-5; SD 0-15), May 15, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting President Nixon's position.

6. HR 16243. Defense Appropriations, Fiscal 1975. Eagleton (D Mo.) amendment to limit defense spending for fiscal 1975 to $81-billion. Rejected 37-55: R 7-32; D 30-23 (ND 29-9; SD 1-14), Aug. 21, 1974. President Ford did not take a position on the amendment.

7. HR 2. Pension Reform. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to establish minimum federal standards for private pension plans. Adopted 85-0: R 34-0; D 51-0 (ND 36-0; SD 15-0), Aug. 22, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. S 3934. Highway Authorization. Buckley (Cons-R N.Y.) amendment to make the auto seat belt interlock system optional rather than mandatory. Adopted 64-21: R 26-7; D 38-14 (ND 24-14; SD 14-0), Sept. 11, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (The Buckley amendment was subsequently reconsidered and then withdrawn because its text was included in an auto safety bill, S 355). The President did not take a position on the amendment.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALABAMA								
Allen	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Sparkman	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ALASKA								
Gravel	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Stevens	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
Fannin	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	N	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	?
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N
McClellan	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
Cranston	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tunney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Haskell	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y
Dominick	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Ribicoff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Weicker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Biden	Y	†	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Roth	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA								
Chiles	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?
Gurney	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
GEORGIA								
Nunn	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Talmadge	N	?	N	?	?	N	Y	N
HAWAII								
Inouye	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Church	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	†
McClure	N	X	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS								
Stevenson	Y	†	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Percy	Y	†	Y	-	Y	?	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Bayh	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	-

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IOWA								
Clark	Y	†	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Hughes	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	†
KANSAS								
Dole	Y	✓	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Huddleston	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
Cook	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
LOUISIANA								
Johnston	N	†	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
Long	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MAINE								
Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	†
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND								
Beall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Mathias	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	?	?	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Kennedy	†	?	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	?
Brooke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Griffin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Mondale	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	-
Stennis	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI								
Eagleton	Y	†	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Symington	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	†
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
Curtis	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Hruska	N	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	N
NEVADA								
Bible	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Cannon	Y	†	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
McIntyre	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cotton	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
NEW JERSEY								
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Montoya	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
Domenici	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
*Buckley**	N	?	?	N	?	Y	Y	N
Javits	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Ervin	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	N
Helms	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
OHIO								
Metzenbaum	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Taft	N	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Bartlett	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Bellmon	N	?	N	?	?	?	?	?
OREGON								
Hatfield	Y	Y	†	Y	N	N	†	✓
Packwood	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Pell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hollings	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Abourezk	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
McGovern	Y	?	†	N	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Baker	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Brock	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

- Y Voted for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- ● Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TEXAS								
Bentsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
Tower	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
UTAH								
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bennett	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT								
Aiken	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Stafford	Z	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd, Jr.**	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
Scott	N	N	N	N	N	?	Y	N
WASHINGTON								
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	?	-	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING								
McGee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Hansen	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N

Democrats *Republicans*

* *Buckley elected as Conservative.* ** *Byrd elected as independent.*

9. S 707. Consumer Protection Agency. Ribicoff (D Conn.) motion to invoke cloture (cut off debate) on the bill to establish an independent agency to represent consumers before other federal agencies and courts. Motion rejected 64-34: R 20-22; D 44-12 (ND 40-1; SD 4-11), Sept. 19, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (66 in this case) is required to invoke cloture. The President did not take a position on the motion.

10. S 4016. Watergate Tapes. Passage of the bill to make the Nixon administration tapes and papers federal property, and prohibiting their destruction without explicit congressional authorization. Passed 56-7: R 18-5; D 38-2 (ND 30-0; SD 8-2), Oct. 4, 1974. The President did not take a position on the bill.

11. HR 12471. Freedom of Information Act. Passage, over President Ford's Oct. 17 veto, of the bill to amend the 1966 Freedom of Information Act to guarantee broader public access to government information and documents. Passed (thus overriding the President's veto and enacting into law) 65-27: R 18-20; D 47-7 (ND 40-0; SD 7-7), Nov. 21, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (62 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. S 3394. Foreign Aid Authorization. Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment, to the Eagleton (D Mo.) amendment requiring an immediate prohibition on military aid to Turkey, to authorize the President to delay the suspension of all military assistance to Turkey until 30 days after the convening of the 94th Congress, provided that Turkey until then observed the cease-fire on Cyprus and did not increase its forces or transfer additional U.S.-supplied weapons there. Adopted 55-36: R 31-8; D 24-28 (ND 15-25; SD 9-3), Dec. 4, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (The Eagleton (D Mo.) amendment, as amended by the Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment, was subsequently adopted by voice vote.)

13. S 3394. Foreign Aid Authorization. Passage of the bill to authorize $2,596,226,000 in funds for foreign aid programs for fiscal year 1975. Passed 46-45: R 23-16; D 23-29 (ND 20-19; SD 3-10), Dec. 4, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. HR 14449. Community Services Act. Helms (R N.C.) amendment to eliminate all federal funding for programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) after fiscal 1976 and to limit fiscal 1976 federal funding for the programs to one-half of the fiscal 1974 funding level. Rejected 21-69: R 16-20; D 5-49 (ND 0-39; SD 5-10), Dec. 11, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

15. HR 10710. Trade Reform. Byrd (D W.Va.) motion to invoke cloture (cut off debate) on the bill to give the President broad powers to negotiate trade expansion agreements and to take steps to reduce trade barriers. Motion agreed to 71-19: R 34-4; D 37-15 (ND 30-9; SD 7-6), Dec. 13, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (60 in this case) is required to invoke cloture. The President did not take a position on the motion.

16. HR 16900. Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1975. Scott (R Pa.)-Mansfield (D Mont.) amendment to nullify the so-called Holt (R Md.) amendment—which would prohibit the Department of Health, Education and Welfare from withholding funds from school districts to compel them to classify or assign their students and teachers to schools and classes on the basis of race, sex, religion or national origin—by specifying that such a prohibition would not apply if the withholding of funds was necessary to enforce and comply with federal anti-discrimination laws. Adopted 55-27: R 20-16; D 35-11 (ND 33-2; SD 2-9), Dec. 14, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

1. HR 12435. Minimum Wage Increase. Passage of the bill to raise the hourly minimum wage for most non-farm workers from $1.60 to $2.00 two months after enactment, then to $2.10 on Jan. 1, 1975, and to $2.30 on Jan. 1, 1976; to extend new minimum wage coverage to approximately 7 million workers and to repeal several minimum wage and overtime coverage exemptions contained in existing law. Passed 375-37: R 155-26; D 220-11 (ND 150-1; SD 70-10), March 20, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. HR 69. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments. Esch (R Mich.) amendment to ban busing for desegregation purposes to any but the school closest or next closest to the student's home and to allow reopening of school desegregation orders to modify them to conform with the provisions of the amendment. Adopted 293-117: R 148-29; D 145-88 (ND 73-80; SD 72-8), March 26, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 12565. Defense Supplemental Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Hebert (D La.) amendment to increase the fiscal 1974 authorization ceiling on U.S. military aid to South Vietnam from $1.126-billion under existing law to $1.4-billion (the administration originally had requested $1.6-billion). Rejected 154-177: R 99-50; D 55-127 (ND 19-103; SD 36-24), April 4, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 14368. Energy Supply and Coordination. Wyman (R N.H.) amendment to suspend auto emission controls in the United States until 1977 except for those areas designated as having heavy pollution levels. Rejected 169-221: R 96-79; D 73-142 (ND 27-121; SD 46-21), May 1, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

5. HR 13834. Standby Energy Emergency Authority. Staggers (D W.Va.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to give the President authority to ration scarce fuels and to roll back and control the price of crude oil and oil products. Motion rejected 191-207: R 30-147; D 161-60 (ND 131-13; SD 30-47), May 21, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (266 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. HR 14747. Sugar Act Amendments. Passage of the bill to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948 for five years, through Dec. 31, 1979. Rejected 175-209: R 47-121; D 128-88 (ND 72-70; SD 56-18), June 5, 1974. The President did not take a position on the bill.

7. HR 10294. Land Use Planning. Adoption of the rule (H Res 1110) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to provide for federal grants to the states to help them draft comprehensive land use plans under guidelines established in the act. Rejected 204-211: R 46-136; D 158-75 (ND 133-21; SD 25-54), June 11, 1974. The President did not take a position on the rule.

8. HR 7130. Congressional Budget Reform. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to revise congressional procedures for considering the federal budget, shift the federal government to an Oct. 1-Sept. 30 fiscal year, set deadlines for consideration of authorization and appropriations bills, make new backdoor spending programs subject to annual appropriations and provide procedures for limiting impoundment of funds by the President. Adopted 401-6: R 177-2; D 224-4 (ND 145-4; SD 79-0), June 18, 1974. The President did not take a position on the conference report.

1 Rep. William S. Mailliard (R Calif.) resigned March 5, 1974. His successor, Rep. John L. Burton (D Calif.), was not sworn in until June 25, 1974, thereby missing the first eight key votes.

2 Rep. James Harvey (R Mich.) resigned Feb. 2, 1974. His successor, Rep. Bob Traxler (D Mich.), was not sworn in until April 23, 1974, thereby missing the first three key votes.

- KEY -

- Y Voted for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- + Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- ● Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
1 Edwards	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Dickinson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
3 Nichols	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Bevill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Jones	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
7 Flowers	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA								
AL Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA								
1 Rhodes	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	N	?	N	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Steiger	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Conlan	N	Y	?	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
1 Alexander	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Thornton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
1 Clausen	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
4 Leggett	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Burton	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N
6 Vacancy[1]								
7 Dellums	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
8 Stark	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Ryan	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
13 Lagomarsino	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
14 Waldie	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?
17 McCloskey	Y	N	N	?	N	?	Y	Y
18 Mathias	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
19 Holifield	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Moorhead	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Corman	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
24 Rousselot	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
25 Wiggins	Y	Y	?	N	N	?	N	Y
26 Rees	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Goldwater	N	Y	?	N	N	N	N	Y
28 Bell	Y	N	N	N	-	N	Y	Y
29 Danielson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
30 Roybal	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
31 Wilson	Y	N	?	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
33 Pettis	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	?	N	N	Y	✓	N	Y
35 Anderson	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
36 Ketchum	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
37 Burke	Y	N	?	N	Y	?	Y	Y
38 Brown	Y	N	N	-	Y	?	Y	Y
39 Hinshaw	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	N	Y
40 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
41 Van Deerlin	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
42 Burgener	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
43 Veysey	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO								
1 Schroeder	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Brotzman	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Johnson	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Armstrong	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT								
1 Cotter	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Steele	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 McKinney	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Sarasin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Grasso	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
AL duPont	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
1 Sikes	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Fuqua	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Chappell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Gunter	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Gibbons	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Haley	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
9 Frey	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	?
10 Bafalis	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Rogers	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Burke	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
13 Lehman	Y	N	?	●	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Pepper	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	✓	Y
15 Fascell	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
1 Ginn	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Mathis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Brinkley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Blackburn	N	Y	?	Y	N	?	N	Y
5 Young	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	N	Y
7 Davis	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	?
8 Stuckey	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Landrum	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Stephens	Y	Y	?	Y	?	N	N	Y
HAWAII								
1 Matsunaga	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mink	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO								
1 Symms	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Hansen	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
1 Metcalfe	?	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Murphy, M.	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
3 Hanrahan	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	?	?	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
6 Collier	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Collins	Y	N	?	N	Y	?	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Annunzio	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Crane	N	Y	?	?	N	N	N	Y
13 McClory	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	?	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
15 Arends	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 Anderson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
17 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Michel	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
19 Railsback	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
20 Findley	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
21 Madigan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Shipley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?
23 Price	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Gray	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
INDIANA								
1 Madden	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 Landgrebe	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Brademas	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Roush	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Hillis	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Bray	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Myers	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
8 Zion	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 Dennis	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Hudnut	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
IOWA								
1 Mezvinsky	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Culver	Y	N	?	N	?	?	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Smith	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5 Scherle	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Mayne	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
AS								
elius	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
/	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Winn	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	?	?	X	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Mazzoli	Y	Y	-	N	Y	-	Y	Y
4 Snyder	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Carter	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Breckinridge	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA								
1 Hebert	N	Y	Y	?	N	√	X	?
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Treen	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Rarick	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Breaux	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Long, G.	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE								
1 Kyros	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Cohen	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
1 Bauman	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Long	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Sarbanes	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Holt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Hogan	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Byron	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Mitchell	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Gude	?	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
1 Conte	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	√	Y
? Donohue	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
inan	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
onin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Harrington	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y	?
8 O'Neill	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Moakley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Heckler	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Studds	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
1 Conyers	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Esch	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Brown	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	N	N	N	?	N	Y
5 Vander Veen	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Riegle	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
8 Traxler			N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Vander Jagt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	?
10 Cederberg	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Ruppe	Y	N	N	N	?	N	Y	?
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Diggs	Y	N	N	?	Y	X	√	?
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 Huber	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
19 Broomfield	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
1 Quie	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Frenzel	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	?	N	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
6 Zwach	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Bergland	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik	?	?	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Whitten	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Bowen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y
3 Montgomery	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Cochran	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Lott	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI								
1 Clay	Y	N	?	N	√	Y	Y	Y
2 Symington	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Bolling	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Litton	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
7 Taylor	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Burlison	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA								
1 Shoup	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Melcher	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
1 Thone	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McCollister	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Martin	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA								
AL Towell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
1 Wyman	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY								
1 Hunt	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Sandman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?	?	?
4 Thompson	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Freling-huysen	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Forsythe	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Roe	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	N	N	√	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Rinaldo	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Maraziti	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
1 Lujan	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Runnels	Y	Y	?	Y	X	N	N	Y
NEW YORK								
1 Pike	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Roncallo	Y	?	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
4 Lent	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Wydler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Wolff	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Biaggi	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Brasco	?	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y	?
12 Chisholm	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Podell	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rooney	?	?	?	?	√	√	?	?
15 Carey	?	?	?	?	√	?	?	Y
16 Holtzman	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Koch	Y	N	-	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Rangel	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Abzug	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Badillo	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bingham	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
23 Peyser	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
24 Reid	?	N	?	?	√	?	?	?
25 Fish	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
26 Gilman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Robison	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
28 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
29 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
30 McEwen	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
31 Mitchell	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
32 Hanley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Walsh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
34 Horton	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
35 Conable	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
36 Smith	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
37 Dulski	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	N	?	Y
38 Kemp	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
39 Hastings	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
NORTH CAROLINA								
1 Jones	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√	Y	Y
5 Mizell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Preyer	Y	Y	N	N	Y	√	Y	Y
7 Rose	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Ruth	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Martin	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Andrews	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO								
1 Luken	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Clancy	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Whalen	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Guyer	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	Y
5 Latta	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Harsha	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Brown	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Powell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Ashley	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Miller	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
13 Mosher	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
14 Seiberling	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Wylie	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?	N	Y
16 Regula	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	Y	?	Y	N	?	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	N	Y	Y
19 Carney	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Stanton	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Stokes	Y	N	?	?	√	Y	Y	Y
22 Vanik	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Minshall	?	?	?	?	N	?	N	?
OKLAHOMA								
1 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y
2 McSpadden	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Albert								
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Camp	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y
OREGON								
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Dellenback	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y	?	√	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	N	Y	?	√	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Eilberg	Y	Y	N	N	√	Y	Y	Y
5 Ware	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Yatron	?	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams	Y	?	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
8 Biester	Y	Y	N	N	√	?	Y	Y
9 Shuster	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Murtha	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Coughlin	Y	Y	-	N	N	N	Y	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	√	Y	Y	Y
16 Eshleman	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Heinz	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
19 Goodling	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Morgan	Y	Y	?	N	√	Y	N	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Clark	Y	Y	?	?	√	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
1 St Germain	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Tiernan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
1 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Spence	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Dorn	Y	N	?	Y	X	?	?	?
4 Mann	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Gettys	Y	Y	?	Y	N	X	N	Y
6 Young	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
1 Denholm	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Abdnor	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
1 Quillen	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
2 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Baker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Beard	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Jones	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	?
8 Kuykendall	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS								
1 Patman	?	?	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
2 Wilson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Collins	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
5 Steelman	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	?	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y
7 Archer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Eckhardt	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Brooks	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Price	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
16 White	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Jordan	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	Y	N	√	N	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Kazen	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
24 Milford	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	N	Y
UTAH								
1 McKay	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Owens	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT								
AL Mallary	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
1 Downing	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Whitehurst	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Satterfield	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Daniel, R. W.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Daniel, W. C.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Robinson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Parris	Y	Y	?	●	N	Y	N	Y
9 Wampler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
1 Pritchard	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
4 McCormack	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Adams	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
1 Mollohan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hechler	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
1 Aspin	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Thomson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Steiger	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Obey	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Froehlich	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING								
AL Roncalio	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

9. HR 16090. Federal Elections Campaign Act. Udall (D Ariz.) amendment to provide for partial public financing of congressional general election campaigns by providing for matching federal funds to be raised from the Presidential Campaign Fund Dollar Checkoff raised from voluntary check-offs on individual income tax returns. Rejected 187-228: R 73-110; D 114-118 (ND 96-58; SD 18-60), Aug. 8, 1974. President Nixon did not take a position on the amendment.

10. S 3066. Housing and Community Development Act. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize $11.1-billion for fiscal 1975-77 for federal housing assistance programs and community development block grants and to encourage greater availability of mortgage credit. Adopted (thus clearing the bill for the President) 377-21: R 161-16; D 216-5 (ND 150-0; SD 66-5), Aug. 15, 1974. President Ford did not take a position on the conference report.

11. HR 12859. Urban Mass Transit. Milford (D Texas) amendment to cut from the $20.4-billion mass transit authorization bill a provision for federal operating subsidies for existing mass transit systems. Rejected 197-202: R 136-40; D 61-162 (ND 18-133; SD 43-29), Aug. 15, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

12. H Res 1333. Impeachment Report. O'Neill (D Mass.) motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution to take formal notice of the action of the House Judiciary Committee in recommending the impeachment of President Nixon and of Nixon's subsequent resignation, to accept the report of the committee on impeachment, and to authorize its printing. Motion agreed to 412-3: R 184-1; D 228-2 (ND 155-0; SD 73-2), Aug. 20, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (277 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

13. H J Res 1131. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1975. Rosenthal (D N.Y.)-du Pont (R Del.) amendment to prohibit funds in the bill from being used to supply military assistance, including military sales and credits, to Turkey until the President certified to Congress that "substantial progress toward agreement had been made regarding military forces in Cyprus." Adopted 307-90: R 127-52; D 180-38 (ND 134-11; SD 46-27), Sept. 24, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. HR 16900. Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1975. Addabbo (D N.Y.) amendment to reduce to $100,000 from $245,000 the amount available for former President Nixon for presidential transition expenses. Adopted 342-47: R 128-41; D 214-6 (ND 148-0; SD 66-6), Oct. 2, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

15. HR 16596. Public Service Jobs. Passage of the bill to authorize $2-billion in fiscal 1975 to provide public service jobs to the unemployed and such sums as might be necessary to extend unemployment compensation coverage to approximately 12 million persons, primarily farm workers, domestics and state and local government employees. Passed 322-53: R 119-42; D 203-11 (ND 141-0; SD 62-11), Dec. 12, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

16. Rockefeller Nomination. House approval, as provided for by the 25th Amendment, of President Ford's Aug. 20 nomination of Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York to be vice president. Approved (thus confirming the nomination) 287-128: R 153-29; D 134-99 (ND 78-74; SD 56-25), Dec. 19, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

- KEY -

- Y Voted for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- \- Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- ● Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALABAMA								
1 Edwards	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Dickinson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
3 Nichols	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
4 Bevill	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jones	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Flowers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA								
AL Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA								
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Steiger	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Conlan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Alexander	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
3 Hammer-schmidt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Thornton	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
CALIFORNIA								
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Leggett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Burton, P.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Burton, J.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	P	?	N
7 Dellums	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Stark	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Edwards	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
10 Gubser	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Ryan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Talcott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Lagomarsino	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Waldie	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
15 McFall	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
17 McCloskey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Mathias	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
19 Holifield	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Moorhead	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
22 Corman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Clawson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
24 Rousselot	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
25 Wiggins	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
26 Rees	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Goldwater	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
28 Bell	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Danielson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Roybal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
31 Wilson	N	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y	N
32 Hosmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
33 Pettis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
35 Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Ketchum	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
37 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
38 Brown	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
39 Hinshaw	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
40 Wilson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
42 Burgener	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
43 Veysey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
COLORADO								
1 Schroeder	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Brotzman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y
5 Armstrong	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT								
1 Cotter	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Steele	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N
4 McKinney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Sarasin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Grasso	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?	Y
DELAWARE								
AL duPont	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
1 Sikes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Fuqua	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Chappell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Gunter	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
6 Young	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Gibbons	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Haley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Frey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Bafalis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Burke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Lehman	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
14 Pepper	N	†	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
1 Ginn	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mathis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Brinkley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Blackburn	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	N
5 Young	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Davis	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
8 Stuckey	N	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	?	?	?	N	Y	?	Y
10 Stephens	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII								
1 Matsunaga	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mink	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO								
1 Symms	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Hansen	?	?	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
ILLINOIS								
1 Metcalfe	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
2 Murphy, M.	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hanrahan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Collier	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
7 Collins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Annunzio	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Crane	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 McClory	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
15 Arends	N	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	?	?	N	?	Y	Y
17 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Michel	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
19 Railsback	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Madigan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Shipley	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	✓
23 Price	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Gray	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA								
1 Madden	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Landgrebe	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roush	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hillis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Bray	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Myers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Zion	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Dennis	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Hudnut	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
IOWA								
1 Mezvinsky	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Culver	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Gross	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats *Republicans*

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5 Scherle	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mayne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
KANSAS								
1 Sebelius	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Roy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Winn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Mazzoli	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Snyder	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Carter	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Breckinridge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA								
1 Hebert	N	?	?	?	N	?	?	Y
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Treen	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Waggonner	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Passman	N	?	?	N	N	?	Y	Y
6 Rarick	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	N
7 Breaux	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Long, G.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MAINE								
1 Kyros	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
2 Cohen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
1 Bauman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Long	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sarbanes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Holt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hogan	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Byron	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Mitchell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	P	Y	N
8 Gude	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Donohue	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Drinan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Cronin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Harrington	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	P	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
8 O'Neill	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Moakley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
10 Heckler	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Studds	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
1 Conyers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	P	Y	N
2 Esch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brown	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Vander Veen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Riegle	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Traxler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Vander Jagt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Ruppe	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
13 Diggs	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	P
14 Nedzi	N	?	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Ford	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Dingell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Griffiths	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
18 Huber	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Frenzel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Fraser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Zwach	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
7 Bergland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik	?	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
1 Whitten	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Bowen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Montgomery	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
4 Cochran	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lott	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI								
1 Clay	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Symington	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Randall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Litton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
7 Taylor	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Burlison	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA								
1 Shoup	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y
2 Melcher	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA								
1 Thone	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McCollister	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Martin	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA								
AL Towell	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
1 Wyman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
1 Hunt	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Sandman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
4 Thompson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Forsythe	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Roe	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Rinaldo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Maraziti	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Daniels	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
1 Lujan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Runnels	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
NEW YORK								
1 Pike	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Grover	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Roncallo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Lent	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Wydler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Wolff	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Delaney	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Biaggi	N	?	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
11 Brasco	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
12 Chisholm	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Podell	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?
14 Rooney	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
15 Carey	?	?	N	Y	?	?	?	√
16 Holtzman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Murphy	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
18 Koch	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Rangel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Abzug	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Badillo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bingham	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Peyser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Reid	Y	?	?	Y	?	?	?	Y
25 Fish	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Gilman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Robison	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
28 Stratton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
29 King	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 McEwen	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
31 Mitchell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Hanley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Walsh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Horton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Conable	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
36 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
37 Dulski	N	?	-	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
38 Kemp	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
39 Hastings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
1 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
2 Fountain	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Mizell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Preyer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Rose	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Ruth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO								
1 Luken	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
2 Clancy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
3 Whalen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Guyer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Harsha	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
8 Powell	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
9 Ashley	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Seiberling	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Wylie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Regula	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
18 Hays	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	X
19 Carney	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Stanton	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Stokes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Vanik	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	?	?	Y	N	?	?	Y
OKLAHOMA								
1 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 McSpadden	?	?	?	?	N	Y	?	Y
3 Albert								
4 Steed	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	√
6 Camp	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
OREGON								
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
2 Ullman	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Dellenback	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
1 Barrett	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
2 Nix	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Eilberg	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Ware	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Yatron	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Biester	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Shuster	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Murtha	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Coughlin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Eshleman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Heinz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
19 Goodling	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
20 Gaydos	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Dent	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
22 Morgan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
25 Clark	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
1 St Germain	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Tiernan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
1 Davis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
2 Spence	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	Y	N	?	?	?	Y	Y
4 Mann	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Gettys	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
1 Denholm	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Abdnor	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
1 Quillen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Duncan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Baker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
4 Evins	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Fulton	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N
6 Beard	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Jones	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Kuykendall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
TEXAS								
1 Patman	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Wilson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Collins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Steelman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	?	?	?	Y	N	?	Y	Y
7 Archer	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
8 Eckhardt	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Brooks	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
10 Pickle	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
13 Price	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
14 Young	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
16 White	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
22 Casey	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Kazen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Milford	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH								
1 McKay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Owens	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
VERMONT								
AL Mallary	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
1 Downing	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitehurst	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Satterfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Daniel, R. W.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Daniel, W. C.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Butler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Robinson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Parris	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Wampler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
1 Pritchard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	?	Y	N	?	Y	Y	?	?
4 McCormack	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Adams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
WEST VIRGINIA								
1 Mollohan	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hechler	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
1 Aspin	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Thomson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Steiger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Obey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Froehlich	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING								
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

CONFRONTATIONS WITH FORD CHIEF ISSUES IN 1975

The 1975 legislative year was marked by a pervasive spirit of confrontation between Congress and President Ford. In his relationship with the Democratic-controlled Congress, Ford employed his veto power with a frequency not seen since the administration of Harry S Truman. Consequently, many of the key votes in 1975 came not on legislative proposals themselves, but on attempts to override the President's vetoes.

Other crucial votes that were not override attempts nevertheless derived their significance from the clash between the executive and legislative branches. For the first time, both houses of Congress passed bills to establish a consumer protection agency. But the 208-199 House vote passing it actually represented a defeat for the bill's supporters, since the nine-vote margin of passage fell far short of the two-thirds majority needed to override an expected White House veto. In two votes on similar bills in previous years, the House had strongly supported the legislation.

Fear of a veto also prompted Senate leaders to withhold from the President until the 1976 session an omnibus rail reorganization bill that had been cleared by Congress at the end of the session.

The President did sign some legislation containing provisions he did not like, but only after complicated dickering involving concessions from both sides. In the last week of the session he vetoed a popular tax cut extension, but then accepted a compromise two days later that contained a token promise by Congress to limit federal spending. And he waited until the last minute to sign omnibus energy legislation, debated by Congress for the entire year, which included a controversial extension of oil price controls.

Ford reversed an earlier position when he vetoed a bill that would have permitted unions to picket an entire construction site over a dispute with a single contractor on the site. The bill was approved by Congress after years of lobbying by organized labor. One fallout from Ford's change of heart was the resignation Jan. 14 of Labor Secretary John T. Dunlop, who actively supported the bill. *(Story, p. 75)*

Economy

The economy, an area that polls showed was the major worry of constituents in 1975, received priority congressional attention. In an attempt to stimulate the economy, Congress early in the session approved a $22.8-billion tax cut for 1975. At the end of the year, with an election year approaching and the economy recovering slowly, the tax cut was extended through the first six months of 1976.

To meet pressing needs in specific sectors of the economy, Congress cleared bills providing emergency funds for jobs and housing. But Ford vetoed those bills as too expensive and the vetoes were sustained in several key votes taken by the House.

Energy

After a two-year effort, Congress finally was able to enact a national energy bill that was intended to promote U.S. energy independence. Congress and the administration were able to agree on a compromise version after going back and forth all year on the issue of oil price controls. After a crucial vote in July when the House rejected a price rollback proposal, Congress near the end of the session cleared a bill that included a continuation of all price controls for three years. The Senate in 1975 moved in the other direction by approving legislation to end federal controls on the prices of new natural gas sold in interstate commerce.

One effect of the fuel crisis was to subject energy producing companies to closer scrutiny by Congress. After years of unsuccessful attempts, an aggressive Democratic bloc was able to force repeal of the tax depletion allowance for oil and gas producers. Later in the year, the Senate threw a scare into the oil industry by falling just short of approving an amendment to force oil companies to divest themselves of some of their holdings.

Foreign Policy

The administration and Congress traded victories in legislative struggles over foreign policy. In two important votes, the Senate met administration requests by agreeing to a partial lifting of an embargo on arms sales to Turkey and by authorizing the stationing of American civilians to monitor the Egyptian-Israeli truce arranged by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

But in a direct challenge to administration policy, the Senate approved an amendment barring the use of Defense Department funds for U.S. activities in Angola or for aid to any of the factions involved in the civil war there. The House proved equally obstreperous, voting to bar the use of funds for negotiations on a new treaty with Panama that could weaken the American hold on the Panama Canal. In April the House refused to go along initially with Ford's request for funds to pay for the U.S. evacuation from Vietnam and for humanitarian assistance to Vietnamese refugees who were resettled in the United States.

How Votes Were Selected

Congressional Quarterly each year selects a series of key votes on major issues.

Selection of Issues. An issue is judged by the extent it represents one or more of the following:

- A matter of major controversy.
- A test of presidential or political power.
- A decision of potentially great impact on the nation and lives of Americans.

Selection of Votes. For each series of related votes on an issue, only one key vote is ordinarily chosen. This vote is the roll call, or recorded vote in the House, that in the opinion of Congressional Quarterly was the most important in determining the outcome.

In the descriptions of the key votes, the designation ND denotes northern Democrats and SD denotes southern Democrats.

Education

Two of the three successful veto overrides in 1975 came on education-related bills. In September both Houses voted overwhelmingly to reject the President's veto of an education appropriations bill; the following month, again with relative ease, the House and Senate overrode a veto of a bill extending and broadening the school lunch program.

With an election year approaching and public sentiment against forced busing of school children increasing, several northern Democrats surprised busing supporters by joining traditional busing foes to pass the strongest anti-busing language yet approved by Congress. Although the appropriations bill containing the language eventually was vetoed by Ford for other reasons, the Senate vote signified a major congressional shift on busing.

In past years, the Senate had served as a moderating check on stringent anti-busing amendments coming from the House.

Senate Key Votes

1. SENATE FILIBUSTER RULE. Advocates of a change in Senate Rule 22, governing the use of the filibuster, in 1975 succeeded after a long and arduous legislative struggle in making it easier to terminate Senate debates (invoke cloture). A key vote in the effort to reduce the number of votes needed to invoke cloture occurred March 5 when the Senate, by a 73-21 roll call, obtained the two-thirds majority under the old rule—in effect with only minor change since 1917—to end a two-week filibuster led by Sen. James B. Allen (D Ala.) against any rules change. It was the first time the Senate had ever invoked cloture on an attempt to change the cloture rule. Similar efforts to change Rule 22 had been made at the beginning of every Congress but one since 1959. Filibuster reformers, led by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D Minn.) and Sen. James B. Pearson (R Kan.), received 10 votes more than the two-thirds majority of senators present and voting that they needed: R 23-14; D 50-7 (ND 41-0; SD 9-7). They received strong support from northern Democrats and moderate Republicans for a compromise that allowed a vote of three-fifths of the entire Senate membership (60 with no vacancies) to cut off debate. Just as significant, however, was the vote of southern Democrats, traditionally the strongest backers of the existing filibuster rule. They voted 9-7 in favor of ending Allen's filibuster. The three-fifths compromise did not apply to changes in the Senate rules themselves. In those cases, the old two-thirds requirement still prevailed. The Senate March 7 took another cloture vote that, by an identical 73-21 margin, at last brought up for a final vote the compromise that had been proposed by the Senate leadership to gain enough support to end Allen's filibuster. The compromise then was adopted March 7 by the comfortable margin of 56-27.

2. 1975 TAX CUT. By a wide 45-16 margin, the Senate March 26 accepted a compromise $22.8-billion tax cut measure (HR 2166—PL 94-12) to help jolt the U.S. economy out of the recession: R 11-14; D 34-2 (ND 29-0; SD 5-2). The final version was the Senate's work to a large extent. After the Senate had rewritten the House-passed bill, Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D La.) with the backing of the other Senate conferees had forced the House to accept many of the Senate-attached provisions. Although House-Senate conferees on the bill cut the Senate's $30.4-billion tax reduction recommendations to $22.8-billion, they preserved other Senate additions in modified form. Those included a 5 per cent homebuyers' tax credit, federal bonus payments to Social Security recipients and an exemption from the depletion allowance repeal provision for small oil and gas producers. Although other Senate proposals were dropped or curtailed, the compromise measure encountered little resistance as the Senate rushed it to President Ford before Congress recessed for Easter.

3. ARMS TO TURKEY. In a major legislative victory for the Ford administration in foreign policy, the Senate voted May 19 to permit the President to resume, on a conditional basis, arms sales and aid to Turkey. The narrowness of the vote on the bill (S 846)—41-40—reflected the continuing division in Congress on the issue: R 26-10; D 15-30 (ND 6-25; SD 9-5). An embargo on all military aid had been passed by Congress in 1974 and went into effect Feb. 5, 1975, over administration objections. Opposition to an easing of the embargo was even stronger in the House, and on July 24 it rejected, 206-223, a revised version of the Senate's bill. Throughout the summer proponents of the embargo were able to sidetrack efforts to reverse the July 24 vote. However, the Ankara government's hostile reaction to the House decision—reflected in its action in August closing most U.S. military bases in Turkey—subsequently forced the House to reconsider the vote. On Oct. 2 it approved a new bill (S 2230) by a vote of 237-176. The final bill (PL 94-104) only partially lifted the embargo.

4. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BUDGET. In the first meaningful test of the effectiveness of the new congressional budget process designed to give Congress greater control over legislative decisions affecting federal spending, the Senate Aug. 1, by a 42-48 vote, rejected the House-Senate conference version of the fiscal 1976 military procurement bill (HR 6674—PL 94-106). Before the vote, Senate Budget Committee Chairman Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) had declared that approval of the bill would "inevitably bust the budget target for national defense." Muskie said the $100.7-billion ceiling on defense budget authority approved by Congress May 14 in its first fiscal 1976 budget resolution would be exceeded by $700-million. The committee's ranking Republican, Henry Bellmon (Okla.), and other influential Republicans joined Muskie in an unusual alliance against Armed Services Chairman John C. Stennis (D Miss.). Bellmon said he supported a strong national defense, but added that the nation "must be prepared economically as well as militarily." The conference version was opposed by 12 Republicans and 36 Democrats (29 ND, 7 SD) and supported by 21 Republicans and 21 Democrats (11 ND, 10 SD). On Sept. 26 Congress cleared HR 6674 after a second conference was convened that pared $250-million from the initial conference figure of $25,763,383,000 for weapons procurement and development.

5. SCHOOL BUSING. A major turnaround on the issue of forced busing of school children occurred in the Senate during 1975 when several northern Democrats, who in the past had defended federal mandates on busing, joined traditional busing foes to approve the toughest anti-busing language yet adopted by Congress. The key vote came on an

amendment by northern Democrat Joe Biden (Del.) to the fiscal 1976 Labor-Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) appropriations bill (HR 8069) to prohibit HEW from using federal funds to force school districts to assign students and teachers to certain schools on the basis of race. The amendment was adopted 50-43: R 20-15; D 30-28 (ND 14-26; SD 16-2). Of the 14 northern Democrats who voted for the amendment, only four had supported anti-busing amendments in 1974. Ultimately, Congress settled on an even stronger Senate anti-busing amendment, but its enactment was left in doubt when President Ford vetoed the appropriations bill on other grounds—that it was too expensive. Initial northern Democratic support of the Biden amendment indicated that the Senate would reverse the position it had taken in previous years of always moderating stronger House anti-busing amendments and join the House and the President in opposing further busing.

6. NATURAL GAS PRICES. For the first time since 1956, the Senate in 1975 passed legislation (S 2310) to end federal controls on the price of new natural gas sold in interstate commerce. Backed by the Ford administration, advocates of deregulation took advantage of the opportunity presented by an emergency natural gas measure to win approval of deregulation provisions. The key vote on the issue came on a procedural motion, a motion to table—and thereby kill—a proposal to combine the emergency and long-range deregulation provisions. Senate Democratic leaders intended to keep the controversial question of deregulation separate from the emergency bill, which provided for a temporary exemption from federal regulation for certain pipelines otherwise unable to obtain sufficient supplies of natural gas during the predicted severe shortages of the winter of 1975-76. But the full Senate frustrated this plan by refusing, 45-50, to adopt the tabling motion that would have killed the proposal combining the two approaches: R 5-33; D 40-17 (ND 35-5; SD 5-12). This vote demonstrated that deregulation advocates had the strength necessary to win Senate approval of the combined measure. The Senate subsequently voted 50-41 to combine the two parts, and then passed the bill 58-32. The House did not act on the bill in 1975.

7. CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS. A Senate vote Oct. 7 overriding President Ford's veto of legislation (HR 4222—PL 94-105) amending and extending the school lunch and other child nutrition programs marked the third successful override of a veto in 1975. Majorities from both parties voted to override on the 79-13 vote: R 20-13; D 59-0 (ND 41-0; SD 18-0). The Senate vote followed the House's overwhelming 397-18 vote, which was 120 votes more than the necessary two-thirds majority and the largest override margin of 1975. The bill extended all child nutrition programs and made the school breakfast program permanent. In addition, it expanded the school lunch and breakfast programs to include residential institutions for children, increased the income eligibility level for reduced-price lunches—those costing a maximum of 20 cents—and made children of unemployed parents eligible for free and reduced-price lunches. Ford had vetoed the measure Oct. 3, saying it extended federal subsidies to non-needy children by increasing the eligibility level for reduced-price lunches and that it exceeded his budget request by $1.2-billion. The bill also retained the categorical approach to child nutrition programs instead of Ford's recommendation favoring a block-grant program.

8. OIL COMPANY DIVESTITURE. Advocates of proposals to force the nation's major oil companies to divest themselves of some of their holdings in order to confine them to only one function of the petroleum industry—production, refining, transportation or marketing—demonstrated surprising strength in 1975. During Senate consideration of the natural gas bill (S 2310), an amendment was proposed to force oil companies to divest themselves of such vertically integrated holdings, holdings encompassing all aspects of the industry. The amendment was rejected 45-54: R 6-31; D 39-23 (ND 35-9; SD 4-14), but advocates of divestiture were encouraged by their strong showing and promised to continue to press for such proposals in 1976.

9. SINAI ACCORD. After rejecting a number of restrictive amendments, the Senate Oct. 9 passed a joint resolution (H J Res 683—PL 94-110) authorizing the stationing of up to 200 American civilians to monitor an Egyptian-Israeli early warning system in the Sinai to maintain an uneasy peace in that part of the Middle East. The vote was 70-18: R 29-6; D 41-12 (ND 27-9; SD 14-3). The final vote came after more than a month of deliberation on the proposal, which had been part of the interim peace accord between the two countries negotiated by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in August. There were fears expressed during the Senate debate that approval of the civilian monitors might imply approval of other promises to the two nations or might represent the first step of a growing U.S. commitment or presence in the Middle East. But Ford and Kissinger said the Cairo and Tel Aviv governments had insisted on the presence of the American monitors as a condition to signing the interim peace accord, which the administration said offered the best prospects for peace in the area.

10. OPEN MEETINGS. In a rebuff to its old guard, the Senate Nov. 5 overwhelmingly rejected, 16-77, an attempt to water down a proposed rules change opening most Senate committee sessions to the public: R 8-28; D 8-49 (ND 4-36; SD 4-13). The key vote came on an amendment that would have substituted a Senate Rules and Administration Committee version for the open meetings measure (S Res 9) that had been reported unanimously by the Government Operations Committee. The original recommendation required all committees to convene their meetings, including bill-writing sessions, in public, and placed the burden on each committee to show why a meeting should subsequently be closed; the substitute written by the rules committee—chiefly by Chairman Howard W. Cannon (D Nev.) and Senate Majority Whip Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.)—would have allowed each committee to set its own rules for open meetings at the beginning of each session. Lawton Chiles (D Fla.) and William V. Roth Jr. (R Del.), sponsors of the open meetings rule and long-time supporters of "government in the sunshine" regulations, protested that the rules committee version essentially gutted their proposal by allowing a committee to adopt a closed meeting policy if it wished. Cannon and Byrd pointed out that their version would require no committee to close its meetings and said it would allow individual committees to adopt rules suitable to their responsibilities. The Senate went on to pass unanimously the Chiles-Roth measure, which also required conference committee meetings to be

open unless closed by a majority vote of conferees from either chamber.

11. SAFEGUARD ABM SYSTEM. Vindicating those who had insisted during the late 1960s that it would be a waste of tax dollars to build an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system in the United States, the Senate Nov. 18 by a 52-47 vote approved a proposal to require the Pentagon to dismantle the Safeguard complex constructed in North Dakota at a cost of $6-billion and completed only six weeks earlier. The Senate vote: R 9-28; D 43-19 (ND 37-7; SD 6-12), came on an amendment offered by Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) to the fiscal 1976 defense appropriations bill (HR 9861). Supporters of the measure argued that the system was obsolete because ABMs could not deter attacks by multiple-warhead weapons (MIRVs) developed by the Soviet Union, and that the Pentagon planned to mothball the system anyway during fiscal 1977. The amendment left the system's missile-tracking radar system intact, a proviso not included in a related House ABM amendment adopted Oct. 2. The House-Senate conference version retained the radar system, and both houses approved the conference report on HR 9861 in December.

12. COMMON-SITE PICKETING. Organized labor won a significant—if only fleeting—victory Nov. 19 when the Senate passed a bill (HR 5900) allowing construction and building trades unions to picket an entire construction site in protest of a dispute with a single contractor working at that site. The vote on the controversial bill was 52-45: R 11-25; D 41-20 (ND 39-4; SD 2-16). Earlier in the debate on HR 5900 the Senate had invoked cloture on the bill by a 62-37 vote, two more than the 60 needed to end a filibuster. Led by Republicans, the filibuster had been inspired by contractor groups, employer organizations and the National Right To Work Committee, which had staged one of the most intensive lobbying campaigns of the year. The organized building and construction trades had been lobbying for passage of the bill since 1951, when the Supreme Court ruled that common-site picketing was an illegal secondary boycott. President Ford had initially promised to sign the bill, and the construction unions thought that with the successful Senate vote they had finally won the day. But the bill's opponents were aided by presidential politics, and Ford Jan. 2 changed his mind and vetoed the measure. Statements by Republican presidential contender Ronald Reagan that he opposed the bill, and broad hints that Ford would lose campaign and financial support if he signed it, were seen as factors in his shift.

13. HIGHWAY TRUST FUND. In an early test of Senate views on the future of the Highway Trust Fund, the Senate Dec. 12 soundly defeated an effort to allow money from the fund, earmarked for highways and some limited forms of urban mass transit, to be used without restrictions for any mass transit project, urban or rural. The vote came on an amendment by Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R Conn.) to a bill (S 2711) extending federal highway programs for two years, through fiscal 1978. Supporters of the Kennedy-Weicker amendment said their proposal allowed states to use money from the trust fund according to their transportation needs and released them from a wasteful commitment to unneeded highway construction. Opponents contended that the amendment benefitted rural transit at the expense of already underfunded rural highway programs. The trust fund issue should be decided later after more careful deliberation, they said. Although it came at a time of increasing dissatisfaction with existing federal highway programs, the amendment was turned back with relative ease, 26-61. Opposition came from majorities of both Republicans, 9-21, and Democrats, 17-40 (ND 17-24; SD 0-16).

14. ENERGY POLICY. Capping a long and fractious year trying to formulate an energy policy for the nation, Congress in December 1975 sent to President Ford an omnibus energy policy bill (S 622). Among the elements of this measure were new standby powers for the President to use in an energy emergency, a new three-year oil price control program, provision for the establishment of a strategic reserve of oil, energy conservation measures and mandatory energy efficiency standards for new automobiles. A key vote on this measure came when the Senate, by a margin of only 18 votes, gave its final approval to the bill by a 58-40 vote: R 8-30; D 50-10 (ND 39-4; SD 11-6). The vote reflected the continuing divisions—partisan, political, philosophical and geographical—that had characterized the year's debate on the energy crisis. The divisions were also clear in the final 236-160 vote by which the House gave its approval to the bill.

15. RAILROAD REORGANIZATION. Agreeing to a less expensive revitalization of the nation's railroads than originally proposed in the hope of gaining the President's concurrence, the Senate Dec. 19 gave final approval to a landmark bill (S 2718) providing $6.5-billion in aid, $2.1-billion less than the Senate had favored when it originally passed the bill. The House version had authorized the spending of $5.7-billion for reorganizing the railroads. The final vote on the bill was 51-29: R 13-18; D 38-11 (ND 32-5; SD 6-6). The Ford administration had announced that it would veto the Senate's original version authorizing $8.6-billion. The Senate had rejected by a 42-43 vote an administration-backed amendment offered by James B. Pearson (R Kan.) to reduce the overall amount by $900-million. In addition to providing funds for grants and loans to the nation's railroads, S 2718 significantly lessened the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulatory control over railroad rates and routes, a provision actively sought by Ford.

16. ANGOLAN INVOLVEMENT. Upset about disclosures late in 1975 of covert U.S. funding, the Senate Dec. 19 adopted an amendment to the fiscal 1976 Defense Department appropriations bill (HR 9861) banning U.S. funding of any activities involving Angola except intelligence gathering. The vote on the amendment, sponsored by John V. Tunney (D Calif.), was 54-22: R 16-15; D 38-7 (ND 34-0; SD 4-7). Its effect was to prevent the channeling of funds in the bill by the CIA to either of the two factions in the Angolan civil war that had been supported by the United States. A third faction was backed by the Soviet Union. The fight over the funds prevented final action in 1975 on the appropriations bill because the session adjourned before the House could take up the issue. Supporters of the amendment were upset by the covert funding and by U.S. involvement generally, which they said could draw the United States into a Vietnam-type war. The Ford administration contended that a U.S. response to the Soviet presence was essential in an area that the White House maintained was vital to U.S. interests.

House Key Votes

1. DEPLETION REPEAL. With a determined Democratic Caucus forcing the issue, the House Feb. 27 voted 248-163 to repeal the percentage depletion allowance for oil and gas producers. Impatient for the House to take a position on a long-standing tax revision issue, the caucus had overruled the House Ways and Means Committee's objections and approved a proposal to permit consideration by the House of a depletion-repeal amendment to an emergency tax cut bill (HR 2166—PL 94-12). After years of frustration for critics of the tax preferences given the oil and gas industry, the caucus intervention cleared the way for the first vote ever in the House on a depletion allowance, which had been enacted in 1926. At Chairman Al Ullman's (D Ore.) urging, the Ways and Means Committee had turned down the depletion-repeal proposal, preferring to postpone consideration of the issue until after it took up energy conservation tax legislation. Not satisfied by that promise, Ways and Means liberals led by William J. Green (D Pa.) petitioned the caucus to force a floor vote on their proposal. The caucus by a 153-98 vote agreed to Green's request by ordering the House Rules Committee to make depletion-repeal amendments in order during debate on HR 2166. With newly elected Democrats given a chance to vote against an oil industry tax preference they had criticized in 1974 election campaigns, the House easily adopted Green's amendment repealing the 22 per cent allowance, effective in 1975: R 44-94; D 204-69 (ND 172-17; SD 32-52). After the House passed HR 2166, the Senate rewrote the depletion-repeal provision to exempt independent small producers. Although the small producer exemption was whittled down in conference, the House accepted that limited continuation of oil and gas depletion in adopting the final version by a 287-125 vote.

2. VIETNAM AUTHORIZATION. Fears of inadvertently permitting future deployment of U.S. troops in South Vietnam led the House to reject on May 1 the conference report to a bill (HR 6096) that would have belatedly authorized President Ford's use of U.S. military forces to evacuate Americans and South Vietnamese from Saigon. The evacuation was completed just before the Communists took over the city April 30. The vote was 162-246 against the final version: R 90-46; D 72-200 (ND 41-148; SD 31-52). Besides the troop authority, the bill would have authorized $327-million for the costs of the evacuation from Saigon and for humanitarian assistance to thousands of refugees who fled to the United States. Opponents of the bill argued that the troop authority no longer was necessary because the evacuation had been completed. They also said the bill, if approved, could have been cited as authority for troop use abroad by a future President. They also contended that the needs of the refugees and the administration's plans for helping them were so vague that it was necessary to delay the authorization for humanitarian aid until more information was available. The Ford administration had said the authorization was necessary to pay for the evacuation and provide minimum care for the refugees. Congress subsequently passed another bill (HR 6755—PL 94-23) authorizing $455-million for assistance for the Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees.

3. EMERGENCY FARM BILL. By a 245-182 vote, the House May 13 failed to override President Ford's veto of emergency farm legislation (HR 4296). The bill was the first on which Congress took an override vote in 1975. The vote fell 40 short of the two-thirds majority necessary to override. It had followed one of the most intensive lobbying efforts of the year. Consumer and farm groups were divided on the bill, and a strong administration effort against it succeeded in eroding what meager Republican support existed. Only 47 Republicans had voted for the bill on House passage March 20, and that number dropped to 33 on the override vote: R 33-111; D 212-71 (ND 137-56; SD 75-15). The bill would have raised price supports for the 1975 crops of wheat, cotton, corn and other feed grains and provided for quarterly adjustments in dairy price supports. Supporters said the bill was needed to save farmers from a potential cost-price squeeze, but President Ford vetoed the bill May 1 saying it would add $1.8-billion to the fiscal 1976 federal deficit and would undermine existing market-oriented farm policies.

4. EMERGENCY JOBS. The Democratic leadership and organized labor suffered a major defeat June 4 when the House upheld President Ford's veto of a $5.3-billion emergency jobs appropriations bill (HR 4481) on a 277-145 vote. As the Democrats' primary proposal for putting Americans back to work, the bill would have created at least one million temporary jobs in both the public and private sectors. Ford said he vetoed the bill because the additional spending could have exacerbated the nation's inflation. Although the House had adopted the final conference version by 25 votes more than needed to override, 22 Democrats subsequently switched positions and opposed their party's leadership on the crucial override vote. The Democrats' failure to override the veto was one of four futile attempts in the first half of the year that ended Republican fears of a "veto-proof" Congress. It demonstrated that a cohesive Republican minority could sustain a veto on any legislation on which a small group of Democrats sided with the administration: R 19-123; D 258-22 (ND 192-4; SD 66-18).

5. STRIP MINING. For the second consecutive year, a veto by President Ford blocked environmentalists' efforts to win enactment of a bill setting up one uniform law providing national standards for the surface mining of coal and the reclamation of strip-mined lands. The key vote on the issue in 1975 came June 10 when the House fell three votes short of the two-thirds margin necessary to override Ford's veto of the bill (HR 25). Ford said he vetoed the 1975 version because he feared that it would make coal strip mining too costly for many operators, resulting in the closing of mines, a loss of coal mining jobs and a drop in the volume of coal produced. All these would unduly aggravate the nation's energy and economic problems, he said. The vote to override the veto was 278-143: R 56-86; D 222-57 (ND 185-9; SD 37-48). A shift of three votes from "nay" to "yea" would have enacted the bill. Ford had pocket-vetoed the 1974 predecessor to HR 25. In 1975 HR 25 moved quickly through the legislative process, approved in March by the Senate, 84-13; and by the House, 333-86. In May the Senate by voice vote and the House by a vote of 293-115 sent the final version of the bill to the White House. But by June 10, when the House voted on the override attempt, an intensive lobbying effort by the administration, the coal industry and electric utilities, which purchase large quantities of coal, had succeeded in eroding enough support for the bill to deny it the necessary two-thirds margin.

6. GASOLINE TAX. In a stunning 345-72 vote, the House June 11 scuttled a standby 20 cents per gallon gasoline tax on which the Ways and Means Committee had

built a congressional energy conservation program (HR 6860). In recommending the 20 cents per gallon tax, to be automatically triggered when gasoline consumption started rising again, Ways and Means Democrats badly misjudged their colleagues' resistance to legislation that would assign the primary energy conservation burden to the auto-driving public. Many members had campaigned against gasoline tax increases in 1974 congressional elections, and President Ford had publicly opposed that proposal when broached by administration energy advisers. But in searching for a Democratic alternative to Ford's plan for across-the-board oil and gas price increases, Ways and Means Democrats nonetheless settled on a gasoline tax as the primary provision of their plan to curb U.S. reliance on imported petroleum. That decision doomed their program. In adopting Ways and Means Democrat Fortney H. (Pete) Stark's (Calif.) amendment to delete the 20 cent gasoline tax, the House underscored members' resistance to tough and unpopular energy conservation steps: R 134-5; D 211-67 (ND 138-56; SD 73-11). The momentum against gasoline taxes carried over as the House took out of the bill a companion three cents per gallon tax to finance an energy trust fund. Although the House finally passed the Ways and Means bill in stripped down form, the Senate Finance Committee let the measure languish for the rest of 1975.

7. EMERGENCY HOUSING AID. Falling 16 votes short of the required two-thirds majority, the House June 25 sustained by a 268-157 vote the President's veto of emergency housing legislation (HR 4485). The bill, pushed by the House Democratic leadership as part of its proposed economic recovery package, was designed to stimulate the slumping housing industry by providing new federal mortgage and housing downpayment subsidies. Several House Democrats influential in the housing area opposed HR 4485 as unrealistic and helped to undermine the override attempt by developing an administration-backed alternative bill. The override vote followed party lines, but Republicans picked up enough Democratic votes to provide Ford with a victory: R 19-122; D 249-35 (ND 186-9; SD 63-26). After the unsuccessful override attempt, the House and Senate gave speedy approval to the alternative measure (HR 5398—PL 94-50) that dropped several subsidy programs included in HR 4485. The new bill authorized the federal government to buy up mortgages at subsidized interest rates, freeing private funds for mortgage lending at below-market rates.

8. PANAMA CANAL. In a vote that could have sabotaged the State Department's negotiations with Panama on a new treaty governing the Panama Canal, the House June 26 adopted an amendment to the fiscal 1976 State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations bill (HR 8121—PL 94-121) expressing its dissatisfaction with the direction of those talks. The amendment, sponsored by M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R Ky.), would have prohibited the use of any funds in HR 8121 for negotiating any changes in the status of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone that would "surrender or relinquish" any U.S. rights. It was adopted, after heated debate, by a vote of 246-164: R 106-33; D 140-131 (ND 71-118; SD 69-13). Talks with Panama were proceeding under a statement of principles that called for U.S. relinquishment of its perpetual sovereignty over the canal. Administration spokesmen contended that a new treaty was vital to future relations with Panama and the rest of Latin America as well as to ensure continued access to the canal. Supporters of the amendment said the canal was too vital to U.S. interests to turn it over to Panamanian control. After several House-Senate confrontations on the issue, Congress approved a modified version stating that any new treaty must "protect U.S. vital interests" in the canal and the Canal Zone.

9. OIL PRICE CONTROLS. The single most controversial energy issue in 1975 was the matter of oil price controls: Should the federal government continue to set ceilings on prices for oil produced in the United States? The Democratic leadership's primary concern was with rising prices, and they tended to argue for continuing the price controls. But the Ford administration, alarmed by the nation's dependence on imported oil, argued that these controls should be eliminated immediately or phased out over several years. Wrangling over the issue consumed weeks of congressional debate and revealed deep divisions on the matter among various regional and philosophical groups in Congress. A key vote illustrating the zig-zag path of legislative actions involving this controversy came July 23. After days of debate, and after two votes rejecting proposals for phasing out oil price controls, the House voted 215-199 to drop from its energy policy bill (HR 7014) a requirement that the average price of a barrel of domestic oil be held at $7.50-$8.50, a level requiring a rollback of the prices of about one-third of the oil produced in the country in 1975: R 125-15; D 90-184 (ND 35-157; SD 55-27). Adoption of this amendment removed from the bill all language dealing with oil price controls, which were due to expire Aug. 31, 1975. The House later reversed this decision and approved language setting up a complex four-tier system of oil price controls. But the final version of the energy bill approved by Congress and signed by Ford contained language somewhat similar to that deleted by this key vote. It required the President to adjust the price of domestic oil to see that it averaged $7.66 per barrel initially, rising gradually over the next three years until oil price controls expired early in 1979.

10. CONGRESSIONAL PAY RAISES. In a well-coordinated legislative maneuver, Congress coupled pay raises for members and other top government officials, effective Oct. 1, with a 5 per cent raise the first year, with the annual cost-of-living hikes received by other federal workers. The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee tacked the pay provision onto an unrelated bill (HR 2559—PL 94-82) that already had been passed by the House. The Senate July 29 approved the new version, 58-29, setting the stage for an intense debate in the House on July 30 over a resolution (H Res 653) to agree to the Senate amendment. After the measure appeared to have been defeated by a single vote, at least one member switched and the resolution passed, 214-213: R 36-108; D 178-105 (ND 132-65; SD 46-40). Previously, members had been required to vote separately for each raise, an action they had not taken since 1969. Opponents contended that the new procedure would allow members to receive regular pay raises without having to vote for them.

11. POSTAL INDEPENDENCE. The House showed its dissatisfaction with the way the U.S. Postal Service was being run by voting 267-123 on Sept. 29 to take away the financial independence given the agency by Congress in the 1970 Postal Reorganization Act. The vote came on an amendment offered by Bill Alexander (D Ark.) to require the Postal Service to go to Congress each year for its authorizations and appropriations and to deposit its

revenues in the U.S. Treasury. The amendment was attached to a bill (HR 8603) to increase the annual Postal Service subsidy and make other changes in the agency. The amendment completely altered the original intent of HR 8603, which would have left intact the financial independence of the Postal Service. Proponents of the Alexander amendment pointed to growing postal deficits coupled with growing delays in mail deliveries, and said the amendment would help restore public accountability of the Postal Service. Opponents argued that the amendment would pull the rug out from under the 1970 reorganization act, which was designed the give the agency independence and provide the overhaul needed to modernize the nation's mail delivery system. Majorities of both parties voted for the amendment: R 102-28; D 165-95 (ND 101-79; SD 64-16).

12. CONSUMER PROTECTION AGENCY. Supporters of legislation to set up a new agency to represent consumer interests within the federal government were surprised and disappointed when the House approved its version (HR 7575) Nov. 6 by only a nine-vote margin—far short of the two-thirds majority that would be necessary to override an expected veto by President Ford. The vote was 208-199: R 20-119; D 188-80 (ND 160-25; SD 28-55). The Senate had passed its consumer agency bill (S 200) in May after overcoming a filibuster that had blocked passage of similar measures in two previous congresses. The House had approved consumer agency bills in 1971 and 1974 by better than 2-1 margins. Observers attributed the poor showing in 1975 to a number of factors including intense White House and business lobbying against the bill, President Ford's persistent attacks on big government and an upswing in public dissatisfaction with the federal bureaucracy.

13. AID TO NEW YORK CITY. Reflecting the widespread opposition to rescuing a city that had mismanaged its fiscal affairs for years, the House Dec. 2 approved legislation (HR 10481—PL 94-143) providing federal loans for New York City by a narrow 10-vote margin, 213-203. The New York aid issue provoked one of the most divisive debates of the legislative year. Those supporting federal help argued that the country could not allow its largest city and financial capital to go bankrupt, while opponents objected to using their constituents' tax dollars to "bail out" a city that had abandoned fiscal responsibility. President Ford stood with the opponents until late November when he proposed the federal loan plan after New York state took stringent steps to bring the city's spending under control. Despite the President's backing, only 38 of 138 Republicans and 15 of 86 southern Democrats who voted on the House bill supported the loan measure. Northern Democrats voted for it by a 160-32 margin.

14. BUDGET CONTROL. Congress in 1975 completed the first use of its new budget machinery. It was a partial run-through; the complete provisions of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (PL 93-344) were not mandatory until 1976. But Congress implemented the key elements of the law in 1975, adopting in the spring a resolution containing targets for the fiscal 1976 budget, and replacing the targets in the fall with binding limits. The second budget resolution (H Con Res 466) set an outlay ceiling of $374.9-billion, a revenue floor of $300.8-billion and a deficit of $74.1-billion. The measure was passed by the Senate Dec. 11 by a comfortable margin of 74-19. But in the key Dec. 12 House vote, the measure barely survived, 189-187: R 3-126; D 186-61 (ND 147-21; SD 39-40). Conservative Democrats and all but three of 129 voting Republicans, unhappy with the size of the deficit, joined with a group of liberal Democrats, who favored higher spending to stimulate the economy than that provided under the ceilings, to nearly defeat the resolution. The experiment ran into procedural as well as political trouble. Congress' heavy schedule of recesses contributed to a delay of almost three months in adopting the second resolution.

15. TAX CUT VETO. In the year's most politically charged vote, House Republicans and southern Democrats once more held firm behind President Ford's budget policies and upheld his veto of legislation (HR 5559) to extend for six months the 1975 tax cut. With Ford's allies taking their most politically risky stance among several 1975 veto fights, the House Dec. 18, by a 265-157 vote, fell 17 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to override: R 19-125; D 246-32 (ND 184-6; SD 62-26). As suggested by earlier procedural votes on the issue, Republicans and a handful of conservative Democrats went down the line in support of Ford's demand that extension of the tax cuts be accompanied by a $395-billion ceiling on fiscal 1977 federal spending. That set the stage for hectic maneuvering on the last day of the session, Dec. 19, that produced a compromise (HR 9968—PL 94-164) coupling an identical six-month tax cut extension with a hedged congressional commitment to cut fiscal 1977 spending if the tax cuts were extended for the remainder of the year. The Dec. 18 failure to overturn Ford's veto stunned House Democratic leaders, who had predicted that there would be enough Republican defections to enact an extension keeping federal income tax withholding rates from rising at the end of 1975. Despite the risks of a tax increase at the start of an election year, however, Ford's supporters held out for some kind of spending restraint in the expectation that congressional Democrats would not adjourn without agreeing on a compromise that would save the tax cut extension.

16. SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT. By a narrow 11-vote margin, the House Dec. 18 went on record against flights to and from the United States by the British-French Concorde supersonic passenger aircraft. The 199-188 vote came on an amendment to a non-controversial airport aid bill (HR 9771). Sponsored by James V. Stanton (D Ohio), the amendment barred for six months landings by the Concorde at all U.S. airports except Washington's Dulles International Airport, which is federally owned and thus not affected by HR 9771. The action came almost five years after Congress already had rejected development of an American SST. But it had been unsuccessful in two earlier 1975 attempts, one in the House and one in the Senate, to ban the Concorde. Supporters of the amendment had cited an environmental impact statement showing that the Concorde would emit noise twice as loud as the loudest subsonic jet, and that it could deplete the earth's protective ozone shield. Although the ban had not been considered by the Senate, the vote offered a gauge of congressional sentiment to Transportation Secretary William T. Coleman Jr., who had promised to render a decision on Concorde landings by Feb. 4, 1976. The ban was opposed by a majority of voting Republicans, 37-97, and supported by a majority of Democrats, 162-91 (ND 134-42; SD 28-49).

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALABAMA								
Allen	N	N	N	N	?	?	N	Y
Sparkman	?	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
ALASKA								
Gravel	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Stevens	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
Fannin	N	N	N	N	N	N	?	?
Goldwater	N	Y	N	N	?	N	?	-
ARKANSAS								
Bumpers	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
Cranston	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tunney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Hart	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Haskell	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Ribicoff	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Weicker	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Biden	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Roth	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Chiles	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	?	?
Stone	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	X	†
GEORGIA								
Nunn	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
HAWAII								
Inouye	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	?
IDAHO								
Church	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	†
McClure	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS								
Stevenson	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	?
Percy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA								
Bayh	?	N	Y	†	?	?	?	?
Hartke	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IOWA								
Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Culver	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Dole	Y	N	N	N	-	N	?	?
Pearson	Y	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Ford	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Huddleston	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA								
Johnston	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?	?
Long	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MAINE								
Hathaway	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Muskie	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
Beall	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Mathias	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS								
Kennedy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Brooke	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Hart	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Griffin	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey	Y	N	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
Mondale	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?	?
Stennis	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	?	N
MISSOURI								
Eagleton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
Symington	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Metcalf	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
Curtis	N	?	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hruska	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEVADA								
Cannon	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?
Laxalt	?	N	N	N	N	N	?	?

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Durkin	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
McIntyre	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Montoya	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	?	?
Domenici	Y	N	N	N	X	N	N	N
NEW YORK								
*Buckley**	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	N
Javits	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Morgan	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Helms	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Burdick	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
OHIO								
Glenn	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Taft	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Bartlett	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Bellmon	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
OREGON								
Hatfield	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Packwood	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Schweiker	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	†	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Pastore	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	†
Pell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hollings	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
Thurmond	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Abourezk	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
McGovern	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Baker	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Brock	Y	N	N	N	?	N	?	?

KEY

- Y Voted for (yea)
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- • Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TEXAS								
Bentsen	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?	?
Tower	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
UTAH								
Moss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Garn	Y	N	-	N	N	N	N	Y
VERMONT								
Leahy	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Stafford	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd**	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Scott	N	Y	N	N	?	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
Jackson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
Magnuson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Byrd	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
Nelson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING								
McGee	?	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	✓
Hansen	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Democrats *Republicans*

*Buckley elected as Conservative.

**Byrd elected as independent.

9. H J Res 683. Sinai Agreement. Passage of the joint resolution to authorize the President to implement the provision in the Egyptian-Israeli interim peace accord calling for an early-warning system in the Sinai to be monitored by up to 200 American civilian volunteers. Passed 70-18: R 29-6; D 41-12 (ND 27-9; SD 14-3), Oct. 9, 1975. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. S Res 9. Open Senate Committee Meetings. Rules and Administration Committee amendment, in the nature of a substitute for S Res 9, to allow Senate committees individually to determine open meeting policies at the beginning of each session of Congress. Rejected 16-77: R 8-28; D 8-49 (ND 4-36; SD 4-13), Nov. 5, 1975.

11. HR 9861. Defense Department Aproppropriations, Fiscal 1976. Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to dismantle the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile (ABM) site in North Dakota except for the facility's Perimeter Acquisition Radar system. Adopted 52-47: R 9-28; D 43-19 (ND 37-7; SD 6-12), Nov. 18, 1975.

12. HR 5900. Common-Site Picketing. Passage of the bill to allow common-site picketing on construction sites and to establish a government-sponsored committee to stabilize collective bargaining in the construction industry. Passed 52-45: R 11-25; D 41-20 (ND 39-4; SD 2-16), Nov. 19, 1975.

13. S 2711. Federal-Aid Highway Program. Kennedy (D Mass.)-Weicker (R Conn.) amendment to permit states and localities to use non-Interstate Highway System moneys from the Highway Trust Fund for mass transit. Rejected 26-61: R 9-21; D 17-40 (ND 17-24; SD 0-16), Dec. 12, 1975.

14. S 622. Energy Policy and Conservation Act. Jackson (D Wash.) motion to concur in the House amendments to the conference version of the bill setting up a national energy policy, which included standby emergency powers for the President, creation of a national strategic oil reserve, manadatory fuel efficiency standards for automobiles, and continuation of oil price controls. Motion agreed to (and thus cleared for the President) 58-40: R 8-30; D 50-10 (ND 39-4; SD 11-6), Dec. 17, 1975.

15. S 2718. Railroad Reorganization. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize $6.5-billion in financial assistance for the nation's railroads and to lessen federal regulation of the railroad industry by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Adopted 51-29: R 13-18; D 38-11 (ND 32-5; SD 6-6), Dec. 19, 1975. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

16. HR 9861. Defense Department Appropriations, Fiscal 1975. Tunney (D Calif.) amendment, to the amendment reported in disagreement by House-Senate conferees, limiting future U.S. activities in Angola to intelligence gathering. Adopted 54-22: R 16-15; D 38-7 (ND 34-0; SD 4-7), Dec. 19, 1975. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

1. HR 2166. Tax Reductions. Green (D Pa.) amendment to repeal the 22 per cent depletion allowance on oil and gas income retroactive to Jan. 1, 1975; the depletion allowance would remain available for natural gas sold under federal price regulations until July 1, 1976, or until the price ceiling was increased, and for natural gas sold under fixed-price contracts until the price was increased. Adopted 248-163: R 44-94; D 204-69 (ND 172-17; SD 32-52), Feb. 27, 1975. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. HR 6096. South Vietnam Assistance. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize $327-million in fiscal 1975 funds for humanitarian and evacuation programs for South Vietnam and to authorize the President to use U.S. troops in an evacuation of U.S. citizens and Vietnamese from the country. Rejected 162-246: R 90-46; D 72-200 (ND 41-148; SD 31-52), May 1, 1975. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 4296. Agriculture Act Amendments. Passage, over the President's May 1 veto, of the bill to raise target prices and loan rates for 1975 crops of wheat, cotton, corn and other feed grains and to set dairy price supports at 80 per cent of parity with quarterly adjustments. Rejected (thus sustaining the President's veto) 245-182: R 33-111; D 212-71 (ND 137-56; SD 75-15), May 13, 1975. A two-thirds majority vote (285 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 4481. Emergency Jobs Appropriations, Fiscal 1975. Passage, over the President's May 29 veto, of the bill to make emergency fiscal 1975 appropriations of $5,306,508,000 for several federal departments and agencies as a means of creating more than one million jobs. Rejected (thus sustaining the President's veto) 277-145: R 19-123; D 258-22 (ND 192-4; SD 66-18), June 4, 1975. A two-thirds majority vote (282 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. HR 25. Strip Mining. Passage, over the President's May 20 veto, of the bill to provide minimum federal standards for the regulation of surface mining and the reclamation of strip-mined lands. Rejected (thus sustaining the President's veto) 278-143: R 56-86; D 222-57 (ND 185-9; SD 37-48), June 10, 1975. A two-thirds majority vote (281 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. HR 6860. Energy Taxes. Stark (D Calif.) amendment to delete provisions that would impose additional federal gasoline taxes of up to 20 cents a gallon, triggered in any year following a year in which U.S. gasoline consumption rose above its 1973 level. Adopted 345-72: R 134-5; D 211-67 (ND 138-56; SD 73-11), June 11, 1975. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

7. HR 4485. Emergency Housing Assistance. Passage, over the President's June 24 veto, of the bill to provide temporary subsidies for purchases of homes by middle-income families and to provide federal loans to unemployed homeowners unable to meet mortgage payments. Rejected (thus sustaining the President's veto) 268-157: R 19-122; D 249-35 (ND 186-9; SD 63-26), June 25, 1975. A two-thirds majority vote (284 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 8121. State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations, Fiscal 1976. Snyder (R Ky.) amendment to prohibit the State Department from using funds in the bill for negotiations that would relinquish any U.S. rights in the Panama Canal Zone. Adopted 246-164: R 106-33; D 140-131 (ND 71-118; SD 69-13), June 26, 1975. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

1. Rep. Shirley N. Pettis (R Calif.), elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rep. Jerry L. Pettis (R Calif.), was not sworn in until May 6, 1975, thereby missing the first two key votes.

KEY

- Y Voted for (yea)
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- • Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
1 Edwards	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Dickinson	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Nichols	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Bevill	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Flowers	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA								
AL Young	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
1 Rhodes	N	Y	N	N	N	?	N	N
2 Udall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Steiger	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Conlan	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	✓
ARKANSAS								
1 Alexander	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Hammerschmidt	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Thornton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
1 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Clausen	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Burton, J.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
6 Burton, P.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Dellums	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Stark	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Edwards	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Ryan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 McCloskey	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
13 Mineta	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
14 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Talcott	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Krebs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Ketchum	?	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
19 Lagomarsino	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Goldwater	?	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
21 Corman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
22 Moorhead	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Rees	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
24 Waxman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
25 Roybal	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Rousselot	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
27 Bell	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Burke	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
29 Hawkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Danielson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
31 Wilson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Anderson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Clawson	N	N	N	N	N	?	N	Y
34 Hannaford	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
35 Lloyd	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Brown	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
37 Pettis[1]			N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Patterson	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
39 Wiggins	N	?	N	X	Y	Y	N	N
40 Hinshaw	Y	Y	?	N	N	?	N	Y
41 Wilson	N	✓	N	N	N	Y	N	N
42 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
43 Burgener	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO								
1 Schroeder	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Wirth	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Evans	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Johnson	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Armstrong	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT								
1 Cotter	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Dodd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 McKinney	Y	Y	N	Y	†	Y	N	N
5 Sarasin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Moffett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
AL du Pont	Y	Y	N	†	Y	N	N	N
FLORIDA								
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
2 Fuqua	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Chappell	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kelly	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Young	Y	✓	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Haley	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Frey	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Bafalis	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Rogers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Burke	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Lehman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Pepper	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Fascell	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	N
GEORGIA								
1 Ginn	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mathis	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Brinkley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Levitas	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Flynt	X	N	Y	Y	X	?	N	Y
7 McDonald	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Stuckey	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	✓
10 Stephens	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
HAWAII								
1 Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO								
1 Symms	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hansen, G.	N	X	N	N	?	?	N	Y
ILLINOIS								
1 Metcalfe	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Russo	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Vacancy								
6 Hyde	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Collins	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	X
8 Rostenkowski	?	N	?	✓	✓	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Mikva	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Crane	N	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 McClory	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	?
15 Hall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Anderson	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 O'Brien	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
18 Michel	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
19 Railsback	N	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	N	N
20 Findley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
21 Madigan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
22 Shipley	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Price	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Simon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA								
1 Madden	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Fithian	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Roush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Hillis	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Evans	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Myers	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Hayes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Hamilton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Sharp	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA								
1 Mezvinsky	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Blouin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Grassley	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Harkin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Bedell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats ***Republicans***

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KANSAS								
1 Sebelius	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Keys	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Winn	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Shriver	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Skubitz	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY								
1 Hubbard	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Mazzoli	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Snyder	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Carter	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Breckinridge	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA								
1 Hebert	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
2 Boggs	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Treen	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Waggonner	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Moore	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Breaux	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Long	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE								
1 Emery	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cohen	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND								
1 Bauman	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Long	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Sarbanes	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Holt	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Spellman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Byron	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Mitchell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Gude	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
1 Conte	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Early	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Drinan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Tsongas	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Harrington	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Macdonald	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 O'Neill	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Moakley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Heckler	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Studds	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
1 Conyers	Y	N	N	Y	✓	?	Y	N
2 Esch	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Brown	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Vander Veen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Carr	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Riegle	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Traxler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Vander Jagt	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
11 Ruppe	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Diggs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	X
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Ford	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Dingell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Brodhead	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Blanchard	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Broomfield	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA								
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hagedorn	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Frenzel	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	N
4 Karth	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	X
5 Fraser	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Nolan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Bergland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Oberstar	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
1 Whitten	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Bowen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Montgomery	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Cochran	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Lott	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI								
1 Clay	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Symington	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Litton	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Taylor	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Burlison	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MONTANA								
1 Baucus	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Melcher	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
NEBRASKA								
1 Thone	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 McCollister	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Smith	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA								
AL Santini	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
1 D'Amours	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY								
1 Florio	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hughes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Thompson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Fenwick	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Forsythe	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	✓
7 Maguire	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Roe	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
11 Minish	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Rinaldo	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Meyner	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Daniels	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
1 Lujan	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
2 Runnels	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK								
1 Pike	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Downey	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Ambro	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Lent	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Wydler	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Wolff	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
7 Addabbo	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Delaney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Biaggi	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Scheuer	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
12 Chisholm	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Solarz	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
14 Richmond	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Zeferetti	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Holtzman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 Murphy	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Koch	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 Rangel	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
20 Abzug	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Badillo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
23 Peyser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
24 Ottinger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
25 Fish	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Gilman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 McHugh	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Stratton	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
29 Pattison	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
30 McEwen	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
31 Mitchell	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Hanley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Walsh	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Horton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
35 Conable	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
36 LaFalce	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Nowak	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Kemp	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
39 Hastings	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
1 Jones	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Henderson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Neal	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Preyer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Rose	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Hefner	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Martin	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Taylor	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO								
1 Gradison	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Clancy	N	X	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Whalen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
4 Guyer	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Latta	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Harsha	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Kindness	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Ashley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Miller	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 Devine	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 Mosher	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
14 Seiberling	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Wylie	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Regula	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Carney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Stanton	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Stokes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Vanik	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
23 Mottl	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
1 Jones	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Risenhoover	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
3 Albert				Y	Y			
4 Steed	N	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N
5 Jarman	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 English	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OREGON								
1 AuCoin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Ullman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Duncan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Weaver	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
1 Barrett	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Green	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Eilberg	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Schulze	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Yatron	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Edgar	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Biester	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Shuster	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 McDade	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Murtha	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Coughlin	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Rooney	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
16 Eshleman	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
18 Heinz	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Goodling, W.	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Johnson	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Myers	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
1 St Germain	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Beard	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
1 Davis	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Spence	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Derrick	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Mann	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Holland	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Jenrette	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
1 Pressler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Abdnor	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
1 Quillen	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Duncan	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Lloyd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Fulton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Beard	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	✓
7 Jones	Y	N	Y	✓	-	†	Y	Y
8 Ford	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TEXAS								
1 Patman	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Wilson	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	N
3 Collins	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Steelman	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Teague	?	✓	Y	X	N	Y	N	Y
7 Archer	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Eckhardt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Brooks	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Hightower	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 White	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
18 Jordan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Mahon	N	†	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Gonzalez	N	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
21 Krueger	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
22 Casey	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Kazen	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Milford	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
UTAH								
1 McKay	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Howe	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT								
AL Jeffords	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA								
1 Downing	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
2 Whitehurst	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Daniel	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Daniel	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Butler	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Robinson	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Harris	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Wampler	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Fisher	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
1 Pritchard	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Bonker	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 McCormack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Hicks	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Adams	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
1 Mollohan	N	✓	?	✓	?	?	Y	N
2 Staggers	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Slack	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Hechler	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
1 Aspin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Baldus	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Steiger	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Obey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Cornell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Kasten	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING								
AL Roncalio	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

9. HR 7014. Energy Conservation and Oil Policy Act. Wilson (D Texas) amendment to delete from the bill the oil pricing provisions providing for a gradual increase in the price of "old" controlled-price oil and a rollback in the price of "new" domestic oil to an average level of $7.50 per barrel. Adopted 215-199: R 125-15; D 90-184 (ND 35-157; SD 55-27), July 23, 1975.

10. HR 2559. Executive Level Pay Raises. Adoption of the resolution (H Res 653) to provide for agreement to the Senate amendments to the bill to authorize work safety programs for postal workers and provide for automatic yearly cost-of-living pay increases for members of Congress and top officials of the executive, legislative and judicial branches. Adopted 214-213: R 36-108; D 178-105 (ND 132-65; SD 46-40), July 30, 1975. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. HR 8603. Postal Reorganization. Alexander (D Ark.) amendment to require that the U.S. Postal Service go before Congress for its annual authorization and appropriations, and that Postal Service revenues be deposited in the general Treasury account. Adopted 267-123: R 102-28; D 165-95 (ND 101-79; SD 64-16), Sept. 29, 1975.

12. HR 7575. Agency for Consumer Protection. Passage of the bill to create an independent Agency for Consumer Protection to coordinate federal consumer protection activities and represent consumer interests before other federal agencies and the courts. Passed 208-199: R 20-119; D 188-80 (ND 160-25; SD 28-55), Nov. 6, 1975. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

13. HR 10481. Aid to New York City. Passage of the bill to authorize federal loans of up to $2.3-billion a year to help New York City meet seasonal cash flow needs. Passed 213-203: R 38-100; D 175-103 (ND 160-32; SD 15-71), Dec. 2, 1975. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. H Con Res 466. Fiscal 1976 Congressional Budget Resolution. Adoption of the conference report on the resolution to set ceilings for fiscal 1976 of $374.9-billion for outlays, $408-billion for budget authority, and $74.1-billion as the federal deficit, with a $300.8-billion revenue floor and $622.6-billion as the amount of the public debt; set separate targets for the July-September 1976 transition period. Adopted (and thus cleared) 189-187: R 3-126; D 186-61 (ND 147-21; SD 39-40), Dec. 12, 1975.

15. HR 5559. Tax Reductions. Passage, over the President's Dec. 17 veto, of the bill to cut federal taxes approximately $8.4-billion in 1976 by extending 1975 tax reductions through June 30, 1976. Rejected (thus sustaining the President's veto) 265-157: R 19-125; D 246-32 (ND 184-6; SD 62-26), Dec. 18, 1975. A two-thirds majority vote (282 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

16. HR 9771. Airport and Airway Development. Stanton (D Ohio) amendment to prohibit federally funded airports from permitting the landing of supersonic aircraft for a period of six months. Adopted 199-188: R 37-97; D 162-91 (ND 134-42; SD 28-49), Dec. 18, 1975.

2. Rep. John G. Fary (D Ill.), elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rep. John C. Kluczynski (D Ill.), was sworn in on July 15, 1975, thereby becoming eligible for the last eight key votes.

3. Rep. Clifford Allen (D Tenn.), elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rep. Richard Fulton (D Tenn.), was sworn in on Dec. 2, 1975, thereby becoming eligible for the last four key votes.

KEY

- Y Voted for (yea)
- ✔ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- • Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALABAMA								
1 Edwards	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Dickinson	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
3 Nichols	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4 Bevill	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jones	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Flowers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
ALASKA								
AL Young	Y	Y	N	X	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA								
1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Udall	?	?	?	✔	✔	?	Y	Y
3 Steiger	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4 Conlan	?	N	Y	N	X	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Alexander	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y	?
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4 Thornton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
CALIFORNIA								
1 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Clausen	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
3 Moss	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Leggett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Burton, J.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
6 Burton, P.	N	Y	N	?	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Miller	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Dellums	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Stark	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✔	Y	Y
10 Edwards	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Ryan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 McCloskey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Mineta	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 McFall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Sisk	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
16 Talcott	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N	?
17 Krebs	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Ketchum	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	N	N
19 Lagomarsino	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
20 Goldwater	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
21 Corman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
22 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	N	N
23 Rees	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Waxman	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Roybal	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Rousselot	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
27 Bell	Y	?	?	N	N	?	N	N
28 Burke	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Hawkins	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
30 Danielson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
31 Wilson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	Y	?
32 Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Clawson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
34 Hannaford	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Lloyd	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
36 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Pettis	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
38 Patterson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 Wiggins	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	N
40 Hinshaw	?	N	Y	X	?	?	?	?
41 Wilson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
42 Van Deerlin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
43 Burgener	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
COLORADO								
1 Schroeder	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Wirth	Y	N	N	✔	N	Y	Y	?
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Johnson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Armstrong	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT								
1 Cotter	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Dodd	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McKinney	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Sarasin	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Moffett	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
AL du Pont	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA								
1 Sikes	Y	N	Y	N	N	X	N	X
2 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Bennett	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Chappell	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Kelly	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
6 Young	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Haley	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
9 Frey	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
10 Bafalis	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
11 Rogers	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 Burke	N	Y	?	N	N	X	N	?
13 Lehman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Pepper	N	Y	?	✔	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Fascell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
1 Ginn	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Mathis	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Brinkley	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Levitas	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Young	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	N	Y	N	N	X	N	X
7 McDonald	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
8 Stuckey	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	Y	X	N	?	Y	X
10 Stephens	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	N
HAWAII								
1 Matsunaga	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mink	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO								
1 Symms	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
2 Hansen, G.	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	N	N
ILLINOIS								
1 Metcalfe	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Murphy	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Russo	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Fary[3]	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hyde	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Collins	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	N	Y	✔	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✔	Y	Y
10 Mikva	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Annunzio	N	Y	N	✔	Y	Y	Y	X
12 Crane	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
13 McClory	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N
15 Hall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y
17 O'Brien	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
18 Michel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N	N
19 Railsback	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
20 Findley	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
21 Madigan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
22 Shipley	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
23 Price	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Simon	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA								
1 Madden	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Fithian	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Brademas	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roush	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hillis	?	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
6 Evans	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Myers	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Hayes	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Sharp	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y
IOWA								
1 Mezvinsky	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Blouin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Grassley	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Harkin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Bedell	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats ***Republicans***

House Votes on Truth-in-Lending and Open Housing; Accepts Crime Bill and Passes Income Tax Surcharge

1. HR 11601. Truth-in-Lending. Passage of the bill requiring all lenders and retail creditors to disclose the annual percentage cost of credit; restricting garnishment of wages to 10 percent of a worker's income above $30; and establishing a National Commission on Consumer Finance. Passed 383-4: R 165-1; D 218-3 (ND 138-0; SD 80-3), Feb. 1, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. H Res 1100—HR 2516. Civil Rights-Open Housing. H Res 1100 was a resolution to permit House acceptance of Senate amendments to a House-passed civil rights bill (HR 2516). Madden (D Ind.) motion to order the previous question on H Res 1100, thereby bringing the resolution to a vote with no opportunity to alter the language and—in effect— expressing the House's desire to accept the Senate's open housing and other amendments without change. Adopted 229-195: R 77-106; D 152-89 (ND 140-12; SD 12-77), April 10, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. H Res 1100—HR 2516. Civil Rights-Open Housing. Adoption of the resolution to agree to the Senate amendments to the House-passed civil rights bill (HR 2516) and to send HR 2516 to the President. The Senate amendments—which were the substance of HR 2516—prohibited interference with a person exercising specified federally protected rights, prohibited discrimination in the sale or rental of housing. Adopted 250-172; R 100-84; D 150-88 (ND 137-13; SD 13-75), April 10, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. H Res 1197—HR 5037. Omnibus Crime Bill. H Res 1197 was a resolution to permit House acceptance of Senate amendments to the House-passed Omnibus Crime Bill. Sisk (D Calif.) motion to consider the previous question on H Res 1197, thereby bringing the resolution to a vote with no opportunity to alter the language and expressing the House's desire to accept the Senate provisions on criminal law, wiretapping and gun control without change. Adopted 349-40: R 169-6; D 180-34 (ND 102-32; SD 78-2), June 6, 1968. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. H Res 1197—HR 5037. Omnibus Crime Bill. Adoption of the resolution permitting House acceptance of Senate amendments to the bill. Adopted 369-17: R 172-1; D 197-16 (ND 118-15; SD 79-1), June 6, 1968. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. HR 15414. Surcharge-Spending Limitation. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 1533) on the bill imposing a 10-percent surcharge on personal and corporate income taxes, requiring the Federal Government to cut fiscal 1969 expenditures by $6 billion, requiring a reduction in the number of federal employees, extending certain existing excise taxes, accelerating payment of corporation taxes, revising or extending the effective date of certain welfare and medical assistance laws, and including provisions on various other subjects. Adopted 268-150: R 114-73; D 154-77 (ND 96-49; SD 58-28), June 20, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	Y	N	N	?	?	N
7 Bevill	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Jones	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Nichols	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Selden	Y	N	N	‡	‡	X
6 Buchanan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Dickinson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
ALASKA						
AL Pollock	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Steiger	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
ARKANSAS						
1 Gathings	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Pryor	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	Y	?	X	✓
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
34 Hanna	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 McFall	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	Y
3 Moss	‡	Y	Y	N	N	N
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	Y
38 Tunney	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Waldie	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Clausen	‡	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 McCloskey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Mathias	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Pettis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
36 Wilson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.						
29 Brown	Y	Y	Y	X	-	N
22 Corman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 King	?	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y
26 Rees	Y	Y	Y	-	-	Y
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
31 Wilson	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
23 Clawson	‡	N	N	Y	Y	N
32 Hosmer	Y	N	N	Y	‡	Y
24 Lipscomb	‡	N	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Reinecke	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
25 Wiggins	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	Y	N	N	X	X	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brotzman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Irwin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Meskill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE						
AL Roth	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
3 Bennett	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Fuqua	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Gibbons	‡	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Haley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Herlong	Y	N	-	Y	Y	Y
11 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Rogers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Burke	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Cramer	‡	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Gurney	‡	N	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA						
3 Brinkley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Davis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Hagan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	Y	N	N	‡	‡	N
10 Stephens	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Stuckey	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Blackburn	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Thompson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	‡	Y	Y	N	N	N
IDAHO						
2 Hansen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 McClure	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	Y	N	‡	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 McClory	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	N
19 Railsback	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Reid	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Chicago-Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Dawson	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	Y
2 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Collier	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
13 Rumsfeld	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
5 Roush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Bray	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Halleck	?	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Myers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Roudebush	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Zion	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
IOWA						
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gross	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Kyl	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Mayne	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Scherle	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
1 Dole	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Winn	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
2 Natcher	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for or CQ poll for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- \- Announced against or CQ poll against.
- ? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	1	2	3	4	5	6
6 Watts	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Carter	Y	N	N	?	?	Y
3 Cowger	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	N
4 Snyder	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Edwards	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Hebert	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Long	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Passman	‡	N	N	‡	‡	N
6 Rarick	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Waggonner	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Willis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	N
1 Kyros	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Long	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Machen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Gude	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Morton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	✓	‡	Y
3 Philbin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Heckler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Keith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Morse	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	‡	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y	Y	‡	Y
2 Esch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
19 McDonald	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Riegle	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Ruppe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Vander Jagt	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
Detroit-Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Langen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 MacGregor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Zwach	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Colmer	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Montgomery	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitten	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Griffin*		N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Hull	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Jones	Y	-	-	Y	Y	Y
1 Karsten	?	?	?	‡	‡	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6
2 Curtis	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Hall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA						
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Battin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
2 Cunningham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Denney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 Cleveland	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Joelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
6 Cahill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Dwyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Hunt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Sandman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
AL Morris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Walker	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK						
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	Y	Y	‡	X	‡	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Tenzer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
29 Button	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Goodell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Horton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 King	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N
31 McEwen	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
33 Robison	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Wydler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
New York City						
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Brasco	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Carey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Celler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Delaney	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Kelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Podell**		Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Vacancy						
14 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	‡	✓	Y
8 Rosenthal	‡	Y	Y	N	Y	N
20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
24 Fino	Y	-	-	Y	Y	N
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Kupferman	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
2 Fountain	‡	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Galifianakis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Jones	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Kornegay	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6
11 Taylor	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Whitener	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Broyhill	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Gardner	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Jonas	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
1 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Kleppe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO						
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
19 Kirwan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Vanik	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Ashbrook	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
14 Ayres	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bolton	Y	N	N	‡	‡	N
16 Bow	Y	N	N	‡	‡	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Clancy	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Harsha	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Lukens	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McCulloch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Miller	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Taft	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Whalen	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Wylie	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
5 Jarman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Steed	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Belcher	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Smith	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
OREGON						
3 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Dellenback	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	‡	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Holland	Y	Y	Y	X	X	X
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Biester	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Eshleman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Goodling	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
23 Johnson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	Y
22 Saylor	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Watkins	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Byrne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Eilberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	Y
2 Tiernan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
4 Ashmore	Y	X	X	Y	Y	Y
3 Dorn	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Gettys	Y	N	N	‡	‡	Y
6 McMillan	Y	N	N	✓	✓	✓

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1 Rivers	Y	N	N	✓	✓	Y
2 Watson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 Berry	Y	N	Y	‡	‡	Y
1 Reifel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Blanton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Everett	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	N	N	‡	‡	✓
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brock	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Duncan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Kuykendall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Quillen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
TEXAS						
9 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Dowdy	Y	N	N	‡	‡	N
8 Eckhardt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
21 Fisher	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
23 Kazen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y
13 Purcell	Y	N	N	‡	‡	Y
4 Roberts	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	Y	N	N	Y	Y	✓
16 White	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Vacancy						
18 Price	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH						
1 Burton	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Lloyd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Downing	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hardy	Y	N	N	‡	‡	?
7 Marsh	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Tuck	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Broyhill	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Scott	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
9 Wampler	Y	N	N	?	?	N
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Hansen	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pelly	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Moore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
8 Byrnes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Laird	‡	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Schadeberg	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Steiger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Thomson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING						
AL Harrison	Y	N	N	‡	‡	Y

*Rep Charles H. Griffin (D Miss.) sworn in March 18, 1968.
**Rep. Bertram L. Podell (D N.Y.) sworn in Feb. 28, 1968.

House Votes on OEO, Highway Beauty, Gun Controls, Campus Rioters, Housing, Foreign Aid, Desegregation

7. HR 18037. Labor-HEW Appropriations. Scherle (R Iowa) amendment to cut appropriations for the Office of Economic Opportunity by an additional $100 million. Rejected 181-220: R 110-64; D 71-156 (ND 11-132; SD 60-24), June 26, 1968. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 17134. Federal Aid Highway Bill. Cramer (R Fla.) amendment denying all funds for highway beautification except $1,250,000 for a study on beautification. Accepted 211-145: R 144-16; D 67-129 (ND 21-102; SD 46-27), July 3, 1968. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. HR 17735. Gun Control Act of 1968. Passage of the bill prohibiting the interstate shipment of rifles and shotguns and handgun ammunition and restricting the out-of-state purchase of rifles and shotguns. Passed 305-118: R 147-39; D 158-79 (ND 138-12; SD 20-67), July 24, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 15067. Higher Education. Scherle (R Iowa) amendment requiring colleges to deny federal funds to students who participated in serious campus disorders. Accepted 260-146: R 134-43; D 126-102 (ND 50-98; SD 76-5), July 25, 1968. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

11. S 3497. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. Adoption of the conference report on the bill, providing new programs of federal assistance for homeownership and rental housing for low-income families, federal reinsurance for insurance-industry riot losses, flood insurance for homeowners, federal assistance for developers of entire new towns and new communities, and extending and expanding a number of existing housing and urban development programs. Adopted 228-135: R 72-92; D 156-43 (ND 124-2; SD 32-41), July 26, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. HR 19908. Foreign Aid Appropriations. Passage of the bill appropriating $1,619,100,000 for foreign aid in fiscal 1969. Passed 174-138: R 54-83; D 120-55 (ND 96-9; SD 24-46), Sept. 19, 1968. The President did not take a position on the bill.

13. HR 18037. Labor-HEW Appropriations. Cohelan (D Calif.) motion to accept a Senate amendment weakening a House provision prohibiting HEW from withholding federal funds in order to force busing, school closings or attendance of students at a particular school. The primary purpose of the House provision, sponsored by Whitten (D Miss.), was to prevent HEW from withholding funds from Southern districts using "freedom-of-choice" desegregation plans which HEW considered ineffective in achieving desegregation. The Senate language restated existing HEW powers to withhold funds. Adopted 167-156: R 67-77; D 100-79 (ND 96-12; SD 4-67), Oct. 3, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
ALABAMA							
3 Andrews	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Bevill	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	X
8 Jones	Y	N	N	Y	Y	✓	N
4 Nichols	Y	‡	N	Y	N	X	X
5 Selden	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	✓	N
2 Dickinson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	X
1 Edwards	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
ALASKA							
AL Pollock	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	?
ARIZONA							
2 Udall	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y
3 Steiger	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
ARKANSAS							
1 Gathings	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	?
4 Pryor	N	?	N	Y	Y	✓	?
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
CALIFORNIA							
5 Burton	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
9 Edwards	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	N	X	Y	N	Y	✓	✓
2 Johnson	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	‡
15 McFall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	N	X	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
3 Moss	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	‡
16 Sisk	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
38 Tunney	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Waldie	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
1 Clausen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	N
11 McCloskey	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Mathias	Y	✓	Y	Y	?	Y	-
33 Pettis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	N	N
13 Teague	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	‡
35 Utt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X
36 Wilson	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Los Angeles Co.							
29 Brown	X	X	Y	N	Y	X	‡
22 Corman	N	X	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
21 Hawkins	N	N	?	X	‡	Y	Y
19 Holifield	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y
17 King	?	X	N	?	?	?	?
26 Rees	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
30 Roybal	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Wilson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
28 Bell	N	?	Y	N	Y	?	Y
23 Clawson	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	X	N
32 Hosmer	N	✓	Y	Y	N	✓	N
24 Lipscomb	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
27 Reinecke	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N
20 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
25 Wiggins	Y	‡	Y	N	N	Y	?
COLORADO							
4 Aspinall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	✓	✓
3 Evans	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
1 Rogers	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
2 Brotzman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT							
1 Daddario	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
4 Irwin	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
5 Monagan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
2 St. Onge	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	✓
6 Meskill	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE							
AL Roth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA							
3 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
12 Fascell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Gibbons	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Haley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Herlong	Y	Y	?	✓	-	X	X
11 Pepper	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
9 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Sikes	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	X
10 Burke	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N	X
8 Cramer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X
5 Gurney	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	X	X
GEORGIA							
3 Brinkley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Davis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X
6 Flynt	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Hagan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Landrum	Y	Y	N	Y	?	X	X
2 O'Neal	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
10 Stephens	Y	‡	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Stuckey	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
4 Blackburn	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	X
5 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
HAWAII							
AL Matsunaga	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
AL Mink	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO							
2 Hansen	?	✓	N	Y	?	X	?
1 McClure	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y
ILLINOIS							
21 Gray	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
23 Shipley	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	N
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	✓	N
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 McClory	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	‡
18 Michel	N	✓	Y	Y	N	X	Y
19 Railsback	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
15 Reid	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
22 Springer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook Co							
7 Annunzio	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Kluczynski	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
3 Murphy	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Hara	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Ronan	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 Rumsfeld	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for or CQ poll for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against or CQ poll against.
- ? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
INDIANA							
3 Brademas	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	✓
9 Hamilton	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
11 Jacobs	N	Y	Y	N	‡	✓	✓
1 Madden	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Roush	N	‡	Y	N	Y	N	✓
4 Adair	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
6 Bray	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Halleck	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	?
7 Myers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Roudebush	Y	Y	N	Y	-	?	?
8 Zion	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
IOWA							
2 Culver	N	‡	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gross	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Kyl	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Mayne	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	‡	N
7 Scherle	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
KANSAS							
1 Dole	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	N	N
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Shriver	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Winn	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY							
2 Natcher	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Perkins	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N
5 Carter	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
3 Cowger	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	X	-
4 Snyder	Y	Y	N	‡	-	N	X
LOUISIANA							
2 Boggs	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Edwards	-	Y	N	Y	‡	X	X
1 Hebert	Y	N	X	✓	?	✓	N
8 Long	✓	?	N	✓	?	N	X
5 Passman	Y	‡	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Rarick	Y	Y	N	Y	-	X	X
4 Waggonner	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Willis	✓	X	N	Y	Y	N	X
MAINE							
2 Hathaway	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Kyros	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND							
4 Fallon	X	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	N	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Machen	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Gude	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mathias	N	‡	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
1 Morton	N	Y	Y	N	N	✓	N
MASSACHUSETTS							
2 Boland	N	N	Y	N	?	✓	Y
11 Burke	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
7 Macdonald	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
9 McCormack							
8 O'Neill	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Philbin	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
6 Bates	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Conte	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
10 Heckler	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Morse	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN							
12 O'Hara	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Broomfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Esch	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
8 Harvey	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
19 McDonald	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N
7 Riegle	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Ruppe	N	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Vander Jagt	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	X	N
Detroit-Wayne Co.							
1 Conyers	N	X	‡	N	Y	?	Y
13 Diggs	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Dingell	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y
15 Ford	N	X	Y	N	?	✓	Y
17 Griffiths	N	X	Y	N	Y	✓	?
14 Nedzi	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA							
8 Blatnik	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	N	Y	Y	N	‡	Y	✓
7 Langen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 MacGregor	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Zwach	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI							
1 Abernethy	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Colmer	Y	✓	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Montgomery	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Whitten	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Griffin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
MISSOURI							
5 Bolling	N	N	Y	N	?	‡	Y
6 Hull	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	X
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	N	‡	X	X
8 Ichord	Y	‡	Y	Y	N	X	?
10 Jones	?	?	Y	Y	?	N	?
1 Karsten	?	-	Y	‡	‡	?	?
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Sullivan	X	N	✓	Y	‡	Y	Y
2 Curtis	Y	Y	N	N	N	‡	-
7 Hall	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	X	N
MONTANA							
1 Olsen	N	N	N	N	Y	X	?
2 Battin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	-
NEBRASKA							
2 Cunningham	N	✓	?	‡	‡	N	N
1 Denney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Martin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
NEVADA							
AL Baring	Y	‡	N	Y	N	N	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 Wyman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY							
14 Daniels	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	N	N	Y	X	‡	✓	?
9 Helstoski	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 Howard	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Joelson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	X	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Cahill	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 Dwyer	N	-	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Hunt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
2 Sandman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Widnall	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO							
AL Morris	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X	N
AL Walker	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	?
NEW YORK							
27 Dow	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
34 Hanley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 McCarthy	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
25 Ottinger	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Pike	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Resnick	-	X	Y	N	‡	‡	‡
35 Stratton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓
5 Tenzer	N	N	Y	N	‡	✓	Y
3 Wolff	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Button	N	N	Y	-	Y	✓	✓
37 Conable	‡	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
38 Goodell*	N	Y	Y	N	Y		
2 Grover	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
36 Horton	N	Y	Y	N	‡	Y	Y
30 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
31 McEwen	Y	Y	Y	N	-	Y	N
32 Pirnie	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
26 Reid	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Robison	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
40 Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Wydler	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
New York City							
7 Addabbo	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
23 Bingham	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Brasco	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	N	X	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
10 Celler	N	N	Y	N	?	✓	✓
9 Delaney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Farbstein	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	N	N	Y	N	-	Y	Y
12 Kelly	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	N
13 Podell	N	N	Y	N	‡	Y	✓
16 Murphy	N	N	✓	N	Y	Y	✓
18 Vacancy							
14 Rooney	N	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
20 Ryan	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
21 Scheuer	-	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Fino	Y	Y	Y	‡	‡	X	-
6 Halpern	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Kupferman	N	N	Y	N	‡	✓	✓
NORTH CAROLINA							
2 Fountain	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	N
5 Galifianakis	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y	N	N
3 Henderson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Kornegay	✓	?	Y	Y	N	X	N
7 Lennon	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Whitener	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
4 Gardner	Y	Y	N	Y	-	X	X
8 Jonas	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA							
1 Andrews	Y	✓	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Kleppe	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
OHIO							
9 Ashley	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
20 Feighan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	N	N	Y	Y	‡	‡	-
19 Kirwan	N	X	Y	X	?	Y	?
21 Vanik	X	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	N
14 Ayres	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	✓	N
8 Betts	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
22 Bolton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Bow	✓	✓	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y
2 Clancy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
12 Devine	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Harsha	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Latta	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	X	N
24 Lukens	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
4 McCulloch	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
10 Miller	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
23 Minshall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	-
13 Mosher	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
11 Stanton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Taft	X	‡	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Whalen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Wylie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA							
3 Albert	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	✓
5 Jarman	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	-
4 Steed	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Belcher	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	N
OREGON							
3 Green	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Ullman	Y	?	Y	N	Y	‡	N
4 Dellenback	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA							
25 Clark	N	N	Y	Y	?	✓	N
21 Dent	N	N	Y	N	‡	✓	Y
11 Flood	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
20 Holland**	?	X	?	X	?		
14 Moorhead	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	✓
26 Morgan	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Rhodes	N	N	?	‡	‡	✓	Y
15 Rooney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
24 Vigorito	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Biester	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Corbett	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	N
16 Eshleman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
27 Fulton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Goodling	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
23 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	-	N	N
10 McDade	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
22 Saylor	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Schweiker	N	Y	Y	N	Y	‡	?
9 Watkins	?	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
12 Whalley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Williams	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Philadelphia City							
1 Barrett	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Eilberg	N	N	Y	N	‡	Y	N
5 Green	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND							
1 St. Germain	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Tiernan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA							
4 Ashmore	Y	?	N	Y	N	X	X
3 Dorn	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Gettys	Y	‡	N	Y	N	N	N
6 McMillan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
1 Rivers	Y	N	N	Y	N	X	N
2 Watson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA							
2 Berry	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N	X
1 Reifel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y
TENNESSEE							
6 Anderson	N	‡	N	‡	‡	Y	N
7 Blanton	✓	✓	N	‡	‡	N	N
8 Everett	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	N
4 Evins	-	-	?	?	‡	-	N
5 Fulton	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y	N
3 Brock	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Duncan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Kuykendall	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	X	N
1 Quillen	Y	Y	N	Y	‡	X	N
TEXAS							
9 Brooks	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Cabell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
22 Casey	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 de la Garza	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Dowdy	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Eckhardt	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	N
20 Gonzalez	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Kazen	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Mahon	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Patman	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	N
10 Pickle	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	X
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
13 Purcell	N	N	N	Y	-	Y	X
4 Roberts	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Teague	?	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
16 White	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 Wright	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Young	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Bush	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	N
3 Collins***						N	N
18 Price	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
UTAH							
1 Burton	✓	Y	N	Y	N	N	X
2 Lloyd	Y	✓	N	Y	N	X	N
VERMONT							
AL Stafford	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA							
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	N	Y	?	X	N
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Hardy	Y	?	Y	✓	Y	?	N
7 Marsh	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Satterfield	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Tuck	Y	Y	N	Y	-	N	N
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Poff	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Scott	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
9 Wampler	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON							
7 Adams	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 May	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	-
1 Pelly	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA							
4 Hechler	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Slack	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Staggers	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
1 Moore	X	Y	Y	‡	Y	X	?
WISCONSIN							
2 Kastenmeier	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	‡
7 Laird	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y
10 O'Konski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X	-
1 Schadeberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Steiger	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Thomson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
WYOMING							
AL Harrison	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y

*Rep. Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) resigned Sept. 9, 1968.
**Rep. Elmer J. Holland (D Pa.) died Aug. 9, 1968.
***Rep. James M. Collins (R Texas) sworn in Sept. 4, 1968.

Senate Key Votes

1 and 2. OPEN HOUSING. After falling seven votes short of invoking cloture on the previous day, the Senate Feb. 21 showed unexpected support from Republicans and Northern Democrats for nondiscrimination in housing. The Senate rejected a motion to table (kill) an open housing amendment to the pending civil rights protection bill (HR 2516). The vote was 34-58 (D 18-39; R 16-19). With an open housing provision in the bill, the Senate then went on to invoke cloture on March 4 and to pass the bill on March 11 by a 71-20 vote (D 42-17; R 29-3), an unexpectedly large margin generated in part by the switch of Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) to support open housing. The House accepted the Senate version of the bill. *(See House key votes 2 and 3.)*

3. FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE. The Senate squarely faced the issue of public disclosure of Senators' finances and investments when it voted on March 20 on an amendment requiring Senators and their employees earning more than $15,000 to file public reports on the market value of their assets and liabilities and other information. The amendment to a code of ethics resolution (S Res 266) was rejected in a victory for the conservative coalition by a vote of 40-44 (ND 24-11; SD 4-13; R 12-20). Two days later the Senate adopted a watered-down rule providing that the reports be kept sealed until such time as the Senate Select Committee on Standards and Conduct saw fit to examine their contents. Sen. George D. Aiken (R Vt.) alone voted against the rule change, calling it a "farce."

4. TAX SURCHARGE, BUDGET CUTS. Both the President and the conservative coalition won a victory on April 2 when the Senate accepted an amendment to the excise tax extension bill (HR 15414). The amendment gave the President his long-sought 10-percent surcharge on individual and corporate income taxes but it also imposed a $180.1 billion ceiling on fiscal 1969 spending, a Republican-favored proposal. The vote was 53-35 (ND 12-24; SD 10-8; R 31-3). The provisions remained in the bill as signed into law. *(See House key vote 6.)*

5 and 6. GUN CONTROLS. In the face of heavy and effective lobbying by the National Rifle Assn., the Administration made little headway in the Senate early in the year to obtain strong gun controls. The Senate May 16 defeated an amendment to the omnibus crime bill (S 917) which would have prohibited interstate mail-order sales of rifles and shotguns. The amendment, offered by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.), was rejected by a vote of 29-53 (D 20-31; R 9-22). The legislation was enacted with controls over hand guns only. Following the assassination of Sen. Robert F. Kennedy (D N.Y.), however, the Senate made a dramatic turnabout and on Sept. 18 passed a bill (S 3633; HR 17735) banning mail-order and most out-of-state sales of rifles, shotguns and ammunition. The vote was 70-17 (D 39-13; R 31-4). *(See House key vote 9.)*

7. SUPREME COURT. While considering the omnibus crime bill (S 917), the Senate May 21 rejected a series of efforts by Sen. Joseph D. Tydings (D Md.) to delete provisions related to the rights of prisoners or suspects in federal custody. The provisions were seen as an attempt to restrict those rights and thus alter the standards enunciated by the Supreme Court. When the Senate reached provisions denying the Court jurisdiction to review a determination by a state court judge that a confession was "voluntary," the Senate drew the line. It accepted a Tydings amendment to delete the restriction on the Court's jurisdiction. Republicans and Northern Democrats switched heavily to support Tydings in his defense of the Court's scope of review. The vote was 52-32 (D 36-17; R 16-15). The provisions relating to Court rulings remained in the legislation as enacted.

8. HOUSING. In a major event of the 90th Congress, the Senate on May 28 passed a massive $5 billion housing and urban development bill (S 3497), backed by the Administration and incorporating GOP ideas to facilitate home ownership by low- and moderate-income families. The vote was 67-4 (D 40-3; R 27-1). As cleared later by the House, it was the most far-reaching housing legislation since the Housing Act of 1949. *(See House key vote 11.)*

9. ALLIANCE FOR PROGRESS. The Administration won an important victory on July 31 when the Senate rejected an amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act (HR 15263) which would have reduced from $90 million to the House figure of $70 million the authorization for the Alliance for Progress technical cooperation grants. The vote was 31-43 (D 22-27; R 9-16). The $90 million authorization remained in the bill as enacted. *(See House key vote 12.)*

10. SENTINEL ABM. The recurrent controversy over the Sentinel antiballistic missile (ABM) system broke out in the Senate again on Aug. 1. The Senate considered an amendment to the military construction appropriations bill (HR 18785) deleting $227.3 million for construction of ABM installations. Opponents of the ABM system, which was considered effective only against potential Communist Chinese missiles, argued that it was wasteful and encouraged an arms race. Proponents said it was a necessary defensive measure, would strengthen the nation's bargaining position with Russia and would deter aggression by other nations. The Senate rejected the amendment in what was the closest of four votes to deny funds. The vote, a victory for the conservative coalition and for the President, was 27-46 (ND 20-15; SD 2-17; R 5-14).

11. POVERTY FUNDS. When the Senate debated the appropriations bill (HR 18037) for Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Departments and related agencies, the central issue was where the line should be drawn between the needs of social programs and of economy. That issue was at the heart of debate on funds for the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO), the antipoverty agency. The House had cut funds for the OEO. *(See House key vote 7.)* The Senate on Sept. 6 approved, 37-26, an amendment to HR 18037 restoring $215 million to the OEO funds to bring those funds back up to the Administration's Budget level. It was a defeat for the conservative coalition (ND 27-1; SD 2-11; R 8-14).

12. FORTAS NOMINATION. The June 26 nomination by President Johnson of Supreme Court Associate Justice Abe Fortas to be Chief Justice of the United States touched off a storm of controversy. Sen. Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) gathered Republican and Southern Democratic forces to filibuster against the nomination. The Senate never before had failed to act, favorably or unfavorably, on a nomination to the Court. But after five days of debate, the Senate on Oct. 1 rejected a motion to invoke cloture. Thus, the Senate never took up the nomination as such, but settled the matter on a procedural point. With a two-thirds majority needed for cloture, the motion failed by 14 votes, losing 45-43 in a victory for the conservative coalition (ND 31-4; SD 4-15; R 10-24). At the request of Justice Fortas, the President Oct. 2 withdrew the nomination.

Senate Votes on Civil Rights, Ethics and Tax Surcharge; Controls on Long Guns Are Voted Down but Later Passed

1. HR 2516. Civil Rights-Open Housing. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table (kill) Mondale (D Minn.) amendment to prohibit discrimination on the grounds of race or religion in the sale and rental of housing. Rejected 34-58: R 16-19; D 18-39 (ND 3-36; SD 15-3), Feb. 21, 1968. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. HR 2516. Civil Rights-Open Housing. Passage of the bill to prohibit interference with a person exercising specified federally protected rights, to prohibit discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, to guarantee constitutional rights of American Indians, and to prohibit travel in interstate commerce with intent to incite or take part in a riot. Passed 71-20: R 29-3; D 42-17 (ND 39-0; SD 3-17), March 11, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. S Res 266. Senate Standards of Conduct. Clark (D Pa.) -Case (R N.J.) amendment requiring Senators and employees earning more than $15,000 a year to file annual reports publicly disclosing the market value of each asset and liability, the source and amount of each capital gain and item of income over $100, and the details of business and professional associations, including fees received for services. Rejected 40-44: R 12-20; D 28-24 (ND 24-11; SD 4-13), March 20, 1968. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

4. HR 15414. Excise Tax Extension. Williams (R Del.)-Smathers (D Fla.) amendment to impose a 10-percent surcharge on individual and corporate income taxes and to set a $180.1-billion ceiling on fiscal 1969 spending. Accepted 53-35: R 31-3; D 22-32 (ND 12-24; SD 10-8), April 2, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. S 917. Omnibus Crime Bill. Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment prohibiting the interstate mail-order sale of rifles and shotguns. Rejected 29-53: R 9-22; D 20-31 (ND 16-16; SD 4-13), May 16, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. S 3633. Gun Control Act of 1968. Passage of the bill banning mail-order and most out-of-state sales (to residents of other states) of rifles, shotguns and ammunition and curtailing the sale of firearms and ammunition to minors. Passed 70-17: R 31-4; D 39-13 (ND 27-7; SD 12-6), Sept. 18, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
Hill	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	N	‡	N	Y
ALASKA						
Bartlett	N	Y	N	N	N	?
Gruening	N	Y	N	X	N	-
ARIZONA						
Hayden	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Fannin	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	N	N	N	-	-
McClellan	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	N	✓	✓	Y	✓	Y
Murphy	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Dominick	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Ribicoff	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Williams	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	N	X	Y	N	Y
Smathers	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	✓	N	-	Y	N	N
Talmadge	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	Y	‡	Y	‡	Y
Fong	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	N	Y	✓	-	N	N
Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
Dirksen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Percy	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Hartke	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	Y	X	N	Y	N	Y
Miller	N	X	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS						
Carlson	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Pearson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Morton	N	Y	‡	Y	?	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Long	Y	N	N	N	N	?
MAINE						
Muskie	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Smith	N	Y	N	Y	Y	‡
MARYLAND						
Brewster	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Tydings	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Brooke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Griffin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	-	‡	-	-	‡	‡
Mondale	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Stennis	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI						
Long	N	Y	?	?	Y	?
Symington	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	Y	X*	Y	N	✓
Metcalf	X	‡	N	N	N	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Cannon	-	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	‡	?	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Case	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
Montoya	N	Y	N	Y	-	Y
NEW YORK						
*Goodell***						Y
Javits	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	N	X	Y	N	Y
Jordan	Y	N	N	‡	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Young	Y	Y	X	N	N	N
OHIO						
Lausche	N	Y	N	✓	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	✓	‡	N	?	Y
Monroney	X	Y	N	N	-	?
OREGON						
Morse	N	Y	✓	N	X	X
Hatfield	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Scott	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	Y
Pell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
† Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hollings	Y	N	Y	N	X	N
Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
Mundt	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE						
Gore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Baker	Y	Y	N	‡	N	Y
TEXAS						
Yarborough	N	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
Tower	Y	X	N	Y	N	Y
UTAH						
Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N
Bennett	Y	Y	N	‡	N	-
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	Y
Prouty	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd, Jr.	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Spong	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	N	X	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Randolph	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Proxmire	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y

*Mansfield initially voted "yea", but to accommodate Sen. Morse (Ore.) who was absent and wished to be Paired For the amendment, Mansfield withdrew his vote and was recorded as Paired Against.

**Sen. Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) sworn in Sept. 12, 1968.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Senate Leaves Supreme Court Jurisdiction Intact; Votes on Housing, Foreign Aid, ABM, OEO, Fortas

7. S 917. Omnibus Crime Bill. Tydings (D Md.) amendment deleting from Title II language denying the Supreme Court and lower federal courts jurisdiction to review the determination by a state court trial judge that a confession was "voluntary," if the judge's determination had been upheld by the state's highest court. Accepted 52-32: R 16-15; D 36-17 (ND 31-3; SD 5-14), May 21, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. S 3497. Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968. Passage of the bill to provide federal assistance for homeownership for low-income families and low-income rental housing, to provide federal reinsurance for insurance industry riot losses, to set up a flood insurance program and to extend and expand a number of housing and urban development programs. Passed 67-4: R 27-1; D 40-3 (ND 29-0; SD 11-3), May 28, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. HR 15263. Foreign Assistance Act of 1968. Morse (D Ore.) amendment to reduce the authorization for the Alliance for Progress grants to $70 million from $90 million. Rejected 31-43: R 9-16; D 22-27 (ND 11-21; SD 11-6), July 31, 1968. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 18785. Defense Construction Appropriations. Nelson (D Wis.) amendment to reduce the appropriation for army construction from $537.6 million to $310.3 million to delete the $227.3 million designated for costs related to the deployment of the Sentinel antiballistic missile (ABM) system. Rejected 27-46: R 5-14; D 22-32 (ND 20-15; SD 2-17), Aug. 1, 1968. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. HR 18037. Labor-HEW Appropriations. Pastore (D R.I.) amendment to increase the bill's appropriation for the Office of Economic Opportunity in fiscal 1969 by $215 million (from $1,873,000,000 to $2,088,000,000). Accepted 37-26: R 8-14; D 29-12 (ND 27-1; SD 2-11), Sept. 6, 1968. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. Fortas Nomination. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to stop debate by invoking cloture on his motion to take up the nomination of Abe Fortas to be Chief Justice of the United States. Rejected 45-43:R 10-24; D 35-19 (ND 31-4; SD 4-15), Oct. 1, 1968. The votes of two-thirds (59) of Senators present and voting were required. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA						
Hill	N	Y	?	N	N	N
Sparkman	N	Y	N	N	N	N
ALASKA						
Bartlett	‡	Y	X	✓	‡	?
Gruening	‡	Y	✓	✓	Y	X
ARIZONA						
Hayden	N	?	?	N	Y	Y
Fannin	N	‡	N	N	N	N
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	Y	?	?	?	N
McClellan	N	?	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
Kuchel	‡	‡	N	N	✓	Y
Murphy	N	‡	N	-	N	N
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	Y	Y	X	?	N
Dominick	Y	Y	Y	N	X	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	Y	‡	N	N	Y	N
Ribicoff	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Williams	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	N	N	N	X	N
Smathers	X	‡	?	N	?	?
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
HAWAII						
Inouye	Y	‡	N	N	?	Y
Fong	Y	‡	N	N	‡	N
IDAHO						
Church	‡	‡	Y	Y	‡	✓
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS						
Dirksen	X	Y	X	X	N	N
Percy	Y	Y	X	✓	Y	Y
INDIANA						
Bayh	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
Hartke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hickenlooper	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Miller	Y	Y	N	-	N	N
KANSAS						
Carlson	N	‡	?	?	N	N
Pearson	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
Cooper	Y	‡	X	✓	Y	Y
Morton	✓	?	?	?	?	?
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	N	Y	Y	Y	N	-
Long	N	‡	N	N	?	N
MAINE						
Muskie	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
Smith	N	Y	N	Y	-	-
MARYLAND						
Brewster	Y	Y	-	X	‡	Y
Tydings	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	Y	‡	?	?	?	Y
Brooke	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Griffin	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	‡	‡	-	Y	‡	Y
Mondale	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	X	Y	N	N	N
Stennis	N	N	Y	N	N	N
MISSOURI						
Long	Y	?	?	?	?	?
Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y
Metcalf	Y	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	N	Y	Y	X	-	N
Hruska	N	Y	✓	X	-	N
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	?	Y	N	?	-
Cannon	N	Y	Y	N	‡	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Cotton	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
Montoya	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK						
*Goodell***						Y
Javits	‡	Y	N	✓	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	N	✓	Y	N	N	N
Jordan	N	Y	Y	N	-	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	Y	Y	✓	N	‡	Y
Young	N	Y	N	N	N	N
OHIO						
Lausche	Y	Y	N	X	N	N
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	?	‡	N	N	Y	Y
Monroney	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
OREGON						
Morse	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y	✓
Hatfield	‡	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Clark	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Pell	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hollings	N	?	Y	N	N	N
Thurmond	N	N	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	?	?	N	Y	Y	?
Mundt	N	Y	Y	?	N	N
TENNESSEE						
Gore	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
Baker	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
TEXAS						
Yarborough	Y	Y	N	Y	‡	Y
Tower	N	Y	-	X	-	N
UTAH						
Moss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	N	Y	Y	N	X	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	‡	N	Y	‡	-
Prouty	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd, Jr.	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Spong	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	N	‡	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	?	?	N	N	Y	Y
Hansen	N	Y	‡	?	N	N

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
† Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

**Sen. Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) sworn in Sept. 12, 1968.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Key Votes 1969

The editors of Congressional Quarterly annually select a series of "key votes" that represent major issues before Congress and also reflect both the mood of Congress and the impact constituent and other pressures can have on a Member's vote. They also show, if it is known, how Members reacted to the President's position. In 1969, the major issues were tax reform and tax reduction including increased personal exemptions and decreased advantages for the oil and gas industry, approval of the nuclear nonproliferation treaty, electoral reform, deployment of anti-ballistic missiles (ABM), coal mine safety, voting rights extension, poverty program extension, the lottery plan for selective service and foreign aid.

House Key Votes

1. POWELL SEATING. The House Jan. 3 ended the two-year exile it had forced on Rep. Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.) in 1967. Before permitting him to be seated, however, the House fined him $25,000 and stripped him of his seniority. The key vote was on a motion by Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) to move the previous question on the resolution (H Res 2) to seat Powell, fine him the $25,000 at the rate of $1,150 per month and to commence his seniority as of the date of his swearing-in. The previous question was ordered by a 249-171 vote with the Republicans divided almost evenly on the question, 96-89 and the Democrats voting 153-82 (ND 136-12; SD 17-70).

2. SURTAX. President Nixon's tax package, designed to fight inflation and give tax relief to the poor, squeaked by the House June 30 by a 210-205 party-line vote. Four Republicans switched their votes to aid passage. The bill (HR 12290) extended the surtax at 10 percent through Dec. 31, 1969, and at 5 percent through June 30, 1970, repealed the 7-percent investment credit and provided a low-income allowance for individuals. The bulk of the opposing votes came from liberals who had insisted upon meaningful tax reform as a price for the one-year surtax extension, and conservatives who were against increased federal spending implied by higher taxes. Voting for the bill were 154 Republicans and 56 Democrats; against the bill were 26 Republicans and 179 Democrats. The breakdown of the Democratic vote was ND 22-129; SD 34-50.

3. EDUCATION FUNDS. Despite Administration efforts to hold the line on spending for federal programs to help curb inflation, the House July 31 voted to increase spending on education programs by more than $1 billion over the amounts requested by the Administration. The bulk of the increase—$894.5 million—was added through an amendment to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill (HR 13111) by Charles S. Joelson (D N.J.), supported by almost all Democrats and a majority of the Republicans. Nearly half of the increase ($398 million) was for the politically popular program of aid to federally impacted areas, which reaches more than 375 Congressional districts. The amendment was adopted 294-119: R 99-81; D 195-38 (ND 147-2; SD 48-36).

4. TAX REFORM. Climaxing seven months of work by the House Ways and Means Committee, the House Aug. 7 overwhelmingly approved a major tax reform bill (HR 13270). The legislation lowered individual tax rates by an average of 5 percent, provided a low-income allowance to remove most poor persons from tax rolls and contained provisions to ensure that persons with large non-taxable incomes and large deductions did not totally escape tax liability. The comprehensive measure, approved by a 395-30 vote, also tightened tax treatment of private foundations, other tax-exempt organizations, charitable contributions, income from oil and other minerals, capital gains and real estate. The investment tax credit was repealed and the surtax extended at 5 percent through June 30, 1970. Only 10 Republicans and 20 Democrats voted against passage: R 176-10; D 219-20 (ND 150-1; SD 69-19).

5. ELECTORAL COLLEGE. With the memory of the 1968 Presidential election fresh in their minds and the possibility that the election could have been thrown into the House of Representatives for selection of the Presidency, the House Sept. 18 passed a proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the electoral college system. By a 338-70 vote, the House passed H J Res 681 to provide for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President. Opposition to the measure came largely from Southern Democrats—R 154-26; D 184-44 (ND 142-3; SD 42-41). The President did not take a position on the resolution.

6. SELECTIVE SERVICE REFORM. The President scored a major victory Oct. 30 when the House passed the Administration's draft lottery proposal (HR 14001). Action on the bill came after the President Sept. 19 threatened to "take unilateral action by executive order" if Congress failed to act in the 1969 session. The House passed the Administration proposal by a lopsided 383-12 vote: R 175-1; D 208-11 (ND 126-11; SD 82-0). On Nov. 19, the Senate, which earlier had been divided over the Administration proposal, approved it by a voice vote.

7. VIETNAM RESOLUTION. The second major policy declaration on Vietnam by Congress since the 1964 Gulf of Tonkin resolution was approved Dec. 2 by the House. During a two-day debate on a number of issues related to the war in Vietnam, the House by a 334-55 vote passed a resolution (H Res 613) commending President Nixon's efforts to achieve "peace with justice" in Vietnam. Only one Republican—Ogden R. Reid (N.Y.)—was among the 55 opponents. Although H Res 613 had the active support of the leadership of both parties, liberal Democrats and some Republican doves objected to the speed with which the measure was sent to the floor shortly after the President's Nov. 3 address to the nation on Vietnam. The breakdown of the vote was R 172-1: D 162-54 (ND 89-54; SD 73-0). *(See vote 25, p. 9-S, 1967 Almanac.)*

8. FOREIGN AID. By a narrow 200-195 vote, the House Dec. 9 passed a bill (HR 15149) appropriating $1.6 billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1970. Those who voted against the bill—the lowest appropriation in the history of foreign aid—included supporters of the program who objected to the addition of $104.5 million in military assistance to South Korea and Nationalist China. A majority of Republicans and Southern Democrats voted

against the measure—R 79-91; D 121-104 (ND 92-52; SD 29-52).

9. VOTING RIGHTS. Another close victory for the Administration came when the House Dec. 11 approved by a 208-204 vote the Administration voting rights bill (HR 4249). Southern Democrats joined Republicans to pass the measure to extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 nationwide rather than to extend the Act unamended. The Administration bill had the effect of weakening the Act, particularly by deleting a provision in the Act which required federal approval before state laws on voting could take effect. The key vote was on an amendment in the nature of a substitute (HR 12695) by Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.) to the committee bill. The amendment was adopted 208-204: R 129-49; D 79-155 (ND 10-141; SD 69-14).

10. POVERTY PROGRAM. The strongest effort in the history of the poverty program to turn its control over to the states was beaten Dec. 12 after House leaders delayed action on the bill for several weeks to rally support behind a straight two-year extension of the program. The Administration had requested the two-year extension, but had been opposed largely by Republicans and Southern Democrats who argued that states should be given the option to run the program. The state-control effort was defeated when the House rejected by a 163-231 vote a motion by William H. Ayres (R Ohio) to recommit the bill (HR 12321) to committee with instructions to report back the substitute bill providing for state administration of the program. The breakdown of the vote was R 103-63; D 60-168 (ND 7-139; SD 53-29).

11. COAL MINE SAFETY. Despite the threat of a Presidential veto, the House Dec. 17 adopted the conference report on the bill (S 2917) to improve health and safety conditions of persons working in the coal mining industry. The Administration objected to provisions to compensate victims of black lung disease because, it argued, the assistance would cost up to $385 million a year. The vote on adoption of the conference report was 333-12: R 144-12; D 189-0 (ND 128-0; SD 61-0).

12. MINORITY HIRING. The House sided with the Administration late in the session in a dispute over whether the Government should require federal contractors to set targets for hiring minority workers. After the Administration had developed the so-called "Philadelphia Plan" for minority hiring, the Comptroller General ruled that the quota system violated the Civil Rights Act of 1964. In passing the fiscal 1970 supplemental appropriations bill, the Senate had added language allowing the Comptroller General to refuse federal funds to any programs he considered illegal. When the measure came back to the House, a motion to agree to the Senate amendment (and thus, in effect, to kill the Philadelphia Plan) was defeated Dec. 22 by a 156-208 vote, with a majority of Democrats voting for the Senate amendment and a majority of Republicans voting against the amendment. The breakdown of the vote was R 41-124: D 115-84 (ND 54-78; SD 61-6).

Senate Key Votes

1. NONPROLIFERATION TREATY. After months of delay during which approval became a political issue, the Senate on March 13 overwhelmingly consented to the ratification of the treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons. The accord drafted by the United States and Soviet Union had been signed and sent to the Senate in July 1968. After the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia in August, Presidential candidate Richard M. Nixon and others opposed action on the treaty at that time although they supported its contents. On Feb. 5, 1969, President Nixon called for "prompt" Senate action. The treaty, regarded as a milestone in arms-control efforts, barred the transfer of nuclear devices to countries which did not possess such equipment. The treaty was approved 83-15: R 34-8; D 49-7 (ND 38-0; SD 11-7).

2. NATIONAL COMMITMENTS. The Senate June 25 moved to regain active participation in foreign policy by approving a two-year-old declaration of intent defining national commitments and reasserting the Congressional role in making such commitments. This resolution, which did not carry the force of law, nevertheless represented a clear expression of Senate sentiment opposed by Presidents Johnson and Nixon as a restriction on the President. The measure had been originally introduced in 1967 as a result of the expanding controversy over growing involvement into the undeclared war in Vietnam. The Senate passed the resolution, which did not require House action, by a vote of 70-16: R 27-13; D 43-3 (ND 28-3; SD 15-0).

3. FARM SUBSIDY CEILING. For the second year in a row, the Senate blocked House attempts to limit farm subsidies to individual farmers. Such an amendment was attached to the omnibus farm bill in the House in 1968 but deleted in conference with the Senate. In 1969, the House against accepted a floor amendment to the agriculture appropriations bill (HR 11612) limiting federal farm subsidy payments to $20,000. The Senate Appropriations Committee June 25 removed the limitation. It argued the limitation would increase the cost of the cotton program and that such action should be considered thoroughly as part of a pending review of farm legislation. On July 7, the Senate by a vote of 53-34 specifically approved the Committee's deletion and later rejected a separate move to impose an even lower subsidy limit. A majority of Republicans and Democrats opposed the limitation although a majority of Northern Democrats favored it in a victory for the conservative coalition (ND 13-17; SD 15-4; R 25-13).

4. SURTAX EXTENSION. Despite earlier attempts by the Senate Democratic leadership to block extension of the 10-percent income tax surcharge, the Senate on July 31, voted such an extension until Dec. 31, 1969, by a vote of 51-48 (ND 27-10; SD 18-1; R 6-37). Senate Democratic leaders had sought to link the Administration-sought extension with tax reform proposals they favored. President Nixon March 26 requested an extension of the 10-percent surtax through June 30. On April 21 he offered his tax reform plan. In his proposal, the surtax would be extended at 10 percent through Dec. 31, and at 5 percent through June 30, 1970. When the Democratic leadership relented to allow an extension without tax reform, Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) offered the 10-percent extension to Dec. 31 as an amendment to a House-passed bill on collection of federal unemployment taxes (HR 9951). Although Republicans generally opposed the Long proposal as not going far enough to brake inflation, the

Senate approved the partial extension by a narrow margin. The House agreed to the Senate proposal a few weeks later and a provision extending the surtax at 5 percent until June 30, 1970, was contained in the tax reform bill (HR 13270).

5. SAFEGUARD ABM. In 1969, as in 1968, a significant debate involved construction of a defense against enemy missiles. In 1968, President Johnson's Sentinel ABM program to defend U.S. cities was the subject of several votes supporting the plan. President Nixon decided March 14 to protect the U.S. retaliatory missile arsenal instead. Opposition continued, and an intense lobbying campaign on both sides was waged in the Senate, where an extremely close vote was foreseen. Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) introduced an amendment to the Defense Procurement Bill (S 2546) to knock out all funds for the program. When that proposal was rejected 11-89 Sen. Smith and other opponents drafted a compromise amendment to block any work on the President's Safeguard ABM system but allowing development of other ABM defenses. On that crucial vote the Senate Aug. 6 divided evenly 50-50 thus rejecting the proposal. On a subsequent vote to limit Safeguard work to research, Sen. Smith sided with the Administration to form a 49-51 vote supporting Safeguard. The ABM was approved by larger margins in the House and later in the Senate. The 50-50 vote was a victory for the conservative coalition as a majority of Republicans and Southern Democrats sided with the President for the ABM. R 14-29; D 36-21 (ND 31-7, SD 5-14).

6. HAYNSWORTH NOMINATION. Perhaps the Administration's worst Congressional defeat of 1969 occurred Nov. 21 when the Senate, by a 45-55 vote, rejected the President's nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. for the Supreme Court. The rejection, largely over Haynsworth's financial dealings while on the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals, climaxed three months of debate and lobbying over the nomination. The Aug. 18 nomination of Haynsworth was actively opposed by organized labor and civil rights groups on the grounds that Haynsworth had sided against them in decisions before his court. Revelation by opponents also indicated that he had had financial ties with organizations involved in cases before him. The Administration waged an aggressive lobbying campaign in support, and several Senators complained of the pressure. Ultimately, the Senate rejected the nomination by a 45-55 vote (ND 3-35; SD 16-3; R 26-17).

7. OIL DEPLETION ALLOWANCE. Senate liberals won a sizable victory over a traditional target as the chamber Dec. 1 defeated an attempt to retain for tax purposes the 27.5-percent depletion allowance for oil and gas companies. In rejecting by a 30-62 vote an amendment to the tax reform bill by Allen J. Ellender (D La.) to restore the full depletion allowance, the Senate sided with the Finance Committee, which had recommended a reduction to 23 percent (ND 5-30; SD 8-10; R 17-22). However, a subsequent 38-52 vote rejected an attempt to reduce the depletion allowance to the 20-percent level recommended by the House. Although the President favored retention of the 27.5-percent allowance, the final version of the bill (HR 13270) reduced the figure to 22 percent.

8. PERSONAL EXEMPTION. In another blow to the Administration, the Senate Dec. 3 voted 58-37 to raise the personal exemption for the income tax from $600 to $800: R 10-32; D 48-5 (ND 35-0; SD 13-5). The increase came over Presidential threats to veto the tax reform bill as not "fiscally responsible" if the exemption increase was added. The sponsor, Albert Gore (D Tenn.), had originally sought a $1,000 exemption but switched to the $800 figure in a move that undermined Senate Republican moves to offer their own exemption increase and left liberal Republicans critical of the Administration. In a compromise move in the House-Senate conference on the tax bill, the personal exemption was increased to $750.

9. TAX REFORM. Disregarding a Presidential promise to veto the bill, the Senate Dec. 11 climaxed a year of tax reform deliberations by passing HR 13270 by a 69-22 vote (ND 35-0; SD 16-2; R 18-20). The President had threatened such a veto if the Senate measure contained the increase to $800 for personal exemption and the 15-percent increase in Social Security benefits. In the final version of the bill worked out in conference, the personal exemption was scaled down to $750 but the Social Security increase was retained.

10. LAOS TROOP CURB. In another move to restore the Congressional role in foreign affairs, the Senate Dec. 15 voted to prohibit the introduction of U.S. ground combat troops into Laos and Thailand by a vote of 73-17. The proposal was a substitute to a pending amendment to the defense appropriations bill (HR 15090) which would have limited U.S. aid to those countries to equipment and material. The President had earlier stated no U.S. combat troops were involved in Laos. It was supported by a majority of both parties (ND 25-7; SD 10-8; R 38-2).

11. SCHOOL DESEGREGATION. The Senate Dec. 17 backed the Administration by watering down a House-passed attempt to legalize freedom-of-choice school desegregation plans. The House provision would have impeded federal enforcement of school desegregation by forbidding termination of funds to districts which had a freedom-of-choice plan. This House language was opposed by the Administration and liberal and civil rights forces. An Administration-backed amendment to the House rider to the Labor-HEW appropriations bill (HR 13111) weakened the House restriction by adding the words "except as required by the Constitution." This action received Senate endorsement 52-37: R 22-19; D 30-18 (ND 28-3; SD 2-15). A day later, the House agreed.

12. AID TO CHINA. Although the concept of foreign aid has repeatedly been a controversial issue in the past, in 1969 the most vehement debate centered around an unbudgeted item for Nationalist China which was added in the House. As a result of efforts by key Members of Congress the House approved an additional $54.5 million in the foreign aid authorization for Taiwan to purchase additional jet aircraft. Although the amount was stricken from the authorization measure, it was nevertheless included in the foreign aid appropriations bill (HR 15149). Numerous Members objected to the appropriations without authorization and specifically to additional unrequested military assistance. Liberal Senators Dec. 20 won a last-ditch move to block the appropriation when the Senate backed a motion by Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) to table the conference report on HR 15149 by a 39-29 vote: R 8-19; D 31-10 (ND 23-4; SD 8-6). The chamber later voted to send the conferees back to negotiate with the House with instructions that the amount appropriated not exceed the authorization, a move which delayed final acceptance of the appropriations until 1970.

SENATE RATIFIES NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION TREATY; VOTES ABM DEPLOYMENT; TURNS DOWN HAYNSWORTH

1. Exec. H, 90th Congress, 2nd Session. Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty. Approval of the resolution consenting to the ratification of the treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons. Approved 83-15: R 34-8; D 49-7 (ND 38-0; SD 11-7), March 13, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. S Res 85. National Commitments Resolution. Passage of the resolution defining a national commitment as the use of armed forces on foreign territory or a promise to assist a foreign country by armed force or financial resources, and affirming the role of the Congress with respect to making national commitments. Passed 70-16: R 27-13; D 43-3 (ND 28-3; SD 15-0), June 25, 1969. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 11612. Agriculture Appropriations. Adoption of the Senate Appropriations Committee amendment eliminating the House-passed $20,000 ceiling on subsidy payments to individual farmers. Adopted 53-34: R 25-13; D 28-21 (ND 13-17; SD 15-4), July 7, 1969. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

4. HR 9951. Unemployment Tax Collection. Adoption of Long (D La.) amendment to extend the surtax at 10 percent through Dec. 31. Adopted 51-48: R 6-37; D 45-11 (ND 27-10; SD 18-1), July 31, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. S 2546. Defense Procurement Authorization. Second Smith (R Maine) amendment to prevent funds from being used on the Safeguard antiballistic missile (ABM) system while allowing development of other ABM or weapons systems. Rejected 50-50: R 14-29; D 36-21 (ND 31-7; SD 5-14), Aug. 6, 1969. Vice President Agnew also voted "nay." A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. Haynsworth Nomination. Rejection of President Nixon's nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Rejected 45-55; R 26-17; D 19-38 (ND 3-35; SD 16-3), Nov. 21, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

(For other key Senate votes, see p. 106.)

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA	Y	Y	-	Y	N	Y
Allen	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	†	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA						
Gravel	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
Stevens	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA						
Fannin	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Goldwater	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Cranston	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Murphy	N	-	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Dominick	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Ribicoff	Y	†	X	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Williams	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA						
Holland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Gurney	N	N	✓	N	N	Y
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	†	Y	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Fong	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO						
Church	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS						
Percy	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Smith	*	*	*	*	*	Y
INDIANA						
Bayh	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
Hartke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
IOWA						
Hughes	Y	†	N	Y	Y	N
Miller	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS						
Dole	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
Cook	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Cooper	†	Y	Y	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Long	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Smith	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
MARYLAND						
Tydings	Y	?	X	Y	Y	N
Mathias	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Brooke	Y	Y	-	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	†	N	N	Y	N
Griffin	Y	N	-	N	N	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Mondale	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Stennis	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI						
Eagleton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Metcalf	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Cannon	Y	Y	†	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Cotton	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
Case	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N
Montoya	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW YORK						
Goodell	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
Javits	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OHIO						
Young	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Saxbe	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Bellmon	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
OREGON						
Hatfield	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Packwood	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Schweiker	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
Scott	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Pell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hollings	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
Mundt	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE						
Gore	Y	†	N	Y	Y	N
Baker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS						
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Tower	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
UTAH						
Moss	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
Bennett	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Prouty	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd, Jr.	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Spong	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Magnuson	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	Y	Y	X	N	Y	N
Proxmire	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
WYOMING						
McGee	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Hansen	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for or CQ poll for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- \- Announced against or CQ poll against.
- ? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

**Member had not been sworn in when vote was taken.*

HOUSE SEATS ADAM CLAYTON POWELL; GREATLY BOOSTS EDUCATION FUNDS; VOTES TO END ELECTORAL COLLEGE

1. H Res. 2. Powell Seating. Celler (D N.Y.) motion to move the previous question on the resolution to seat Adam C. Powell (D N.Y.), to fine him $25,000 and to strip him of seniority. Adopted 249-171: R 96-89; D 153-82 (ND 136-12; SD 17-70), Jan. 3, 1969. The President did not take a position on the motion.

2. HR 12290. Surtax. Passage of the bill extending the surtax at 10 percent through Dec. 31 and at 5 percent through June 30, 1970, repealing the 7-percent investment credit, postponing reductions in certain excise taxes and providing a low-income allowance to ensure that poor families paid no income taxes. Passed 210-205: R 154-26; D 56-179 (ND 22-129; SD 34-50), June 30, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 13111. Labor-HEW Appropriations. Joelson (D N.J.) amendment to add $894,547,000 to the appropriations for elementary and secondary education, aid to federally impacted areas, higher education and vocational education. Adopted 294-119: R 99-81; D 195-38 (ND 147-2; SD 48-36), July 31, 1969. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 13270. Tax Reform Act of 1969. Passage of the bill reducing individual income taxes by an average of 5 percent, extending the income surtax at 5 percent through June 30, 1970, repealing the 7-percent investment tax credit, reducing mineral and oil depletion allowances and making other changes in the Internal Revenue Code of 1954. Passed 395-30: R 176-10; D 219-20 (ND 150-1; SD 69-19), Aug. 7, 1969. The President did not take a position on the bill.

5. H J Res 681. Electoral Reform. Passage of the bill to amend the Constitution by abolishing the electoral college and providing for the direct popular election of the President and Vice President. Passed 338-70: R 154-26; D 184-44 (ND 142-3; SD 42-41), Sept. 18, 1969. An affirmative vote of two-thirds of those present and voting was required for passage of the constitutional amendment. The President did not take a position on the bill.

6. HR 14001. Selective Service Reform. Passage of the bill amending the Selective Service Act of 1967 by removing a provision prohibiting the President from instituting a random selection (lottery) system for induction into the armed forces. Passed 383-12: R 175-1; D 208-11 (ND 126-11; SD 82-0), Oct. 30, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Bevill	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Flowers	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Nichols	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Buchanan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Edwards	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA						
AL Pollock	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
ARIZONA						
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Steiger	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Alexander	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Pryor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hammerschmidt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Cohelan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	N	?	?	Y	N
34 Hanna	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	N	Y	Y	-	Y
38 Tunney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Waldie	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 McCloskey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Mathias	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Pettis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Utt	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
36 Wilson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Los Angeles Co.						
17 Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Brown	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X
22 Corman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Holifield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Rees	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Roybal	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y
31 Wilson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
28 Bell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
23 Clawson	N	X	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Goldwater	*	Y	N	Y	N	Y
32 Hosmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Lipscomb	N	✓	?	?	?	?
20 Smith	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
25 Wiggins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Brotzman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 St. Onge	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Meskill	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Weicker	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
AL Roth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
3 Bennett	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Chappell	N	N	X	Y	N	Y
12 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Fuqua	N	N	?	Y	N	Y
6 Gibbons	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Haley	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Pepper	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	Y
9 Rogers	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Burke	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Cramer	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Frey	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
3 Brinkley	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Davis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Hagan	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Stephens	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Stuckey	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Blackburn	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Thompson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
AL Mink	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
2 Hansen, O.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 McClure	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Shipley	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 McClory	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
18 Michel	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Railsback	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Reid	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
1 Dawson	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 Mikva	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Vacancy						
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Vacancy						
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Madden	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Adair	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Bray	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Dennis	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Landgrebe	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Myers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Roudebush	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Zion	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
2 Culver	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Kyl	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mayne	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Scherle	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
2 Mize	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Sebelius	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Shriver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Winn	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY						
2 Natcher	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for or CQ poll for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against or CQ poll against.
- ? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

*Member had not been sworn in when vote was taken.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
6 Watts	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Carter*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 *Cowger*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 *Snyder*	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Caffery	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Edwards	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 Hebert	N	√	N	N	N	Y
8 Long	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Passman	N	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Rarick	N	N	N	N	N	?
4 Waggonner	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Kyros	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 *Beall*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 *Gude*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Hogan*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Morton*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harrington	*	*	*	*	*	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	?	?	Y	Y	Y	√
3 Philbin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Conte*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Heckler*	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
12 *Keith*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Morse*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
12 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 *Broomfield*	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
3 *Brown*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Cederberg*	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?
6 *Chamberlain*	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 *Esch*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Ford*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 *Harvey*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 *Hutchinson*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 *McDonald*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 *Riegle*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 *Ruppe*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 *Vander Jagt*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Detroit-Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Diggs	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	Y	Y	√	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 *Langen*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 *MacGregor*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 *Nelsen*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 *Quie*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 *Zwach*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Colmer	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
3 Griffin	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Montgomery	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Whitten	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
10 Burlison	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Clay	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Hull	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	?	N	Y	Y	√	Y
2 Symington	Y	N	Y	Y	\	Y
7 *Hall*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA						
2 Melcher	*	N	Y	N	X	Y
1 Olsen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
2 *Cunningham*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Denney*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 *Martin*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 *Cleveland*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 *Wyman*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√
13 Gallagher	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
9 Helstoski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Howard	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Vacancy						
4 Thompson	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 *Cahill*	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
12 *Dwyer*	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Frelinghuysen*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Hunt*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 *Sandman*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 *Widnall*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
2 *Foreman*	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 *Lujan*	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
NEW YORK						
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lowenstein	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
39 McCarthy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Ottinger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Wolff	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 *Button*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 *Conable*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
28 *Fish*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 *Grover*	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
38 *Hastings*	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
36 *Horton*	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 *King*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 *McEwen*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
27 *McKneally*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 *Pirnie*	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	?
26 *Reid*	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 *Robison*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 *Smith*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 *Wydler*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
New York City						
7 Addabbo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Biaggi	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Brasco	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Carey	Y	N	?	Y	Y	X
10 Celler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Chisholm	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Delaney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Gilbert	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Koch	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Podell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Powell	*	?	?	?	?	X
14 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Ryan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Scheuer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 *Halpern*	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
2 Fountain	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Galifianakis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Jones	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	N	X	N	Y	N	Y
6 Preyer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Broyhill*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 *Jonas*	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 *Mizell*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 *Ruth*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
1 *Andrews*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 *Kleppe*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO						
9 Ashley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Feighan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	?	?	?	?	√	?
21 Stokes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Vanik	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 *Ashbrook*	N	N	N	N	N	Y
14 *Ayres*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 *Betts*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 *Bow*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 *Brown*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 *Clancy*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 *Devine*	N	Y	X	Y	√	Y
6 *Harsha*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Latta*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 *Lukens*	*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 *McCulloch*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Miller*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 *Minshall*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 *Mosher*	*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 *Stanton*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Taft*	*	Y	?	?	Y	Y
3 *Whalen*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 *Wylie*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	N	N	N	?	?
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
1 *Belcher*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 *Camp*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON						
3 Green	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 *Dellenback*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Wyatt*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
21 Dent	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√
11 Flood	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gaydos	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Yatron	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 *Biester*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 *Corbett*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 *Coughlin*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 *Eshleman*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 *Fulton*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 *Goodling*	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
23 *Johnson*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *McDade*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 *Saylor*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
17 *Schneebeli*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 *Watkins*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 *Whalley*	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
7 *Williams*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Eilberg	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
1 St. Germain	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Tiernan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
3 Dorn	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Gettys	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
6 McMillan	N	N	N	Y	X	Y
4 Mann	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rivers	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 *Watson*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 *Berry*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 *Reifel*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Blanton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	√	?	Y	N	Y
5 Fulton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	*	N	Y	Y	X	Y
3 *Brock*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 *Duncan*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 *Kuykendall*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
1 *Quillen*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TEXAS						
9 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Cabell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Dowdy	N	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Eckhardt	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Kazen	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
1 Patman	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
13 Purcell	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
4 Roberts	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 White	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 *Bush*	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 *Collins*	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 *Price*	N	Y	N	Y	√	Y
UTAH						
1 *Burton*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 *Lloyd*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL *Stafford*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Daniel	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
1 Downing	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Marsh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 *Broyhill*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 *Poff*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 *Scott*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 *Wampler*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 *Whitehurst*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 *May*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 *Pelly*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mollohan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Obey	*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 *Byrnes*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 *Davis*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 *O'Konski*	N	?	Y	Y	?	N
1 *Schadeberg*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 *Steiger*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 *Thomson*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL *Wold*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

*Members had not been sworn in when vote was taken.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

HOUSE SUPPORTS PRESIDENT ON VIETNAM COURSE; ALTERS VOTING RIGHTS ACT; REJECTS STATE POVERTY CONTROL

7. H Res 613. Vietnam Resolution. Passage of the resolution affirming the support of the House of Representatives for the President in his efforts to negotiate a "just peace" in Vietnam. Adopted 334-55: R 172-1; D 162-54 (ND 89-54; SD 73-0), Dec. 2, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 15149. Foreign Aid. Passage of the foreign aid appropriations bill, fiscal 1970, appropriating $1,649,380,000 for economic and military assistance; $275 million for the Foreign Military Credit Sales Program; and $683,640,000 for other related foreign aid programs. Passed 200-195: R 79-91; D 121-104 (ND 92-52; SD 29-52), Dec. 9, 1969. The President did not take a position on the bill.

9. HR 4249. Voting Rights. Ford (R Mich.) amendment substituting the Administration bill to extend nationwide the provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965 in place of the Committee bill extending the law in its existing form. Adopted 208-204: R 129-49; D 79-155 (ND 10-141; SD 69-14), Dec. 11, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 12321. OEO Authorization, fiscal 1970. Ayres (R Ohio) motion to recommit the bill to committee with instructions to report a substitute bill turning control of the antipoverty program over to the states. Rejected 163-231: R 103-63; D 60-168 (ND 7-139; SD 53-29), Dec. 12, 1969. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. S 2917. Coal Mine Safety. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to improve the health and safety conditions of persons working in the coal mining industry, including provisions to compensate victims of black lung disease. Adopted 334-12: R 144-12; D 190-0 (ND 128-0; SD 62-0), Dec. 17, 1969. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. HR 15209. Supplemental Appropriations, fiscal 1970. Mahon (D Texas) motion to recede from disagreement to Senate amendment which had the effect of killing the Philadelphia Plan to eliminate job discrimination. Rejected 156-208: R 41-124; D 115-84 (ND 54-78; SD 61-6), Dec. 22, 1969. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA						
3 Andrews	Y	N	Y	Y	?	√
7 Bevill	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	√
5 Flowers	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Nichols	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	√
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
2 Dickinson	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Edwards	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ALASKA						
AL Pollock	?	N	Y	N	Y	X
ARIZONA						
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Steiger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Alexander	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	?	N	Y	N	?	?
4 Pryor	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X
CALIFORNIA						
5 Burton	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Cohelan	N	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Edwards	N	N	N	N	?	?
34 Hanna	?	Y	N	N	?	N
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Leggett	N	N	N	N	Y	N
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
3 Moss	N	N	N	N	?	?
16 Sisk	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
38 Tunney	N	?	N	N	?	N
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	N	X	?	N
14 Waldie	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Clausen	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 McCloskey	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
6 Mailliard	Y	?	?	N	Y	N
18 Mathias	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Pettis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
35 Utt	?	X	√	√	?	N
36 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	√	?	N
Los Angeles Co.						
17 Anderson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
29 Brown	X	N	N	X	Y	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
21 Hawkins	N	?	N	N	Y	N
19 Holifield	?	Y	N	X	Y	Y
26 Rees	N	N	N	N	?	?
30 Roybal	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
31 Wilson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
28 Bell	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
23 Clawson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Goldwater	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
32 Hosmer	?	√	√	√	?	N
24 Lipscomb	?	X	√	√	?	?
20 Smith	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
25 Wiggins	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
COLORADO						
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
3 Evans	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Rogers	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
2 Brotzman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
1 Daddario	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Giaimo	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 St. Onge	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Meskill	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Weicker	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
DELAWARE						
AL Roth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA						
3 Bennett	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Chappell	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
12 Fascell	Y	√	X	X	?	?
2 Fuqua	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Gibbons	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Haley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pepper	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
10 Burke	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Cramer	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frey	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
3 Brinkley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Davis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
1 Hagan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?
2 O'Neal	?	N	Y	Y	Y	√
10 Stephens	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Stuckey	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Blackburn	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Thompson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N
AL Mink	N	N	N	N	Y	N
IDAHO						
2 Hansen, O.	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 McClure	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS						
21 Gray	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
23 Shipley	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Arends	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Findley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
12 McClory	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
18 Michel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Railsback	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Reid	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Chicago-Cook Co.						
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Dawson	?	?	?	X	?	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y
2 Mikva	N	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	√	N	N	Y	Y
6 Vacancy						
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	N	X	Y	?
9 Yates	N	N	N	N	?	N
10 Collier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
13 Crane	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- √ Paired for.
- † Announced for or CQ poll for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against or CQ poll against.
- ? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
INDIANA						
3 Brademas	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Madden	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Adair	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Bray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Dennis	Y	√	Y	Y	N	N
2 Landgrebe	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Myers	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Roudebush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Zion	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
IOWA						
2 Culver	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Gross	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Kyl	Y	X	?	Y	Y	N
6 Mayne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Scherle	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
KANSAS						
2 Mize	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
1 Sebelius	Y	N	Y	√	Y	N
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Skubitz	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
3 Winn	Y	N	Y	√	?	N
KENTUCKY						
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

	7	8	9	10	11	12
6 Watts	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
5 Carter	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Cowger	Y	?	N	X	?	N
4 Snyder	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
3 Caffery	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Edwards	?	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 Hebert	✓	Y	Y	✓	?	✓
8 Long	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Rarick	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
2 Hathaway	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 Kyros	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
4 Fallon	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
7 Friedel	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Long	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 *Beall*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 *Gude*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 *Hogan*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 *Morton*	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Burke	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Harrington	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Macdonald	N	✓	N	N	Y	Y
9 McCormack						
8 O'Neill	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Philbin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 *Conte*	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
10 *Heckler*	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
12 *Keith*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 *Morse*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
MICHIGAN						
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 *Broomfield*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 *Brown*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 *Cederberg*	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	N
6 *Chamberlain*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 *Esch*	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
5 *Ford*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 *Harvey*	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
4 *Hutchinson*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
19 *McDonald*	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 *Riegle*	Y	✓	N	N	Y	N
11 *Ruppe*	Y	X	?	N	Y	N
9 *Vander Jagt*	Y	✓	?	N	Y	N
Detroit-Wayne Co.						
1 Conyers	N	N	N	N	?	X
13 Diggs	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 Dingell	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 Ford	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
14 Nedzi	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
8 Blatnik	N	Y	N	X	Y	N
5 Fraser	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Karth	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 *Langen*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 *MacGregor*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 *Nelsen*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 *Quie*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 *Zwach*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Colmer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Griffin	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Montgomery	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
2 Whitten	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
MISSOURI						
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
10 Burlison	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Clay	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Hull	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Hungate	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	✓	N	N	?	?
2 Symington	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 *Hall*	Y	N	Y	✓	?	?
MONTANA						
2 Melcher	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 Olsen	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEBRASKA						
2 *Cunningham*	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
1 *Denney*	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
3 *Martin*	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
NEVADA						
AL Baring	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
2 *Cleveland*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
1 *Wyman*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY						
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Helstoski	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Howard	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
11 Minish	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Roe	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Thompson	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 *Cahill*	?	✓	X	X	?	?
12 *Dwyer*	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
5 *Frelinghuysen*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
1 *Hunt*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 *Sandman*	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 *Widnall*	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
NEW MEXICO						
2 *Foreman*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Lujan*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW YORK						
41 Dulski	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
34 Hanley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Lowenstein	N	N	N	N	Y	N
39 McCarthy	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
25 Ottinger	N	N	N	N	Y	N
1 Pike	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
35 Stratton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Wolff	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
29 *Button*	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
37 *Conable*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
28 *Fish*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 *Grover*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 *Hastings*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 *Horton*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
30 *King*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
31 *McEwen*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27 *McKneally*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
32 *Pirnie*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
26 *Reid*	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
33 *Robison*	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
40 *Smith*	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
4 *Wydler*	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N
New York City						
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
24 Biaggi	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
23 Bingham	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
11 Brasco	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Carey	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
10 Celler	Y	Y	N	N	?	X
12 Chisholm	N	N	N	N	?	N
9 Delaney	Y	N	Y	N	?	?
19 Farbstein	N	Y	N	N	Y	X
22 Gilbert	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Koch	N	N	N	N	Y	N
16 Murphy	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Podell	N	Y	N	N	?	N
18 Powell	?	?	?	?	?	?
14 Rooney	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Ryan	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Scheuer	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 *Halpern*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
2 Fountain	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Galifianakis	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Jones	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Preyer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Broyhill*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 *Jonas*	Y	X	Y	Y	?	Y
5 *Mizell*	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 *Ruth*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
1 *Andrews*	Y	Y	X	N	Y	?
2 *Kleppe*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO						
9 Ashley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Feighan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Hays	Y	✓	?	N	Y	Y
19 Kirwan	?	✓	?	X	?	?
21 Stokes	N	N	N	N	Y	N
22 Vanik	N	N	N	N	Y	N
17 *Ashbrook*	Y	N	Y	✓	N	Y
14 *Ayres*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 *Betts*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
16 *Bow*	?	X	Y	Y	Y	N
7 *Brown*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 *Clancy*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 *Devine*	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
6 *Harsha*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Latta*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
24 *Lukens*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 *McCulloch*	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
10 *Miller*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
23 *Minshall*	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
13 *Mosher*	Y	X	N	N	?	N
11 *Stanton*	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
1 *Taft*	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
3 *Whalen*	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
15 *Wylie*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA						
3 Albert	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Steed	Y	N	?	N	?	Y
1 *Belcher*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 *Camp*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON						
3 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
2 Ullman	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
4 *Dellenback*	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
1 *Wyatt*	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
25 Clark	Y	✓	N	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	?	N	N	N	Y	?
11 Flood	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
14 Moorhead	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
26 Morgan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Yatron	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 *Biester*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 *Corbett*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 *Coughlin*	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
16 *Eshleman*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
27 *Fulton*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 *Goodling*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
23 *Johnson*	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?
10 *McDade*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
22 *Saylor*	?	N	Y	N	Y	N
17 *Schneebeli*	Y	Y	X	X	Y	N
9 *Watkins*	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	?
12 *Whalley*	Y	?	Y	?	?	N
7 *Williams*	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
Philadelphia City						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
3 Byrne	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Eilberg	?	✓	X	N	Y	Y
5 Green	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
2 Nix	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
1 St. Germain	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Tiernan	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
3 Dorn	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
5 Gettys	?	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 McMillan	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Mann	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Rivers	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 *Watson*	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
2 *Berry*	Y	N	Y	✓	?	?
1 *Reifel*	?	-	?	✓	Y	?
TENNESSEE						
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	X	?	Y
7 Blanton	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
4 Evins	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
5 Fulton	?	✓	?	X	?	?
8 Jones	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y
3 *Brock*	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 *Duncan*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 *Kuykendall*	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
1 *Quillen*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
9 Brooks	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Casey	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Dowdy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Eckhardt	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
21 Fisher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
23 Kazen	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
1 Patman	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
13 Purcell	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Teague	?	Y	✓	Y	Y	?
16 White	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
14 Young	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
7 *Bush*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 *Collins*	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 *Price*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
UTAH						
1 *Burton*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 *Lloyd*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT						
AL *Stafford*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
VIRGINIA						
4 Abbitt	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
5 Daniel	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Marsh	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Broyhill*	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
6 *Poff*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
8 *Scott*	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y
9 *Wampler*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 *Whitehurst*	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
WASHINGTON						
7 Adams	N	N	N	N	?	N
5 Foley	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Hansen	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
4 *May*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
1 *Pelly*	Y	Y	N	X	?	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
4 Hechler	N	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Kee	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
1 Mollohan	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
2 Kastenmeier	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Obey	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Reuss	N	N	N	N	Y	X
4 Zablocki	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 *Byrnes*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 *Davis*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 *O'Konski*	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 *Schadeberg*	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 *Steiger*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 *Thomson*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING						
AL *Wold*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

SENATE REDUCES OIL-GAS DEPLETION ALLOWANCE; VOTES TAX REFORM; OPPOSES PLANES FOR NATIONALIST CHINA

7. HR 13270. Tax Reform. Ellender (D La.) amendment restoring to 27.5 percent the depletion allowance on oil and gas. Rejected 30-62: R 17-22; D 13-40 (ND 5-30; SD 8-10), Dec. 1, 1969. A "yea" vote was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 13270, Tax Reform. Gore (D Tenn.) amendment to increase the personal income tax exemption to $800. Adopted 58-37: R 10-32; D 48-5 (ND 35-0; SD 13-5), Dec. 3, 1969. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. HR 13270. Tax Reform. Passage of the Tax Reform Act of 1969. Passed 69-22; R 18-20; D 51-2 (ND 35-0; SD 16-2), Dec. 11, 1969. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 15090. Defense Appropriations. Church (D Idaho) substitute for pending Cooper (R Ky.)-Mansfield (D Mont.) amendment stating that in line with the expressed intention of the President, no funds in the bill could be used to finance the introduction of U.S. ground combat troops into Laos and Thailand. Adopted 73-17: R 38-2; D 35-15 (ND 25-7; SD 10-8) Dec. 15, 1969. The President did not take a position on the substitute.

11. HR 13111. Labor-HEW Appropriations. Scott (R Pa.) amendment adding the words, "except as required by the Constitution," at the beginning of the section barring use of funds to force a school district to take action involving busing of students, abolition of any school, or assignment of any student to any particular school against the wishes of his parents. Adopted 52-37: R 22-19; D 30-18 (ND 28-3; SD 2-15), Dec. 17, 1969. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. HR 15149. Foreign Aid Appropriations. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table the conference report on foreign aid appropriations for fiscal 1970. Mansfield and other Senators objected to the fact that the appropriations bill contained an amount higher than authorized. The most objectionable item from the Mansfield group's standpoint was $54.5 million for Nationalist China to purchase fighter aircraft. The item had been included by the House although the Administration had not requested it. Adopted 39-29: R 8-19; D 31-10 (ND 23-4; SD 8-6), Dec. 20, 1969. The President did not take a position on the bill.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA						
Allen	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA						
Gravel	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Stevens	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	?
ARIZONA						
Fannin	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Goldwater	?	N	X	Y	N	?
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	Y	†	Y	N	N	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
Cranston	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Dominick	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						
Dodd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Ribicoff	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Williams	N	N	N	Y	N	?
FLORIDA						
Holland	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Gurney	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
GEORGIA						
Russell	N	N	N	?	X	?
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	?
Fong	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO						
Church	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	N	N	N	Y	N	?
ILLINOIS						
Percy	-	N	N	Y	Y	-
Smith	X	N	Y	Y	N	X
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	†	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
Hughes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Miller	N	N	Y	†	N	N
KANSAS						
Dole	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Pearson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
KENTUCKY						
Cook	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cooper	N	N	Y	?	?	?
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	N	X	N	N	N
Long	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
MAINE						
Muskie	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Smith	N	N	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND						
Tydings	N	Y	†	?	Y	?
Mathias	N	N	✓	N	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	N	Y	Y	N	†	Y
Brooke	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Griffin	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA						
McCarthy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Mondale	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
Stennis	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MISSOURI						
Eagleton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington	X	†	✓	?	†	?
MONTANA						
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Metcalf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Hruska	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Cannon	N	Y	Y	Y	N	-
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	Y	Y	†	Y	Y
Case	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	✓	?	†	?	?	?
Montoya	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK						
Goodell	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Javits	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
OHIO						
Young	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Saxbe	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bellmon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
OREGON						
Hatfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Packwood	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Schweiker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Scott	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	-
Pell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hollings	?	Y	Y	Y	X	?
Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	-	?	?	?	?	?
TENNESSEE						
Gore	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Baker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
TEXAS						
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tower	Y	N	N	Y	N	-
UTAH						
Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd, Jr.	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
Spong	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	Y	Y	†	✓	N
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Randolph	N	Y	Y	†	✓	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Hansen	Y	N	N	Y	N	N

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for or CQ poll for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- \- Announced against or CQ poll against.
- ? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

Democrats in this type; *Republicans in italics*

Key Senate And House Votes During 1970 Session

Attempts to override Presidential vetoes in the House, curbs on military involvement in the Senate, and perennial school desegregation disputes in both chambers dominated the key Congressional votes during 1970.

Key votes spanned a wide variety of domestic and foreign issues in both the House and Senate. But four of the 28 votes—all in the House—were taken on drives to override President Nixon's vetoes of major domestic legislation.

Of the nine public bills vetoed by the President since early 1970, three involved appropriations: for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) for fiscal 1970, for the Office of Education for fiscal 1971, and for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for fiscal 1971. Mr. Nixon also vetoed a hospital construction bill.

The House repassed the hospital construction and education money bills by the required two-thirds majorities; both became law when the Senate also voted to override the vetoes. House supporters of the Labor-HEW and HUD appropriation measures failed to gain the necessary two-thirds votes to override those vetoes.

Annual Issues. Many of the key votes were taken on issues which in recent years have confronted Congress annually, such as school desegregation, involvement in Vietnam, funding for the antiballistic missile system (ABM) and supersonic transport plane (SST). The appropriations bills signify a continuing dispute between President Nixon and the Democratic Congress over spending priorities.

These and several other key votes occurred on legislation almost certain to come up again in 1971. Congress went home in December without completing action on Social Security, welfare reform or trade restrictions.

Key Senate votes included efforts to limit the scope of U.S. involvement in Southeast Asia and such domestic issues as the nomination of G. Harrold Carswell to the Supreme Court, the SST, 18-year-old votes, food stamp increases and a motion to drop the trade restriction and welfare reform sections from the Social Security bill.

In the House, key votes included passage of welfare reform, voting rights, farm subsidy limitations, legislative reform and the SST.

Both chambers engaged in debates on efforts to restrict the Federal Government's school desegregation efforts. In one key vote, Senators voted 56-36 to require the Government to apply universal standards to segregation based on prior law and that based on housing patterns. This was the first crack in the coalition of northern Democrats and moderate Republicans which had engineered the Senate success of civil rights bills during the 1960s.

Other significant Senate votes centered on the "no-knock" search warrants for unannounced police investigations, electoral reform and standards for reducing pollutants from automobile engines.

How Votes Were Selected

The editors of Congressional Quarterly each year select a series of key votes on major issues.

Selection of Issues. An issue is judged by the extent it represents one or more of the following:

- A matter of major controversy.
- A test of Presidential or political power.
- A decision of potentially great impact on the lives of Americans.

Selection of Votes. For each issue or series of related votes on an issue, only one key vote is ordinarily chosen. This vote is the roll call that, in the opinion of Congressional Quarterly editors, was the most important in determining the outcome.

In the descriptions of the key votes, the designation ND denotes northern Democrats and the designation SD denotes southern Democrats.

The House also took other important votes on allowing amendments to the controversial bill establishing trade import controls, providing boosts in Social Security benefits when living costs rise, and refusing to concur with a Senate amendment limiting the American effort in Cambodia.

Each year, the editors of Congressional Quarterly select a series of votes as the most significant roll calls of the session. The 1970 key votes follow.

Senate Key Votes

1. NO-KNOCK SEARCH WARRANTS. One of the most controversial Administration crime control measures enacted by the 91st Congress authorized search warrants, under certain circumstances, allowing law enforcement officers to enter a place to be searched without first giving notice of their presence and intention. This "no-knock" provision was contained in the Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act (PL 91-513) and, applying to arrest warrants as well, in the District of Columbia Court Reorganization and Criminal Procedure Act (PL 91-358). The key Senate vote on the provision came in January 1970 during debate on the initial Senate version of the drug bill (S 3246). Robert P. Griffin (R Mich.) proposed an amendment to add the "no-knock" provision to the bill. Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.), who opposed the provision as a violation of the constitutional guarantee against "unreasonable search and seizure," proposed an amendment to the Griffin amendment to delete the "no-knock" authorization. The Senate rejected Ervin's amendment 35-50: R 2-31; D 33-19 (ND 21-14; SD 12-15). *(Senate*

debate on drug bill's provision, p. 531; D.C. bill's provision, p. 208)

2. DESEGREGATION. During a two-week debate on the bill (HR 514) extending the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Senate considered amendments aimed at limiting the powers of the Federal Government to rectify school segregation. Debate centered chiefly on an amendment offered by John Stennis (D Miss.) requiring that school racial standards must be applied uniformly throughout the country "without regard to the origin or cause of such segregation." Stennis and other southerners said Federal desegregation efforts were designed only to deal with school districts in the South which had previously been segregated by law—*de jure* segregation—but ignored districts outside the South which were segregated because of residence patterns or other factors—*de facto* segregation. Before voting on the Stennis amendment, Senators voted 63-24 to add specific mention of both *de jure* and *de facto* segregation; this change was sponsored by Abraham A. Ribicoff (D Conn.), a leading advocate of civil rights. The series of votes, culminated by the Feb. 18 key vote on the Stennis amendment, represented the first major crack in the coalition of northern Democrats and moderate and liberal Republicans which had engineered passage of civil rights bills in the Senate during the 1960s. The Stennis amendment was adopted 56-36, with Republicans voting 27-12, and Democrats voting 29-24 (ND 11-23; SD 18-1). *(p. 250)*

3. EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD VOTE. In a surprise move with far-reaching implications, the Senate March 12, 1970, agreed 64-17—R 26-8; D 38-9 (ND 32-0; SD 6-9) to an amendment to the 1970 voting rights bill which lowered the voting age to 18. The House later accepted this provision, proposed by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), with the Senate version of the bill (HR 4249—PL 91-285). The Supreme Court in December upheld the provision lowering the voting age for Federal elections, but not for state and local elections. Approximately 11 million persons between the ages of 18 and 21 were added to the lists of potential voters in 1972 by this amendment. *(p. 192)*

4. CARSWELL REJECTION. Thirteen Republicans joined 38 Democrats April 8, 1970, to reject the nomination of G. Harrold Carswell of Florida to the Supreme Court. The Senate, by a 45-51 vote—R 28-13; D 17-38 (ND 3-33; SD 14-5)—refused for the second time in six months to confirm a man nominated by Mr. Nixon to the Court, dealing a severe blow to Administration prestige. It had already been damaged by the November 1969 rejection of the nomination of Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. of South Carolina to the Court. Carswell was opposed by civil rights groups who charged that he held segregationist views and by members of the legal profession who described him as a man of mediocre legal and judicial abilities. The defeat of his nomination marked the first time since 1894 that one President had suffered the outright rejection by the Senate of two of his Court nominations. *(p. 154)*

5. BROADCAST SPENDING. In an attempt to reduce the spiraling cost of political campaigns, the Senate April 14 adopted an amendment to limit television and radio spending by Presidential and Congressional candidates to seven cents per vote cast in the last general election. Introduced by John Pastore (D R.I.) and James B. Pearson (R Kan.), the amendment to a bill (S 3637) to amend the Communications Act of 1934, passed on almost a straight party-line vote. Republican opponents of the amendment noted that the measure did not apply to state offices where Republicans were dominant, but only to Congress which the Democrats control. Sponsors of the amendment repeatedly referred to the scope of the problem of financing Congressional campaigns. The vote breakdown was R 8-32; D 42-3 (ND 28-0; SD 14-3). The Senate Nov. 23 by four votes failed to override President Nixon's Oct. 23 veto of the broadcast spending bill. *(p. 831)*

6. CAMBODIA RESTRICTION. As a result of the U.S. entry into combat operations in Cambodia in April 1970, a move began in the Senate to limit such operations and prevent a recurrence. The leaders of this effort, mainly liberal members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, drafted an amendment similar to one passed in 1969 barring U.S. ground combat troops in Laos and Thailand. The amendment barring funds for U.S. Cambodian activities after July 1 without Congressional approval became known as the Cooper-Church amendment after the two main sponsors, John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Frank Church (D Idaho). They chose to try to attach their proposal to the pending Foreign Military Sales authorization (HR 15628). After seven weeks of debate, delay and attempts to water down the amendment, the Senate on June 30 accepted the Cooper-Church amendment by a 58-37 roll-call vote. The provision was amended on the floor to make it more palatable to Administration forces. It was eventually knocked out of HR 15628 but incorporated in a different form in the supplemental foreign aid authorization (HR 19911). The Cooper-Church amendment was passed by a bipartisan coalition of liberals 58-37: R 16-26; D 42-11 (ND 35-1; SD 7-10). *(p. 927)*

7. FOOD STAMPS. Pressure was strong in the Senate in 1970 to expand the food stamp program which increased the purchasing power of the poor to buy food. Sen. George McGovern (D S.D.), chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs, continued in 1970 as he had in 1969 to highlight the problems of hunger in the country through hearings by his Committee. The Senate in 1969 had passed a food stamp bill (S 2547) authorizing $1.25 billion for the program in fiscal 1971, but the House did not act on food stamp legislation that year. The agricultural appropriations bill (HR 17923) included funds for food stamps, which is administered by the Department of Agriculture. McGovern succeeded in amending the agriculture appropriations bill on July 8 to increase the food stamp appropriation from $1.25 billion to $1.75 billion. The vote was 43-28 in favor of the amendment, with 13 Republicans and 30 Democrats supporting the amendment and 19 Republicans, 9 Democrats opposing (ND 26-2; SD 4-7). *(p. 764)*

8. SAFEGUARD ABM. For the third year in a row, a major Senate debate revolved around the plans to construct an antiballistic missile (ABM) system. In the

fiscal 1971 defense procurement authorization (HR 17123) the Administration requested $1 billion to expand the ABM system begun in 1969. Another $357 million for construction was carried in another bill. As in previous years, major opposition surfaced in the Senate. In the face of this challenge, supporters of the President's ABM plans voluntarily cut back the expansion request in order to undermine the opposition. The strategy was successful and the amendment sponsored by John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) and Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) to block expansion was defeated Aug. 12, 1970, by a 47-52 roll-call vote: R 12-30; D 35-22 (ND 30-8; SD 5-14). *(p. 380)*

9. VOLUNTEER ARMY. An attempt was made in 1970 to move toward establishment of an all-volunteer military for the United States. This effort would have speeded up the timetable set up by the Administration for the creation of a volunteer army when the Vietnam war ends. To accomplish a speedier conversion to the volunteer military, Senators Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) and Mark O. Hatfield (R Ore.) proposed an amendment to the fiscal 1971 defense procurement authorization. Their amendment would not have automatically created a volunteer service but would have made it possible to move toward this goal by enacting military pay raises to encourage enlistments. After debating the proposal on the floor for several weeks, the Senate Aug. 25 rejected the amendment 35-52: R 20-18; D 15-34 (ND 14-17; SD 1-17). *(p. 380)*

10. END-THE-WAR AMENDMENT. A strong Congressional and public campaign built up in 1970 around a proposal by Sen. Charles E. Goodell (R N.Y.) to limit the retention of U.S. troops in South Vietnam. Momentum on behalf of such a measure gathered as a result of the U.S. entry into Cambodia. The amendment to the defense procurement authorization was sponsored by several Senate war critics and became known as the McGovern-Hatfield amendment for Senators George McGovern (D S.D.) and Mark O. Hatfield (R Ore.). The sponsors altered the amendment a number of times to attract support. In its final form, the amendment set a ceiling of 280,000 troops in Vietnam for April 30, 1971, and set a deadline of Dec. 31, 1971, for the complete withdrawal of U.S. troops but gave the President authority to delay the pullout for 60 days if he found U.S. troops to be in danger. The amendment was rejected on a 39-55 roll-call vote Sept. 1: R 7-34; D 32-21 (ND 29-6; SD 3-15). *(p. 380)*

11. ELECTORAL REFORM. A proposed constitutional amendment to abolish the electoral college and substitute direct, popular election of the President died Sept. 17 when the Senate refused to invoke cloture (end debate) on the measure. The bill (S J Res 1) was similar to another bill that had passed the House in 1969 and which also had the endorsement of President Nixon. Sen. Birch Bayh (D Ind.) was chief sponsor of the Senate version, which would have required that the candidate receiving the largest popular vote be elected President, provided he received at least 40 percent of the votes cast. Opposed to the bill was a coalition of Senators from the South and from some states with small populations. A motion to invoke cloture was introduced Sept. 15 by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (Mont.). When the Senate voted Sept. 17, the result was 54-36 in favor of the cloture motion, six votes short of the necessary 60. Prospect of continued and prolonged debate on electoral reform prompted the Senate to let the bill die. The vote was a victory for Senate conservatives: R 21-18; D 33-18 (ND 30-2; SD 3-16). *(p. 840)*

12. AIR POLLUTION. The Clean Air Amendments of 1970 (HR 17255), the strongest air pollution measure ever enacted by Congress, contained specific deadlines for the elimination of certain pollutants from automobile engine exhausts. In the Senate, although nearly all debate concerned these deadlines, no efforts were made to eliminate them but amendments were aimed at softening their impact. Edward J. Gurney (R Fla.) on Sept. 22 offered an amendment which would have eliminated the requirement that the manufacturer's request for extension of the deadline must be made 12 months to 24 months prior to the expiration of the five-year time limit. The Gurney amendment failed by a 22-57 vote: R 16-17; D 6-40 (ND 1-28; SD 5-12). *(p. 472)*

13. SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT (SST). One of the most controversial issues in the Senate in 1970 was the question of funding the supersonic transport (SST). The Administration had requested $290 million for the development of two prototype SSTs. The money was included in the Department of Transportation appropriation bill for fiscal 1971 (HR 17755) and approved by the House May 27. But by the time the bill got to the Senate floor on Dec. 3, intensive lobbying against the plane had been done by environmental groups. Led by Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.), Senate opponents of the SST argued that the plane could cause deterioration to the environment and produce an intolerable noise level. Proxmire and others also questioned the cost of the plane. Despite a strong fight by the Administration to save the funds, an amendment by Proxmire to delete the $290 million won by a 52-41 roll-call vote: R 18-21; D 34-20 (ND 25-10; SD 9-10). (Senate Dec. 31 accepted compromise to allow funds for SST to be spent through March 30, 1971, at the rate of the $210 million agreed on by conferees on the bill for fiscal 1971.) *(p. 776)*

14. SOCIAL SECURITY, TRADE, WELFARE. Senate supporters of the Trade Act of 1970 and the President's welfare reform proposals on Dec. 28, 1970, reluctantly abandoned their attempt to attach the two measures to a bill (HR 17550) increasing Social Security benefits. By a 49-21 roll-call vote the Senate approved the motion of Chairman Russell B. Long (D La.) of the Finance Committee to strip the trade and welfare provisions, as well as others creating a catastrophic health insurance program and increasing veterans' benefits, from the Social Security legislation. The action climaxed a filibuster against the trade bill which began Dec. 17. It followed a statement by Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) of the House Ways and Means Committee that he would not go to conference on a package bill containing all the measures the Senate had drawn together. Mills' Committee had reported the Social Security (HR 17550), trade (HR 18970) and family assistance (HR 16311) bills, and the House had passed them separately. The Finance Committee attached the various measures, including a welfare reform test program, to the popular Social Security bill in hopes of ensuring passage for all in the closing days of the 91st Congress. The maneuver backfired, and Long was obliged to move

to reduce the bill to its Social Security provisions to keep the filibuster from killing even that portion of the legislation. Even this effort failed, however, when Mills refused to go to conference during the last three days of the session. Long's motion was to recommit the bill to his Committee with instructions to delete all but the Social Security provisions and report it back to the Senate immediately. Republicans voted 20-12 for Long's motion; Democrats divided 29-9 for it (ND 16-8; SD 13-1). *(p. 1042)*

House Key Votes

1. LABOR-HEW VETO. On Jan. 26 President Nixon vetoed HR 13111, the fiscal 1970 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare, the Office of Economic Opportunity, and other agencies. He said that the $19.7-billion bill increased spending too much over his Budget requests and forced the Executive Branch to spend funds on programs which should be reformed. Two days later, the House failed by 52 votes to override the President's veto. A two-thirds majority of those voting—in this case 278—was needed to override, but only 226 House Members actually did so. This included 199 Democrats, including 49 southerners, and 27 Republicans. Voting to sustain the veto were 156 Republicans and 35 southern Democrats. The final breakdown was 226-191: R 27-156; D 199-35 (ND 150-0; SD 49-35). *(p. 133)*

2. FAMILY ASSISTANCE. The President listed reform of the welfare system as one of his key legislative proposals in 1970. The Family Assistance Plan which provided a Federal floor of $1,600 for poor families was the most significant legislation, Mr. Nixon said, since passage of the Social Security Act. But powerful House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) seemed cool to the proposal. The bill (HR 16311) was debated behind closed doors by the Committee from November 1969 until March 5 when it was approved by the Committee after Mills announced he wanted to send the bill to the floor. With the sudden support from Mills and a closed rule preventing any amendments on the floor, the bill was approved April 16 by a 243-155 roll-call vote: R 102-72; D 141-83 (ND 126-19; SD 15-64). *(p. 1030)*

3. SOCIAL SECURITY. The President had proposed that future benefit increases in the Social Security program be made automatically when the Consumer Price Index (CPI) rose 3 percent or more in the previous year. But traditionally raising benefits has been Congressional prerogative and Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.), chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, consistently opposed automatic increases. Automatic increases were added to the measure, however, on the House floor May 21 in a move led by Republican Members. The vote was on a motion by Jackson E. Betts (R Ohio) to recommit the Social Security bill (HR 17550) with instructions to add provisions for automatic cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits. The amendment was agreed to by a 233-144 roll-call vote: R 161-5; D 72-139 (ND 68-61; SD 4-78). *(p. 1042)*

4. VOTING RIGHTS. Liberal forces won a significant victory June 17, 1970, when the House accepted the Senate version of the voting rights bill (HR 4249—PL 91-285) extending the Voting Rights Act of 1965 for five years and lowering the voting age to 18. The Administration opposed the extension, proposing instead that the 1965 law be amended. The House late in 1969 had passed the Administration bill. In 1970 the key House vote on voting rights came when the House agreed, by a 224-183 vote, to a motion calling for a vote on the resolution (H Res 914) providing for acceptance of the Senate version of the bill. Enough Republicans voted for the motion to cancel out the votes of the Southern Democrats opposing it—R 59-117; D 165-66 (ND 138-8; SD 27-58). Had the motion or the resolution been rejected, the differing versions of the bill would have gone to conference where those opposed to the provision lowering the voting age, including House Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), and those opposed to extension of the 1965 law, including Senate Judiciary Committee Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.), could have killed the provision or the entire bill. *(p. 192)*

5. HILL-BURTON VETO. By a wide 279-98 margin, the House June 25 voted to override President Nixon's June 22 veto of HR 11102, the Hill-Burton hospital construction bill. Subsequent Senate passage marked the first Presidential veto to be overridden in 10 years. The bill authorized $2.79 billion over fiscal years 1971-1973 for grants and loans to build and modernize hospitals and other health facilities. The President said the bill was too expensive. The measure also contained a program of categorical grants to hospitals that the Administration had proposed scrapping for a combination of direct loans and grants. Mr. Nixon's veto—his second since taking office—was challenged by House leaders who said the program was of such high priority that it should not be subject to expenditure reductions. Ninety-five Republicans and three Democrats voted to uphold the veto; 67 Republicans and 212 Democrats voted to override. The breakdown of the Democratic vote was ND 137-0; SD 75-3. *(p. 221)*

6. DESEGREGATION. When the House originally considered the fiscal 1971 appropriations bill (HR 16916) for the Office of Education, it adopted a series of provisions seeking to limit the Federal Government's desegregation authority. They were known as the Whitten amendments, after Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.), which stipulated that no funds in the bill could be used to force schools already considered "desegregated" under the 1964 Civil Rights Act to bus students, abolish schools or set attendance zones either against the choice of students' parents or as a prerequisite for obtaining Federal funds; and the Jonas amendment, after Charles Raper Jonas (R N.C.), which stipulated that no funds could be used to draw up plans to prevent students from attending the schools of their parents' choice based on race or color. When the Senate considered HR 16916, it dropped all these provisions. On June 30, while the House formally agreed to send the measure to conference, Jeffery Cohelan (D Calif.) offered a motion to instruct House conferees to agree to Senate action on the Whitten and Jonas amendments. Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.), floor manager of the bill, offered a motion to table Cohelan's motion, and thus kill it. Flood's motion was adopted 191-157: R 107-35; D 84-122 (ND 18-117; SD 66-5). Conferees subsequently retained the Whitten amendments but dropped the Jonas provision. *(p. 260)*

7. CAMBODIA RESTRICTION. Debate in the House on the attempt to curb U.S. military operations in Cambodia was much more limited than in the Senate and the crucial vote came on a procedural motion rather than on the Cooper-Church amendment itself. When the Senate version of the foreign military sales bill, with the Cooper-Church amendment, was returned to the House, Donald W. Riegle Jr. (R Mich.) moved to instruct the House conferees to accept the Cooper-Church amendment. Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio) then moved to table, or kill, the Riegle motion. The Hays move was approved by the House 237-153: R 138-33; D 99-120 (ND 28-112; SD 71-8) on July 9, 1970. *(p. 927)*

8. FARM SUBSIDY LIMIT. Strong opposition to farm subsidies had developed in the House in 1968 and 1969, particularly from urban Members who cited figures showing that some individual farms received subsidies for as much as a million dollars in one year. These Members succeeded in tacking amendments onto farm legislation limiting subsidy payments to $20,000 to individual farmers, but in both 1968 and 1969 the Senate did not include ceilings, and conferees on the bills dropped the House limits. With the pressure still strong for ceilings, the Administration agreed to a $55,000 limit in the Agriculture Act of 1970 (HR 18546) which established three-year price support programs for major farm commodities. The Administration had initially recommended a $110,000 limit. The $55,000 ceiling was part of HR 18546 when it passed the House Aug. 5 by a 212-171 roll-call vote—R 86-88; D 126-85 (ND 52-78; SD 74-7). *(p. 634)*

9. EDUCATION VETO. President Nixon Aug. 11 vetoed the $4.4-billion Office of Education appropriations bill for fiscal 1971 (HR 16916) because Congress had added about $453 million to his original Budget requests. On Aug. 13, with 20 votes to spare, the House voted 289-114 to override the veto. A two-thirds majority—in this case 269—was needed to override. The final breakdown was 289-114: R 77-101; D 212-13 (ND 145-1; SD 67-12). The Senate Aug. 18 also voted to override the veto, by a 77-16 roll-call vote, and the measure was enacted into law. *(p. 260)*

10. HUD APPROPRIATIONS VETO SUSTAINED. The President scored a victory Aug. 13 when the House failed to override his veto of the first 1971 Housing and Urban Development (HUD)—Independent Offices Appropriations bill (HR 17548). Mr. Nixon's veto of the $18,009,525,300 bill was sustained by a 204-195 roll-call vote. A two-thirds majority in both chambers is needed to override a veto. Republicans and some southern Democrats, reacting to the President's criticism of the appropriation as too costly (it was $541 million over the budget request), combined to sustain the veto. R 23-155; D 181-40 (ND 139-4; SD 42-36). A second HUD—Independent Offices Appropriations bill (HR 19830), containing $300,000,000 less than the first, was approved by the President Dec. 17. *(p. 742)*

11. CONGRESSIONAL REFORM. Congress in 1970—for the first time in 24 years—approved a comprehensive legislative reform bill. The key vote on the moderate reform measure (HR 17654—PL 91-510) came when the House, traditionally the most resistant to such efforts at reform, approved it. The Senate had passed a similar bill in 1967, but the House Rules Committee had blocked House action on the bill during the remainder of the 90th Congress. In September 1970, however, the House approved the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970 by a vote of 326-19—R 140-6; D 186-13 (ND 127-SD 59-12). The 1970 Act did not deal with the seniority system, financial disclosure, lobbying regulations or the *Congressional Record*, but did make a variety of changes in the committee and floor procedures of the House and Senate and authorized expanded information resources for the Congress. *(p. 447)*

12. TRADE BILL. The House on Nov. 18, 1970 came within a few votes of opening up the controversial protectionist Trade Act of 1970 (HR 18970) to amendments from the floor. An amendment to the rule controlling House consideration of the measure, offered by Sam M. Gibbons (D Fla.), which would have opened the bill to amendments deleting from (but not adding to) the bill, failed in a 192-201 roll-call vote. The rule change might have killed the bill in the House, since Chairman Wilbur D. Mills (D Ark.) of the Ways and Means Committee, which had reported it, said he was under strict instructions from his Committee to bring the bill to the floor under a closed rule (allowing Committee amendments only). The bill, which died in the Senate, would have imposed statutory import quotas on textiles and footwear and established procedures for imposing quotas on an estimated 200 other imports. The vote on Gibbons' amendment was the closest roll call on the trade bill. It showed that opponents did not have quite enough strength to force a change in the measure. Both the Republicans and the Democrats were split on the vote: 95 Republicans and 101 Democrats voted for Gibbons' amendment while 77 Republicans and 124 Democrats opposed it. (ND 94-52; SD 7-72) *(p. 1051)*

13. SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT (SST). When the House passed the Department of Transportation appropriation bill (HR 17755) on May 27, there was strong opposition to including the $290 million recommended by the Administration for the SST program. But opponents of the SST lost by a 176-162 roll-call vote a parliamentary maneuver to send the bill back to committee with instructions to delete the funds. After the Senate Dec. 3 approved an amendment to delete the SST appropriation, another attempt was made Dec. 8 in the House to follow the Senate lead. Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) offered a motion to instruct House conferees on the bill to agree to the Senate amendment. By a 213-174 roll-call vote, the House tabled (killed) the motion. A "yea" was a vote, in effect, for the SST. The parties split on the issue with 105 Republicans and 108 Democrats voting against the SST appropriation. The Democratic breakdown was ND 45-97; SD 63-16. *(p. 776)*

14. EMERGENCY SCHOOL AID. President Nixon March 24, 1970, promised to spend $1.5 billion in fiscal 1971-1972 to improve schools in "racially impacted areas" and to aid school districts which were in the process of desegregating. The House late in December 1970 approved the Administration bill authorizing this aid but liberals and southern conservatives blocked action on the bill in the Senate. The House approved the bill 159-77 (R 53-39; D 106-38; ND 87-2; SD 19-36). In the Senate, liberals considered the bill too vague in its standards for the desegregation effort and conservatives considered the bill a "busing bill." *(p. 701)*

SENATE VOTES ON 'NO-KNOCK', DESEGREGATION, VOTING RIGHTS, CAMPAIGN SPENDING, CAMBODIA, FOOD STAMPS

1. S 3246. Drug Control. Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to Griffin (R Mich.) amendment, striking "no-knock" provision. Rejected 35-50: R 2-31; D 33-19 (ND 21-14; SD 12-15), Jan. 27, 1970. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. HR 514. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments. Stennis (D Miss.) amendment requiring equal enforcement throughout the country in dealing with de jure and de facto school segregation. Adopted 56-36: R 27-12; D 29-24 (ND 11-23; SD 18-1), Feb. 18, 1970. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

3. HR 4249. Voting Rights Act Amendments. Mansfield (D Mont.) amendment lowering to 18 the voting age for all Federal, state and local elections, effective Jan. 1, 1971. Adopted 64-17: R 26-8; D 38-9 (ND 32-0; SD 6-9), March 12, 1970. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

4. Nomination of G. Harrold Carswell as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Rejected 45-51: R 28-13; D 17-38 (ND 3-33; SD 14-5), April 8, 1970. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. S 3637. Equal Time Amendment. Pastore (D R.I.)-Pearson (R Kan.) amendment imposing a seven-cent per vote (in previous statewide election) limit on TV and radio spending by Presidential and Congressional candidates. Adopted 50-35: R 8-32; D 42-3 (ND 28-0; SD 14-3), April 14, 1970. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

6. HR 15628. Foreign Military Sales. Cooper (R Ky.)-Church (D Idaho) amendment barring funds for U.S. military operations in Cambodia after July 1, 1970, unless specifically authorized by Congress, including the retention of U.S. combat forces, advisers and air activities in direct support of Cambodian forces. Adopted 58-37: R 16-26; D 42-11 (ND 35-1; SD 7-10), June 30, 1970. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

7. HR 17923. Agriculture Appropriations. McGovern (D S.D.) amendment increasing from $1.25 billion to $1.75 billion funds for the food stamp program. Adopted 43-28: R 13-19; D 30-9 (ND 26-2; SD 4-7), July 8, 1970. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALABAMA							
Allen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X
ALASKA							
Gravel	√	N	ǂ	N	Y	Y	ǂ
Stevens	ǂ	Y	√	Y	N	Y	?
ARIZONA							
Fannin	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Goldwater	?	Y	√	Y	N	N	X
ARKANSAS							
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	N	Y	·	Y	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA							
Cranston	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Murphy	N	Y	N	Y	*	N	√
COLORADO							
Allott	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Dominick	X	·	√	Y	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT							
Dodd	N	N	√	N	ǂ	·	ǂ
Ribicoff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
DELAWARE							
Boggs	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA							
Holland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Gurney	N	Y	·	Y	N	N	N
GEORGIA							
Russell	N	Y	X	Y	?	·	?
Talmadge	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N	X
HAWAII							
Inouye	Y	N	ǂ	N	Y	Y	Y
Fong	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
IDAHO							
Church	N	N	Y	N	ǂ	Y	Y
Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS							
Stevenson•							
Percy	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	√
INDIANA							
Bayh	N	·	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?
IOWA							
Hughes	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Miller	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS							
Dole	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Pearson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY							
Cook	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	√
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA							
Ellender	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Long	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	X
MAINE							
Muskie	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Smith	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	·
MARYLAND							
Tydings	N	N	√	N	Y	Y	Y
Mathias	√	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS							
Kennedy	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Brooke	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN							
Hart	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Griffin	N	N	X	Y	N	N	X
MINNESOTA							
McCarthy	Y	N	ǂ	N	·	Y	Y
Mondale	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI							
Eastland	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
Stennis	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	X
MISSOURI							
Eagleton	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Symington	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	√
MONTANA							
Mansfield	Y	Y	√	N	?	Y	Y
Metcalf	Y	·	Y	N	Y	Y	ǂ
NEBRASKA							
Curtis	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	X
Hruska	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
NEVADA							
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
Cannon	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
McIntyre	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW JERSEY							
Williams	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO							
Anderson	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
Montoya	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK							
Goodell	N	N	ǂ	N	Y	Y	Y
Javits	ǂ	N	Y	N	Y	Y	√
NORTH CAROLINA							
Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Jordan	√	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
NORTH DAKOTA							
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
OHIO							
Young	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	ǂ
Saxbe	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA							
Harris	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	ǂ
Bellmon	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
OREGON							
Hatfield	N	·	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Packwood	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA							
Schweiker	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Scott	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND							
Pastore	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Pell	Y	N	Y	X	ǂ	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hollings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA							
McGovern	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	X	?	·	ǂ	·	·	X
TENNESSEE							
Gore	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√
Baker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	ǂ
TEXAS							
Yarborough	√	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Tower	X	Y	X	Y	N	N	N
UTAH							
Moss	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Bennett	N	Y	N	√	·	N	N
VERMONT							
Aiken	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Prouty	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA							
Byrd, Jr.	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N	N
Spong	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON							
Jackson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	N	Y	N	ǂ	Y	√
WEST VIRGINIA							
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	ǂ	Y	Y
WISCONSIN							
Nelson	Y	N	Y	N	ǂ	√	Y
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING							
McGee	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	ǂ
Hansen	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
√ Paired for.
ǂ Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
· Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

Democrats *Republicans*

•Not a Senator when votes were taken.
*Answered "present" to avoid possible conflict-of-interest.

SENATE VOTES ON ABM, VOLUNTEER ARMY, TROOP LIMITS, ELECTORAL REFORM, CLEAN AIR, SST, SOCIAL SECURITY

8. HR 17123. Military Procurement Authorization. Hart (D Mich.)-Cooper (R Ky.) amendment deleting $322.2 million from the bill for deployment of the Safeguard ABM system at Whiteman Air Force Base, Mo., and Warren Air Force Base, Wyo. Rejected 47-52: R 12-30; D 35-22 (ND 30-8; SD 5-14), Aug. 12, 1970. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. HR 17123. Military Procurement Authorization. Hatfield (R Ore.)-Goldwater (R Ariz.) amendment increasing military salaries and recommending the creation of a volunteer army. Rejected 35-52: R 20-18; D 15-34 (ND 14-17; SD 1-17), Aug. 25, 1970. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 17123. Military Procurement Authorization. McGovern (D S.D.)-Hatfield (R Ore.) amendment limiting to 280,000 the maximum number of U.S. troops in Vietnam after April 30, 1971, and providing for complete withdrawal of troops by Dec. 31, 1971, but authorizing the President to delay the withdrawal for a period up to 60 days if he found the withdrawal would subject U.S. troops to clear and present danger. Rejected 39-55: R 7-34; D 32-21 (ND 29-6; SD 3-15), Sept. 1, 1970. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. S J Res 1. Electoral Reform. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to invoke cloture (cut off debate) on a constitutional amendment that would abolish the electoral college and substitute direct, popular election of Presidents. Rejected 54-36: R 21-18; D 33-18 (ND 30-2; SD 3-16), Sept. 17, 1970. A two-thirds majority (60 in this case) was required to invoke cloture. The President did not take a position on the motion.

12. HR 17255. Air Quality Standards Act. Gurney (R Fla.) amendment to Dole (R Kan.) amendment, eliminating time provision from the section allowing manufacturers to seek a one-year extension of the deadline for producing 90-percent pollution-free automobiles. (The Dole amendment, later rejected by a 32-43 roll-call vote, would have permitted congressional rather than judicial review of extensions of the deadline for producing low-pollution automobiles.) Rejected 22-57: R 16-17; D 6-40 (ND 1-28; SD 5-12), Sept. 22, 1970. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

13. HR 17755. Department of Transportation and related agencies appropriations, fiscal 1971. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment deleting the $289.9 million in development funds for the supersonic transport (SST). Adopted 52-41: R 18-21; D 34-20 (ND 25-10; SD 9-10), Dec. 3, 1970. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. HR 17550. Social Security Act of 1970. Long (D La.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to delete Title III—the trade act; Title IV—catastrophic health insurance; parts of Title V—welfare provisions, and the section providing for a veterans pension increase (already enacted separately). Motion agreed to 49-21: R 20-12; D 29-9 (ND 16-8; SD 13-1), Dec. 28, 1970. The President did not take a position on the motion.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALABAMA							
Allen	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	N	N	-	N	Y
ALASKA							
Gravel	Y	†	Y	Y	N	N	?
Stevens	N	√	N	N	-	N	?
ARIZONA							
Fannin	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y
Goldwater	N	Y	N	N	?	N	?
ARKANSAS							
Fulbright	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	N	N	N	N	N	N	?
CALIFORNIA							
Cranston	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Murphy	N	√	N	?	-	N	?
COLORADO							
Allott	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Dominick	N	N	N	N	N	†	?
CONNECTICUT							
Dodd	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
Ribicoff	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
DELAWARE							
Boggs	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA							
Holland	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Gurney	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA							
Russell	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?
Talmadge	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
HAWAII							
Inouye	Y	†	Y	Y	N	N	?
Fong	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
IDAHO							
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	†	?
Jordan	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS							
Stevenson •						Y	Y
Percy	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
INDIANA							
Bayh	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
IOWA							
Hughes	Y	√	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Miller	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS							
Dole	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Pearson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY							
Cook	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Cooper	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA							
Ellender	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Long	N	N	X	N	N	N	Y
MAINE							
Muskie	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Smith	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
MARYLAND							
Tydings	Y	N	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
Mathias	Y	?	Y	Y	?	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS							
Kennedy	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
Brooke	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN							
Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Griffin	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA							
McCarthy	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Mondale	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI							
Eastland	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
Stennis	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI							
Eagleton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	?
MONTANA							
Mansfield	Y	√	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Metcalf	Y	-	Y	Y	N	√	Y
NEBRASKA							
Curtis	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Hruska	N	N	N	N	†	N	Y
NEVADA							
Bible	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Cannon	N	X	-	X	?	N	Y

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
McIntyre	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Cotton	N	N	N	X	Y	N	?
NEW JERSEY							
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Case	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO							
Anderson	N	N	?	Y	N	N	?
Montoya	Y	?	Y	√	N	√	?
NEW YORK							
Goodell	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	N
Javits	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA							
Ervin	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Jordan	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA							
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	√
Young	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO							
Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Saxbe	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	N
OKLAHOMA							
Harris	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Bellmon	N	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
OREGON							
Hatfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	†	†
Packwood	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA							
Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Scott	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
RHODE ISLAND							
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X
Pell	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hollings	N	N	N	N	N	N	?
Thurmond	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA							
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Mundt	-	X	-	-	-	X	†
TENNESSEE							
Gore	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	?
Baker	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
√ Paired for.
† Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
TEXAS							
Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Tower	N	N	N	N	-	N	†
UTAH							
Moss	Y	Y	√	√	-	X	Y
Bennett	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
VERMONT							
Aiken	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA							
Byrd, Jr.	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Spong	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON							
Jackson	N	N	N	√	N	N	Y
Magnuson	Y	N	Y	√	-	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA							
Byrd	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Randolph	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN							
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING							
McGee	N	N	N	?	?	Y	?
Hansen	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

• *Not a Senator when votes 8-12 were taken.*

HOUSE VOTES ON HEW VETO, WELFARE, SOCIAL SECURITY, VOTING RIGHTS, HOSPITAL VETO, DESEGREGATION, CAMBODIA

1. HR 13111. Fiscal 1970 appropriations bill for the Departments of Labor and Health, Education and Welfare. Reconsideration of the bill, vetoed by President Nixon Jan. 26. Veto sustained 226-191: R 27-156; D 199-35 (ND 150-0; SD 49-35), Jan. 28, 1970. A two-thirds majority (278 in this case) was required to override the President's veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. HR 16311. Family Assistance Act. Passage of the bill replacing the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program with a Family Assistance plan providing guaranteed Federal payments to poor families. Passed 243-155: R 102-72; D 141-83 (ND 126-19; SD 15-64), April 16, 1970. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 17550. Social Security Amendments of 1970. Betts (R Ohio) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to add amendment providing for automatic cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits. Agreed to 233-144: R 161-5; D 72-139 (ND 68-61; SD 4-78), May 21, 1970. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 4249. Voting Rights Act Amendments. Matsunaga (D Hawaii) motion to order the previous question on the rule (H Res 914) for agreeing to the Senate amendments to HR 4249, extending the Voting Rights Act of 1965. Agreed to 224-183: R 59-117; D 165-66 (ND 138-8; SD 27-58), June 17, 1970. The President did not take a position on the motion.

5. HR 11102. Hospital Construction, Reconsideration and passage of the bill, vetoed by President Nixon June 22, extending program of Federal grants for construction and modernization of health facilities. Veto overridden 279-98: R 67-95; D 212-3 (ND 137-0; SD 75-3), June 25, 1970. A two-thirds majority (252 in this case) was required to override the President's veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. HR 16916. Office of Education appropriations bill. Flood (D Pa.) motion to table Cohelan (D Calif.) motion instructing House conferees to accept Senate amendments deleting provisions prohibiting use of funds to force busing or closing of schools and providing for freedom of choice plans. Tabling motion adopted 191-157: R 107-35; D 84-122 (ND 18-117; SD 66-5), June 30, 1970. The President did not take a position on the motion.

7. HR 15628. Foreign Military Sales. Hays (D Ohio) motion to table Riegle (R Mich.) motion instructing House conferees to concur in Senate-passed Cooper-Church amendment on Cambodia. Tabling motion adopted 237-153: R 138-33; D 99-120 (ND 28-112; SD 71-8), July 9, 1970. The President did not take a position on the motion.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALABAMA							
3 Andrews	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Bevill	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Flowers	N	N	N	N	√	†	Y
8 Jones	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Nichols	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Y
1 Edwards	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ALASKA							
AL Pollock	Y	?	?	√	√	?	√
ARIZONA							
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Rhodes	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
3 Steiger	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS							
1 Alexander	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Pryor	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Hammerschmidt	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA							
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Cohelan	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
9 Edwards	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	N
34 Hanna	Y	√	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Johnson	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	N
4 Leggett	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	-	X
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
16 Sisk	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	-
38 Tunney	Y	√	†	Y	Y	-	N
37 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Waldie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
11 McCloskey	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Mailliard	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Mathias	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
33 Pettis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
35 Schmitz •							Y
12 Tolcott	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Teague	?	†	Y	N	N	Y	Y
36 Wilson	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Los Angeles Co.							
17 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
29 Brown	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	X
22 Corman	√	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
21 Hawkins	√	Y	†	Y	†	-	N
19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	†
26 Rees	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
30 Roybal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
31 Wilson	Y	Y	N	√	†	-	X
28 Bell	N	Y	?	Y	N	?	√
23 Clawson	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Goldwater	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	†	Y
24 Rousselot •							Y
20 Smith	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
25 Wiggins	N	Y	Y	N	-	Y	Y
COLORADO							
4 Aspinall	Y	N	N	Y	Y	†	X
3 Evans	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Rogers	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	N	?
2 Brotzman	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT							
1 Daddario	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
5 Monagan	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Meskill	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
2 Steele •							
4 Weicker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE							
AL Roth	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA							
3 Bennett	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Chappell	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Fuqua	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Gibbons	Y	†	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Haley	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Pepper	Y	Y	N	Y	√	-	X
9 Rogers	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Sikes	Y	N	†	N	Y	†	Y
10 Burke	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Cramer	N	N	Y	X	X	†	√
5 Frey	N	N	Y	N	?	?	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GEORGIA							
3 Brinkley	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Davis	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Hagan	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 O'Neal	N	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
10 Stephens	N	N	N	N	Y	†	Y
8 Stuckey	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Blackburn	N	N	Y	N	N	†	Y
5 Thompson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
HAWAII							
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	N
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IDAHO							
2 Hansen, O.	N	Y	Y	Y	?	-	Y
1 McClure	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Y
ILLINOIS							
21 Gray	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Price	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
23 Shipley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X
16 Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	-	-
17 Arends	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	†	Y	X	-	Y	Y
20 Findley	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
12 McClory	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Michel	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 Railsback	N	Y	Y	Y	†	N	Y
15 Reid	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
22 Springer	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Chicago-Cook Co.							
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Collins •							
1 Vacancy							
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mikva	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Collier	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Crane	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
√ Paired for.
† Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
INDIANA							
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	N
1 Madden	Y	√	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Adair	N	N	Y	N	?	?	Y
6 Bray	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Y
10 Dennis	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Landgrebe	N	N	-	N	N	Y	Y
7 Myers	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Roudebush	N	N	†	?	Y	?	Y
8 Zion	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
IOWA							
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	?	N
3 Gross	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Kyl	N	N	?	N	√	Y	Y
6 Mayne	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Scherle	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Schwengel	N	Y	Y	√	N	Y	N
KANSAS							
2 Mize	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Sebelius	N	N	†	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Winn	N	N	†	N	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY							
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

•Not a Member when votes were taken.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6 Watts	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Carter*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 *Cowger*	Y	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
4 *Snyder*	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA							
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Caffery	N	N	N	N	√	Y	√
7 Edwards	N	N	N	Y	Y	‡	‡
1 Hebert	X	N	N	X	Y	Y	Y
8 Long	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	√
5 Passman	N	N	N	N	Y	‡	Y
6 Rarick	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	√
4 Waggonner	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE							
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 Kyros	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND							
4 Fallon	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Friedel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Long	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y	N
6 *Beall*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 *Güde*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 *Hogan*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
1 *Morton*	N	Y	Y	N	N	‡	√
MASSACHUSETTS							
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Harrington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 McCormack							
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Philbin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 *Conte*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 *Heckler*	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
12 *Keith*	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	-	N
5 *Morse*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MICHIGAN							
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
18 *Broomfield*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡
3 *Brown*	N	Y	‡	N	Y	Y	Y
10 *Cederberg*	N	Y	Y	N	N	‡	Y
6 *Chamberlain*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 *Esch*	N	Y	Y	Y	‡	-	N
5 *Ford*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 *Harvey*	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 *Hutchinson*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
19 *McDonald*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 *Riegle*	N	Y	‡	Y	√	N	N
11 *Ruppe*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 *Vander Jagt*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	-	Y
Detroit-Wayne Co.							
1 Conyers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N
13 Diggs	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
16 Dingell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
15 Ford	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 Griffiths	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	N	√	Y	N	X
MINNESOTA							
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	-	N
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 *Langen*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 *MacGregor*	N	Y	‡	N	N	N	Y
2 *Nelsen*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 *Quie*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 *Zwach*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI							
1 Abernethy	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Colmer	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
3 Griffin	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Montgomery	N	N	N	N	‡	‡	Y
2 Whitten	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	√
MISSOURI							
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Burlison	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
1 Clay	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
6 Hull	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Symington	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	N	N
7 *Hall*	N	N	Y	N	‡	Y	Y
MONTANA							
2 Melcher	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA							
2 *Cunningham*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 *Denney*	N	N	Y	N	N	‡	√
3 *Martin*	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA							
AL Baring	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
2 *Cleveland*	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 *Wyman*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY							
14 Daniels	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	N
13 Gallagher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 Patten	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Rodino	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Roe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 *Dwyer*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 *Forsythe* •							
5 *Frelinghuysen*	X	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 *Hunt*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 *Sandman*	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 *Widnall*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO							
2 *Foreman*	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
1 *Lujan*	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
NEW YORK							
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Lowenstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
39 McCarthy	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	N	N
25 Ottinger	Y	‡	‡	Y	Y	N	N
1 Pike	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
35 Stratton	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
29 *Button*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
37 *Conable*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
28 *Fish*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 *Grover*	N	X	Y	N	N	Y	Y
38 *Hastings*	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
36 *Horton*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N
30 *King*	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
31 *McEwen*	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	√
27 *McKneally*	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
32 *Pirnie*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 *Reid*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
33 *Robison*	N	Y	‡	Y	-	-	N
40 *Smith*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 *Wydler*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
New York City							
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
24 Biaggi	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
23 Bingham	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	N	N
11 Brasco	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 Carey	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X
10 Celler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 Chisholm	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Delaney	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Farbstein	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	-	N
22 Gilbert	Y	Y	Y	Y	‡	N	N
17 Koch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
16 Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Podell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	-
18 Powell	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	X
14 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 *Halpern*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA							
2 Fountain	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Galifianakis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Henderson	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Jones	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Lennon	Y	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Preyer	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Taylor	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 *Broyhill*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 *Jonas*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 *Mizell*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 *Ruth*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA							
1 *Andrews*	N	Y	Y	N	N	‡	√
2 *Kleppe*	N	N	‡	N	N	Y	Y
OHIO							
9 Ashley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Carney •							
20 Feighan	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	?	X	Y	‡	Y
21 Stokes	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	N	N
22 Vanik	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 *Ashbrook*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 *Ayres*	N	Y	‡	Y	‡	‡	Y
8 *Betts*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 *Bow*	N	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y
7 *Brown*	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 *Clancy*	N	N	Y	N	?	?	Y
12 *Devine*	N	N	‡	N	N	Y	√
6 *Harsha*	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 *Latta*	N	N	Y	N	Y	‡	Y
24 *Lukens*	N	?	Y	N	N	-	Y
4 *McCulloch*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 *Miller*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 *Minshall*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
13 *Mosher*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 *Stanton*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
1 *Taft*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 *Whalen*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 *Wylie*	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA							
3 Albert	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	N	N	N	-	‡	Y
4 Steed	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 *Belcher*	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
6 *Camp*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OREGON							
3 Green	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 *Dellenback*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
1 *Wyatt*	N	‡	Y	N	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA							
25 Clark	Y	N	N	√	Y	?	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	N	‡	‡	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	Y	Y	√	?	N	N
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
26 Morgan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Yatron	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 *Biester*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
18 *Corbett*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	-	Y
13 *Coughlin*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
16 *Eshleman*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
27 *Fulton*	Y	‡	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 *Goodling*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
23 *Johnson*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 *McDade*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 *Saylor*	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	X
17 *Schneebeli*	N	√	Y	?	N	Y	N
9 *Ware* •							
12 *Whalley*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 *Williams*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Philadelphia City							
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Byrne	Y	Y	‡	Y	Y	?	N
4 Eilberg	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Nix	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
RHODE ISLAND							
1 St. Germain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Tiernan	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA							
3 Dorn	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Gettys	N	X	N	N	Y	Y	√
6 McMillan	N	X	N	?	Y	Y	Y
4 Mann	N	N	N	N	?	‡	Y
1 Vacancy							
2 *Watson*	N	N	Y	N	?	?	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA							
2 *Berry*	N	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
1 *Reifel*	N	‡	‡	Y	N	‡	√
TENNESSEE							
6 Anderson	Y	N	‡	Y	‡	‡	Y
7 Blanton	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
4 Evins	?	N	N	Y	Y	‡	Y
5 Fulton	√	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Jones	Y	N	N	N	Y	‡	Y
3 *Brock*	N	Y	Y	N	N	‡	Y
2 *Duncan*	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 *Kuykendall*	N	Y	Y	N	√	‡	Y
1 *Quillen*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
TEXAS							
9 Brooks	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	?	N	N	Y	?	Y
22 Casey	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	Y	N	Y	√	Y	Y
2 Dowdy	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Eckhardt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Fisher	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
23 Kazen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Patman	Y	?	N	N	Y	-	Y
10 Pickle	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Purcell	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Roberts	Y	N	-	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	N	N	N	?	?	?
16 White	Y	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 *Bush*	N	Y	?	?	X	Y	√
3 *Collins*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 *Price*	N	N	N	N	X	?	Y
UTAH							
1 *Burton*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	‡	Y
2 *Lloyd*	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VERMONT							
AL *Stafford*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
VIRGINIA							
4 Abbitt	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Daniel	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
1 Downing	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Marsh	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 *Broyhill*	N	√	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 *Poff*	N	Y	Y	N	N	‡	Y
8 *Scott*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 *Wampler*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 *Whitehurst*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON							
7 Adams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	X
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	X	Y	N	N
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	N
4 *May*	N	Y	Y	N	N	‡	Y
1 *Pelly*	N	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA							
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Kee	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Mollohan	Y	?	N	Y	?	?	Y
3 Slack	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN							
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Obey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 *Byrnes*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 *Davis*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
10 *O'Konski*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
1 *Schadeberg*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 *Steiger*	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 *Thomson*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING							
AL *Wold*	N	N	Y	N	Y	‡	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

• Not a Member when votes were taken.

HOUSE VOTES ON FARM SUBSIDIES, EDUCATION VETO, HUD VETO, REORGANIZATION, TRADE BILL, SST, SCHOOL FUNDS

8. HR 18546. Agriculture Act of 1970. Passage of the bill providing three-year price support programs for wool, wheat, feed grains and cotton and for a dairy program and limiting subsidy payments to $55,000 per crop. Passed 212-171: R 86-88; D 126-83 (ND 52-78; SD 74-7), Aug. 5, 1970. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. HR 16916. Office of Education appropriations bill, fiscal 1971. Reconsideration and passage of the bill, vetoed by President Nixon Aug. 11, appropriating $4,420,145,000 for fiscal 1971 for the Office of Education. Veto overridden 289-114: R 77-101; D 212-13 (ND 145-1; SD 67-12), Aug. 13, 1970. A two-thirds majority (269 in this case) was required to override the President's veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 17548. Independent Offices-HUD Appropriations, fiscal 1971. Reconsideration of the bill, vetoed by President Nixon Aug. 11, appropriating $18 billion for Independent Offices and the Department of Housing and Urban Development. Veto sustained 204-195: R 23-155; D 181-40 (ND 139-4; SD 42-36), Aug. 13, 1970. A two-thirds majority (266 in this case) was required to override the President's veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. HR 17654. Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. Passage of the bill improving the operation of the Congress by revising Committee procedures, making public votes taken in committee, requiring the publication of House teller votes, and making other changes in Congressional rules. Passed 326-19: R 140-6; D 186-13 (ND 127-1; SD 59-12), Sept. 17, 1970. The President did not take a position on the bill.

12. HR 18970. Trade Act of 1970. Gibbons (D Fla.) amendment to the rule under which bill was considered, permitting amendments deleting provisions from the bill. Rejected 192-201: R 91-77; D 101-124 (ND 94-52; SD 7-72), Nov. 18, 1970. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

13. HR 17755. Department of Transportation and related agencies appropriations, fiscal 1971. Boland (D Mass.) motion to table Yates (D Ill.) motion instructing House conferees to accept Senate amendment deleting $289.9 million for development of the supersonic transport (SST). Motion adopted 213-175: R 105-62; D 108-113 (ND 45-97; SD 63-16), Dec. 8, 1970. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. HR 19446. Emergency School Aid. Passage of the bill authorizing $1.5 billion in aid to public schools undergoing desegregation. Passed 159-77: R 53-39; D 106-38 (ND 87-2; SD 19-36), Dec. 21, 1970. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALABAMA							
3 Andrews	Y	N	N	N	N	N	X
7 Bevill	Y	√	√	Y	N	N	X
5 Flowers	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
4 Nichols	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X
6 Buchanan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Dickinson	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Edwards	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
ALASKA							
AL Pollock	?	√	X	Y	√	?	Y
ARIZONA							
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Rhodes	Y	N	N	Y	X	N	√
3 Steiger	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
ARKANSAS							
1 Alexander	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	X
4 Pryor	Y	†	√	?	N	N	Y
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA							
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Cohelan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
9 Edwards	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√
34 Hanna	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√
15 McFall	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
3 Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	√
16 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Tunney	√	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Waldie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	?
1 Clausen	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Gubser	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
11 McCloskey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Mailliard	N	-	†	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Mathias	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
33 Pettis	N	Y	N	†	Y	?	?
35 Schmitz	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
12 Talcott	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
13 Teague	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
36 Wilson	†	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Los Angeles Co.							
17 Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
22 Corman	N	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Rees	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
30 Roybal	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
31 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
28 Bell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	N	N	N	?	?	Y	?
27 Goldwater	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	N	N	N	Y	√	Y	Y
24 Rousselot	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	X
20 Smith	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
25 Wiggins	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	N
COLORADO							
4 Aspinall	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
1 Rogers	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?
2 Brotzman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT							
1 Daddario	?	Y	Y	?	√	√	?
3 Giaimo	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
5 Monagan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√
6 Meskill	?	Y	Y	?	Y	√	?
2 Steele•					Y	N	√
4 Weicker	?	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?
DELAWARE							
AL Roth	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA							
3 Bennett	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Chappell	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
12 Fascell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Fuqua	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Gibbons	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
7 Haley	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	X
11 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X
10 Burke	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
8 Cramer	†	X	X	Y	N	Y	?
5 Frey	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
GEORGIA							
3 Brinkley	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Davis	Y	Y	†	Y	N	N	N
6 Flynt	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	X
1 Hagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	X
2 O'Neal	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y	N
10 Stephens	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	X
8 Stuckey	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N
4 Blackburn	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	X
5 Thompson	√	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
HAWAII							
AL Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
AL Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
IDAHO							
2 Hansen, O.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	√	Y
1 McClure	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
ILLINOIS							
21 Gray	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	√	Y
24 Price	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Shipley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	√
16 Anderson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
14 Erlenborn	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
12 McClory	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
18 Michel	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
19 Railsback	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Reid	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Springer	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y	?
Chicago-Cook Co.							
7 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	√
6 Collins•					N	N	?
1 Vacancy							
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	√
2 Mikva	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	√
3 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
11 Pucinski	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	√
9 Yates	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
10 Collier	N	N	N	?	X	†	Y
13 Crane	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Derwinski	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
√ Paired for.
† Announced for or CQ poll for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against or CQ poll against.
? Absent, general pair, "present" or did not announce or answer poll.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
INDIANA							
3 Brademas	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
1 Madden	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Adair	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 Bray	N	-	†	Y	N	Y	?
10 Dennis	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Landgrebe	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Myers	Y	N	N	†	Y	X	N
5 Roudebush	?	?	?	?	Y	?	?
8 Zion	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
IOWA							
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Gross	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
4 Kyl	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Mayne	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	Y
7 Scherle	Y	N	N	†	Y	Y	X
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KANSAS							
2 Mize	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
1 Sebelius	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
4 Shriver	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
3 Winn	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
KENTUCKY							
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N

Democrats *Republicans*

•Not a Member when votes were taken.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
6 Watts	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 *Carter*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 *Cowger*	N	Y	Y	†	N	Y	?
4 *Snyder*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X
LOUISIANA							
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
3 Caffery	Y	?	?	Y	N	N	X
7 Edwards	Y	†	†	†	?	?	X
1 Hebert	Y	✓	✓	†	N	Y	X
8 Long	Y	-	†	Y	N	Y	X
5 Passman	Y	-	-	N	?	Y	X
6 Rarick	Y	-	-	N	N	Y	X
4 Waggonner	Y	N	N	Y	N	✓	X
MAINE							
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
1 Kyros	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND							
4 Fallon	✓	✓	✓	?	X	Y	?
7 Friedel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
3 Garmatz	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
2 Long	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 *Beall*	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
8 *Gude*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 *Hogan*	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
1 *Morton*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
MASSACHUSETTS							
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Donohue	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Harrington	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
7 Macdonald	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
9 McCormack							
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Philbin	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
1 *Conte*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 *Heckler*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
12 *Keith*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 *Morse*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN							
12 O'Hara	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
18 *Broomfield*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
3 *Brown*	N	N	N	Y	?	N	N
10 *Cederberg*	Y	N	N	†	N	Y	?
6 *Chamberlain*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 *Esch*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 *Ford*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 *Harvey*	N	N	N	Y	N	?	?
4 *Hutchinson*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
19 *McDonald*	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
7 *Riegle*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 *Ruppe*	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	?
9 *Vander Jagt*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Detroit-Wayne Co.							
1 Conyers	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Diggs	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
16 Dingell	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	N	Y
15 Ford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	?
14 Nedzi	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
MINNESOTA							
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	†	†	✓	N	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
7 *Langen*	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	?
3 *MacGregor*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	?
2 *Nelsen*	Y	N	N	†	Y	Y	?
1 *Quie*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 *Zwach*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
MISSISSIPPI							
1 Abernethy	Y	N	N	N	X	Y	X
5 Colmer	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Griffin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X
4 Montgomery	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	X
2 Whitten	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
MISSOURI							
5 Bolling	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
10 Burlison	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
1 Clay	X	?	?	Y	Y	N	?
6 Hull	Y	†	-	†	N	Y	X
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?
8 Ichord	?*	Y	N	?	N	N	N
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
2 Symington	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
7 *Hall*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	X
MONTANA							
2 Melcher	N	Y	N	?	N	N	Y
1 Olsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA							
2 *Cunningham*	?	X	X	Y	N	Y	?
1 *Denney*	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	?
3 *Martin*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	X
NEVADA							
AL Baring	-	Y	Y	†	N	?	X
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
2 *Cleveland*	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
1 *Wyman*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
NEW JERSEY							
14 Daniels	N	✓	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Gallagher	?	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	✓
9 Helstoski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Minish	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Patten	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Roe	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
4 Thompson	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
12 *Dwyer*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	✓
6 *Forsythe* •					Y	N	Y
5 *Frelinghuysen*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 *Hunt*	N	N	N	?	N	N	N
2 *Sandman*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
7 *Widnall*	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO							
2 *Foreman*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 *Lujan*	✓	N	N	?	?	N	?
NEW YORK							
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
34 Hanley	N	Y	Y	†	N	Y	?
5 Lowenstein	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
39 McCarthy	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
25 Ottinger	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?
1 Pike	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Stratton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Wolff	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
29 *Button*	N	Y	Y	?	✓	?	?
37 *Conable*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
28 *Fish*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 *Grover*	N	N	N	Y	N	✓	Y
38 *Hastings*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
36 *Horton*	Y	Y	Y	†	Y	N	✓
30 *King*	X	?	?	†	N	X	N
31 *McEwen*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
27 *McKneally*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
32 *Pirnie*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
26 *Reid*	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
33 *Robison*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
40 *Smith*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 *Wydler*	N	Y	N	Y	?	✓	?
New York City							
7 Addabbo	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
24 Biaggi	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
23 Bingham	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Brasco	X	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
15 Carey	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Celler	Y	Y	✓	?	N	N	✓
12 Chisholm	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
9 Delaney	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?
19 Farbstein	N	Y	Y	†	Y	N	?
22 Gilbert	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
17 Koch	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	†	N	Y	Y
13 Podell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18 Powell	?	Y	Y	?	?	X	?
14 Rooney	Y	✓	✓	Y	N	Y	✓
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Ryan	X	†	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Scheuer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
6 *Halpern*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	✓
NORTH CAROLINA							
2 Fountain	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Galifianakis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 Henderson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Lennon	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Preyer	Y	Y	N	Y	N	X	Y

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
11 Taylor	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
10 *Broyhill*	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
9 *Jonas*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 *Mizell*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 *Ruth*	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	X
NORTH DAKOTA							
1 *Andrews*	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
2 *Kleppe*	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	?
OHIO							
9 Ashley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Carney •					Y	N	Y
20 Feighan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Stokes	N	Y	Y	†	Y	N	Y
22 Vanik	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
17 *Ashbrook*	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
14 *Ayres*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
8 *Betts*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
16 *Bow*	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	N
7 *Brown*	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
2 *Clancy*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
12 *Devine*	N	N	N	†	Y	Y	X
6 *Harsha*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 *Latta*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
24 *Lukens*	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	?
4 *McCulloch*	Y	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
10 *Miller*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 *Minshall*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
13 *Mosher*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
11 *Stanton*	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 *Taft*	Y	Y	N	†	?	Y	Y
3 *Whalen*	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 *Wylie*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA							
3 Albert	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	Y	Y	Y	?	X	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Steed	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
1 *Belcher*	Y	N	N	†	N	Y	?
6 *Camp*	Y	N	N	?	?	Y	?
OREGON							
3 Green	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
2 Ullman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 *Dellenback*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
1 *Wyatt*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
PENNSYLVANIA							
25 Clark	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Dent	X	Y	Y	Y	N	X	✓
11 Flood	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Gaydos	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
14 Moorhead	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
15 Rooney	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Yatron	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 *Biester*	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
18 *Corbett*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	✓
13 *Coughlin*	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 *Eshleman*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
27 *Fulton*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 *Goodling*	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
23 *Johnson*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 *McDade*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 *Saylor*	N	N	N	?	N	N	?
17 *Schneebeli*	N	N	N	†	N	N	N
9 *Ware* •					N	Y	Y
12 *Whalley*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 *Williams*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Philadelphia City							
1 Barrett	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	✓
3 Byrne	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
4 Eilberg	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Green	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nix	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND							
1 St. Germain	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
2 Tiernan	-	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA							
3 Dorn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Gettys	Y	Y	Y	†	N	✓	N
6 McMillan	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	X
4 Mann	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1 Vacancy							
2 *Watson*	Y	Y	Y	†	N	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA							
2 *Berry*	Y	N	N	?	?	Y	?
1 *Reifel*	Y	X	X	†	Y	X	?
TENNESSEE							
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
7 Blanton	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Evins	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
5 Fulton	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
8 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
3 *Brock*	Y	N	N	†	N	Y	?
2 *Duncan*	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
9 *Kuykendall*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
1 *Quillen*	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
TEXAS							
9 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?
17 Burleson	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Cabell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
22 Casey	✓	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Dowdy	Y	Y	Y	?	X	✓	X
8 Eckhardt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Fisher	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Kazen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Patman	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?
10 Pickle	Y	Y	N	†	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N
13 Purcell	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?	?
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Teague	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	X
16 White	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Young	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
7 *Bush*	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	?
3 *Collins*	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	N
18 *Price*	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y	N
UTAH							
1 *Burton*	Y	Y	N	†	N	Y	?
2 *Lloyd*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
VERMONT							
AL *Stafford*	X	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
VIRGINIA							
4 Abbitt	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	X
5 Daniel	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
1 Downing	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Marsh	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Satterfield	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 *Broyhill*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 *Poff*	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
8 *Scott*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
9 *Wampler*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 *Whitehurst*	Y	Y	Y	†	N	Y	?
WASHINGTON							
7 Adams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	†	†	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Hicks	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 *May*	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
1 *Pelly*	-	N	N	†	Y	Y	?
WEST VIRGINIA							
4 Hechler	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Kee	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
1 Mollohan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Slack	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN							
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
7 Obey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 *Byrnes*	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
9 *Davis*	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
10 *O'Konski*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
1 *Schadeberg*	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	X
6 *Steiger*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 *Thomson*	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
WYOMING							
AL *Wold*	N	N	N	†	?	N	?

Democrats *Republicans*

•Not a Member when votes were taken.

MAJOR SENATE AND HOUSE VOTES DURING 1971 SESSION

Rejection by Congress of continued development of the supersonic transport (SST) aircraft, attempts in both houses to set a withdrawal date for the return of all U.S. forces from Indochina, curtailment of the foreign aid program in the Senate and congressional approval of greater powers for the President over the economy were among the most significant issues of the 1971 session decided by record votes. Efforts to override Mr. Nixon's two major vetoes of the year—on bills creating a far-reaching child care program and providing public service jobs for the unemployed—were defeated.

Eight of the 14 key votes in the House selected by Congressional Quarterly came on recorded teller votes—authorized by the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1970. For the first time in the history of the House, members in 1971 were recorded by name on amendments involving controversial issues such as the SST, school busing, anti-war amendments, the military draft, federal aid to higher education and greater government protection for consumers. As a by-product of this reform, participation by members in votes on these and other issues increased by about 100 percent over the previous year.

How Votes Were Selected

Congressional Quarterly each year selects a series of key votes on major issues.

Selection of Issues. An issue is judged by the extent it represents one or more of the following:

- A matter of major controversy.
- A test of presidential or political power.
- A decision of potentially great impact on the nation and lives of Americans.

Selection of Votes. For each series of related votes on an issue, only one key vote is ordinarily chosen. This vote is the roll call, or recorded teller vote in the House, that in the opinion of Congressional Quarterly was the most important in determining the outcome.

In the descriptions of the key votes, the designation ND denotes northern Democrats and the designation SD denotes southern Democrats.

Senate Key Votes

1. SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT (SST). The Senate March 24, for the second time in less than four months, rejected an amendment to continue federal financing of the SST. The vote was 46-51. Although the House failed to go along with the Senate in 1970, the fate of the commercial aircraft became apparent in 1971 when the House on March 18 also voted to kill the project. The SST funds had been included in an amendment added by the Senate Appropriations Committee to a continuing resolution (H J Res 468) providing partial funding for the Department of Transportation. *(See House key vote 1.)* Voting against further funding for the SST were 34 Democrats and 17 Republicans: R 27-17; D 19-34 (ND 11-25; SD 8-9). *(p. 130)*

2. DESEGREGATION. During consideration of an Administration-backed bill (S 1557) to provide $1.5-billion in aid to desegregating school districts, the Senate rejected an amendment requiring nationwide integration of schools. Proposed by Abraham Ribicoff (D Conn.), the amendment would have eliminated the distinction between *de jure* segregation—the result of laws and the target of most enforcement action in the 1950s and 1960s—and *de facto* segregation—the result of other factors, such as housing patterns, which had not been declared illegal or unconstitutional by the Supreme Court. This *de jure-de facto* distinction had protected non-southern areas from vigorous efforts to desegregate their schools. Ribicoff proposed that every metropolitan area be required to have integrated schools by 1985 and authorized more than $20-billion in federal aid for desegregation purposes. The Senate rejected the amendment, 35-51, with southern Democrats splitting 7-6 in favor of the amendment which, its advocates said, for the first time would have required desegregation throughout the North. R 7-32; D 28-19 (ND 21-13; SD 7-6). *(p. 601; similar key vote 1970 Almanac p. 89)*

3. MILITARY DRAFT. During consideration of the military draft extension bill (HR 6531—PL 92-129) the Senate by a six-vote margin defeated an attempt to extend conscription for one year instead of the two-year proposal backed by President Nixon. An identical one-year amendment was rejected in the House by a two-vote margin. *(See House key vote 2.)* White House "arm-twisting," as it was described by freshman Sen. Richard S. Schweiker (R Pa.), was partly responsible for the Administration victory. During the Senate's two-month consideration of the draft bill, White House lobbying turned critical decisions on the draft in favor of positions taken by the President on all but two amendments voted on. The Senate June 4 rejected the one-year extension amendment by a 43-49 vote. The breakdown was R 10-29; D 33-20 (ND 28-8; SD 5-12). The Senate adopted the draft extension bill June 24 and after a drawn-out conference with the House a two-year extension was signed by the President Sept. 28. *(p. 257)*

4. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA-I. After the Senate had taken four roll-call votes June 22 on various proposals to withdraw all U.S. troops from Indochina, Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) offered a substitute amendment which the Senate adopted by a 57-42 vote. Adoption of the Mansfield amendment reversed a position established two weeks earlier by the Senate in rejecting a similar withdrawal measure. The June 22 vote also marked the first time a majority in either house had supported a congressional

mandate calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from Indochina. The Mansfield amendment set a nine-month deadline for the complete withdrawal, pending the release of all U.S. prisoners of war. The President was strongly opposed to the amendment. Twelve Republicans and a majority of Democrats supported the amendment: R 12-32; D 45-10 (ND 35-2; SD 10-8). *(p. 257)*

5. PUBLIC WORKS JOBS. On June 29 President Nixon vetoed a Democratic-sponsored bill (S 575) authorizing $5.7-billion for public works projects and regional development. The President criticized the measure because it included a $2-billion program to create public works jobs which, he said, would be the most costly and least effective method of reducing unemployment. He did not criticize other provisions of the bill which authorized $1.8-billion for general and regional economic development and a slightly smaller sum for aid to Appalachia. The Senate sustained the veto July 14 by a 57-36 vote—five short of the two-thirds majority necessary to override it. Thirty-five of 41 Republicans voted to sustain the President's position: R 6-35; D 51-1 (ND 35-0; SD 16-1). *(p. 181)*

6. LOCKHEED LOAN GUARANTEE. The Administration won a major victory in the Senate Aug. 2 when its bill to authorize a federal guarantee of bank loans for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation was passed by a one-vote margin on a 49-48 roll call. Lockheed, the nation's largest weapons producer for the Defense Department, needed the financing to go into production with a commercial airliner and to avoid bankruptcy. To gain support for the controversial bill, Senate supporters broadened the Administration's bill (S 2308) requesting authority to guarantee financing for Lockheed into a $2-billion guarantee program for failing major businesses. Three times the Senate refused to invoke cloture and shut off debate. *(Votes 144, 151, 157, 1971 Weekly Report p. 1630, 1693, 1694)* But the Senate also rejected efforts to recommit or drastically change the bill. On July 31, the Senate agreed to take up a related bill (HR 8432) passed by the House the previous day. *(See House key vote 6.)* It authorized only a $250-million guarantee thus providing a test of strength on the Lockheed guarantee as originally proposed. On the final vote, the Senate passed the House bill without amendment. A majority of Republicans supported the bill: R 27-17; D 22-31 (ND 13-23; SD 9-8). *(p. 152)*

7. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA-II. In three close roll-call votes Oct. 28, the Senate defeated an amendment requiring that funds authorized for U.S. forces in Indochina be spent only to complete the withdrawal of all troops from South Vietnam. The amendment, sponsored by Frank Church (D Idaho) and John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), had been added to a foreign aid authorization bill (HR 9910) by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Republicans and southern Democrats, backed by the threat of a presidential veto, were successful in the effort to delete the Cooper-Church amendment 47-44: R 30-11; D 17-33 (ND 4-30; SD 13-3). *(p. 387)*

8. FOREIGN AID. In an action throwing doubt on the future of one of the cornerstones of U.S. foreign policy, the Senate Oct. 29 defeated by a 27-41 vote a House-passed foreign aid authorization bill (HR 9910). It was the first time either house had rejected a foreign aid bill since the program was established after World War II. The 14-vote margin by which the bill was defeated resulted from the merging of many, often conflicting, positions including opposition to the Vietnam war, concern over the U.S. economy and doubts about the effectiveness of foreign aid in achieving U.S. goals. Substantial majorities opposed to the bill among northern and southern Democrats offset a narrow majority of Republican votes for passage. Foreign military aid was a principal instrument of the Nixon Doctrine: R 19-15; D 8-26 (ND 7-14; SD 1-12). *(p. 387)*

9. TAX REDUCTIONS. By a one-vote margin, the Senate Nov. 15 sustained President Nixon's tax reduction guidelines by defeating 39-40 an amendment that would have increased business taxes while granting further individual tax cuts. The breakdown was: R 1-34; D 38-6 (ND 28-1; SD 10-5). The amendment, sponsored by Birch Bayh (D Ind.), was offered during floor consideration of HR 10947, a bill reducing business and individual taxes requested by the President on Aug. 15. The bill was passed by the Senate on Nov. 22. The amendment would have increased business taxes by limiting the effect of liberalized depreciation rules established in 1971 by the Treasury Department. *(p. 430)*

10. FINANCING OF PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGNS. With two key Republican defections, Senate Democrats Nov. 22 succeeded in adding an amendment to the Administration's tax reduction bill (HR 10947) creating a federal fund to finance presidential election campaigns. The vote was 52-47: R 2-42; D 50-5 (ND 37-0; SD 13-5). Debate on the campaign financing amendment, introduced by John O. Pastore (D R.I.), divided along party lines. Democrats pushed the plan, which allowed taxpayers to designate $1 from their annual federal tax payments to the presidential candidate of their choice, as necessary to free candidates from dependence on wealthy contributors. Republicans, whose party treasury was well-stocked, condemned the proposal as an attempt to rescue the debt-ridden Democratic party. President Nixon had threatened to veto the bill if the Pastore proposal was adopted. Republicans Charles McC. Mathias Jr. (Md.) and Clifford P. Case (N.J.) voted for the amendment, despite strong Administration opposition, after Pastore agreed to a Mathias modification allowing each taxpayer to designate which party's candidate would receive his contribution. *(p. 430)*

11. EUROPEAN TROOP CUT. The Senate Appropriations Committee in late November added to its version of the annual defense appropriations bill (HR 11731) a section which would have limited to 250,000 men the number of U.S. troops which could be stationed in Europe after June 15, 1972—a force reduction of about 50,000 troops from the existing level. The Senate rejected the committee amendment by a 39-54 vote Nov. 23: R 5-37; D 34-17 (ND 26-7; SD 8-10). Once before during the 1st Session of the 92nd Congress the Senate had rejected a proposal to reduce U.S. troops in Europe. On the earlier vote, which took place on May 19, the troop cut proposal was rejected by a margin of 25 votes; the Nov. 23 margin was 15 votes. On both occasions, the White House exerted heavy pressure on

Senators to reject any ceiling on the number of troops to be statiioned in Europe. *(p. 330)*

12. ECONOMIC STABILIZATION. The Senate Dec. 1 passed a bill (S 2891) extending the President's authority to control and stabilize wages and prices. The measure passed almost without dissent by an 86-4 vote: R 41-1; D 45-3 (ND 31-1; SD 14-2). The bill extended for one year, until April 30, 1973, the authority under which Mr. Nixon imposed the wage-price freeze Aug. 15 and established Phase Two of his new economic policy in mid-November. The legislation also extended his stabilization power to cover interest rates and corporate dividends. The Senate rejected most major amendments to the bill by substantial margins. It added provisions on existing labor contracts and confirmation of the chairmen of the primary stabilization bodies the President created and appointed. It required a federal pay raise and exempted the press and other communications media from the stabilization program; the latter provision was deleted in conference. The House passed a similar bill Dec. 10. *(See House key vote 13.)* Congress cleared the bill Dec. 14. *(p. 459)*

13. REHNQUIST NOMINATION. President Nixon won confirmation of his controversial nomination of Assistant Attorney General (Office of Legal Counsel) William H. Rehnquist to the Supreme Court early in December. A small, determined opposition within the Senate, led by Birch Bayh (D Ind.), who had headed the successful opposition to earlier Nixon Court nominees Clement F. Haynsworth Jr. and G. Harrold Carswell, failed to win more than 26 votes against the nomination. They charged that Rehnquist was insensitive to the rights of minority groups and that he was not sufficiently devoted to the constitutional safeguards of individual rights. The Senate voted 68-26 to confirm the nomination, with a majority of both Democrats and Republicans voting in favor of confirmation: R 38-3; D 30-23 (ND 14-21; SD 16-2). *(p. 851)*

14. CHILD CARE VETO. Senate liberals failed Dec. 10, 1971, in an effort to override President Nixon's veto of a $6.3-billion bill (S 2007) extending the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) for two years, establishing a comprehensive child care program and creating a National Legal Services Corporation to provide legal assistance to the poor. President Nixon vetoed the bill Dec. 9 because of objections to the provision establishing the child care program. In his veto message, the President said the bill's child care program demonstrated "fiscal irresponsibility, administrative unworkability and family weakening implications." The vote to override the veto obtained a simple majority, 51-36, but this was seven votes short of the two-thirds majority required to override a veto: R 10-29; D 41-7 (ND 33-0; SD 8-7). *(p. 504)*

House Key Votes

1. SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT (SST). The House for the first time voted in 1971 to end federal financing of the controversial supersonic commercial aircraft effective March 30. The House rejection of the SST was a major defeat for the Nixon Administration which, together with organized labor and industry, had lobbied intensely for $134-million in fiscal 1971 appropriations to continue development of two prototypes. But the Coalition Against the SST—an alliance of citizens and environmental groups—asserted the project was a potential threat to the earth's atmosphere and an economic waste and thus should be canceled. Congress first considered legislative proposals to terminate the SST project in 1964 but until 1970, when the Senate voted to delete $290-million in fiscal 1971 appropriations, development of the plane continued. Although the House and Senate late in 1970 reached a compromise funding level ($210-million through March 30), the project was killed when the House March 18, employing the new recorded teller vote procedure for only the second time, voted 217-204 to delete the SST funds through an amendment introduced by Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.) to a continuing resolution (H Res 468) containing funds for the fourth quarter of fiscal 1971 for the Department of Transportation. The vote breakdown on the teller vote was: R 85-90; D 132-114 (ND 110-54; SD 22-60). The SST was revised temporarily May 12 when the House approved an amendment appropriating $85.3-million to continue development work. The Senate, however, refused to follow the House decision, and the SST funds were dropped in a House-Senate conference on a fiscal 1971 supplemental bill. *(p. 130)*

2. MILITARY DRAFT. During consideration of the military draft extension bill (HR 6531—PL 92-129), the House came within two votes of adopting a one-year extension instead of the two-year proposal which was backed by President Nixon. The move to cut short the President's authority to draft men into the armed forces was rejected by a 198-200 recorded teller vote with 65 Republicans voting against the Administration and 105 supporting the President's position. Democrats voted for a one-year extension by 133-95 (ND 116-35; SD 17-60) on the March 31 vote. Proponents of the one-year extension said that, if adopted, their proposal would force a discussion of the draft and the Vietnam war during the upcoming election year. Opponents said the draft and the war were two separate issues and should not be confused by either legislators or voters. The House went on to pass the two-year draft extension bill April 1 and after belated Senate action it became law Sept. 28. *(See Senate key vote 3.)* The March 31 House vote was the first heavily lobbied vote of the year relating to the military *(p. 257)*

3. EDUCATION FUNDS. Supporters of increased federal aid to education were rebuffed in 1971 when the House refused to add almost $729-million to the education appropriations bill (HR 7016) reported by the House Appropriations Committee. The package amendment, introduced by Rep. William D. Hathaway (D Maine) and backed by the Emergency Committee for Full Funding of Education Programs, would have added funds for a variety of aid programs. The emergency committee, a coalition of all major education interest groups which was formed in 1969, had been successful in increasing education funds that year—but President Nixon had vetoed the bill as too expensive and Congress had acquiesced in the veto. In 1970, the coalition also won increased funding; the President again vetoed the bill, but Congress overrode that veto. The threat of a third presidential veto was a major factor in the

House rejection by a recorded teller vote of 188-191 of the Hathaway amendment. Only 14 Republicans voted for the amendment; 149 opposed it, while 174 Democrats voted for increased funding and only 42 opposed it (ND 138-7; SD 36-35). *(p. 205)*

4. WELFARE REFORM. The highlight of two days of debate on the Administration's welfare reform bill (HR 1) came on a recorded teller vote to delete Title IV of the bill—the controversial Family Assistance Plan calling for a federally guaranteed annual income of $2,400 for a family of four without any income. HR 1 would reorganize the nation's welfare system, increase Social Security benefits by 5 percent and liberalize Medicare and Medicaid programs. The amendment to delete Title IV, offered by Rep. Al Ullman (D Ore.), was rejected 187-234: R 83-93; D 104-141 (ND 45-116; SD 59-25). HR 1 was passed later the same day by a 288-132 roll-call vote. Though a majority of Republicans and Democrats voted against the amendment, many conservatives and liberals in both parties supported the amendment because they felt the bill was either too costly or inadequate to meet the needs of the poor. *(p. 519)*

5. CBS CONTEMPT CITATION. The House July 13, by a 226-181 roll call, adopted a motion by Rep. Hastings Keith (R Mass.) rejecting a resolution (H Res 534) proposed by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee recommending that the Columbia Broadcasting System and its president, Dr. Frank Stanton, be cited for contempt of Congress. On June 24, Dr. Stanton had refused to comply with a subpoena issued by the committee's Investigations Subcommittee requesting film and sound recordings edited from the network's controversial documentary "The Selling of the Pentagon." Although contempt recommendations in the past had been approved routinely, such congressional courtesy was disregarded as the House leadership, six committee chairmen, most liberal Democrats and freshman Representatives and some conservatives backed away from the request made by Harley O. Staggers (D W.Va.), chairman of the committee. A majority of members from both parties, including the leadership, voted for the motion to reject the resolution: R 95-76; D 131-105 (ND 108-46; SD 23-59). Six of 22 committee chairman voted for the motion, while ranking minority committee members split 10-12. *(p. 801)*

6. LOCKHEED LOAN GUARANTEE. By a three-vote margin, the House July 30 passed a bill requested by the Administration (HR 8432) authorizing a federal guarantee of $250-million in bank loans for the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation. The Senate cleared the bill Aug. 2. *(See Senate key vote 6.)* House backers of the controversial measure broadened it in committee to provide up to $2-billion in loan guarantees for failing major businesses. The bill was scaled back to $250-million on the floor by a series of amendments agreed to by the majority and minority leadership. Attempts to amend the bill significantly were defeated, including one, rejected by a 176-205 recorded teller vote, to limit any guarantee to 90 percent of the loan involved. The House passed the bill by a 192-189 roll-call vote. As in the Senate vote, Republicans provided the margin of victory for the Administration: R 90-60; D 102-129 (ND 55-95; SD 47-34). *(p. 152)*

7. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY. Civil rights groups suffered a slap in the face in 1971 when the House refused to approve a bill giving the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) the power to issue cease-and-desist orders against discriminatory employers and instead adopted a measure giving the agency the right to bring suit in federal court against such employers. The cease-and-desist powers had been sought by civil rights groups ever since the EEOC was created in 1964 without enforcement powers. In 1970, the Senate had approved a bill giving the agency these powers—rejecting the court-enforcement approach endorsed by the Nixon Administration. The House Rules Committee had blocked action by the House in the 91st Congress. When the bill granting cease-and-desist powers (HR 1746) came to the floor in September 1971 as reported by the House Judiciary Committee, John N. Erlenborn (R Ill.) proposed the court-enforcement measure as a substitute. The House adopted the substitute by a recorded teller vote of 200-195, marking a narrow victory for the conservative coalition of Republicans—who voted 131-29 for the substitute—and southern Democrats—who voted 63-16 for it—over northern Democrats (6-150). *(p. 644)*

8. CONSUMER AGENCY. The most significant consumer bill to come before the House in 1971 was HR 10835, establishing an independent consumer protection agency. As reported by the House Government Operations Committee, the bill allowed the new agency to represent consumer interests in the formal proceedings of other federal departments and agencies and to intervene on behalf of consumers in certain court suits. Although the Nixon Administration had previously opposed any legislation setting up an independent agency, it backed the committee-approved version of HR 10835. Consumer advocates favored a strengthening amendment offered by William S. Moorhead (D Pa.) which would have allowed the consumer agency to intervene in more informal proceedings of other federal agencies and given it additional authority to act when government agencies refused to investigate consumer complaints. The Moorhead amendment was rejected Oct. 14 by a 160-218 recorded teller vote. Northern Democrats supported the amendment by a 131-23 vote, but the conservative coalition of Republicans (15-138) and southern Democrats (14-57) combined successfully to defeat the amendment. *(p. 665)*

9. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA. At the time of this Oct. 19 vote, the Senate had twice adopted an amendment sponsored by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) calling for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Indochina pending the release of U.S. prisoner of war. *(See Senate key vote 4)* The version the House voted upon called for a six-month withdrawal deadline. Once before, on June 28, the House had voted on a similar proposal; it was rejected by a 44 vote margin. Although the Oct. 19 vote was not a direct up or down vote on the Mansfield amendment, adoption of a previous question motion (prohibiting House conferees to the defense bill to accept the amendment) was tantamount to its rejection. The House adopted the previous question motion by a 22-vote margin on a recorded teller vote of 215-193. Although the White House disclaimed involvement in the procedural matters concern-

ing the vote, the President and his aides lobbied heavily to defeat the withdrawal proposal. Thirty-three Republicans voted against the President: R 139-33; D 76-160 (ND 23-138; SD 53-22). *(p. 305)*

10. SCHOOL BUSING. A solid majority opposed to the use of forced busing of children to desegregate schools showed its strength in the House late in 1971 by adding strong anti-busing amendments to the higher education-desegregation aid bill (S 659). The new majority was formed by the alliance of oldtime busing opponents from the south, with non-southern Representatives whose constituents were now facing the prospect, or dealing with the fact, of busing. The North-South coalition added amendments 1) barring the use of federal education funds for busing and forbidding any federal pressure requiring the use of state or local funds for busing, and 2) delaying, until all appeals were exhausted, the effect of any federal court order requiring busing. The strength of the anti-busing sentiment was reflected in the vote on the latter amendment, proposed by William S. Broomfield (R Mich.), which was adopted by a recorded teller vote of 235-125. The amendment was backed by 129 Republicans and 106 Democrats, 56 of whom were from outside the South. Opposing the amendment were 108 Democrats, 18 from the South, and 17 Republicans. *(p. 601)*

11. SCHOOL PRAYER. An intense lobbying battle culminated in rejection by the House in November 1971 of a proposed constitutional amendment designed to undo the effect of Supreme Court decisions outlawing officially prescribed or backed religious observances in public schools. The amendment would have added to the Constitution the statement: "Nothing contained in this Constitution shall abridge the right of persons lawfully assembled, in any public building which is supported in whole or in part through the expenditure of public funds, to participate in voluntary prayer or meditation." Introduced by Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie (R Ohio), the amendment was brought to the floor of the House through a petition, signed by a majority of the House, discharging the Judiciary Committee from consideration of the proposal. The amendment was opposed by most major organized religious groups, which feared that it would open the door for government intervention in religious matters. The amendment received the support of a majority of members, 240-163, but this was 28 short of the two-thirds majority (268) needed to adopt a constitutional amendment: R 138-26; D 102-137 (ND 48-114; SD 54-23). *(p. 624)*

12. TAX REDUCTION. House members Dec. 9 got their only chance to go on record for or against President Nixon's tax reduction proposals when they agreed to a House-Senate conference report on the bill (HR 10947—PL 92-178) by a 321-75 roll-call vote: R 158-9; D 163-66 (ND 95-57; SD 68-9). The bill, requested by President Nixon Aug. 15 as part of efforts to stimulate the economy, reduced federal taxes for calendar years 1971-73 by an estimated $15.7-billion. Key provisions included a 7-percent business investment credit, repeal of the automobile excise tax, tax incentives for exports and acceleration of a scheduled increase in the personal income tax exemption. The House Oct. 6 had passed HR 10947 by voice vote under a closed rule that prohibited floor amendments. House approval of the conference report had been in doubt until conferees agreed to delay the effective date of a controversial presidential campaign financing plan until after the 1972 election. *(See Senate key vote 10) (p. 430)*

13. ECONOMIC STABILIZATION. The House Dec. 10 deleted from a bill (HR 11309) extending and broadening the President's economic stabilization authority a provision requiring payment of wage raises—including retroactive payment where appropriate—agreed to in labor contracts signed before Mr. Nixon embarked on his new economic policy Aug. 15. By a recorded teller vote of 209-151, the House accepted instead an amendment by Robert G. Stephens (D Ga.) requiring payment of such raises only if they were already financed by price or tax increases or offset by productivity increases. R 141-13; D 68-138 (ND 13-119; SD 55-19). Other raises called for in existing contracts were left subject to the guidelines of the stabilization program; the retroactive payment of raises deferred by the wage-price freeze, which the guidelines had prohibited except in limited circumstances, was not required. The House went on to pass the bill the same day by a 326-33 roll-call vote. The final bill required a federal pay raise, Senate confirmation of the chairmen and new members of the wage and price stabilization bodies and majority rule on those bodies; none of these provisions was requested by the Administration. A House-Senate conference agreement softened the effect of Stephens' amendment by requiring payment of other deferred and scheduled pay raises unless they were unreasonably inconsistent with the Administration's stabilization guidelines. *(p. 459)*

14. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA-ADJOURNMENT. In unexpected fashion, the House Dec. 16 broke a conference deadlock on a third version of the Mansfield amendment *(See House key vote 9.)* producing agreement on a foreign aid authorization bill and clearing the way for adjournment. The foreign aid bill accepted in revised form by the Senate after the Oct. 29 defeat of HR 9910 *(See Senate key vote 8.)*, had been held up in conference by the refusal of House conferees to accept the Mansfield amendment. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), sponsor of the amendment setting a policy of withdrawal from Indochina within six months, had insisted that House conferees accept the provision or permit the House to vote on it separately. The issue went down to the final day of the 1st Session of the 91st Congress. Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) led efforts to hold up Senate action on a resolution providing interim foreign aid funds in order to force a House vote on the amendment. On Dec. 16, Rep. William F. Ryan (D N.Y.) offered a surprise motion to instruct House conferees to the foreign aid bill to accept the Mansfield amendment. House Foreign Affairs Committee Chairman Thomas E. Morgan (D Pa.) immediately offered a motion to table (kill) the Ryan motion. Morgan's motion was adopted 130-101: R 78-12; D 52-89 (ND 18-73; SD 34-16); 201 members did not vote. Mansfield interpreted the vote as expressing the House view on his amendment, and conferees reached quick agreement on remaining differences. The Senate Dec. 17 adopted the conference report; the House delayed action until after Congress returned Jan. 18, 1972. *(p. 408)*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALABAMA							
Allen	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA							
Gravel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Stevens	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA							
Fannin	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	N	?	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS							
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA							
Cranston	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Tunney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
COLORADO							
Allott	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
Dominick	Y	N	?	N	N	N	Y
CONNECTICUT							
Ribicoff	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Weicker	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
DELAWARE							
Boggs	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Roth	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA							
Chiles	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Gurney	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA							
Gambrell	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII							
Inouye	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Fong	Y	N	-	N	N	Y	Y
IDAHO							
Church	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	N
Jordan	N	N	N	Y	N	N	†
ILLINOIS							
Stevenson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Percy	N	N	✓	Y	N	N	N
INDIANA							
Bayh	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Hartke	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IOWA							
Hughes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Miller	N	N	N	N	N	Y	†
KANSAS							
Dole	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
Pearson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY							
Cook	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Cooper	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA							
Ellender	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Long	Y	†	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE							
Muskie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Smith	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MARYLAND							
Beall	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Mathias	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS							
Kennedy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Brooke	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
MICHIGAN							
Hart	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Griffin	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA							
Humphrey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Mondale	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI							
Eastland	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
MISSOURI							
Eagleton	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Symington	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	N	N
MONTANA							
Mansfield	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N
Metcalf	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA							
Curtis	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Hruska	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA							
Bible	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
McIntyre	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Cotton	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY							
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Case	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO							
Anderson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
Montoya	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEW YORK							
Buckley [1]	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Javits	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA							
Ervin	N	X	N	N	Y	N	Y
Jordan	-	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA							
Burdick	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Young	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO							
Saxbe	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Taft	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA							
Harris	N	✓	Y	Y	†	N	X
Bellmon	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
OREGON							
Hatfield	N	Y	Y	Y	-	N	N
Packwood	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA							
Schweiker	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Scott	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND							
Pastore	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Pell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hollings	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	N	N	N	X	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA							
McGovern	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Mundt	-	-	-	-	-	?	?
TENNESSEE							
Baker	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
Brock	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
† Announced for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against.
? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
TEXAS							
Bentsen	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
Tower	Y	-	N	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH							
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Bennett	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
VERMONT							
Aiken	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Stafford [2]							N
VIRGINIA							
Byrd, Jr. [3]	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
Spong	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WASHINGTON							
Jackson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	-	✓
Magnuson	Y	?	Y	-	Y	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA							
Byrd	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN							
Nelson	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
WYOMING							
McGee	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
Hansen	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

1. Buckley elected as Conservative

2. Sen. Winston L. Prouty (R Vt.) died Sept. 10, 1971. He cast the following key votes: 1, N; 2, N; 3, X; 4, N; 5, N; 6, Y. Sen. Robert T. Stafford was sworn in Sept. 17, 1971, to replace Prouty.

3. Byrd elected as independent

1. H J Res 468. Department of Transportation Appropriations, Fiscal 1971. Adoption of the committee amendment to the bill restoring $134-million deleted on the House floor for continued development of two prototype supersonic transport (SST) aircraft. Rejected 46-51: R 27-17; D 19-34 (ND 11-25; SD 8-9), March 24, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. S 1557. Emergency School Aid and Quality Integrated Education Act. Ribicoff (D Conn.) amendment to the committee's bill authorizing an additional $1-billion for each of fiscal years 1974 and 1975 in desegregation aid and providing federal assistance for elimination of minority-group isolation in all metropolitan area public schools. Rejected 35-51: R 7-32; D 28-19 (ND 21-13; SD 7-6), April 21, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 6531. Military Draft. Schweiker (R Pa.) amendment to the committee's bill extending the military draft for one year (to June 30, 1972), instead of two years as provided in bill. Rejected 43-49: R 10-29; D 33-20 (ND 28-8; SD 5-12), June 4, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 6531. Military Draft. Mansfield (D Mont.) amendment in the nature of a substitute for modified Cook (R Ky.) amendment setting a 9-month withdrawal deadline if, within 60 days of enactment, American POWs had been released by North Vietnam—Declare it U.S. policy to terminate at the earliest possible practicable date all U.S. military activities in Indochina and provide for the phased withdrawal of all troops and the accompanying phased release of American POWs not later than 9 months after enactment. Adopted 57-42: R 12-32; D 45-10 (ND 35-2; SD 10-8), June 22, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. S 575. Public Works Acceleration and Regional Development Extension. Reconsideration and passage of the bill, vetoed by President Nixon June 29, authorizing $5,661,500,000 for public works projects, economic development and Appalachian Regional Commission. Veto sustained 57-36: R 6-35; D 51-1 (ND 35-0; SD 16-1), July 14, 1971. A two-thirds majority (62 in this case) is required to override a presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. HR 8432. Emergency Loan Guarantees. Passage of the bill authorizing a federal guarantee of $250-million in bank loans for failing major businesses (Lockheed Aircraft Corporation). Passed 49-48: R 27-17; D 22-31 (ND 13-23; SD 9-8), Aug. 2, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

7. HR 9910. Foreign Aid Authorization. Scott (R Pa.) amendment to the committee's 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 withdrew. Adopted 47-44: R 30-11; D 17-33 (ND 4-30; SD 13-3), Oct. 28, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
† Announced for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against.
? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ALABAMA							
1 Edwards	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Andrews	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Nichols	N	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
5 Flowers	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bevill	Y	N	†	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	N	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
ALASKA							
AL Begich	-	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
ARIZONA							
1 Rhodes	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	Y	N	†	N	N
3 Steiger	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
ARKANSAS							
1 Alexander	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
2 Mills	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Pryor	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	?
CALIFORNIA							
1 Clausen	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Moss	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N
4 Leggett	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Mailliard	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Dellums	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Miller	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
11 McCloskey	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
12 Talcott	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 Teague	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Waldie	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
15 McFall	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 Sisk	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Anderson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
18 Mathias	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Smith	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Corman	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
23 Clawson	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
24 Rousselot	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Wiggins	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
26 Rees	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27 Goldwater	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
28 Bell	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Danielson	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
31 Wilson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
32 Hosmer	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
33 Pettis	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
34 Hanna	N	Y	?	N	?	Y	N
35 Schmitz	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
36 Wilson	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y	Y	N	✓	✓	N
38 Veysey	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO							
1 McKevitt	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Brotzman	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
4 Aspinall	N	N	N	N	N	?	N
CONNECTICUT							
1 Cotter	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Steele	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
3 Giaimo	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
4 McKinney	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Grasso	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE							
AL DuPont	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA							
1 Sikes	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Fuqua	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Chappell	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Frey	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
6 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
8 Young	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Rogers	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Burke	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Pepper	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
12 Fascell	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
GEORGIA							
1 Hagan	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Mathis	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Brinkley	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Blackburn	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Thompson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Davis	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
8 Stuckey	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Stephens	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII							
1 Matsunaga	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
2 Mink	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
IDAHO							
1 McClure	N	?	?	Y	N	?	Y
2 Hansen	N	N	?	N	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS							
1 Metcalfe	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	N
2 Mikva	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Murphy, M.	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	?
4 Derwinski	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Kluczynski	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	N
6 Collins	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Annunzio	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
8 Rostenkowski	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Collier	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Pucinski	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 McClory	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
13 Crane	†	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
15 Reid	N	N	N	N	•	Y	Y
16 Anderson	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
17 Arends	N	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	N	N	N	N	?	Y
19 Railsback	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
20 Findley	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
21 Gray	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
22 Springer	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
23 Shipley	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	N
24 Price	N	N	Y	N	Y	✓	N
INDIANA							
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Landgrebe	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Roush	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Hillis	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Bray	N	N	N	?	N	X	Y
7 Myers	Y	N	N	Y	N	X	Y
8 Zion	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
10 Dennis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
IOWA							
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Culver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Gross	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Kyl	-	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Mayne	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Scherle	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS							
1 Sebelius	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Roy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Winn	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY							
1 Stubblefield	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Natcher	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Mazzoli	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Snyder	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
5 Carter	N	N	N	N	N	✓	Y
6 Watts	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA							
1 Hebert	N	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Boggs	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Caffery	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	N	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Passman	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Rarick	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Edwards	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Long	N	?	?	?	?	?	?
MAINE							
1 Kyros	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MARYLAND							
1 Mills[1]				Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
3 Garmatz	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Sarbanes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Hogan	N	N	N	Y	?	N	N
6 Byron	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Mitchell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Gude	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS							
1 Conte	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Boland	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Drinan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	N
5 Morse	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Harrington	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Macdonald	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Hicks	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
10 Heckler	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
11 Burke	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Keith	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN							
1 Conyers	Y	Y	Y	Y	†	N	N
2 Esch	Y	Y	?	N	Y	X	Y
3 Brown	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Ford	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Riegle	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Harvey	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
9 Vander Jagt	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
10 Cederberg	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Ruppe	Y	Y	N	N	N	✓	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Ford	Y	Y	Y	N	?	X	N
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	Y	N	N	X	N
18 Broomfield	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
19 McDonald	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	N
MINNESOTA							
1 Quie	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Nelsen	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
3 Frenzel	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X	N
4 Karth	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
5 Fraser	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Zwach	Y	Y	N	N	?	N	N
7 Bergland	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI							
1 Abernethy	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitten	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Griffin	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Montgomery	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Colmer	N	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI							
1 Clay	Y	?	?	Y	Y	X	N
2 Symington	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N

Democrats — *Republicans*

1. H J Res 468. Department of Transportation Appropriations, Fiscal 1971. Yates (D Ill.) amendment deleting section of the committee's bill appropriating an additional 134-million in fiscal 1972 for continued development of two prototype supersonic transport (SST) aircraft. Adopted by recorded teller vote 217-204: R 85-90; D 132-114 (ND 110-54; SD 22-60), March 18, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. HR 6531. Military Draft. Whalen (R Ohio) amendment extending the military draft for one year instead of two as provided by the committee's bill. Rejected by recorded teller vote 198-200: R 65-105; D 133-95 (ND 116-35; SD 17-60), March 31, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 7016. Office of Education Appropriations, Fiscal 1972. Hathaway (D Maine) amendment to the committee's bill adding $728.6-million for education programs. Rejected by recorded teller vote 188-191: R 14-149; D 174-42 (ND 138-7; SD 36-35), April 7, 1971.

4. HR 1. Welfare-Social Security. Ullman (D Ore.) motion to delete the Family Assistance Plan provisions (Title IV) from the bill. Rejected by recorded teller vote 187-234: R 83-93; D 104-141 (ND 45-116; SD 59-25), June 22, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

* *Did not vote due to possible conflict-of-interest.*

1. Rep. William O. Mills (R Md.) sworn in May 27, 1971, to replace Rep. Rogers C. B. Morton (R), resigned.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
4 Randall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Hull	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 *Hall*	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
10 Burlison	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA							
1 Shoup	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Melcher	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA							
1 Thone	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 McCollister	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA							
AL Baring	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
1 Wyman	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY							
1 Hunt	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Sandman	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Thompson	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Forsythe	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
8 Roe	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Rodino	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
12 Dwyer	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
13 Gallagher	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	N
14 Daniels	N	Y	Y	N	?	?	N
15 Patten	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO							
1 Lujan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Runnels	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	Y
NEW YORK							
1 Pike	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
2 Grover	N	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Wydler	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Lent	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Halpern	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Delaney	N	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
10 Celler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Brasco	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
12 Chisholm	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Podell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
14 Rooney	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
15 Carey	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
16 Murphy	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Koch	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
18 Rangel	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
19 Abzug	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
20 Ryan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Badillo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
22 Scheuer	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
23 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
24 Biaggi	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
25 *Peyser*	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
26 *Reid*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
27 Dow	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
28 *Fish*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
29 Stratton	N	N	Y	Y	?	N	N
30 *King*	Y	N	N	N	N	*	Y
31 *McEwen*	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
32 *Pirnie*	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
33 *Robison*	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
34 *Terry*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Hanley	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
36 *Horton*	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N
37 *Conable*	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
38 *Hastings*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	?
39 *Kemp*	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
40 *Smith*	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA							
1 Jones	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Fountain	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Henderson	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 Galifianakis	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Mizell	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Preyer	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Lennon	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Ruth	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Jonas	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA							
1 Andrews	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Link	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
OHIO							
1 Keating	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Clancy	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Whalen	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
5 Latta	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Harsha	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Brown	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
8 Betts	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Ashley	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
10 Miller	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
12 Devine	N	N	N	Y	N	X	Y
13 Mosher	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Seiberling	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	?
15 Wylie	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
16 Bow	N	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	N	N	?	N	N	Y
18 Hays	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
19 Carney	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
20 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
21 Stokes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
22 Vanik	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	N
23 Minshall	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
24 Powell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OKLAHOMA							
1 Belcher	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Albert	N	N	Y	N			N
4 Steed	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Jarman	N	?	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Camp	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
OREGON							
1 Wyatt	N	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Ullman	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Green	Y	Y	?	Y	?	N	N
4 Dellenback	Y	Y	N	N	?	X	Y
PENNSYLVANIA							
1 Barrett	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Nix	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Byrne	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Eilberg	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
5 Green	?	?	?	N	Y	N	N
6 Yatron	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?	N
7 Williams	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Biester	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Ware	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 McDade	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
11 Flood	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
12 Whalley	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
13 Coughlin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 Eshleman	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
18 Corbett[2]	Y	?	N				
19 Goodling	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	?	N	✓	N
22 Saylor	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	N
23 Johnson	N	N	N	Y	Y	✓	?
24 Vigorito	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
25 Clark	N	?	Y	Y	N	?	?
26 Morgan	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
27 Fulton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND							
1 St Germain	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Tiernan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA							
1 Davis[3]				Y	N	Y	N
2 Spence	N	N	N	Y	N	✓	Y
3 Dorn	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Mann	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Gettys	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 McMillan	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA							
1 Denholm	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Abourezk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
TENNESSEE							
1 Quillen	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
2 Duncan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Baker	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
6 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
7 Blanton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Jones	Y	N	?	Y	Y	X	Y
9 Kuykendall	N	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
TEXAS							
1 Patman	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Dowdy	?	?	?	Y	N	?	Y
3 Collins	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Roberts	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Cabell	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Archer	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Eckhardt	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
9 Brooks	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N
10 Pickle	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Poage	N	?	N	Y	N	?	Y
12 Wright	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
13 Purcell	N	N	N	?	?	Y	Y
14 Young	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
16 White	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Price	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
21 Fisher	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
22 Casey	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Kazen	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
UTAH							
1 McKay	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	N
2 Lloyd	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT							
AL Stafford	Y	Y	N	N	Y	✓	?
VIRGINIA							
1 Downing	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Whitehurst	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Abbitt	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Daniel	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Poff	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Robinson	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Scott	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Wampler	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON							
1 Pelly	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Hansen	N	N	?	N	?	Y	?
4 McCormack	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Foley	N	Y	Y	N	Y	-	N
6 Hicks	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
7 Adams	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA							
1 Mollohan	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
2 Staggers	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	?
3 Slack	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Hechler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Kee	N	N	Y	N	N	✓	N
WISCONSIN							
1 Aspin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
3 Thomson	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Steiger	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Obey	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Byrnes	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	N	N	Y	Y	*	Y	N
WYOMING							
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N

5. H Res 534. CBS Contempt Resolution. Keith (R Mass.) motion to recommit (kill) a resolution, reported by the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, citing the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) and its president, Dr. Frank Stanton, for contempt of Congress for refusing to provide certain film edited from the television program "The Selling of the Pentagon" to the committee's Investigations Subcommittee. Motion adopted 226-181: R 95-76; D 131-105 (ND 108-46; SD 23-59), July 13, 1971.

6. HR 8432. Emergency Loan Guarantees. Passage of the bill authorizing a federal guarantee of bank loans for failing major businesses (Lockheed Aircraft Corporation). Passed 192-189: R 90-60; D 102-129 (ND 55-95; SD 47-34), July 30, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

7. HR 1746. Equal Employment Opportunities Enforcement Act. Erlenborn (R Ill.) amendment in the nature of a substitute bill providing authority for the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to bring suit against recalcitrant discriminatory employers in federal court. Adopted by recorded teller vote 200-195: R 131-29; D 69-166 (ND 6-150; SD 63-16), Sept. 16, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

* *Did not vote due to possible conflict-of-interest.*

2. *Rep. Robert J. Corbett (R Pa.) died April 25, 1971.*

3. *Rep. Mendel J. Davis (D S.C.) sworn in April 29, 1971, to replace Rep. L. Mendel Rivers (D), deceased.*

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- √ Paired for.
- ǂ Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- \- Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALABAMA							
1 Edwards	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Dickinson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Andrews	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
4 Nichols	N	Y	Y	√	Y	Y	Y
5 Flowers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bevill	?	Y	Y	√	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
ALASKA							
AL Begich	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA							
1 Rhodes	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	Y	N	?	N	N	?	N
3 Steiger	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
ARKANSAS							
1 Alexander	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
2 Mills	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	?
3 Hammerschmidt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Pryor	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?	N
CALIFORNIA							
1 Clausen	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	N	?	N	Y	N	N
3 Moss	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
4 Leggett	N	N	N	N	Y	N	?
5 Burton	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
6 Maillard	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Dellums	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Miller	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
9 Edwards	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
10 Gubser	?	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
11 McCloskey	?	N	N	N	Y	N	?
12 Talcott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
13 Teague	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Waldie	?	N	N	N	?	N	N
15 McFall	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
16 Sisk	N	N	?	N	Y	N	?
17 Anderson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
18 Mathias	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
20 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
21 Hawkins	?	X	N	N	N	N	N
22 Corman	N	N	N	N	Y	?	N
23 Clawson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Rousselot	N	√	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
25 Wiggins	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
26 Rees	Y	N	?	N	N	N	?
27 Goldwater	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
28 Bell	N	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?
29 Danielson	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
30 Roybal	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
31 Wilson	N	N	Y	N	Y	?	?
32 Hosmer	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Pettis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
34 Hanna	N	N	?	N	Y	N	?
35 Schmitz	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
36 Wilson	?	Y	Y	√	?	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
38 Veysey	N	Y	Y	Y	N	ǂ	?
COLORADO							
1 McKevitt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Brotzman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	N	N	N	N	N	?	N
4 Aspinall	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT							
1 Cotter	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
2 Steele	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Giaimo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
4 McKinney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Monagan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
6 Grasso	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?
DELAWARE							
AL DuPont	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
FLORIDA							
1 Sikes	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Fuqua	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
3 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Chappell	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frey	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Gibbons	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Haley	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
8 Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Rogers	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Burke	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Pepper	N	N	N	N	ǂ	N	N
12 Fascell	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA							
1 Hagan	N	√	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mathis	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brinkley	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Blackburn	N	N	N	Y	?	?	Y
5 Thompson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	X	N	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Davis	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Stuckey	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Landrum	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
10 Stephens	?	?	?	N	Y	Y	?
HAWAII							
1 Matsunaga	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Mink	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?
IDAHO							
1 McClure	?	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Hansen	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
ILLINOIS							
1 Metcalfe	Y	N	?	N	?	?	?
2 Mikva	Y	N	?	N	?	?	?
3 Murphy, M.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Derwinski	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?
6 Collins	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N
7 Annunzio	Y	N	N	N	?	?	N
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?	?
9 Yates	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
10 Collier	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
11 Pucinski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 McClory	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
13 Crane	N	Y	Y	?	-	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
15 Vacancy							
16 Anderson	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
18 Michel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
19 Railsback	N	N	?	N	Y	N	?
20 Findley	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
21 Gray	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
22 Springer	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
23 Shipley	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?
24 Price	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA							
1 Madden	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
2 Landgrebe	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Roush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
5 Hillis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Bray	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Myers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Zion	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
10 Dennis	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
IOWA							
1 Schwengel	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Culver	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N
3 Gross	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Kyl	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Smith	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Mayne	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
7 Scherle	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
KANSAS							
1 Sebelius	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Roy	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Winn	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Shriver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	Y	?	√	Y	Y	Y
KENTUCKY							
1 Stubblefield	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Mazzoli	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Snyder	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Carter	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Curlin[3]					Y	N	?
7 Perkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA							
1 Hebert	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Caffery	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	?
4 Waggonner	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Passman	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Rarick	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Edwards	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
8 Long	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	?
MAINE							
1 Kyros	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
2 Hathaway	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
MARYLAND							
1 Mills	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
2 Long	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Garmatz	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Sarbanes	Y	N	?	Y	?	N	N
5 Hogan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Byron	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Mitchell	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Gude	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N
MASSACHUSETTS							
1 Conte	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Boland	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
3 Drinan	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
4 Donohue	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
5 Morse	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
6 Harrington	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
7 Macdonald	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?
8 O'Neill	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
9 Hicks	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Heckler	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
11 Burke	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 Keith	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
MICHIGAN							
1 Conyers	?	N	N	N	N	?	?
2 Esch	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Ford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Riegle	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Harvey	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Vander Jagt	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
11 Ruppe	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?
12 O'Hara	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
13 Diggs	?	X	?	X	?	?	?
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?
15 Ford	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
16 Dingell	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
17 Griffiths	N	N	?	N	Y	?	?
18 Broomfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 McDonald	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA							
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Frenzel	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
5 Fraser	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
6 Zwach	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Bergland	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Blatnik	Y	N	N	N	?	?	?
MISSISSIPPI							
1 Abernethy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Whitten	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Griffin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
4 Montgomery	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
5 Colmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
MISSOURI							
1 Clay	Y	N	N	N	N	?	N
2 Symington	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?

Democrats *Republicans*

8. HR 10835. Consumer Protection Agency. Moorhead (D Pa.) amendment to the committee's bill broadening the proposed agency's authority to intervene on behalf of consumers in the proceedings of other federal agencies and providing the agency additional authority to act when other federal agencies refused to investigate consumer complaints. Rejected by recorded teller vote 160-218: R 15-138; D 145-80 (ND 131-23; SD 14-57), Oct. 14, 1971.

9. HR 8687. Defense Procurement Authorization. Hebert (D La.) motion to order the previous question (ending further debate and blocking the possibility of amending the motion to instruct conferees to accept the language of the Senate-passed Mansfield troop withdrawal amendment) on the Arends (R Ill.) motion to instruct conferees not to accept any nongermane Senate-passed amendments. Motion agreed to 215-193: R 139-33; D 76-160 (ND 23-138; SD 53-22), Oct. 19, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 7248. Higher Education Act of 1971. Broomfield (R Mich.) amendment to the committee's bill 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. Adopted by recorded teller vote 235-125: R 129-17; D 106-108 (ND 56-90; SD 50-18), Nov. 4, 1971.

1. Rep. George W. Andrews (D Ala.) died Dec. 26, 1971.
2. Rep. Charlotte T. Reid (R Ill.) resigned Oct. 7, 1971.
3. Rep. John C. Watts (D Ky.) died Sept. 24, 1971. Rep. William P. Curlin (D) was sworn in Dec. 6, 1971, replacing Watts.

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3 Sullivan	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	?
4 Randall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	?
6 Hull	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
7 Hall	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
8 Ichord	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hungate	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
10 Burlison	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA							
1 Shoup	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Melcher	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA							
1 Thone	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 McCollister	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?
NEVADA							
AL Baring	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
1 Wyman	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY							
1 Hunt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Sandman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Howard	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
4 Thompson	?	X	N	N	N	N	N
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
6 Forsythe	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Roe	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Helstoski	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
10 Rodino	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
11 Minish	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
12 Dwyer	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	?
13 Gallagher	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
14 Daniels	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
15 Patten	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
NEW MEXICO							
1 Lujan	?	Y	?	Y	?	?	?
2 Runnels	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
NEW YORK							
1 Pike	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Grover	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Wolff	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Wydler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Lent	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Halpern	?	?	?	?	Y	N	N
7 Addabbo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Delaney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Celler	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?
11 Brasco	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
12 Chisholm	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
13 Podell	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
14 Rooney	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
15 Carey	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
16 Murphy	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
17 Koch	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	?
18 Rangel	Y	N	N	N	N	?	N
19 Abzug	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
20 Ryan	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
21 Badillo	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
22 Scheuer	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?
23 Bingham	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
24 Biaggi	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
25 Peyser	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
26 Reid	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
27 Dow	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
28 Fish	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
29 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
30 King	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
31 McEwen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Pirnie	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
33 Robison	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
34 Terry	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Hanley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
36 Horton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
37 Conable	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
38 Hastings	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 Kemp	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
40 Smith	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA							
1 *Jonas*	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Galifianakis	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
5 Mizell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Preyer	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
7 Lennon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Ruth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA							
1 Andrews	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Link	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
OHIO							
1 Keating	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Clancy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Whalen	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	?	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Harsha	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Betts	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Ashley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Miller	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Stanton	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
12 Devine	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
13 Mosher	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
14 Seiberling	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
15 Wylie	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
16 Bow	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	?
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
19 Carney	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	?
20 Stanton	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	N
21 Stokes	Y	?	N	N	N	?	N
22 Vanik	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
23 Minshall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
24 Powell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
OKLAHOMA							
1 Belcher	?	Y	?	?	?	?	?
2 Edmondson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
3 Albert	Y		N			N	
4 Steed	?	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Camp	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OREGON							
1 Wyatt	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Ullman	?	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
3 Green	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	N
4 Dellenback	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
PENNSYLVANIA							
1 Barrett	Y	X	?	?	Y	N	?
2 Nix	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Byrne	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Eilberg	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?
5 Green	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
6 Yatron	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Biester	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Ware	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Whalley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
13 Coughlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
14 Moorhead	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N
15 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Eshleman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
18 Heinz[4]			Y	N	Y	N	?
19 Goodling	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
21 Dent	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
22 Saylor	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
23 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
24 Vigorito	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	N
25 Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
26 Morgan	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
27 Fulton[5]							
RHODE ISLAND							
1 St Germain	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
2 Tiernan	Y	N	Y	N	?	?	?
SOUTH CAROLINA							
1 Davis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Spence	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
3 Dorn	N	✓	N	N	Y	Y	?
4 Mann	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Gettys	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 McMillan	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA							
1 Denholm	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Abourezk	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?
TENNESSEE							
1 Quillen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Duncan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Baker	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Evins	N	N	Y	N	?	?	?
5 Fulton	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
6 Anderson	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Blanton	N	N	?	Y	?	?	Y
8 Jones	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Kuykendall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
TEXAS							
1 Patman	?	✓	?	N	N	N	?
2 Dowdy	N	Y	?	✓	?	?	?
3 Collins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Roberts	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Cabell	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Archer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
8 Eckhardt	Y	X	N	N	N	?	N
9 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	✓	?	Y	?	?	Y
13 Purcell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
15 de la Garza	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 White	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Price	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
22 Casey	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
23 Kazen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
UTAH							
1 McKay	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Lloyd	?	Y	?	?	Y	?	Y
VERMONT							
AL Stafford[6]							
VIRGINIA							
1 Downing	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitehurst	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
3 Satterfield	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Abbitt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Daniel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Poff	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Robinson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Scott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Wampler	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
10 Broyhill	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
WASHINGTON							
1 Pelly	?	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	?
2 Meeds	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
3 Hansen	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
4 McCormack	Y	N	N	N	?	N	?
5 Foley	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	N
6 Hicks	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
7 Adams	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
WEST VIRGINIA							
1 Mollohan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 Staggers	?	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?
3 Slack	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Hechler	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Kee	?	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?
WISCONSIN							
1 Aspin	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	N	N	N	N	-
3 Thomson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Reuss	Y	N	N	N	N	?	N
6 Steiger	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Obey	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Byrnes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING							
AL Roncalio	Y	N	N	Y	?	?	?

11. H J Res 191. School Prayer Amendment. Adoption of a proposed constitutional amendment providing that it was constitutionally permissible for persons in public buildings to participate in voluntary prayer. Rejected 240-163: R 138-26; D 102-137 (ND 48-114; SD 54-23), Nov. 8, 1971. A two-thirds majority vote (268 in this case) is required to adopt a proposed constitutional amendment.

12. HR 10947. Revenue Act of 1971. Adoption of the conference report (S Rept 92-533) on the bill reducing federal, individual and business taxes to stimulate the economy and establishing a federal presidential election campaign fund effective in 1973. Adopted 321-75: R 158-9; D 163-66 (ND 95-57; SD 68-9), Dec. 9, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

13. HR 11309. Economic Stabilization Act Extension. Stephens (D Ga.) amendment to the committee's bill limiting mandatory payment of pay raises scheduled under pre-freeze contracts and laws to those in compensation for which prices or taxes had been raised, appropriations made, funds otherwise raised or productivity increased. Adopted by recorded teller vote 209-151: R 141-13; D 68-138 (ND 13-119; SD 55-19), Dec. 10, 1971.

14. S 2819. Foreign Military Assistance Authorization. Morgan (D Pa.) motion to table Ryan (D N.Y.) motion instructing House conferees to accept the Mansfield amendment which would set a policy of withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina within six months upon release of all U.S. POWs. Motion adopted 130-101: R 78-12; D 52-89 (ND 18-73; SD 34-16), Dec. 16, 1971.

4. Rep. H. John Heinz III (R Pa.) sworn in Nov. 4, 1971, to replace Rep. Robert T. Corbett (R), deceased.

5. Rep. James G. Fulton (R Pa.) died Oct. 6, 1971.

6. Rep. Robert T. Stafford (R Vt.) resigned Sept. 17, 1971, to accept appointment to the Senate (see Senate chart).

	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
ALABAMA							
Allen	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Sparkman	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA							
Gravel	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
Stevens	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA							
Fannin	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	?	N	N	N	N	Y	?
ARKANSAS							
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
McClellan	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA							
Cranston	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Tunney	X	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO							
Allott	Y	-	N	N	Y	Y	N
Dominick	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT							
Ribicoff	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Weicker	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	?
DELAWARE							
Boggs	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Roth	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA							
Chiles	N	Y	Y	N	†	Y	Y
Gurney	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA							
Gambrell	X	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	-
Talmadge	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII							
Inouye	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Fong	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO							
Church	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
Jordan	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	N
ILLINOIS							
Stevenson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Percy	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓	?
INDIANA							
Bayh	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
Hartke	?	✓	Y	?	?	N	Y
IOWA							
Hughes	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Miller	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
KANSAS							
Dole	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Pearson	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY							
Cook	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Cooper	✓	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA							
Ellender	X	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Long	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
MAINE							
Muskie	?	Y	Y	?	?	N	✓
Smith	N	N	N	N	Y	†	-
MARYLAND							
Beall	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Mathias	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS							
Kennedy	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Brooke	Y	-	N	N	Y	N	Y
MICHIGAN							
Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Griffin	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA							
Humphrey	✓	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Mondale	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI							
Eastland	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Stennis	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
MISSOURI							
Eagleton	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA							
Mansfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y
Metcalf	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA							
Curtis	-	-	N	N	Y	Y	N
Hruska	-	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
NEVADA							
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
McIntyre	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cotton	X	N	N	?	Y	Y	N
NEW JERSEY							
Williams	?	Y	Y	Y	†	N	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO							
Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
Montoya	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK							
*Buckley**	†	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Javits	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA							
Ervin	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Jordan	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA							
Burdick	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
OHIO							
Saxbe	N	?	N	?	?	Y	N
Taft	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
OKLAHOMA							
Harris	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
Bellmon	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
OREGON							
Hatfield	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Packwood	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA							
Schweiker	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	✓	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND							
Pastore	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Pell	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA							
Hollings	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	X	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA							
McGovern	X	?	Y	?	X	N	Y
Mundt	?	-	?	?	?	?	?
TENNESSEE							
Baker	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Brock	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
TEXAS							
Bentsen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Tower	-	-	N	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH							
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Bennett	Y	N	N	N	?	?	?
VERMONT							
Aiken	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Stafford	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA							
Byrd, Jr.**	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Spong	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON							
Jackson	†	†	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA							
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
Randolph	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN							
Nelson	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WYOMING							
McGee	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Hansen	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

Democrats *Republicans*

*Buckley elected as Conservative

**Byrd elected as independent

8. HR 9910. Foreign Aid Authorization. Passage of the bill authorizing appropriations of $2,929,870,000 for foreign economic and military assistance programs in fiscal 1972 under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Foreign Military Sales Act. Rejected 27-41: R 19-15; D 8-26 (ND 7-14; SD 1-12), Oct. 29, 1971.

9. HR 10947. Revenue Act of 1971. Bayh (D Ind.) amendment to the committee's bill reducing to 5 percent from 20 percent the variance from the life of assets permitted under the Asset Depreciation Range system and providing an individual tax credit of $25 ($50 for a married couple filing a joint return) for 1971 only. Rejected 39-40: R 1-34; D 38-6 (ND 28-1; SD 10-5), Nov. 15, 1971.

10. HR 10947. Revenue Act of 1971. Pastore (D R.I.) amendment (Title X)—as modified by Allen, Buckley and Mathias amendments and other amendments adopted by voice vote—Allow each taxpayer to designate $1 of his annual tax payment for a contribution to the campaign of an eligible presidential candidate or to a public campaign fund to be shared by eligible presidential candidates. Adopted 52-47: R 2-42; D 50-5 (ND 37-0; SD 13-5), Nov. 22, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. HR 11731. Defense Appropriations, Fiscal 1972. Adoption of the committee amendment to the bill adding a new section prohibiting the use of funds after June 15, 1972, for the support of U.S. military personnel in Europe in excess of 250,000 men (current troop strength was 300,000 men). Rejected 39-54: R 5-37; D 34-17 (ND 26-7; SD 8-10), Nov. 23, 1971. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. S 2891. Economic Stabilization Act Extension. Passage of the bill extending to April 30, 1973, the President's authority to stabilize the economy and expanding the executive power provided by the Act. Passed 86-4: R 41-1; D 45-3 (ND 31-1; SD 14-2), Dec. 1, 1971.

13. Exec Rept 92-16. Rehnquist Nomination. Confirmation of the nomination of William H. Rehnquist of Arizona as an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. Confirmed 68-26: R 38-3; D 30-23 (ND 14-21; SD 16-2), Dec. 10, 1971. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. S 2007. Economic Opportunity Act Amendments of 1971. Reconsideration and passage of the bill, vetoed by President Nixon Dec. 9, extending the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) for two years through fiscal 1974, authorizing $6.3-billion for OEO programs, establishing a comprehensive child development program and creating a National Legal Services Corporation. Veto sustained 51-36: R 10-29; D 41-7 (ND 33-0; SD 8-7), Dec. 10, 1971. A two-thirds majority vote (58 in this case) is required to override a presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KEY VOTES 1972

Each year Congressional Quarterly selects a series of key votes on major issues. An issue is defined as a matter of major controversy, a test of presidential or political power, or a decision of potentially great impact on the nation and the lives of Americans. The votes selected are those which, in the opinion of Congressional Quarterly, were the most important in determining the outcome of congressional consideration of an issue.

Questions of equal rights, presidential and congressional power, federal spending, and the war in Indochina were among the key votes in 1972:

Senate Key Votes

1. EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY. A long battle to equip the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) with the authority to enforce findings of employment discrimination through cease-and-desist orders ended in defeat Feb. 15 when the Senate adopted, 45-39, a substitute proposal authorizing the EEOC to ask federal courts to enforce its findings. Republicans and southern Democrats provided the majority in favor of the more moderate enforcement powers: R 27-12; D 18-27 (ND 3-26; SD 15-1). Cease-and-desist powers had been the goal of civil rights advocates ever since the EEOC was created by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 without enforcement power. The Nixon administration initially proposed the court-enforcement approach as an alternative. The Senate, twice during the five-week debate on the enforcement measure (S 2515), rejected the court-enforcement approach by a two-vote margin. It reversed its position after two attempts to limit further debate on the bill had failed. The Senate passed the modified enforcement bill Feb. 22 by a 73-16 vote; and in March Congress cleared a bill similar to the Senate-approved version. *(p. 247)*

2. EDUCATION AID/BUSING RESTRICTIONS. To provide Senate conferees on the omnibus education bill (S 659) with some alternative to stringent anti-busing provisions added to that bill by the House, the Senate Feb. 29 adopted, by a 63-34 vote (R 28-16; D 35-18 (ND 33-2; SD 2-16) more moderate anti-busing language proposed by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and Minority Leader Hugh Scott (R Pa.). The language adopted by the Senate forbade use of federal funds for busing "except on the written request of local school officials," forbade such use of funds when the health of the children involved was risked by busing or when the busing impinged upon the educational process, forbade federal pressure for busing necessitating spending of state or local funds "unless constitutionally required," and postponed, until all appeals were exhausted, the effective date of any federal court order requiring busing between school districts or the consolidation of school districts. The anti-busing language contained in the final version of S 659 was similar to the Mansfield-Scott proposals *(House key vote 3) (p. 385)*

3. EQUAL RIGHTS. Forty-nine years after it was first introduced in the Congress, a constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal rights for men and women (H J Res 208) was approved by the Senate March 22 and sent to the states for ratification. The Senate vote was 84-8, 22 more than the two-thirds majority required: R 37-6; D 47-2 (ND 34-0; SD 13-2). The House had approved an identical constitutional amendment in October 1971 by a 354-23 roll-call vote. If approved by three-fourths (38) of the states, the amendment would be the 27th added to the Constitution. As of Oct. 19, 1972, 21 states had ratified the amendment. *(p. 199)*

4. CONGRESSIONAL IMMUNITY. Reacting to the Justice Department's contention that an aide to Sen. Mike Gravel (D Alaska) should be questioned by a federal grand jury concerning his role in Gravel's release in June 1971 of certain portions of the once-secret Pentagon Papers, the Senate March 23 voted 55-27 to approve a resolution (S Res 280) authorizing the Senate to file a friend-of-the-court brief in the case before the Supreme Court and to pay the expenses of printing Gravel's brief. At issue was the extent to which and to whom congressional immunity could be extended. In the view of the Justice Department, the constitutional protection of immunity was limited solely to members of Congress. The court June 29 held that the immunity did not shield a senator or his aide from questioning by a grand jury concerning arrangements for obtaining or publishing the papers, but only from questioning concerning legislative acts. All the votes against the resolution were cast by Republicans: R 15-27; D 40-0.*(p. 815)*

5. KLEINDIENST NOMINATION. Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst survived the longest confirmation hearing in Senate history—24 days—to win the attorney generalship June 8 by the lopsided margin of 64-19. Every Republican voting and 26 Democrats voted to confirm: R 38-0; D 26-19 (ND 12-17; SD 14-2). The President had nominated Kleindienst for attorney general Feb. 15. The Judiciary Committee, after two days of hearings, voted unanimously Feb. 29 to approve the nomination. But at Kleindienst's request, hearings were reopened March 2 after columnist Jack Anderson charged Kleindienst lied in disclaiming any role in the Justice Department's out-of-court settlement of antitrust cases against International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. (ITT). The wide-ranging hearings produced much conflicting testimony during their 22 days, but the committee voted 11-4 April 27 to reconfirm its decision. *(p. 207)*

6. MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE. By a one-vote margin, the Senate July 20 rejected a Republican-sponsored substitute proposal reducing to $2.00 and limiting the coverage of a bill (S 1861) raising the hourly minimum wage. The substitute, sponsored by Robert Taft Jr. (R Ohio) and Peter H. Dominick (R Colo.), was defeated 46-47 despite the strong support of the administration and business and agricultural lobby groups: R 30-13; D 16-34 (ND 2-33; SD 14-1). The Senate later passed a bill raising the wage floor for most manufacturing and retail employees to $2.20 and extending coverage

under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to about 7 million additional workers. Earlier in the year House Republicans successfully had waged a similar effort to weaken the House version and later they blocked a move to send both versions of the bill to a House-Senate conference, killing the bill. *(House key votes 1, 10) (p. 361)*

7. FOREIGN MILITARY AID. For the second time in less than a year, the Senate rejected a foreign aid bill, when by a 42-48 roll call July 24, it refused to approve a bill (S 3390) authorizing appropriations of $1.72-billion in fiscal 1973 for military aid programs and $100-million for Bangladesh relief. The bill's defeat was assured earlier when the Senate, 46-49, refused to delete an amendment proposed by Edward W. Brooke (R Mass.) to cut off funds for U.S. military involvement in Indochina. With Republicans voting against final passage (14-29), supporters of President Nixon's Vietnam disengagement policies successfully united with Democratic opponents of military aid to defeat the bill: R 14-29; D 28-59 (ND 22-10; SD 6-9). *(p. 449)*

8. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA. Reaffirming the end-the-war stance adopted two weeks earlier by its approval of the Brooke amendment to the military aid authorization bill *(vote 7 above)*, the Senate Aug. 2, by a 49-47 roll-call vote, adopted a nearly identical Brooke amendment to a military procurement bill (HR 15495). Adoption of the amendment was assured by the votes of 11 Republicans who supported the fund cut-off despite the administration's opposition to the amendment: R 11-33; D 38-14 (ND 32-5; SD 6-9). The amendment cut off funds for U.S. forces in Vietnam within four months of enactment, pending release of U.S. prisoners of war. Unlike the first Brooke amendment, which died when the Senate rejected the military aid bill to which it was attached, the second amendment was approved again when the Senate passed the military procurement bill, 92-5. As expected, House conferees refused to allow the provision to remain in the final version of the bill. *(p. 404)*

9. ABM TREATY. Giving its approval to one of two major arms control agreements signed by President Nixon May 26 during his visit to the Soviet Union, the Senate by an 88-2 roll call on Aug. 3 approved ratification of a treaty limiting defensive missiles. The treaty, negotiated at the strategic arms limitation (SALT) talks, limited both the United States and Soviet Union to two anti-ballistic missile (ABM) sites, one protecting an offensive missile site and the other the national capital. In agreeing to the treaty, each nation agreed not to protect itself against nuclear attack in the hope that mutual vulnerability would keep the other from launching its missiles. *(p. 589)*

10. NO-FAULT AUTO INSURANCE. Opponents of a national no-fault auto insurance bill (S 945) won at least a temporary victory when the Senate Aug. 8, by a 49-46 roll-call vote, sent the bill to the Judiciary Committee for further study. The vote killed the bill for the 92nd Congress. The strong bill reported from the Commerce Committee was opposed by the administration which preferred that states write their own no-fault insurance laws. Lobbying for and against the bill was intensive. Supporters included several consumer groups, the American Insurance Association, labor unions and rental car companies. Among the opponents were most governors and state insurance commissioners, the American Trial Lawyers Association and the National Association of Independent Insurers. Twenty-eight Republicans and 21 Democrats voted to recommit the bill: R 28-13; D 21-33 (ND 7-30; SD 14-3). *(p. 695)*

11. GENERAL REVENUE SHARING. Outnumbered in the House, where representation is by population, smaller states fared relatively poorly in the formula contained in the House version of the general revenue-sharing bill (HR 14370) for distributing federal revenues among the states. In the Senate, however, where each state is equally represented, the Finance Committee, dominated by small-state senators, revised the formula to provide more money to the rural, less industrialized states of the South and West. It became clear that small states had the votes to uphold their interests and the revised formula Sept. 6, when the Senate by a 24-61 roll call rejected an amendment by Abraham Ribicoff (D Conn.) to drop the Finance Committee formula in favor of a distribution giving greater shares to larger states. All 24 votes for Ribicoff's amendment were cast by senators from states whose shares would have increased under the new formula: R 11-29; D 13-32 (ND 13-16; SD 0-16). *(p. 636)*

12. GENERAL REVENUE SHARING. Resolving a dispute between two strong-willed committee chairmen, the Senate Sept. 7, by a 34-49 vote, refused to amend the general revenue-sharing bill (HR 14370) to require annual appropriations of funds to be shared with the states. The rejected amendment was proposed by Appropriations Committee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.) who objected that the Finance Committee, headed by Russell B. Long (D La.), had infringed upon his committee's jurisdiction by reporting a bill which appropriated to a trust fund funds for a five-year $29.6-billion program, bypassing the Appropriations Committee. State and local government representatives opposed subjecting revenue sharing to the annual appropriations process, arguing that they could not plan ahead for using shared revenues if the amount available each year was subject to congressional reductions through the appropriations process. Of the 34 votes cast in favor of the McClellan amendment, 21 were cast by members of the Appropriations Committee: R 11-23; D 23-26 (ND 15-17; SD 8-9).

13. SALT AGREEMENT. More than a month after approving the ABM treaty *(Senate vote 9)*, the Senate gave qualified support to a companion five-year agreement limiting deployment of offensive missiles. After a frequently acrimonious six-week debate that ended only after cloture was invoked, the Senate approved the agreement (S J Res 241) by an 88-2 roll call. In the key vote, however, the Senate, Sept. 14 before passing the resolution, by a 56-35 roll call adopted an amendment urging the United States to take a hard line in negotiations for a permanent offensive arms treaty. The amendment, proposed by Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) and bitterly opposed by Foreign Relations Committee Chairman J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.), requested that the United States insist on equality between U.S. and Soviet offensive force levels under any future agreement and stated the position that failure to negotiate such an agreement would be grounds for abrogating the ABM treaty. With the White House endorsing Jackson's proposal, it carried with strong support among Republicans and southern Democrats: R 30-11; D 26-24 (ND 10-22; SD 16-2). *(p. 622)*

14. MASS TRANSIT. For the first time since the Highway Trust Fund was created in 1956 to finance construction of the Interstate Highway System, the Senate Sept. 19 approved an amendment to a highways bill (S 3939), by a 48-26 roll-call vote, allowing revenues from the fund to be spent on mass transit projects, including subway construction and bus purchases. Introduced by Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) and John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.), the amendment would give states the option of using up to $800-million annually for road construction, buses, fringe parking facilities or rail transit in urban areas, instead of only highways. But the House sidestepped a vote on the issue, and the proposal later was killed in a House-Senate conference. The issue, however, would be on the agenda of the 93rd Congress, since final action was not completed on the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1972 (S 3939). Voting for the mass transit amendment were a majority of members of both parties: R 24-8; D 24-18 (ND 19-8; SD 5-10).

15. WELFARE REFORM. Senate liberals were defeated in their effort to reform the nation's welfare system—and a death blow was dealt to all efforts at welfare reform in the 92nd Congress—when the Senate Oct. 3 agreed to kill an amendment to the Social Security-welfare reform bill (HR 1) which would create a new program of training and employment for welfare recipients and would provide a minimum guaranteed annual income of $2,600 for a family of four. President Nixon refused to support this amendment, proposed by former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Abraham Ribicoff (D Conn.), and said he would oppose any plan guaranteeing an annual income of more than $2,400—the figure approved by the House in 1971. Conservatives, led by Russell B. Long (D La.), chairman of the Finance Committee which had reported the bill, backed a "workfare" plan making able-bodied family heads ineligible for welfare and requiring them to take federally guaranteed jobs. In the key vote, the Senate, 52-34, accepted a motion by Long to table and thus kill the Ribicoff amendment. The motion was adopted with the support of every voting southern Democrat and of a majority of Republicans: R 24-15; D 28-19 (ND 11-19; SD 17-0). Realizing after this vote that none of the three welfare reform proposals —the Ribicoff plan, the administration plan, or the "workfare" plan—had majority support in the Senate, that body approved only tests of the three different proposals. Conferees deleted all family welfare reform provisions from the bill. *(p. 899)*

16. CONSUMER PROTECTION AGENCY. Supporters of strong consumer legislation lost their major battle in 1972 when the Senate Oct. 5 failed for a third time to invoke cloture and limit debate on a bill (S 3970) to create an independent agency to represent consumer interests before federal agencies and courts. The final vote was 52-30—three votes short of the two-thirds present and voting needed. The successful lobby campaign against the bill was waged by numerous businesses and industries, including the Grocery Manufacturers of America Inc., the National Association of Manufacturers, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, and Procter and Gamble. The bill's sponsors laid responsibility for the bill's death on the administration. Publicly the administration supported the narrower version of the bill passed by the House in 1971, but supporters of the Senate bill charged that the administration opposed enactment of any advocacy bill and that administration acquiescence to the filibuster finally killed the bill. On the final vote, 18 Republicans and 12 Democrats opposed cloture: R 20-18; D 32-12 (ND 26-1; SD 6-11). *(p. 703)*

17. BUSING RESTRICTIONS. The strongest anti-busing bill in history died Oct. 12 when the Senate failed for the third time to invoke cloture and cut off debate on the Equal Educational Opportunities bill (HR 13915). Although the bill was supported by the President and had passed the House by a large majority, Senate Democratic and Republican liberals were able to block cloture. The key vote Oct. 12 was 49-38, nine short of the 58 needed: R 26-12; D 23-26 (ND 7-25; SD 16-1). The bill would have barred busing except to the school closest or next closest to the pupil's home and allowed the reopening of previous school desegregation cases in order that new desegregation plans could be formed in compliance with the bill's provisions restricting busing. White House aides lobbied hard for the bill and conceded to reporters that their effort to invoke cloture represented one of the few times the President chose to intervene in a procedural matter in Congress. Nixon wanted a vote on the bill and was confident the Senate would approve it if given a chance, they said. *(House key vote 8) (p. 673)*

18. DEBT LIMIT/SPENDING CEILING. In a sharp rebuff to President Nixon, the Senate Oct. 17 refused to yield to the President even limited authority to cut federal spending to $250-billion in fiscal 1973. Not satisfied with the compromise guidelines imposed by HR 16810, the Senate, 27-39, rejected a conference report (H Rept 92-1606) on the bill which would have exempted certain areas from spending cutbacks and limited reductions in other budget categories to 20 percent: R 15-10; D 12-29 (ND 6-24; SD 6-5). The Senate's adamant opposition to any broad grant of budget-cutting power to the President doomed Nixon's demands for the unlimited authority to hold down federal spending which had been given him by the House. Conferees later deleted the spending ceiling from the bill which increased the public debt limit to $465-billion through June 30, 1973. The issue became the major power play of 1972 between Congress and the White House, with opponents of the spending ceiling contending that it would hand over to the President Congress' chief legislative duty under the Constitution. The controversy was fueled by Nixon's threats to accuse Congress in the November elections of fiscal irresponsibility in approving increasingly high levels of spending unless members approved his spending ceiling request. *(House key vote 11) (p. 419)*

House Key Votes

1. MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE. The House May 11 signaled its determination to resist efforts to pass a comprehensive minimum wage bill in 1972 when it rejected, by a 217-191 recorded teller vote, a liberal version reported by the Education and Labor Committee. The conservative coalition instead adopted a substitute bill sponsored by John N. Erlenborn (R Ill.) and supported by the administration and business and agricultural interests: R 148-20; D 69-171 (ND 6-154; SD 63-17). The rejected committee provisions would have extended coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to about 6 million additional workers and would have imme-

diately boosted the minimum wage to $2.00 an hour from the existing wage floor of $1.60 an hour for most manufacturing and retail workers and $1.30 for certain farm workers, set in 1966. The substitute (HR 7130) postponed the increase until 1973 and provided no additional coverage. The Senate by a close margin later defeated a similar move to narrow the scope of its bill, and both died late in the session when the House refused to send them to a House-Senate conference committee. *(Senate key vote 6; House key vote 10) (p. 316)*

2. UNITED NATIONS. The UN, never a popular vote-getter in Congress, reached the nadir of esteem there May 18 when the House refused on a recorded teller vote of 156-202, to restore funding of $25,103,500 for the international body and seven affiliated agencies cut out of an appropriations bill by the Appropriations Committee. By the same vote the House refused to drop a committee provision limiting U.S. contributions to the UN and its agencies to 25 percent of the agencies' total annual assessments. The amendment to restore the funds and drop the limitation, offered by Edward J. Derwinski (R Ill.) to the fiscal 1973 State, Justice, Commerce Departments appropriations bill (HR 14989), was supported by President Nixon, but opposed by a majority of Republicans. Supporters of the amendment said it would be illegal for the United States to unilaterally reduce its contributions to 25 percent from 31.5 percent, and that the UN might go bankrupt as a result. But the conservative coalition of Republicans and southern Democrats, upset at the growing power of the communist and neutral countries in the UN, and by the admission of Red China to the body in 1971, garnered sufficient votes to defeat the amendment: R 56-99; D 100-103 (ND 92-49; SD 8-54). The Senate restored the UN funds and conferees retained them and the 25-percent limit, delaying the effective date of the limit until late 1973. *(p. 301)*

3. EDUCATION AID/BUSING RESTRICTIONS. The House June 8—by the relatively narrow margin of 38 votes (218-180)—cleared for the President's signature a landmark bill (S 659) authorizing $21-billion in federal aid to postsecondary education and desegregating school districts. Controversy over anti-busing language contained in the bill overshadowed the importance of its other provisions which authorized new programs of basic grants for every qualified needy college student, of federal cost-of-instruction allowances to colleges and universities, of expanded aid to career education and of $2-billion in aid to desegregating school districts. Late in 1971 the House had attached strict anti-busing language to the bill; early in 1972 the Senate had added more moderate restrictions. Twice—in March and in May—the House took the unusual step of voting to instruct its conferees on the bill to insist on retaining the stiff House restrictions. The votes to instruct were decisive—272-140 and 275-124—but still House conferees accepted compromise language, risking House rejection of the entire bill. The Senate killed, 44-26, an attempt to send the final version back to the conferees with instructions that they accept the House anti-busing provisions, and then adopted the conference report May 24 by a 63-15 vote. The final version managed to anger conservatives who desired more stringent restrictions and liberals who considered the compromise language unconstitutional. The division was evident in both parties on the June 8 House vote: R 89-76; D 129-104 (ND 109-44; SD 20-60). *(p. 385)*

4. GENERAL REVENUE SHARING. In a first step toward President Nixon's "great goal" of revitalizing the federal system, the House June 22, by a vote of 275-122, passed a bill sharing $29.6-billion in federal revenues with state and local governments over five years. Passage of the bill in the form reported by the Ways and Means Committee had been assured June 21 when the House agreed, 223-185, to end debate on the rule barring floor amendments to the committee bill. As passed by the House, HR 14370 favored larger, more industrialized states in distributing revenue-sharing funds and provided a bonus for states collecting income taxes. Republicans and northern Democrats gave strong support to the bill; most southern Democrats—many from rural states—voted against it: R 122-42; D 153-80 (ND 124-32; SD 29-48). *(Senate key votes 11, 12) (p. 636)*

5. CYCLAMATE COMPENSATION. Six House members changed their votes from nay to yea July 24, providing a seven-vote margin (177-170) to pass a bill (HR 13366) permitting food growers, manufacturers, packers and distributors to sue the federal government for losses incurred as a result of the 1969 government ban on cyclamates. Passage of the bill, said opponents, would set a bad precedent, making the federal government liable for damages every time it ordered a hazardous substance off the market. (Since the cyclamate ban, the Food and Drug Administration has put a partial ban on DES, a growth promotant for cattle, and on hexaclorophene, a substance used in many cosmetics and personal hygiene products.) The Justice Department said it would have no objection to passage of the bill. The bill died at the end of the Congress after the Senate took no action on it beyond hearings. The initial vote was 171-176 against passage—then three Democrats, Robert H. Mollohan (W.Va.), John Brademas (Ind.) and Harley O. Staggers (W.Va.) and three Republicans, William H. Harsha (Ohio), Sherman P. Lloyd (Utah) and William L. Dickinson (Ala.)—changed their nays to yeas, approving the bill: R 85-64; D 92-106 (ND 54-79; SD 38-27). *(p. 735)*

6. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA. President Nixon's Vietnam policy in 1972 survived its most serious challenge ever in the House of Representatives, a body long dominated by members who supported U.S. participation in the Indochina war. The House Foreign Affairs Committee, in response to a request by the House Democratic Caucus, reversed its long-held position in support of U.S. involvement and voted 18-17 to add an end-the-war amendment to a military aid authorization bill (HR 16029). The committee's action for the first time sent to the House from committee a bill containing such an amendment, forcing House supporters of the President's policy to move to cut the language out of the bill. By a 229-177 recorded teller vote, the House Aug. 10 did cut from the bill the language which would have terminated U.S. involvement in the war by Oct. 1, subject to release of all U.S. prisoners of war, an accounting for men missing in action and agreement on a cease-fire to the extent necessary to protect withdrawing troops. Despite the House Democratic Caucus and Foreign Affairs Committee action in support of the end-the-war language, the House Democratic leadership—Speaker Carl Albert (D Okla.) and Majority Leader Hale Boggs (D La.)—refused to back the provision and both voted to drop it from the bill, a position supported by the conservative

coalition: R 149-23; D 80-154 (ND 25-134; SD 55-20). *(Senate key vote 8) (p. 404)*

7. LABOR-HEW FUNDS VETO. A few hours after the President vetoed a bill (HR 15417) appropriating $30,538,919,500 for the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) and related agencies for fiscal 1973, the House Aug. 16 failed to override the veto. The vote was 203-171—47 short of the two-thirds necessary. The President said he vetoed the bill because it was $1.8-billion more than his budget requests and because it failed to limit the amount of federal funds that could be distributed to the states for social services programs. The subsequent Labor-HEW appropriations bill (HR 16654) appropriated the same amount of money but permitted the President to impound up to $1.2-billion provided that he did not cut any one appropriation by more than 13 percent. Voting to sustain the first veto were 129 Republicans and 42 Democrats: R 22-129; D 181-42 (ND 146-8; SD 35-34). *(p. 865)*

8. SCHOOL BUSING. The depth of House opposition to the use of busing for school desegregation was demonstrated Aug. 18 when anti-busing forces rejected, by a 178-197 recorded teller vote, an amendment to the Equal Educational Opportunities bill (HR 13915) which would have declared that nothing in the bill was intended to violate the Constitution. The bill barred busing except to the school closest or next closest to a pupil's home and allowed for reopening of past school desegregation cases. The amendment, offered by Louis Stokes (D Ohio), was similar to language added by the Senate in previous years to anti-busing provisions to nullify their effect. The House—or House conferees—had often accepted this nullifying language. But opposition to busing increased in the House, particularly among non-southern representatives, as courts began requiring the transportation of students to desegregate schools in areas outside the South. More than half the members voting against the Stokes amendment represented non-southern districts: R 55-98; D 123-99 (ND 110-37; SD 13-62). The bill was then passed by a vote of 283-102, the largest showing of anti-busing strength in the House to date, but a liberal filibuster delayed Senate action and killed the bill. *(Senate key vote 17) (p. 673)*

9. FOREIGN TRAVEL. House conservatives, angered over statements made by antiwar actress Jane Fonda and former Attorney General Ramsey Clark while they were visiting North Vietnam, nearly succeeded Oct. 2 in passing a bill restricting travel to countries with which the United States was engaged in armed conflict. The bill, brought to the floor under suspension of the rules —requiring a two-thirds approval for passage (248 in this case)—failed to win the required votes and was defeated, 230-140. The bill was one of the few reported by the Internal Security Committee and would have applied in 1972 only to North Vietnam. Opponents of the bill claimed it was aimed at newsmen who had traveled to North Vietnam and filed stories embarrassing to the Nixon administration, particularly on the extent of U.S. bombing damage there. Existing law required government approval for travel to North Vietnam, North Korea and Cuba, but the Supreme Court ruled in 1967 that travel to a restricted area with a valid passport was not illegal. Republicans and southern Democrats voted overwhelmingly (192-39) for the bill: R 130-27; D 100-113 (ND 38-101; SD 62-12). *(p. 765)*

10. MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE. Business a agricultural lobby interests won a major victory in t House Oct. 3 when that body refused for a second time send two different versions of a bill increasing the mi mum wage to a conference committee—and thereby kil the bill for the 92nd Congress. Responding to charges th the Democratic conferees would dump the narrow Hou version in conference in favor of more liberal Senat passed provisions *(Senate key vote 6)*, House membe voted 188-196 to defeat the motion to send the bill conference: R 23-137; D 165-59 (ND 147-1; SD 18-5 Working closely with Republican members of the Educ tion and Labor Committee, business and agricultur interests pushed for promises from Democratic committ leaders to support key House-passed provisions in co ference. The Democratic committee members, a majori of the conferees on the bill, had staunchly supported th committee version of HR 7130 which was rejected by th House May 11. *(House key vote 1)* The ire of House mem bers had been aroused earlier by the refusal of the con mittee members to follow two separate votes instructi them to fight in conference for the stringent anti-busi language added to the higher education act during Hou consideration in 1971. *(House key vote 3)* Last-minu talks prior to the final motion to send HR 7130 to confe ence deadlocked over a controversial House provisi facilitating the employment of youths at wages below th applicable adult minimum which Democrats refused accept. *(p. 361)*

11. DEBT LIMIT/SPENDING CEILING. Acce ing to administration demands, the House Oct. 10 ga the President unprecedented authority to cut feder spending to $250-billion in fiscal 1973. By a 167-21 recorded teller vote, the House rejected a Democrati backed proposal which would have merely solicited su gestions from the President on spending cutbacks f consideration when the 93rd Congress convened in Jan ary 1973: R 8-156; D 159-60 (ND 121-17; SD 38-43). As lat passed by the House, HR 16810 gave the President abso lute discretion to cut spending wherever he chose. Nixo had threatened to hold Congress responsible in th November elections for continued inflation and any futur tax increases unless he was given broad budget-cuttin power. Opponents of the measure argued that it delegate to the executive branch Congress' constitutional respon sibility to allocate the tax revenues it raised. The Senat refused to go along with the President's demands and th spending ceiling and budget-cutting authority wer deleted in conference from the bill raising the public deb limit to $465-billion through June 30, 1973. *(Senate ke vote 18) (p. 419)*

12. WATER POLLUTION VETO OVERRIDE. Th crucial vote overriding President Nixon's Oct. 17 veto o the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendment of 1972 came with the House vote to override—247-23— on Oct. 18. The Senate had voted earlier to override th veto, 52-12. The water pollution bill (S 2770), the mos comprehensive and expensive environmental legislatio in the nation's history, authorized $24.7-billion over thre years to help clean up U.S. waters. President Nixon ha proposed a $6-billion federal program, and said he vetoe S 2770 because its price tag was "staggering, budget wrecking." The House vote to override was well over th two-thirds majority required: R 95-13; D 152-10 (ND 109-1 SD 43-9). *(p. 708)*

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
Allen	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
ALASKA						
Gravel	N	Y	Y	•	X	N
Stevens	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA						
Fannin	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	?
McClellan	Y	N	✓	?	?	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Cranston	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N
Tunney	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	Y	N	†	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Ribicoff	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Weicker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
DELAWARE						
Boggs	N	Y	Y	†	Y	N
Roth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Chiles	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y
Gurney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
Gambrell	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y
Talmadge	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	N	Y	Y	?	?	N
Fong	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO						
Church	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Jordan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
Stevenson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Percy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	Y	Y	?	N	N
Hartke	?	†	Y	?	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6
IOWA						
Hughes	N	Y	Y	†	N	N
Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS						
Dole	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Pearson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY						
Cook	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
Ellender	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
Long	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	X	Y	Y	?	N	N
Smith	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
MARYLAND						
Beall	N	Y	Y	N	†	Y
Mathias	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Brooke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	Y	Y	†	Y	N
Griffin	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	-	Y	Y	†	X	N
Mondale	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	N	X	Y	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Eagleton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Symington	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Metcalf	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	N	Y	†	?	N	N
Cotton	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N
Case	N	Y	Y	Y	†	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
Montoya	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NEW YORK						
*Buckley**	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Javits	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Jordan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X
Young	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO						
Saxbe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Taft	X	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	Y	Y	?	N	N
Bellmon	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OREGON						
Hatfield	-	Y	Y	†	✓	Y
Packwood	?	Y	†	N	†	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
Schweiker	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Scott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Pell	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hollings	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	N	Y	†	†	N	N
Mundt	?	?	?	?	?	?
TENNESSEE						
Baker	Y	N	Y	N	✓	†
Brock	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- \- Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
TEXAS						
Bentsen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tower	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Bennett	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Stafford	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd, Jr.**	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Spong	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	-	-	†	†	Y	N
Magnuson	-	Y	Y	Y	X	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Randolph	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WYOMING						
McGee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Hansen	✓	N	N	N	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

* *Buckley elected as Conservative*

** *Byrd elected as independent*

• *Voted present to avoid possible conflict of interest.*

1. S 2515. Equal Employment Opportunities Enforcement. Dominick (R Colo.) amendment in the nature of a substitute to provide that the EEOC general counsel would seek enforcement of equal job opportunities against recalcitrant employers by bringing suit in federal district court; should the employers be state or local governments, the United States attorney general would handle the case. Adopted 45-39: R 27-12; D 18-27 (ND 3-26; SD 15-1), Feb. 15, 1972. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. S 659. Omnibus Education Amendments of 1972. Mansfield (D Mont.)-Scott (R Pa.) amendment a) barring use of federal education funds for busing to overcome racial imbalance except on voluntary written request of local school officials, b) forbidding federal pressure on local school boards to use state or local funds for busing unless constitutionally required and forbidding busing which would risk the health of the children involved, impinge on the educational process or result in children attending inferior schools, and c) postponing the effective date of federal court orders requiring busing between districts or consolidation of two or more districts. Adopted 63-34: R 28-16; D 35-18 (ND 33-2; SD 2-16), Feb. 29, 1972.

3. H J Res 208. Equal Rights Amendment. Passage of the resolution containing a constitutional amendment guaranteeing equal rights for men and women. A two-thirds majority vote (62 in this case) is required for adoption of a constitutional amendment. Passed 84-8: R 37-6; D 47-2 (ND 34-0; SD 13-2), March 22, 1972. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. S Res 280. Congressional Immunity-Senator Gravel. Adoption of resolution authorizing the Senate to file a friend of the court brief on congressional immunity; to pay expenses contingent to preparation of the brief and expenses incurred by Gravel in printing his personal brief and supporting documents. Adopted 55-27: R 15-27; D 40-0 (ND 26-0; SD 14-0), March 23, 1972.

5. Kleindienst Nomination. Confirmation of Richard G. Kleindienst as attorney general. Confirmed 64-19: R 38-0; D 26-19 (ND 12-17; SD 14-2), June 8, 1972. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. S 1861. Minimum Wage Increase. Taft (R Ohio) amendment in the nature of a substitute to raise the minimum wage for non-agricultural employees covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 prior to its amendment in 1966 to $1.80 an hour in 1972 and $2 an hour in 1973, from the existing level of $1.60; increase the hourly wage floor for workers covered by the 1966 and 1972 amendments to $1.70 in 1972, $1.80 in 1973 and $2 in 1974; raise the minimum wage for agricultural workers covered under the act to $1.50 in 1972 and $1.70 in 1973, from $1.30. Rejected 46-47: R 30-13; D 16-34 (ND 2-33; SD 14-1), July 20, 1972.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA						
Allen	N	?	N	Y	N	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
ALASKA						
Gravel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Stevens	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA						
Fannin	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Goldwater	N	N	X	Y	N	?
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
McClellan	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA						
Cranston	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Tunney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Dominick	N	N	Y	Y	N	✓
CONNECTICUT						
Ribicoff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Weicker	N	N	Y	N	Y	X
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Roth	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Chiles	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Gurney	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
GEORGIA						
Gambrell	-	†	†	†	N	N
Talmadge	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
HAWAII						
Inouye	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Fong	Y	N	Y	Y	?	✓
IDAHO						
Church	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Jordan	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS						
Stevenson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Percy	†	Y	✓	N	N	N
INDIANA						
Bayh	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Hartke	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
IOWA						
Hughes	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
Miller	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS						
Dole	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
KENTUCKY						
Cook	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Cooper	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA						
Edwards[1]				Y	N	N
Long	N	N	Y	N	N	N
MAINE						
Muskie	?	Y	Y	N	N	N
Smith	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall	N	N	Y	N	N	N
Mathias	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Brooke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN						
Hart	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Griffin	N	N	Y	X	?	N
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Mondale	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	N	N	✓	Y	N	Y
Stennis	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y
MISSOURI						
Eagleton	?	Y	?	Y	N	?
Symington	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	Y	X	N	N	✓
Metcalf	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Hruska	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	Y	N	Y	N	-	N
Cotton	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Case	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Montoya	N	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK						
*Buckley**	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Javits	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Jordan	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Young	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO						
Saxbe	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Taft	Y	N	Y	N	?	-
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
Bellmon	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
OREGON						
Hatfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	✓
Packwood	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Scott	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Pell	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hollings	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	N	N	Y	Y	N	X
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	?	Y	Y	N	?	X
Mundt	?	?	?	?	?	?
TENNESSEE						
Baker	N	N	✓	Y	N	X
Brock	N	N	Y	?	N	N
TEXAS						
Bentsen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Tower	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
UTAH						
Moss	†	Y	Y	N	N	N
Bennett	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd, Jr.**	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Spong	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	N	-	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	N	N	Y	N	?	Y
Hansen	N	N	Y	Y	N	N

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

Democrats *Republicans*

* *Buckley elected as Conservative*

** *Byrd elected as independent*

1 Edwards appointed to fill seat left vacant by July 27 death of Ellender; Edwards took seat Aug. 7. On key vote 7, Ellender was recorded as not voting.

7. S 3390. Foreign Military Aid Authorizations. Passage of the bill authorizing appropriations of $1,820,000,000 in fiscal 1973 for foreign military aid and Bangladesh relief ($100,000,000). Rejected 42-48: R 14-29; D 28-19 (ND 22-10; SD 6-9), July 24, 1972.

8. HR 15495. Defense Procurement Authorization. Brooke (R Mass.) substitute amendment requiring a cutoff of funds for support of U.S. air, naval and ground troops in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia within four months of enactment of the bill, pending the release of U.S. prisoners of war. Adopted 49-47: R 11-33; D 38-14 (ND 32-5; SD 6-9), Aug. 2, 1972. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

9. Exec L, 92nd Congress, second session. ABM Treaty. Resolution approving ratification of the treaty, signed May 26, 1972, by the United States and the Soviet Union, limiting each nation to two antiballistic missile (ABM) installations, one protecting the national capital and one protecting an offensive missile site. Ratified 88-2: R 40-1; D 48-1 (ND 34-0; SD 14-1). Aug. 3, 1972. A "yea" was a vote in support of the President's position.

10. S 945. No-Fault Auto Insurance. Hruska (R Neb.) motion to refer to the Judiciary Committee for further consideration a bill (S 945) requiring all motorists to carry insurance providing compensation for bodily injury regardless of who caused an accident in which they were involved and requiring states to pass no-fault laws containing minimum federal standards. Adopted 49-46: R 28-13; D 21-33 (ND 7-30; SD 14-3), Aug. 8, 1972.

11. HR 14370. General Revenue Sharing. Ribicoff (D Conn.) amendment revising the formula for distribution of federal revenues among the states. The revised formula gave greater shares of federal revenues to populous, highly urbanized states. Rejected 24-61: R 11-29; D 13-32 (ND 13-16; SD 0-16), Sept. 6, 1972.

12. HR 14370. General Revenue Sharing. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment appropriating $2,650,000,000 for fiscal 1972 and $5,450,000,000 for fiscal 1973 for federal revenue sharing with the states and requiring annual congressional approval of appropriations for revenue sharing in fiscal 1974-77. Rejected 34-49: R 11-23; D 23-26 (ND 15-17; SD 8-9), Sept. 7, 1972.

	13	14	15	16	17	18
ALABAMA						
Allen	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?
ALASKA						
Gravel	N	?	X	Y	N	N
Stevens	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA						
Fannin	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	?	?	N	Y	?
ARKANSAS						
Fulbright	N	N	Y	N	N	N
McClellan	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA						
Cranston	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Tunney	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
COLORADO						
Allott	Y	✓	✓	?	✓	?
Dominick	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
Ribicoff	-	Y	N	Y	N	N
Weicker	N	Y	N	Y	N	?
DELAWARE						
Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y	N	†
Roth	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA						
Chiles	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Gurney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
GEORGIA						
Gambrell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
HAWAII						
Inouye	✓	X	X	Y	N	N
Fong	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
IDAHO						
Church	N	Y	Y	✓	N	N
Jordan	Y	N	Y	N	X	N
ILLINOIS						
Stevenson	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Percy	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
INDIANA						
Bayh	N	N	N	Y	N	?
Hartke	N	?	N	Y	N	?
IOWA						
Hughes	N	✓	N	Y	N	X
Miller	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	†
KANSAS						
Dole	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
KENTUCKY						
Cook	Y	N	Y	Y	†	?
Cooper	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
LOUISIANA						
Edwards	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
Long	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MAINE						
Muskie	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Smith	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND						
Beall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	X
Mathias	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
Kennedy	X	Y	N	Y	N	N
Brooke	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MICHIGAN						
Hart	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Griffin	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA						
Humphrey	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Mondale	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI						
Eastland	Y	N	✓	X	Y	✓
Stennis	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
Eagleton	N	Y	N	†	N	N
Symington	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MONTANA						
Mansfield	N	N	Y	✓	N	N
Metcalf	N	?	?	✓	?	?
NEBRASKA						
Curtis	†	N	Y	N	✓	†
Hruska	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEVADA						
Bible	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Cannon	Y	-	Y	X	Y	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
McIntyre	✓	Y	?	†	?	Y
Cotton	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY						
Williams	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Case	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO						
Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Montoya	Y	N	Y	Y	N	†
NEW YORK						
*Buckley**	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Javits	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
Ervin	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Jordan	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA						
Burdick	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
Young	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Y
OHIO						
Saxbe	Y	?	Y	?	Y	?
Taft	Y	✓	?	N	N	N
OKLAHOMA						
Harris	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
Bellmon	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?
OREGON						
Hatfield	N	Y	N	†	-	?
Packwood	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA						
Schweiker	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Scott	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
Pastore	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Pell	N	✓	N	✓	?	N
SOUTH CAROLINA						
Hollings	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Thurmond	Y	N	Y	N	Y	✓
SOUTH DAKOTA						
McGovern	X	?	?	†	-	N
Mundt	?	?	?	?	?	?
TENNESSEE						
Baker	Y	?	✓	?	Y	?
Brock	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?
TEXAS						
Bentsen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
Tower	†	X	†	-	Y	†
UTAH						
Moss	N	?	N	Y	N	N
Bennett	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Stafford	N	X	N	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA						
Byrd, Jr.**	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Spong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Magnuson	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	N	Y	†	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Nelson	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
Proxmire	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	Y	?	?	?	?	?
Hansen	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

Democrats *Republicans*

* *Buckley elected as Conservative*

** *Byrd elected as independent*

13. S J Res 241. SALT Agreement. Jackson (D Wash.) amendment—as amended by voice votes to state that continued modernization of U.S. nuclear forces was required for a prudent nuclear posture but expressing the hope that such actions would become less necessary in the future—Request that any future permanent treaty on offensive nuclear arms "not limit the United States to levels of intercontinental strategic forces inferior to" those of the Soviet Union but be based rather on "the principle of equality"; endorse the maintenance of a vigorous research, development and modernization program, and provide that failure to negotiate a permanent treaty limiting offensive arms would "jeopardize the supreme national interests" of the United States and would be grounds for abrogating the U.S.-Soviet treaty limiting defensive nuclear weapons. Adopted 56-35: R 30-11; D 26-24 (ND 10-22; SD 16-2), Sept. 14, 1972. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. S 3939. Federal-Aid Highway Program. Adoption of the Cooper (R Ky.)-Muskie (D Maine) amendment permitting the use of up to $800-million allocated for urban system funds from the highway trust fund for rail transportation facilities. Adopted 48-26: R 24-8; D 24-18 (ND 19-8; SD 5-10), Sept. 19, 1972.

15. HR 1. Social Security. Long (D La.) motion to table, and thus kill, Ribicoff (D Conn.) amendment establishing an Opportunities for Families program to provide training and employment for welfare recipients able to work and a Family Assistance Plan guaranteeing an annual federal payment of $2,600 tied to a cost-of-living increase for a family of four headed by an unemployable adult with no outside income. Tabling motion adopted 52-34: R 24-15; D 28-19 (ND 11-19; SD 17-0), Oct. 3, 1972.

16. S 3970. Consumer Protection Agency. Ribicoff (D Conn.) motion to invoke cloture (limit further debate) on the bill creating an independent consumer protection agency to represent consumer interests before other federal agencies and courts. Motion rejected 52-30: R 20-18; D 32-12 (ND 26-1; SD 6-11), Oct. 5, 1972. A two-thirds majority of those present and voting (55 in this case) is needed to invoke cloture.

17. HR 13915. Equal Educational Opportunities. Proxmire (D Wis.) motion to invoke cloture (cut off debate) on the bill containing strong busing limits. Rejected 49-38: R 26-12; D 23-26 (ND 7-25; SD 16-1), Oct. 12, 1972. A two-thirds majority (58 in this case) was necessary to invoke cloture. A "yea" was a vote in support of the President's position.

18. HR 16810. Debt Ceiling. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 92-1606) on the bill raising the public debt ceiling by $15-billion to $465-billion through June 30, 1973, placing a $250-billion limit on federal outlays in fiscal 1973 and authorizing the President to cut appropriations in 50 categories—excluding certain "uncontrollable" expenditures such as Social Security benefits—up to 20 percent to hold federal spending to the $250-billion limit. Rejected 27-39: R 15-10; D 12-29 (ND 6-24; SD 6-5), Oct. 17, 1972. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
+ Announced for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against.
? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.
T Recorded teller vote.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
ALABAMA						
1 Edwards	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Dickinson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Andrews, E.	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y
4 Nichols	Y	?	N	Y	N	?
5 Flowers	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Bevill	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Jones	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
ALASKA						
AL Begich	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
ARIZONA						
1 Rhodes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Udall	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Steiger	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						
1 Alexander	Y	?	N	N	✓	N
2 Mills	N	?	N	Y	?	N
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Pryor	N	?	✓	?	N	N
CALIFORNIA						
1 Clausen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	✓	N	Y	N
4 Leggett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Burton	N	Y	?	N	Y	N
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	Y	?	•	Y
7 Dellums	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
8 Miller	N	?	✓	Y	Y	?
9 Edwards	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	•	Y
11 McCloskey	N	?	Y	Y	?	N
12 Talcott	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
13 Teague	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Waldie	N	Y	N	✓	Y	N
15 McFall	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Sisk	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
17 Anderson	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
18 Mathias	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Holifield	N	?	✓	N	Y	Y
20 Smith	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
21 Hawkins	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
22 Corman	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
23 Clawson	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y
24 Rousselot	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
25 Wiggins	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Rees	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
27 Goldwater	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
28 Bell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
29 Danielson	N	N	✓	Y	Y	N
30 Roybal	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
31 Wilson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Pettis	Y	?	Y	†	✓	Y
34 Hanna	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
35 Schmitz	Y	N	N	X	Y	Y
36 Wilson	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
37 Van Deerlin	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
38 Veysey	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						
1 McKevitt	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y
2 Brotzman	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Evans	N	Y	Y	X	N	N
4 Aspinall	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
CONNECTICUT						
1 Cotter	N	N	Y	Y	–	N
2 Steele	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Giaimo	N	N	N	X	Y	N
4 McKinney	N	Y	Y	?	X	N
5 Monagan	N	Y	Y	N	X	N
6 Grasso	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
DELAWARE						
AL DuPont	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						
1 Sikes	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Fuqua	Y	?	Y	X	Y	N
3 Bennett	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4 Chappell	Y	N	X	N	N	Y
5 Frey	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Gibbons	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
7 Haley	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Young	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Rogers	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Burke	Y	?	N	?	N	Y
11 Pepper	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	?
12 Fascell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
GEORGIA						
1 Hagan	Y	?	N	?	?	?
2 Mathis	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Brinkley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Blackburn	Y	?	N	N	✓	Y
5 Thompson	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	Y	N	N	N	?	?
7 Davis	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
8 Stuckey	Y	N	N	N	✓	Y
9 Landrum	?	N	N	Y	?	Y
10 Stephens	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII						
1 Matsunaga	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	N
2 Mink	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	N
IDAHO						
1 McClure	Y	N	Y	?	✓	Y
2 Hansen	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS						
1 Metcalfe	?	?	X	✓	?	?
2 Mikva	N	Y	X	Y	X	N
3 Murphy, M.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Collins	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Annunzio	N	N	N	Y	N	N
8 Rostenkowski	N	N	Y	Y	X	N
9 Yates	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Collier	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
11 Pucinski	N	?	Y	Y	?	N
12 McClory	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
13 Crane	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓	Y
15 Carlson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Arends	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Michel	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
19 Railsback	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
21 Gray	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Springer	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
23 Shipley	N	N	N	Y	N	N
24 Price	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
INDIANA						
1 Madden	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
2 Landgrebe	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
3 Brademas	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Roush	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Hillis	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Bray	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Myers	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Zion	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Dennis	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
11 Jacobs	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
IOWA						
1 Schwengel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Culver	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Gross	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Kyl	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Smith	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Mayne	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Scherle	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS						
1 Sebelius	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Roy	N	?	Y	N	N	N
3 Winn	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Shriver	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY						
1 Stubblefield	?	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Mazzoli	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Snyder	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Carter	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Curlin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Perkins	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA						
1 Hebert	Y	?	N	Y	✓	?
2 Boggs	N	?	Y	Y	✓	Y
3 Caffery	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
5 Passman	?	N	X	N	Y	?
6 Rarick	Y	N	N	N	?	?
7 Vacancy						
8 Long	N	?	N	N	?	?
MAINE						
1 Kyros	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
2 Hathaway	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND						
1 Mills	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Long	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Garmatz	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Sarbanes	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Hogan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Byron	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Mitchell	N	Y	N	✓	N	N
8 Gude	N	Y	✓	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS						
1 Conte	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Boland	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Drinan	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Donohue	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
5 Vacancy						
6 Harrington	N	Y	N	Y	?	N
7 Macdonald	?	?	Y	Y	N	N
8 O'Neill	N	Y	Y	✓	N	N
9 Hicks	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Heckler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Burke	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Keith	?	Y	Y	?	Y	?
MICHIGAN						
1 Conyers	N	Y	N	Y	?	N
2 Esch	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
3 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
5 Ford	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y
7 Riegle	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Harvey	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Vander Jagt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Ruppe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 O'Hara	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
13 Diggs	?	Y	X	Y	N	N
14 Nedzi	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
15 Ford	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
16 Dingell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
17 Griffiths	N	Y	✓	Y	?	?
18 Broomfield	Y	?	Y	Y	?	Y
19 McDonald	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
MINNESOTA						
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Frenzel	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Karth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Fraser	N	†	N	Y	N	N
6 Zwach	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Bergland	N	†	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	Y	N	X	X	Y	Y
2 Whitten	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
3 Griffin	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Montgomery	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Colmer	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI						
1 Clay	N	Y	N	Y	?	N
2 Symington	N	?	Y	Y	N	N

Democrats — Republicans

• *Voted Present to avoid possible conflict-of-interest.*

1. HR 7130. Minimum Wage Increase. Erlenborn (R Ill.) amendment in the nature of a substitute bill—Amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to raise the hourly wage floor for most nonagricultural workers covered under the act to $1.80 in 1972 and $2 the following year from $1.00 under existing law. Erlenborn amendment adopted by recorded teller vote 217-191: R 148-20; D 69-171 (ND 6-154; SD 63-17), May 11, 1972.

2. HR 14989. State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Derwinski (R Ill.) amendment restoring $25,103,500 for the United Nations and seven affiliated agencies that was deleted by the Appropriations Committee and deleting a provision added by the committee limiting U.S. contributions to the United Nations and affiliated agencies to 25 percent of their total annual assessment. Rejected by recorded teller vote 156-202: R 56-99; D 100-103 (ND 92-49; SD 8-54), May 18, 1972. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. S 659. Higher Education Amendments of 1972. Adoption of the conference report (H Rept 92-1085) on the bill authorizing $19-billion for higher education programs through fiscal 1975 and $2-billion for school desegregation aid through fiscal 1974, establishing direct federal aid to needy students and postponing implementation of court desegregation orders requiring busing of school children. Adopted 218-180: R 89-76; D 129-104 (ND 109-44; SD 20-60), June 8, 1972.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
3 Sullivan	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Bolling	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
6 Hull	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Hall	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Hungate	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Burlison	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
MONTANA						
1 Shoup	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Melcher	N	N	Y	Y	?	N
NEBRASKA						
1 Thone	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McCollister	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	Y	N	X	N	Y	Y
NEVADA						
AL Baring	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 Wyman	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
NEW JERSEY						
1 Hunt	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
2 Sandman	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Thompson	N	Y	Y	✓	N	N
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Forsythe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Widnall	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Roe	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Helstoski	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Rodino	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Minish	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
12 Duryer	?	?	Y	Y	N	N
13 Gallagher	?	?	✓	?	?	?
14 Daniels	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Patten	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
NEW MEXICO						
1 Lujan	Y	?	?	X	N	Y
2 Runnels	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW YORK						
1 Pike	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Grover	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N
4 Wydler	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Lent	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Halpern	N	Y	X	Y	?	Y
7 Addabbo	N	N	Y	Y	X	N
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	N	Y	X	N
9 Delaney	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Celler	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
11 Brasco	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Chisholm	N	?	N	Y	?	N
13 Podell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Rooney	N	N	X	Y	X	?
15 Carey	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
16 Murphy	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Koch	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
18 Rangel	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
19 Abzug	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Ryan	N	Y	N	Y	X	N
21 Badillo	N	Y	N	Y	?	N
22 Scheuer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
23 Bingham	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
24 Biaggi	N	N	Y	Y	X	N
25 Peyser	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Reid	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
27 Dow	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
28 Fish	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Stratton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 King	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
31 McEwen	Y	?	X	Y	?	Y
32 Pirnie	Y	Y	N	Y	•	Y
33 Robison	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Terry	Y	N	X	Y	?	Y
35 Hanley	Y	N	Y	Y	X	Y
36 Horton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Conable	Y	Y	N	Y	•	Y
38 Hastings	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 Kemp	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
40 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Dulski	N	N	N	Y	X	N
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Jones	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Fountain	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Henderson	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Galifianakis	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Mizell	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Preyer	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Lennon	Y	N	N	N	N	?
8 Ruth	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Jonas	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Taylor	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
1 Andrews	Y	N	Y	✓	N	N
2 Link	N	?	Y	Y	?	N
OHIO						
1 Keating	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Clancy	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Whalen	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
4 McCulloch	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
5 Latta	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Harsha	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Betts	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Ashley	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Devine	?	N	N	N	✓	Y
13 Mosher	N	Y	Y	?	N	N
14 Seiberling	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
15 Wylie	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Bow	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
18 Hays	?	Y	N	Y	?	Y
19 Carney	N	Y	✓	Y	N	N
20 Stanton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
21 Stokes	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
22 Vanik	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
23 Minshall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Powell	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
OKLAHOMA						
1 Belcher	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
2 Edmondson	?	N	Y	N	✓	?
3 Albert	N	?				Y
4 Steed	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Camp	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
OREGON						
1 Wyatt	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Green	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Dellenback	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
1 Barrett	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Nix	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Byrne	N	N	Y	✓	?	N
4 Eilberg	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Green	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N
6 Yatron	N	N	✓	?	N	N
7 Williams	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Biester	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Ware	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 McDade	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Whalley	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
13 Coughlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
14 Moorhead	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
15 Rooney	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
16 Eshleman	?	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Heinz	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N
19 Goodling	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
20 Gaydos	N	N	N	Y	N	N
21 Dent	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Saylor	N	N	N	N	N	Y
23 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
25 Clark	?	N	✓	Y	N	Y
26 Morgan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
27 Conover 1			Y	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
1 St Germain	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Tiernan	N	?	Y	Y	N	?
SOUTH CAROLINA						
1 Davis	N	?	N	X	Y	Y
2 Spence	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Dorn	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Mann	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
5 Gettys	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
6 McMillan	Y	N	?	X	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
1 Denholm	N	?	✓	N	Y	Y
2 Abourezk	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
TENNESSEE						
1 Quillen	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Duncan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Baker	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	?	N	Y	?	N
5 Fulton	N	Y	N	Y	✓	N
6 Anderson	N	N	N	Y	?	N
7 Blanton	N	?	N	?	?	N
8 Jones	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Kuykendall	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
1 Patman	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
2 Dowdy	?	?	X	X	✓	?
3 Collins	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Cabell	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Archer	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Eckhardt	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Brooks	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Poage	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Purcell	N	-	N	N	Y	Y
14 Young	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
16 White	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
18 Price	Y	N	X	N	Y	?
19 Mahon	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Fisher	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
22 Casey	Y	N	N	N	X	Y
23 Kazen	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
1 McKay	N	?	Y	N	?	Y
2 Lloyd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
AL Mallary	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
1 Downing	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Whitehurst	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Abbitt	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Daniel	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Poff	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Robinson	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Scott	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Wampler	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON						
1 Pelly	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
2 Meeds	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Hansen	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McCormack	N	?	Y	✓	Y	?
5 Foley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Adams	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA						
1 Mollohan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Slack	N	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Hechler	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
5 Kee	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
1 Aspin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Thomson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Steiger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Obey	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
8 Byrnes	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
9 Davis	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 O'Konski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	N	N	Y	Y	N	N

• *Voted Present to avoid possible conflict-of-interest.*

1 William S. Conover (R Pa.) was sworn in May 24, 1972, to replace James G. Fulton (R), deceased (1971).

4. HR 14370. Revenue Sharing With the States. Passage of the bill providing assistance payments totaling $29.6-billion over five years to states and to local governments for high-priority expenditures, excouraging states to broaden their tax systems and authorizing federal collection of state personal income taxes. Passed 275-122: R 122-42; D 153-80 (ND 124-32; SD 29-48), June 22, 1972. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. HR 13366. Cyclamate Compensation. Passage of the bill permitting domestic food growers, manufacturers, packers and distributors to sue the federal government for payment of losses sustained as a result of a 1969 ban on cyclamates—an artificial sweetener. Passed 177-170: R 85-64; D 92-106 (ND 54-79; SD 38-27), July 24, 1972.

6. HR 16029. Foreign Military Aid Authorizations. Bollings (D Mo.) amendment deleting provision terminating U.S. involvement in the Indochina war by Oct. 1, 1972, subject to release of U.S. prisoners of war, an accounting for men missing in action and a cease-fire to the extent required to protect U.S. withdrawal. Adopted by recorded teller vote 229-177: R 149-23; D 80-154 (ND 25-134; SD 55-20), Aug. 10, 1972. A "yea" was a vote in support of the President's position.

- KEY -

Y Record vote for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
‡ Announced for.
N Record vote against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against.
? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.
T Recorded teller vote.

	7	8	9	10	11	12
ALABAMA						
1 Edwards	X	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Dickinson	N	N	Y	N	N	?
3 Andrews, E.	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Nichols	?	N	✓	X	N	?
5 Flowers	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Buchanan	✓	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Bevill	Y	N	✓	?	N	?
8 Jones	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA						
AL Begich	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
ARIZONA						
1 Rhodes	X	?	Y	N	N	N
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 Steiger	N	?	Y	N	N	?
ARKANSAS						
1 Alexander	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Hammerschmidt	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Pryor	✓	Y	?	N	N	?
CALIFORNIA						
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
4 Leggett	✓	?	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Burton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mailliard	Y	Y	N	✓	N	Y
7 Dellums	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Miller	Y	?	N	Y	?	Y
9 Edwards	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
11 McCloskey	✓	Y	-	Y	N	Y
12 Talcott	N	?	?	N	N	?
13 Teague	N	Y	?	?	N	Y
14 Waldie	✓	?	X	Y	Y	?
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
17 Anderson	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Mathias	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Smith	N	N	Y	N	N	N
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Corman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 *Clausen*	N	N	Y	N	N	?
24 Rousselot	X	?	Y	N	N	X
25 Wiggins	N	?	N	N	N	?
26 Rees	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	?
27 Goldwater	N	N	Y	N	N	?
28 Bell	Y	Y	?	✓	?	?
29 Danielson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
30 Roybal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
31 Wilson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	N	N	Y	N	N	?
33 Pettis	N	N	N	N	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	?
35 Schmitz	?	N	✓	X	?	?
36 Wilson	N	?	Y	N	N	?
37 Van Deerlin	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?
38 Veysey	X	Y	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO						
1 McKevitt	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Brotzman	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
3 Evans	Y	Y	?	?	?	?
4 Aspinall	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT						
1 Cotter	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Steele	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Giaimo	N	Y	?	✓	Y	?
4 McKinney	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Monagan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Grasso	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
DELAWARE						
AL DuPont	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
FLORIDA						
1 Sikes	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Fuqua	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Chappell	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Frey	N	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Gibbons	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Haley	N	N	Y	N	?	?
8 Young	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Rogers	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Burke	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Fascell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA						
1 Hagan	?	N	✓	X	N	?
2 Mathis	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Brinkley	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Blackburn	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Thompson	N	?	Y	X	?	?
6 Flynt	N	N	✓	N	Y	?
7 Davis	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Stuckey	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
9 Landrum	N	N	✓	N	N	Y
10 Stephens	N	N	Y	N	N	?
HAWAII						
1 Matsunaga	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
2 Mink	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
IDAHO						
1 McClure	N	Y	✓	X	?	?
2 Hansen	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
ILLINOIS						
1 Metcalfe	Y	?	X	Y	?	Y
2 Mikva	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
3 Murphy, M.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Collins	Y	Y	X	Y	?	Y
7 Annunzio	Y	N	N	✓	Y	✓
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
9 Yates	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Collier	N	N	Y	N	N	?
11 Pucinski	Y	N	?	Y	?	?
12 McClory	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
13 Crane	N	N	Y	N	N	X
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	?	N	N	?
15 Carlson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Anderson	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
17 Arends	N	N	Y	N	N	?
18 Michel	X	?	Y	N	N	?
19 Railsback	✓	?	Y	N	N	?
20 Findley	N	Y	N	N	N	?
21 Gray	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
22 Springer	?	?	Y	N	N	N
23 Shipley	Y	N	?	Y	Y	?
24 Price	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA						
1 Madden	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Landgrebe	N	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Roush	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hillis	✓	Y	Y	?	N	?
6 Bray	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Myers	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Zion	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Dennis	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
IOWA						
1 Schwengel	Y	N	?	N	N	?
2 Culver	Y	Y	X	✓	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	N	?	?	?	?
4 Kyl	N	Y	✓	N	N	Y
5 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mayne	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
7 Scherle	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
KANSAS						
1 Sebelius	N	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Roy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Winn	N	N	N	N	N	?
4 Shriver	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Skubitz	N	N	Y	N	N	?
KENTUCKY						
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Mazzoli	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Snyder	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Carter	?	?	Y	N	N	Y
6 Curlin	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
7 Perkins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA						
1 Hebert	X	?	✓	N	N	?
2 Boggs	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
3 Caffery	?	?	Y	N	?	?
4 Waggonner	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Passman	X	?	Y	N	Y	N
6 Rarick	X	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Breaux[1]						?
8 Long	?	?	Y	N	N	?
MAINE						
1 Kyros	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Hathaway	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
MARYLAND						
1 Mills	X	N	Y	N	?	?
2 Long	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Garmatz	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Sarbanes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Hogan	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Byron	N	N	Y	X	N	N
7 Mitchell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Gude	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS						
1 Conte	✓	?	?	Y	N	Y
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Drinan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Donohue	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Vacancy						
6 Harrington	✓	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Macdonald	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 O'Neill	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Hicks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Heckler	✓	?	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Keith	?	?	N	N	N	?
MICHIGAN						
1 Conyers	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Esch	Y	Y	N	X	Y	Y
3 Brown	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Ford	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Riegle	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
8 Harvey	✓	N	?	N	Y	?
9 Vander Jagt	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
10 Cederberg	N	N	Y	N	N	?
11 Ruppe	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
13 Diggs	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Nedzi	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	?	N	Y	Y	‡
16 Dingell	Y	?	X	Y	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
18 Broomfield	N	N	Y	N	N	?
19 McDonald	?	N	Y	?	?	N
MINNESOTA						
1 Quie	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 Nelsen	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Frenzel	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Zwach	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Bergland	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI						
1 Abernethy	?	?	Y	N	N	X
2 Whitten	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Griffin	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Montgomery	N	N	Y	N	N	X
5 Colmer	N	N	Y	N	N	N
MISSOURI						
1 Clay	✓	Y	X	?	?	?
2 Symington	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

[1] *Breaux was sworn in Oct. 12 to fill seat left vacant by resignation of Edwin W. Edwards, who resigned May 9 to become governor of Louisiana.*

7. HR 15417. Labor-HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Reconsideration and passage of the bill, vetoed by the President Aug. 16, appropriating $30,538,919,500 for the Department of Labor, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and related agencies for fiscal 1973. Rejected 203-171: R 22-129; D 181-42 (ND 146-8; SD 35-34), Aug. 16, 1972. A two-thirds majority vote (250 in this case) of members present and voting is necessary to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 13915. School Busing. Stokes (D Ohio) amendment providing that nothing in the act was intended to be inconsistent with, or violate any provision of, the Constitution. Rejected by recorded teller vote 178-197: R 55-98; D 123-99 (ND 110-37; SD 13-62), Aug. 18, 1972.

9. HR 16742. Foreign Travel Restrictions. Ichord (D Mo.) motion to suspend rules and pass the bill authorizing the President to prohibit travel by U.S. citizens to countries engaged in armed conflict with the United States. Rejected 230-140: R 130-27; D 100-113 (ND 38-101; SD 62-12), Oct. 2, 1972. A two-thirds majority vote (248 in this case) was needed for passage under suspension of the rules.

10. HR 7130. Minimum Wage Increase. Perkins (D Ky.) motion that the House disagree with the Senate version of the bill raising the minimum wage for workers covered by the Fair

Democrats *Republicans*

	7	8	9	10	11	12
3 Sullivan	Y	N	N	Y	?	?
4 Randall	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?
5 Bolling	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?
6 Hull	✓	?	✓	N	N	Y
7 *Hall*	N	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Ichord	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
9 Hungate	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
10 Burlison	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
MONTANA						
1 *Shoup*	N	N	Y	N	N	✓
2 Melcher	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
NEBRASKA						
1 *Thone*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 *McCollister*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 *Martin*	N	N	Y	N	?	X
NEVADA						
AL Baring	Y	N	✓	X	N	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE						
1 *Wyman*	N	N	Y	N	N	?
2 *Cleveland*	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
NEW JERSEY						
1 *Hunt*	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓
2 *Sandman*	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Thompson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
5 *Frelinghuysen*	X	?	N	N	N	Y
6 *Forsythe*	N	N	N	?	N	✓
7 *Widnall*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
8 Roe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 *Dwyer*	✓	?	?	✓	?	?
13 Gallagher	✓	?	✓	?	?	?
14 Daniels	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO						
1 *Lujan*	N	?	?	X	N	Y
2 Runnels	N	N	✓	?	Y	?
NEW YORK						
1 Pike	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 *Grover*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
3 Wolff	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
4 *Wydler*	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 *Lent*	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 *Halpern*	Y	N	?	Y	?	Y
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
9 Delaney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Celler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Brasco	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
12 Chisholm	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
13 Podell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
14 Rooney	✓	?	?	✓	?	?
15 Carey	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 Murphy	Y	N	?	Y	?	Y
17 Koch	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Rangel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Abzug	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
20 Ryan[2]	✓	?				
21 Badillo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
22 Scheuer	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 Bingham	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
24 Biaggi	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
25 *Peyser*	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
26 Reid	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
27 Dow	Y	Y	X	Y	?	?
28 *Fish*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
29 Stratton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
30 *King*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
31 *McEwen*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
32 *Pirnie*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
33 *Robison*	N	N	N	N	N	✓
34 *Terry*	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
35 Hanley	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
36 *Horton*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
37 *Conable*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
38 *Hastings*	N	N	Y	N	N	?
39 *Kemp*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
40 *Smith*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
41 Dulski	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA						
1 Jones	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Fountain	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Henderson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Galifianakis	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
5 *Mizell*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Preyer	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
7 Lennon	?	?	Y	N	Y	N
8 *Ruth*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 *Jonas*	N	N	Y	N	N	N
10 *Broyhill*	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA						
1 *Andrews*	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 Link	Y	Y	?	Y	?	?
OHIO						
1 *Keating*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 *Clancy*	X	?	Y	N	N	Y
3 *Whalen*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 *McCulloch*	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 *Latta*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 *Harsha*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 *Brown*	N	N	Y	N	N	?
8 *Betts*	?	?	Y	N	N	?
9 Ashley	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y
10 *Miller*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 *Stanton*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
12 *Devine*	N	N	Y	N	N	N
13 *Mosher*	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Seiberling	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 *Wylie*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 *Bow*	N	N	Y	N	N	?
17 *Ashbrook*	N	N	Y	N	N	?
18 Hays	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Carney	✓	?	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Stanton	Y	N	N	Y	?	Y
21 Stokes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Vanik	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
23 *Minshall*	N	N	?	N	N	Y
24 *Powell*	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA						
1 *Belcher*	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Edmondson	✓	?	✓	?	Y	?
3 Albert		Y		Y		
4 Steed	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Jarman	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 *Camp*	N	N	Y	N	N	N
OREGON						
1 *Wyatt*	Y	N	Y	X	N	?
2 Ullman	✓	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Green	N	N	?	✓	?	?
4 *Dellenback*	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA						
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Byrne	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
4 Eilberg	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Yatron	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 *Williams*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 *Biester*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 *Ware*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 *McDade*	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 *Whalley*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
13 *Coughlin*	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 *Eshleman*	N	N	Y	N	N	?
17 *Schneebeli*	N	N	Y	N	N	N
18 *Heinz*	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
19 *Goodling*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 *Saylor*	N	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
23 *Johnson*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
25 Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
27 *Conover*	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND						
1 St Germain	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
2 Tiernan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA						
1 Davis	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
2 *Spence*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Dorn	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Mann	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Gettys	N	N	Y	N	N	?
6 McMillan	✓	?	✓	N	N	?
SOUTH DAKOTA						
1 Denholm	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
2 Abourezk	✓	?	N	Y	?	?
TENNESSEE						
1 *Quillen*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 *Duncan*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 *Baker*	X	N	✓	N	?	?
4 Evins	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
5 Fulton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Anderson	✓	N	N	Y	N	?
7 Blanton	✓	N	Y	Y	?	?
8 Jones	N	N	Y	N	N	?
9 *Kuykendall*	N	N	Y	N	N	?
TEXAS						
1 Patman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Dowdy	?	?	✓	X	?	?
3 *Collins*	N	N	Y	N	N	?
4 Roberts	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Cabell	N	N	✓	N	N	?
6 Teague	X	N	Y	X	Y	Y
7 *Archer*	N	N	Y	N	N	?
8 Eckhardt	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Brooks	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
10 Pickle	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Wright	Y	N	N	✓	Y	Y
13 Purcell	N	N	✓	X	?	?
14 Young	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
16 White	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	Y	N	N	?
18 *Price*	N	N	✓	N	N	?
19 Mahon	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	N	N	Y	N	N	?
22 Casey	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Kazen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
1 McKay	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 *Lloyd*	N	N	N	N	?	?
VERMONT						
AL *Mallary*	N	N	N	N	N	Y
VIRGINIA						
1 Downing	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
2 *Whitehurst*	N	N	Y	N	N	?
3 Satterfield	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Abbitt	N	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Daniel	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 *Poff*[3]	N	Y				
7 *Robinson*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 *Scott*	N	N	✓	N	N	?
9 *Wampler*	N	N	Y	X	N	Y
10 *Broyhill*	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
1 *Pelly*	?	?	Y	N	?	N
2 Meeds	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
3 Hansen	✓	?	N	Y	?	?
4 McCormack	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?
5 Foley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Adams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
1 Mollohan	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	?
2 Staggers	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kee	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WISCONSIN						
1 Aspin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 *Thomson*	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
4 Zablocki	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 *Steiger*	N	Y	Y	N	N	?
7 Obey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 *Byrnes*	N	N	Y	N	N	N
9 *Davis*	X	?	Y	N	N	?
10 *O'Konski*	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
WYOMING						
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?

2 Ryan died Sept. 17, 1972.
3 Poff resigned effective Aug. 29, 1972.

Labor Standards Act of 1938 and request a conference to resolve differences between the two versions. Motion rejected 188-196: R 23-137; D 165-59 (ND 147-1; SD 18-58), Oct. 3, 1972.

11. HR 16810. Debt Ceiling Increase. Mahon (D Texas) amendment in the nature of a substitute for Title II of the bill giving the President unlimited authority to cut outlays for any program he chose to limit federal spending to $250-billion in fiscal 1973—Direct the President to submit his suggestions for spending cutbacks by Jan. 2, 1973, for consideration by the 93rd Congress. Rejected by recorded teller vote 167-216: R 8-156; D 159-60 (ND 121-17; SD 38-43), Oct. 10, 1972. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. S 2770. Water Pollution Control. Passage of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972, vetoed by the President Oct. 17, providing a comprehensive program to clean up the nation's waters by 1985 and authorizing $24.7-billion over three years, including $18-billion in federal grants to states for construction of waste treatment works. Passed over the President's veto 247-23: R 95-13; D 152-10 (ND 109-1; SD 43-9), Oct. 18, 1972. A two-thirds majority vote (180 in this case) was needed to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

KEY VOTES REFLECT YEAR OF CONFRONTATION, COMPROMISE

Despite the scandals, power struggles, crises and confrontations of 1973, Congress and the President were able to avoid crippling deadlocks on most pressing national controversies.

On some issues—most notably the U.S. bombing of Cambodia and the question of congressional war powers—Congress stuck by its guns and forced its will on a reluctant administration.

But, according to a Congressional Quarterly survey of 31 key House and Senate votes out of the 1,135 cast during the year, Congress on major domestic issues either accepted compromises or bowed to a determined President ever willing to use his veto power.

On the economy, Congress shied away from challenging Nixon's policies despite soaring inflation. On federal spending, Congress was able to preserve some of its most sacred programs, but conceded that its own budget-making habits were badly in need of reform.

In dealing with the nation's critical energy shortages—a late-developing crisis that preoccupied the 1973 session's last weeks—both the lawmakers and administration officials could only grope for positions and solutions.

Foreign Policy and Defense. In foreign and defense policy, Congress never did take the meat axe approach to the Pentagon budget that had been predicted early in the session. Nor did it terminate the increasingly unpopular foreign aid program.

Even with its stands on Cambodia and war powers, Congress did not attempt to fundamentally redirect U.S. national security and foreign policies. In voting to end U.S. bombing in Cambodia, moreover, the House by a 219-188 vote and the Senate by a 63-19 vote merely tied up loose ends after the basic issue—withdrawal from Indochina—had been settled.

And even the historic 284-135 House vote to override Nixon's veto of war powers legislation could be viewed as an effort to keep future presidents from taking the nation into Vietnam-type wars without at least concurrence by Congress.

Economy. On economic matters, the House once more proved itself reluctant to second-guess the President. In a 147-258 procedural vote that blocked consideration of a Democratic-backed measure that would have rolled back rising prices, the House in effect endorsed President Nixon's wage and price controls policy. But in extending the President's authority, Congress ignored the public protest against spiraling inflation—an outcry that eventually forced Nixon himself to change course.

Spending. But when economic policy arguments came down to the issue of government spending—a matter closer to congressional sensitivities—both the House and the Senate proved willing to take on the President and his budget-cutters. Although compromises were reached to keep money flowing to federal programs, Congress laid some groundwork for retaining spending decisions in its own hands.

Energy Votes. Like economists, administration officials and most of the nation, Congress demonstrated its uncertainty over how to deal with the energy crisis. While awaiting the President's plans for minimizing disruptions caused by energy shortages, both the House and the Senate turned down proposals that would have implemented energy-saving measures.

The Senate by a 40-48 roll call defeated an effort to force Nixon to ration gasoline, and the House by a 180-210 record vote rejected a proposal to suspend auto emission control standards in most sections of the nation until 1977. Earlier in the year, however, both houses had accepted one trade-off sacrificing environmental protection for energy needs by removing roadblocks to construction of the trans-Alaskan oil pipeline.

Insistent that windfall oil industry profits be restricted, the House by a 36-228 vote in the session's waning hours stalled a compromise energy emergency bill which omitted any provision restricting excess profits.

House and Senate Voting, 1970-73

For the first time ever, the combined total of recorded votes cast in Congress exceeded one thousand in 1973. The Senate took 594 votes, the House 541, for a record 1,135 for the year. This was 274 over the previous record of 861 made in 1972.

House voting was largely responsible for the big jump in voting. Thanks to reforms in floor voting procedures that took effect in the 92nd and 93rd Congresses, the number of times House members cast recorded votes increased from 266 in 1970 to 320 in 1971, and then climbed to the 541 figure in 1973. The huge increase in 1973 was due primarily to the new electronic voting system that was used for the first time Jan. 31, 1973. The substantially higher vote total for 1971 over 1970 was the result of the introduction of the recorded teller vote which for the first time permitted members to vote on the record on amendments to bills.

The Senate also established records for roll calls. New highs were set in each of the last four years, with sizeable increases occuring in 1970, 1972 and 1973.

Year	House	Senate	Total
1973	541	594	1,135
1972	329	532	861
1971	320	423	743
1970	266	418	684

Senate Key Votes

1. REA LOAN PROGRAM. The first Senate attempt to force President Nixon to carry out programs which had been previously authorized by Congress but terminated at the end of 1972 came Feb. 21 when the Senate voted 69-20 to require Nixon to reinstate the Rural Electrification Administration's low-cost loan program for rural electric and telephone cooperatives: R 20-19; D 49-1 (ND 34-1; SD 15-0). Nixon had terminated it and three other rural assistance programs to cut government spending. Angry senators considered it a constitutional issue: not only whether the President had the power to impound funds but whether he could terminate programs authorized by Congress. The bill (S 394) almost certainly would have been vetoed by an adamant Nixon, but the House subsequently adopted a compromise, 317-92, which was accepted by the Senate and signed by the President. In its compromise Congress skirted the issue of the President's authority but assured continued assistance to rural areas by extracting a promise from the administration to grant loans through fiscal 1976 at least at the 1974 level. It also satisfied the administration by changing REA loans from direct loans, requiring annual budget outlays, to insured loans from REA's $4-billion revolving fund, and by raising the interest rate on most loans from 2 per cent to 5 per cent. *(Appropriations chapter)*

2. HIGHWAY TRUST FUND. Congress Aug. 3 completed action on the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973 (S 502) which for the first time authorized the use of money in the Highway Trust Fund for financing construction of urban mass transit projects, including subways. The fundamental change in Congress' position on the trust fund issue came about only after the Senate, for the second year in a row, voted, 49-44, to open it up for purchases of subways and other mass transit facilities. Although the 1973 vote was closer than the 48-26 roll call in 1972, a majority of senators from both parties still supported the change: R 23-19; D 26-25 (ND 24-12; SD 2-13). Sponsored by Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) and Howard H. Baker Jr. (R Tenn.), the amendment drew strong support from a majority of state governors and mayors, several labor unions and many environmental groups. But on April 18 the House narrowly defeated a similar proposal by 190-215. After long negotiations House-Senate conferees finally resolved the dispute in mid-summer by agreeing to a compromise which allowed cities to use $200-million of their $800-million share of the trust fund for purchases of buses in fiscal 1975, and for either highways, buses or urban mass transit in fiscal 1976. *(Transportation chapter)*

3. IMPOUNDMENT CONTROL. Taking its first stand against President Nixon's impoundments of funds previously appropriated by Congress, the Senate April 4 approved an amendment requiring the President to release all funds within 60 days unless Congress concurred with any of his impoundment decisions. By a 70-24 roll-call vote, the Senate attached the provision to a routine measure (S 929) giving congressional approval to a 10 per cent devaluation of the dollar. The impoundment amendment later was dropped in conference, but the vote adding it to the devaluation bill indicated the depth of congressional dismay at Nixon's use of impoundments to curtail and even eliminate spending programs created by Congress. The Senate subsequently passed identical provisions as separate legislation, but final action was stalled in conference at the end of the session over differences with House-passed anti-impoundment provisions. Only two Democrats voted against the measure, while 16 Republicans supported the amendment: R 16-22; D 54-2 (ND 41-0; SD 13-2). *(Economic chapter)*

4. CAMBODIAN BOMBING. In the strongest antiwar sentiment expressed by either house up to that time, the Senate May 31 adopted an amendment to the second fiscal 1973 supplemental appropriations bill (HR 7447) that was flatly opposed by the administration prohibiting the use of funds not only in that bill but in all previously enacted appropriations bills as well to support continued combat activities in Cambodia and Laos. The key vote, however, came May 29 when the Senate by a 55-21 vote ruled that the amendment, sponsored by Thomas F. Eagleton (D Mo.), was germane to the bill—indicating the support of a majority of senators for the prohibition, including a majority of voting Republicans—18; 17 voted no. Democrats overwhelmingly (37-4) supported it. The Eagleton amendment, approved by the Senate Appropriations Committee May 15 and adopted by the Senate May 31 on a 63-19 vote, was significantly broader than the bill approved by the House May 10 because it applied to previously appropriated funds as well as to funds in HR 7447, and specified that combat activities in Laos as well as Cambodia were prohibited. *(p. 39)* The House accepted the Eagleton amendment but the measure was vetoed by President Nixon June 27. In subsequent bargaining between the White House and Capitol Hill, a compromise was reached on an Aug. 15th cutoff date for all funds for U.S. combat activities in Southeast Asia. *(Foreign policy chapter)*

5. FARM SUBSIDIES. Despite Senate approval of a $20,000 per farmer annual subsidy ceiling in a five-year omnibus farm bill (S 1888), the Senate June 8 rejected, 42-44, an amendment to plug loopholes in the ceiling that benefited primarily cotton growers. The amendment, which was offered by Frank E. Moss (D Utah), would have prohibited cotton growers from transferring acreage allotments to friends and relatives as a way of avoiding the $20,000 ceiling. Although the House

How Votes Were Selected

Congressional Quarterly each year selects a series of key votes on major issues.

Selection of Issues. An issue is judged by the extent it represents one or more of the following:

- A matter of major controversy.
- A test of presidential or political power.
- A decision of potentially great impact on the nation and lives of Americans.

Selection of Votes. For each series of related votes on an issue, only one key vote is ordinarily chosen. This vote is the roll call, or recorded vote in the House, that in the opinion of Congressional Quarterly was the most important in determining the outcome.

In the descriptions of the key votes, the designation ND denotes northern Democrats and SD denotes southern Democrats.

approved restrictions similar to those in the Moss amendment, Senate opposition prevailed in a House-Senate conference on S 1888 and the restrictions were dropped. Republicans split evenly, 18-18, on the amendment while Democrats supplied the two-vote margin, 24-26, which defeated it (ND 22-15; SD 2-11). *(Agriculture chapter)*

6. FPC NOMINATION. For the first time since 1950, the Senate June 13 refused to confirm a presidential nominee to a major federal regulatory agency. By a vote of 50-43, the Senate recommitted to the Commerce Committee and thus killed the nomination of Robert H. Morris to a seat on the Federal Power Commission. Morris, a California attorney, had represented Standard Oil of California for some 15 years and opponents charged that he was more likely to favor the interests of power industries than those of the consumer. Supporters, to no avail, argued that Morris had been endorsed by some environmental organizations and that he opposed the deregulation of natural gas prices. The motion to recommit the nomination was made by Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), chairman of the Commerce Committee and Morris' leading Senate opponent. Nine Republicans and 41 Democrats opposed the Nixon nomination and 30 Republicans and 13 Democrats voted for confirmation. *(Energy-Environment chapter)*

7. FOREIGN MILITARY AID. Administration supporters during 1973 mounted a successful campaign to block the phaseout of the military grant assistance program—considered to be a key element in the Nixon Doctrine's policy of supplying allies with economic and military aid, but not U.S. manpower, for defense. By a narrow vote of 48-44, the Senate approved an amendment offered by Hugh Scott (R Pa.) to delete the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's language from the fiscal 1974 foreign military aid bill (S 1443) requiring the phaseout of all U.S. military grant assistance programs as well as military aid advisory groups and missions, by June 30, 1977. Also removed was a section which would have terminated military programs outside the United States by June 30, 1974. Republicans overwhelmingly supported the Scott amendment by 37-4. On the Democratic side, 11 senators supported the amendment; 40 voted against it. *(Foreign Policy chapter)*

8. TRANS-ALASKAN PIPELINE. A move in the Senate to delay construction of the trans-Alaskan oil pipeline for at least one year failed July 13. By a 29-61 vote senators voted down an amendment to the authorization legislation (S 1081) that would have delayed the granting of permits for immediate construction of the pipeline until the feasibility of a route across Canada had been thoroughly explored. The amendment, offered by Walter F. Mondale (D Minn.), called for Congress to approve either route after completion of negotiations with Canada and an eight-month comparative study of the two routes by the National Academy of Sciences. Sponsors argued that the Canadian route would bring Alaskan oil to the Midwest where it was most needed. They said the West Coast had adequate oil and that petroleum carried by an Alaskan pipeline would be exported to Japan. The amendment was backed by environmentalists who had delayed construction of the Alaskan route through a series of court challenges. But President Nixon opposed it, as did a majority of Senate Republicans and Democrats: R 5-34; D 24-27 (ND 22-15; SD 2-12). *(Energy-Environment chapter)*

9. CAMPAIGN REFORM. After weeks of testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee about six-figure cash contributions to the Nixon campaign in 1972 and disclosures of illegal corporate giving, the Senate moved to clean up federal election campaigns. In limiting the amount any person could contribute to any candidate for federal office, the Senate opened up a heated debate over how high the ceiling should be. On July 26 Sen. William Proxmire (D Wis.) introduced an amendment to S 372 restricting contributions to $100 or less. Proxmire noted that past presidential candidates George McGovern, Barry Goldwater and George C. Wallace had no trouble raising money in those increments. But other senators objected that such a low limit would make it difficult for fledgling candidates to get the seed money they needed to make themselves known. Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D Texas) later succeeded in amending the Proxmire amendment to make the ceiling $3,000, and with this change the Senate adopted the Proxmire amendment by a 15-vote margin, 54-39, with a majority of Republicans voting against: R 18-23; D 36-16 (ND 28-11; SD 8-5). *(Congress and Government chapter)*

10. OVERSEAS TROOP CUT. For the first time since the creation of the NATO alliance, the Senate Sept. 26 voted to reduce U.S. military forces stationed overseas. The action, although short-lived, reversed a series of defeats in the Senate in recent years on overseas troop cut proposals. Adoption of the troop reduction measure came during debate on the fiscal 1974 defense procurement bill (HR 9286). Offered by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.), the amendment would have required the Defense Department to reduce the existing level of 500,000 land based troops stationed overseas by 40 per cent over a three-year period beginning in fiscal 1974. Mansfield previously had offered unsuccessful similar troop cut measures. The Mansfield amendment to HR 9286 was initially adopted by a vote of 49-46 with Republicans voting five to one against it and Democrats voting three to one for it R 7-34; D 42-12. However, because of a technicality, Mansfield's amendment was subject to a second Senate vote later the same day. On the second vote, the Senate reversed itself and voted against the amendment by 44-51. Two Republicans, Milton R. Young (N.D.) and George D. Aiken (Vt.), and two Democrats, J. Bennett Johnston Jr. (La.) and Warren B. Magnuson (Wash.), changed their votes from yea to nay. Lloyd Bentsen (D Texas) and John C. Stennis (D Miss.), who had not voted on the first vote, also voted nay, while William B. Saxbe (R Ohio), who had voted nay, and Robert W. Packwood (R Ore.) and Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R Conn.), who had both voted yea, did not vote. Dick Clark (D Iowa), who had been paired for, voted yea the second time. *(National Security chapter)*

11. TRIDENT SUBMARINE. By only a two-vote margin, 47-49, the Senate Sept. 27 blocked an attempt by defense spending critics to reduce funding in fiscal 1974 for the Navy's new nuclear missile-firing submarine, the Trident. The Trident was the most expensive single weapons system ever proposed by the Defense Department. The Senate vote came on debate on the annual military procurement authorization bill (HR 9286). Offered by Thomas J. McIntyre (D N.H.), it would have reduced the administration's fiscal 1974 Trident budget request of $1.5-billion by $885-million. By delaying the launch of the first Trident and slowing construction of the others, McIntyre said the Navy could avoid cost overruns and ensure that

the latest technological discoveries would go into each new submarine. Opponents of the amendment argued that the Soviet Union had already launched three Trident-class submarines capable of firing nuclear missiles at the United States from long distances. Thirty of 40 voting Republicans opposed the amendment: R 10-30; D 37-19 (ND 32-8; SD 5-11). *(National Security chapter)*

12. STRIP MINING. The Senate Oct. 9 went part way toward a complete ban on strip mining when it voted 53-33 to bar surface mining on lands where the federal government owned the mineral rights but not the surface rights. The administration and the coal industry opposed the prohibition. The 53-33 vote came on an amendment to a bill (S 425) regulating surface mining of coal offered by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.). He said the amendment would protect farmers and ranchers whose lands were underlain by federally owned coal. Environmentalists, who favored the abolition of all surface mining, were jubilant. But the Department of Interior said its effect would be "staggering," removing 55 per cent of the nation's coal reserves from possible recovery. According to the department, coal covered by the amendment could not be replaced by coal from underground mines because of inadequate technology. Surface-mined coal was the easiest and cheapest to mine, and the administration was counting on the nation's vast coal reserves to meet energy shortages. The vote came before the Arab oil embargo intensified the pace of energy legislation in Congress. Democrats voted five to one for the amendment: R 13-25; D 40-8. The House did not act. *(Energy-Environment chalter)*

13. GASOLINE RATIONING. A move to force gasoline rationing on a reluctant Nixon administration failed in the Senate Nov. 15. The administration had maintained that rationing should be implemented only as a last resort. Floyd K. Haskell (D Colo.) had proposed an amendment to emergency energy legislation (S 2589) that would have directed the President to begin rationing of gasoline by Jan. 15, 1974. Haskell argued that the administration's past record on handling energy matters showed that delay would be inevitable if Congress did not require rationing on a specified date. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.) declared that every day of delay in imposing rationing and a 50-mile-per hour speed limit would cost another million barrels of gasoline. But Republicans overwhelmingly opposed rationing, and it was rejected 40-48: R 2-36; D 38-12. *(Energy-Environment chapter)*

14. PUBLIC CAMPAIGN FINANCING. Advocates of public financing of federal elections launched a surprise attack in the Senate late in November when they attached a comprehensive public financing amendment to a bill (HR 11104) raising the national debt ceiling. Because the debt bill had to become law to allow the Treasury to continue functioning, supporters felt that President Nixon would have to sign HR 11104 even if it contained public financing provisions he opposed. On Nov. 27 Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) led a bipartisan coalition that succeeded for the first time in getting a comprehensive public finance bill passed. The Kennedy package attached to HR 11104 had four parts, but the crucial vote came when the Senate refused by a 40-55 vote to table and thus kill the first part of the package. Republicans voted almost two to one to table, Democrats more than two to one against tabling: R 26-14; D 14-41. This section, dealing with public financing of congressional campaigns, had been considered to have the least support. When it was approved it became clear the Senate was going to accept the other parts dealing with public financing of presidential campaigns. Subsequently the House Nov. 28 refused to accept the campaign finance amendments, and they were dropped from HR 11104 before the bill was sent to the President. But initial Senate passage of the public financing package made it likely that related legislation would be approved in 1974, in part because of the decisive margin by which the reform amendments passed the Senate Nov. 27. *(Congress and Government chapter)*

15. NORTHEAST RAIL REORGANIZATION. The Senate Dec. 11 rejected, 37-59, an amendment to delete highly controversial labor provisions approved by the Senate Commerce Committee to legislation (HR 9142) reorganizing the bankrupt railroad lines in the Northeast and Midwest. The amendment, offered by Sen. J. Glenn Beall Jr. (R Md.), would have required a new rail corporation, to be established by HR 9142 to run the restructured system, to negotiate its own labor agreements with employees of bankrupt railroads rather than adopt those written into the bill. A significant number of Republicans (11) and 48 Democrats opposed Beall on the key vote: R 32-11; D 5-48 (ND 1-38; SD 4-10). Under the bill, railroad workers with at least five years service who lost jobs under the reorganization were guaranteed monthly compensation payments of up to $30,000 a year until age 65. The labor provisions had been negotiated in private meetings between railroad labor and management and then written into the legislation. Beall argued against what he described as an unprecedented attempt by Congress to legislate a labor contract without allowing the managers of the new corporation to negotiate their own agreement. But opponents of the amendment, faced with the imminent shutdown of the Penn Central Railroad, were determined to avoid labor disputes which might weaken the new corporation's ability to operate profitable rail service in the region. The administration, although strongly opposed to these provisions, never took a firm stand on the bill itself. Railroad labor and management, however, remained solidly allied to the agreement throughout congressional action on the measure. Both House and Senate versions contained the controversial labor agreements which subsequently were enacted when the President signed HR 9142 Jan. 2. *(Transportation chapter)*

16. OIL PRICES, PROFITS. An effort to place ceilings on the cost of oil and its products to consumers and on the profits of the oil industry during the energy emergency was rejected by the Senate Dec. 19. Price increases for crude oil and oil products would have been limited to the actual cost of producing them under an amendment offered by Walter F. Mondale (D Minn.) to legislation (S 2776) establishing a Federal Energy Emergency Administration. The amendment would have permitted temporary price increases to protect the profits of independent oil distributers and to stimulate energy production. Such increases could have become permanent if it could be justified that they were needed. Mondale asserted that the amendment was designed to prevent rationing by increasing prices. Several administration spokesmen had suggested that energy consumption might be limited by allowing prices to rise. Mondale declared that without some limitation on prices the cost of oil to consumers could amount to an additional $50-billion. However, Republicans and southern Democrats opposed the amendment almost four

to one and it was tabled 47-44 on a motion by Russell B. Long (D La.): R 28-10; D 19-34 (ND 6-33; SD 13-1). *(Energy-Environment chapter)*

House Key Votes

1. WAGE-PRICE CONTROLS. Reluctant to take responsibility for the state of the U.S. economy despite public outcry against inflation, the House April 16 rejected Democratic-backed legislation ordering the President to roll prices back to March 16 levels. By a 147-258 recorded vote, the House in effect voted to support President Nixon's relaxed anti-inflation program by rejecting an attempt to bring a Democratic compromise plan—drawn up by the Rules Committee at the leadership's behest—to the floor as a substitute for an unpopular Banking and Currency Committee bill that would have rolled prices back to Jan. 10 levels. By sidetracking the Democratic compromise measure, the procedural vote left the House with a choice between the unacceptable Jan. 10 rollback bill and the President's request for a simple extension of his existing wage-price controls authority. In subsequent votes, the House approved a simple one-year extension, which was accepted by the Senate with few modifications. Although Congress thus gave Nixon a free hand to continue his Phase III voluntary controls, rapid inflation by June forced him to resort to a price freeze and strengthening of the controls. In the key April 16, vote, however, Republicans by a unanimous 0-182 vote backed the President's policies, and southern Democrats added more than enough votes to kill the Democratic leadership's compromise alternative: R 0-182; D 147-76 (ND 118-27; SD 29-49). *(Economic chapter)*

2. WITHDRAWAL FROM INDOCHINA. For the first time since the United States intervened militarily in Southeast Asia in 1964, a majority of the House May 10 went on record in favor of terminating the U.S. involvement—a vote that resulted eventually in a compromise between Congress and the President on an Aug. 15 cutoff date for U.S. combat activities in Indochina. During consideration of the second fiscal 1973 supplemental appropriations bill (HR 7447), the House voted 219-188 for an amendment prohibiting the Defense Department from transferring $430-million from other defense programs to fund further U.S. military activity in Southeast Asia, including the bombing of Cambodia. The amendment, offered by Joseph P. Addabbo (D N.Y.) was reconsidered and approved a second time by a 194-187 vote. The House sharpened the thrust of the Addabbo amendment by approving, 224-172, an amendment offered by Clarence D. Long (D Md.) to prohibit the Defense Department's use of HR 7447's funds for combat activities in Cambodia. On the key vote, 184 Democrats joined with 35 Republicans in support of the amendment; 45 Democrats, 38 of whom were southern Democrats, and 143 Republicans opposed it. *(Foreign Policy chapter)*

3. FARM PROGRAM. The House set in motion a fundamental change in the course of American farm policy July 19 when it approved, 226-182, the Agricultural Act of 1973. For most of the postwar years, federal farm policies were based on a rigid system of price supports with incentives to take crops and land out of production in times of oversupply. The 1973 act (HR 8860) switched to a "target price" scheme of flexible price supports, with high government payments going to farmers when times were bad but sharply reduced payments when supplies were short and prices high. House passage of HR 8860 came only after a long and difficult debate, and it required an alliance between southern cotton interests, midwestern feed grain farmers and organized labor. Labor backed the bill even though it unsuccessfully fought an amendment to deny food stamps to striking workers and their families. The amendment passed the House but was stricken from the bill in a House-Senate conference. Although cotton interests were angry over other amendments added to the bill by the House, HR 8860 survived a close 226-182 vote on passage with majorities of northern Democrats and Republicans voting against it: R 87-94; D 139-88 (ND 74-77; SD 65-11). *(Agriculture chapter)*

4. FOREIGN AID. In a cliff-hanging 188-183 vote the House July 26 passed a bill (HR 9360) authorizing $2.8-billion for foreign aid in fiscal 1974. Although the bill was touted as initiating a wholly revamped aid program, the narrow margin on passage was considered an omen that disenchantment with foreign aid—so obvious in the Senate in recent years—was equally strong in the previously more friendly House. Inflation, devaluation, deficits, domestic cutbacks and the rising cost of living all contributed to the swelling of the ranks of opponents to so-called foreign "give-away" programs. Final passage came after nearly 12 hours of debate, although only $68-million was cut from the committee version of the bill. The House version was nearly $22-million below the administration's request. Opponents did succeed in killing a proposed export credit development fund, considered to be a major facet of the aid program reorganization. On the final vote, 69 Republicans and 119 Democrats supported HR 9360, while 89 Republicans and 94 Democrats voted against it. Among southern Democrats, only 19 favored the bill; 52 voted nay. *(Foreign Policy chapter)*

5. DEFENSE SPENDING. In an unprecedented slap at the leadership of its Armed Services Committee, the House July 31 by a vote of 242-163 adopted an amendment to the defense procurement authorization bill (HR 9286) making an across-the-board cut of $950-million in the funding levels recommended by the committee for fiscal 1974. Offered by frequent Pentagon spending critic Les Aspin (D Wis.), the amendment was intended to hold spending on military weapons procurement and development to fiscal 1973 levels except for a 4.5 per cent increase to cover inflation. Aspin's amendment was adopted by a 79-vote margin: R 82-100; D 160-63 (ND 138-14; SD 22-49). Adoption of the proposal marked the first time that an amendment to the annual defense procurement bill substantially reducing the funding levels recommended by the Armed Services Committee had been adopted on the House floor. Defense budget critics teamed with fiscal conservatives alarmed over the strains of inflation on the federal budget to push the amendment through the House. Aspin's amendment, however, was later dropped from the final bill in a House-Senate conference. *(National Security chapter)*

6. ALASKAN PIPELINE. Environmentalists' efforts to block the trans-Alaskan pipeline suffered a jolting setback Aug. 2 when the House by a 198-221 recorded teller vote rejected an amendment offered by John Dellenback (R Ore.) and Wayne Owens (D Utah)

to delete from the pipeline legislation (HR 9130) a provision declaring all actions taken by the secretary of interior in regard to the pipeline to be in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA). If the amendment had carried, Dellenback planned to offer another to drop a provision barring court challenges against construction of the pipeline on environmental grounds. Environmentalists had blocked construction of the pipeline for three years by a series of court suits. The President and major oil companies opposed the amendment; and Nixon said later it was a matter of "highest urgency" to enact the bill in 1973. The pipeline would eventually carry 2-million barrels of oil daily from the North Slope of Alaska, to the ice-free port of Valdez, where it would be shipped by tanker to the United States. Dellenback warned that the provision would set a precedent for further erosion of environmental controls. But a combination of Republicans and southern Democrats voted almost two to one against the amendment: R 65-120; D 133-101 (ND 116-39; SD 17-62). The provisions which the amendment sought to remove remained in the final version of HR 9130, which cleared Congress on Nov. 13. *(Energy-Environment chapter)*

7. MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE. Democrats and organized labor lost a significant bout with President Nixon Sept. 19 when the House sustained Nixon's Sept. 6 veto of a minimum wage bill (HR 7935). The bill would have raised the hourly minimum wage for most non-farm workers to $2.20 an hour on July 1, 1974, and extended coverage to approximately 6.7 million workers, including domestics. Nixon vetoed the measure because he said it was inflationary and would cause unemployment. He also objected that HR 7935 did not contain a subminimum wage rate for 16 and 17 year old youths—a provision actively sought by the administration. Amendments to include such a provision and to stretch out the time period for the wage increase lost in both the House and the Senate. The vote to override the veto obtained a clear majority, 259-164, but fell 23 votes short of the constitutional two-thirds vote needed to override: R 51-135; D 208-29 (ND 155-1; SD 53-28). In 1972 a similar minimum wage bill was killed when the House voted not to send its version to conference with a more liberal Senate measure. *(Labor chapter)*

8. MASS TRANSIT OPERATING SUBSIDIES. Despite strong opposition from President Nixon, both houses of Congress passed legislation (S 386) in 1973 to authorize subsidies to defray the cost of operating urban mass transit systems, with the House voting in favor of the measure for the first time Oct. 3. Both the House and Senate versions sought to authorize $800-million over fiscal 1974 and 1975 to supplement revenues collected from passenger fares. The bill barely survived an attempt made by Rep. Chalmers P. Wylie (R Ohio) to delete the operating subsidies provision. First adopted by a 206-203 vote, the amendment was subsequently rejected, 205-210, with overwhelming majorities of both parties opposing each other: R 148-35; D 57-175 (ND 12-140; SD 45-35). Proponents of the amendment argued that subsidies would bail out poorly run mass transit systems in only a few big cities. Those Republicans voting against the Wylie amendment represented for the most part constituencies in urban, northeastern states such as Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, and Delaware. The vote marked a major victory for the urban block in the House. Support by the House leadership, especially from Speaker Carl Albert (D Okla.), was credited with securing the necessary votes to kill the amendment. House-Senate conferees had not agreed to a final compromise when Congress adjourned. But President Nixon threatened to veto any compromise authorizing a new program of grants for urban mass transit. *(Transportation chapter)*

9. WAR POWERS. Congress handed President Nixon one of the biggest defeats of his presidency Nov. 7 when it voted to override his veto of a bill restricting the President's war-making powers (H J Res 542). The veto, threatened throughout the House and Senate debates on H J Res 542, came Oct. 24 when Nixon branded the measure "both unconstitutional and dangerous." H J Res 542 set a 60-day limit on any presidential commitment of U.S. combat forces abroad without specific congressional authorization and permitted Congress to end it earlier through passage of a concurrent resolution—not requiring the President's signature to take effect. There was little doubt that the Senate would override the veto, but its fate in the House remained uncertain until Nov. 7 when the House voted to override by a cliff-hanging 284-135 vote—four over the necessary two-thirds majority. Within a few hours, the Senate completed the process with a 75-18 vote. It was the first successful reversal of a presidential veto in the 93rd Congress and the first time during the session that the House had voted to override. Eight previous vetoes had been sustained, five in the House and three in the Senate. Two factors made possible the override of the veto: a higher than usual percentage of southern Democrats who stood with the leadership and the majority of northern Democrats, and a nearly even split among Republicans: R 86-103; D 198-32 (ND 143-9; SD 55-23). *(National Security chapter)*

10. SPENDING ON HEALTH, EDUCATION. Submitting to repeated threats that President Nixon would veto the fiscal 1974 Labor-Health, Education and Welfare Departments appropriations bill (HR 8877) because it was $1,376,843,000 over his budget requests, Congress late in the session agreed to a compromise allowing the President to impound up to $400-million of the $32,926,-796,000 contained in HR 8877. The compromise was worked out by House-Senate conferees after the House Nov. 13 recommitted the bill to conference to work out a new allocation formula for education funds for disadvantaged children. The House Dec. 5 adopted the second conference report on the bill by a 371-33 vote and then, on a motion by Daniel J. Flood (D Pa.), chairman of the Labor-HEW Appropriations Subcommittee, agreed to the conference compromise on the impoundment amendment by a comfortable 263-140 vote. The vote reflected the support of a conservative coalition of 162 Republicans and 60 southern Democrats. But a majority of all Democrats—122—voted against the comprise. In 1972 Nixon vetoed two Labor-HEW appropriations bills, including one that allowed him to impound up to $1,238,919,500. His Dec. 19 decision to sign HR 8877 ended a year and a half of funding most Labor-HEW programs under a temporary emergency appropriations resolution which had caused major controversies and dislocations. *(Appropriations chapter)*

11. REFORM OF BUDGET REVIEW PROCEDURES. With significant Republican desertions, the

House Dec. 5 voted to accept a provision restricting the President's power to impound funds as part of a comprehensive budget reform bill (HR 7130). By a 108-295 recorded vote, the House rejected an administration-backed amendment to strip from the bill a provision approved by the Rules Committee giving either the House or the Senate the power to force the President to spend funds which he had impounded. The Rules Committee added the provision—similar to separate anti-impoundment legislation passed by the House on July 25—in order to keep the President from using impoundments to overrule spending decisions taken by Congress through updated budget-review procedures that the bill would set up. The administration, which had opposed both the House and Senate version of separate anti-impoundment legislation, also viewed the budget reform bill's impoundment measure as an undue restriction on the President's ability to manage federal government finances. When the House passed the earlier anti-impoundment bill by a 254-164 recorded vote July 25, Republicans opposed the measure by 36-150. But in the key Dec. 5 vote to delete the provision, 78 Republicans refused to go along and voted to retain the anti-impoundment provisions: R 102-78; D 6-217 (ND 3-143; SD 3-74). *(Economic chapter)*

12. FORD CONFIRMATION. Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.), 60, a member of Congress since 1949 and House minority leader since 1965, was nominated Oct. 12 by President Nixon to be vice president of the United States, replacing Spiro T. Agnew who resigned Oct. 10 and was sentenced on a charge of federal income tax evasion. Ford was the first nominee to fill a vacancy in the office of vice president under provisions of the 25th Amendment to the Constitution. Ratified in 1967, the amendment requires confirmation by a majority vote of both houses of Congress. Ford was confirmed by the Senate Nov. 27 by a vote of 92-3, and by the House Dec. 6 on a 387-35 vote of confidence. It was the first time in history the House had participated in the confirmation of an executive nomination. All 35 votes in the House against Ford were cast by Democrats who contended Ford was weak on civil rights and civil liberties and lacked the qualities of leadership needed in a president. Of the 15 black House members, only one, Andrew Young (D Ga.), voted for Ford. The breakdown was: R 186-0; D 201-35 (ND 121-33; SD 80-2). *(Special Reports)*

13. TRADE REFORM. Ignoring organized labor's delaying tactics, the House Dec. 10 voted to proceed with floor action on a key measure (HR 10710) granting broad presidential authorities to negotiate and implement trade agreements with other nations. By a 230-147 recorded vote, the House adopted a resolution (H Res 657) providing for floor consideration of the trade bill despite a last-minute AFL-CIO lobbying campaign to defeat H Res 657 and delay floor action until 1974. As granted by the Rules Committee, the resolution allowed members to offer floor amendments only to provisions in the Ways and Means Committee bill dealing with Soviet trade policy and trade concessions to underdeveloped nations. Had the rule been defeated, the Ways and Means Committee would have pulled the bill off the floor rather than risk protectionist amendments to the trade liberalization provisions it had recommended. After H Res 657 was approved, however, the House passed HR 10710 by a 272-140 recorded vote. By offering organized labor additional time to lobby against the committee's bill, further delay could have undermined a coalition of members supporting HR 10710 that previously had been shaken by the administration's opposition to the measure's Soviet trade provisions. Before taking up HR 10710, the House three times had postponed floor action at the President's request. Officials had feared that House approval of the bill's Soviet trade provisions—which denied trade concessions for Soviet products until the Soviet government allowed freer emigration by Soviet Jews—would increase U.S.-Soviet tensions in the Middle East crisis. In asking the House to proceed with the trade bill despite these provisions, the President decided that the risk posed by further delay—dwindling support for passage of the bill—outweighed the risks to U.S.-Soviet detente. By adopting H Res 657, the House went along with this position although northern Democrats, the group most attentive to AFL-CIO positions, voted 39-103 against it: R 136-24; D 94-123 (ND 39-103; SD 55-20). *(Foreign Policy chapter)*

14. AUTO EMISSION STANDARDS. The most far-reaching effort to ease auto emission controls in the midst of the energy shortage was rejected by the House, 180-210, on Dec. 14. Rep. Louis C. Wyman (R N.H.) introduced an amendment to an emergency energy bill (HR 11450) to suspend auto emission controls in most of the United States until Jan. 1, 1977, or until the President announced that the fuel shortages were over, whichever came later. Controls would not have been suspended in 13 specified areas with serious air pollution problems such as New York and Los Angeles. Wyman asserted pollution control devices caused a "fuel penalty" of 20 per cent. He argued that it made no sense to impose controls in areas of the country without serious pollution problems. Although a majority of Republicans and southern Democrats sided with Wyman, all but 22 northern Democrats voted against it, and it was rejected 180-210: R 102-73; D 78-137 (ND 22-113; SD 56-24). Later the same day the House rejected, 170-205, a second Wyman amendment that would have suspended the controls for one year. *(Energy-Environment chapter)*

15. WINDFALL PROFITS. The House on Dec. 22, the last day of the session, overwhelmingly expressed its support for limitations on excess profits made by the oil industry during the energy crisis. With little more than half the members present and voting, the House under suspension of the rules decisively rejected, 36-228, a Senate compromise to the conference report on an emergency energy bill (S 2589) which did not contained any limitation on windfall profits. House members of both parties vociferously expressed their displeasure at the compromise that had been forced on the Senate by a filibuster. Large majorities of Republicans and Democrats joined to reject the measure: R 28-79; D 8-149. The previous day the House had voted by a large majority, 169-95, to accept a Harley O. Staggers (D W.Va.) amendment containing restrictions on windfall profits, but a two-thirds vote (176 in this case) was required to approve the measure and it failed by seven votes. A second Staggers substitute, without the windfall profits limitation, was rejected 22-240. Congress thus adjourned Dec. 22 without clearing the emergency energy legislation which Nixon had wanted on his desk by the end of 1973. However, the conference report on S 2589 was under a veto threat anyway because it contained provisions permitting congressional disapproval of Nixon administration actions to deal with the energy crisis. *(Energy-Environment chapter)*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Allen	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Sparkman	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
ALASKA								
Gravel	†	N	Y	Y	N	N	-	N
Stevens	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA								
Fannin	N	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	?	N	?	X	N	N	Y	N
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
McClellan	Y	N	Y	Y	-	N	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
Cranston	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Tunney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
COLORADO								
Haskell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Dominick	Y	Y	N	?	?	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT								
Ribicoff	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Weicker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Biden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
Roth	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
FLORIDA								
Chiles	Y	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	Y
Gurney	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
GEORGIA								
Nunn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Talmadge	Y	N	Y	†	N	Y	N	N
HAWAII								
Inouye	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	?	N
Fong	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
IDAHO								
Church	Y	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	Y
McClure	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS								
Stevenson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Percy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Bayh	†	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Hartke	†	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	?

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IOWA								
Clark	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	-	Y
Hughes	†	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
KANSAS								
Dole	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Huddleston	Y	N	Y	†	N	Y	N	N
Cook	Y	N	-	?	?	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA								
Johnston	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Long	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
MAINE								
Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND								
Beall	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	X
Mathias	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	✓
MASSACHUSETTS								
Kennedy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Brooke	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Hart	Y	Y	Y	†	†	Y	N	Y
Griffin	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	?
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Mondale	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Stennis	†	X	?	?	?	?	?	?
MISSOURI								
Eagleton	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
MONTANA								
Mansfield	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N	✓
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
Curtis	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Hruska	Y	N	N	N	-	N	Y	N
NEVADA								
Bible	Y	N	Y	†	Y	Y	N	N
Cannon	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
McIntyre	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	†	N	Y
Cotton	N	N	N	✓	?	N	Y	N
NEW JERSEY								
Williams	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
Case	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Montoya	Y	N	Y	†	N	Y	N	N
Domenici	Y	N	N	Y	-	N	Y	N
NEW YORK								
*Buckley**	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	●
Javits	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Ervin	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
Helms	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Burdick	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Young	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
OHIO								
Saxbe	N	?	N	N	Y	?	Y	N
Taft	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
Bartlett	N	N	N	Y	N	?	Y	N
Bellmon	Y	N	Y	?	N	?	Y	N
OREGON								
Hatfield	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Packwood	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Scott	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Pell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hollings	Y	N	Y	†	N	Y	N	N
Thurmond	Y	N	N	N	N	X	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Abourezk	Y	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	Y
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
Baker	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	N
Brock	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TEXAS								
Bentsen	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Tower	?	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
UTAH								
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Bennett	N	Y	?	?	?	Y	?	N
VERMONT								
Aiken	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Stafford	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd, Jr.**	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Scott	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	N
WASHINGTON								
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Magnuson	†	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X
WEST VIRGINIA								
Byrd	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
Randolph	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
WISCONSIN								
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING								
McGee	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	?
Hansen	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N

Democrats *Republicans* ● *Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.* **Buckley elected as Conservative.* ***Byrd elected as independent*

1. S 394. Rural Electrification Loan Program. Passage of the bill to require the administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration to spend the full amount appropriated by Congress each fiscal year for 2 per cent direct loans for rural electric and telephone cooperatives. Passed 69-20: R 20-19; D 49-1 (ND 34-1; SD 15-0), Feb. 21, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. S 502. Highway Authorization. Muskie (D Maine)-Baker (R Tenn.) amendment to give states and cities the option of using $850-million a year of federal urban highway funds in the Highway Trust Fund for purchase of buses or rail transit (subway) construction programs rather than for additional highways. Adopted 49-44: R 23-19; D 26-25 (ND 24-12; SD 2-13), March 14, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. S 929. Dollar Devaluation. Title I (Impoundment Control Procedures) of Ervin (D N.C.)-Muskie (D Maine) amendment to require the President to report to Congress within 10 days if he impounded funds and to release such funds within 60 days after making his report unless Congress approved the impoundment. Adopted 70-24: R 16-22; D 54-2 (ND 41-0; SD 13-2), April 4, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 7447. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Submission to the Senate for a decision on the question: Was the pending committee amendment, to bar any funds in the bill or in any previous appropriations bill from being used to support combat activities in or over Cambodia and Laos, germane to the bill? Agreed to 55-21: R 18-17; D 37-4 (ND 30-1; SD 7-3), May 29, 1973. The President did not take a position on the question.

5. S 1888. Farm Program Extension. Moss (D Utah) amendment to prohibit individual farmers from leasing farms or otherwise splitting up existing farms to avoid the existing ceiling on the payment of federal subsidies for not raising certain crops. Rejected 42-44: R 18-18; D 24-26 (ND 22-15; SD 2-11), June 8, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

6. Federal Power Commission Nomination. Magnuson (D Wash.) motion to recommit to the Commerce Committee the nomination of Robert H. Morris of California to be a member of the Federal Power Commission. Recommittal had the effect of killing the nomination. Motion agreed to 51-42: R 9-30; D 42-12 (ND 35-4; SD 7-8), June 13, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

7. S 1443. Foreign Military Aid Authorization. Scott (R Pa.) amendment to delete language in the bill requiring the phasing out of U.S. military grant assistance programs by June 30, 1977. Adopted 48-44: R 37-4; D 11-40 (ND 4-32; SD 7-8), June 26, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. S 1081. Alaskan Pipeline. Mondale (D Minn.) amendment to delay the granting of rights-of-way across federal lands in Alaska for an oil pipeline route pending negotiations with the Canadian government about a route through Canada, an eight-month comparative study of routes through Canada and Alaska by the National Academy of Sciences and a decision by Congress on which route should be used. Rejected 29-61: R 5-34; D 24-27 (ND 22-15; SD 2-12), July 13, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALABAMA								
Allen	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
ALASKA								
Gravel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
Stevens	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA								
Fannin	N	N	N	N	N	†	Y	Y
Goldwater	N	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Cranston	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N
Tunney	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
COLORADO								
Haskell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Dominick	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Ribicoff	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Weicker	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	N
DELAWARE								
Biden	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Roth	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Chiles	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Gurney	Y	N	N	N	N	?	N	Y
GEORGIA								
Nunn	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Talmadge	N	Y	N	N	?	Y	N	Y
HAWAII								
Inouye	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Fong	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Church	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	?
McClure	N	N	N	N	N	?	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
Stevenson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Percy	N	N	Y	?	-	N	N	N
INDIANA								
Bayh	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
Hartke	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IOWA								
Clark	Y	†	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Hughes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
KANSAS								
Dole	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Pearson	Y	?	?	N	N	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Huddleston	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
Cook	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA								
Johnston	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
Long	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MAINE								
Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MARYLAND								
Beall	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Mathias	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	?
MASSACHUSETTS								
Kennedy	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
Brooke	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	?
MICHIGAN								
Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Griffin	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey	Y	N	Y	†	†	N	N	N
Mondale	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland	?	N	N	?	Y	Y	N	?
Stennis	?	?	N	?	Y	Y	?	Y
MISSOURI								
Eagleton	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N
Symington	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y
MONTANA								
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Metcalf	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEBRASKA								
Curtis	-	N	N	N	-	Y	Y	Y
Hruska	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Bible	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
Cannon	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
McIntyre	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Cotton	?	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
NEW JERSEY								
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Case	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO								
Montoya	N	Y	N	?	N	N	N	Y
Domenici	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
*Buckley**	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Javits	Y	N	✓	Y	N	N	N	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Ervin	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Helms	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
Young	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
OHIO								
Saxbe	N	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	?
Taft	Y	-	†	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Bartlett	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Bellmon	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
OREGON								
Hatfield	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Packwood	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
Schweiker	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Scott	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Pastore	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Pell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hollings	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?
Thurmond	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Abourezk	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
McGovern	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
TENNESSEE								
Baker	N	N	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
Brock	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TEXAS								
Bentsen	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Tower	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
UTAH								
Moss	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
Bennett	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
VERMONT								
Aiken	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
Stafford	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
VIRGINIA								
Byrd, Jr.**	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Jackson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
Magnuson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Randolph	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN								
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	N
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
WYOMING								
McGee	N	N	X	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Hansen	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

*Buckley elected as Conservative

**Byrd elected as independent

9. S 372. Campaign Reform. Proxmire (D Wis.) amendment, as amended, to prohibit any person from contributing more than $3,000 to a candidate in a federal election. Adopted 54-39: R 18-23; D 36-16 (ND 28-11; SD 8-5), July 26, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

10. HR 9286. Defense Procurement. Mansfield (D Mont.) substitute amendment, to a Cranston (D Calif.) amendment, to reduce by 40 per cent the land-based U.S. troops stationed overseas by June 30, 1976. Adopted 49-46: R 7-34; D 42-12 (ND 34-6; SD 8-6), Sept. 26, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (The Cranston amendment, as modified by the Mansfield amendment, was subsequently rejected 44-51.)

11. HR 9286. Defense Procurement. McIntyre (D N.H.) amendment to reduce by $885-million the $1.5-billion authorization in the bill for development and procurement of the Trident submarine. Rejected 47-49: R 10-30; D 37-19 (ND 32-8; SD 5-11), Sept. 27, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. S 425. Strip Mining. Mansfield (D Mont.) amendment to prohibit coal surface mining on lands where the federal government owned the mineral rights but not the surface rights. Adopted 53-33: R 13-25; D 40-8 (ND 31-3; SD 9-5), Oct. 8, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

13. S 2589. National Energy Emergency Act. Haskell (D Colo.) amendment to require the President to put into effect a fuel rationing plan by Jan. 15, 1974. Rejected 40-48: R 2-36; D 38-12 (ND 30-8; SD 8-4), Nov. 15, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

14. HR 11104. Federal Debt Limit. Allen (D Ala.) motion to table a section of a Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to establish federal financing for candidates in House and Senate general election campaigns. Motion to table rejected 40-55: R 26-14; D 14-41 (ND 1-38; SD 13-3), Nov. 27, 1973. The President did not take a position on the motion.

15. HR 9142. Northeast Rail Reorganization. Beall (R Md.) amendment to delete from the bill employee protection provisions and to substitute provisons that would require that new employee protection agreements be negotiated by railroad labor unions and the railroad companies which would take over operation of the bankrupt rail lines. Rejected 37-59: R 32-11; D 5-48 (ND 1-38; SD 4-10), Dec. 11, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

16. S 2776. Federal Energy Emergency Administration. Long (D La.) motion to table the Mondale (D Minn.) amendment to limit price increases of crude and refined oil to the actual increases in the cost of producing them. Motion to table agreed to 47-44: R 28-10; D 19-34 (ND 6-33; SD 13-1), Dec. 19, 1973. The President did not take a position on the motion.

1. HR 6168. Wage-Price Controls Extension. Bolling (D Mo.) motion to order the previous question, thus ending debate and the opportunity of amending the rule (H Res 357) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to direct the President to roll back prices to Jan. 10 levels. The rule made in order the offering of another bill (HR 6879), to roll back prices to March 16 levels, as a substitute for HR 6168. Motion to order the previous question rejected 147-258: R 0-182; D 147-76 (ND 118-27; SD 29-49), April 16, 1973. The President did not take a position on the motion.

2. HR 7447. Second Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1973. Addabbo (D N.Y.) amendment to delete language in the bill authorizing the Defense Department to transfer funds from other defense programs for use in Southeast Asia, including the continued U.S. bombing of Cambodia, and to cover increased subsistence costs and the devaluation of the dollar. Adopted by recorded teller vote 219-188: R 35-143; D 184-45 (ND 145-7; SD 39-38), May 10, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 8860. Farm Program Extension. Passage of the bill to establish a four-year (fiscal 1974-77) modified price support program for wheat, feed grains and cotton; to continue food for peace and food stamp programs; to establish a limitation on farm subsidy payments of $20,000 per farmer, and to prohibit the issuance of food stamps to striking workers and their families. Passed by a recorded teller vote 226-182: R 87-94; D 139-88 (ND 74-77; SD 65-11), July 19, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 9360. Foreign Military and Economic Aid. Passage of the bill to authorize, for fiscal 1974: $978.9-million for foreign economic assistance, $632-million for Indochina postwar reconstruction (except North Vietnam) and $1.15-billion for foreign military assistance and credit sales; and to authorize, for fiscal 1975: $821-million for foreign economic assistance. Passed 188-183: R 69-89; D 119-94 (ND 100-42; SD 19-52), July 26, 1973. The President did not take a position on the bill.

5. HR 9286. Defense Procurement Authorization. Aspin (D Wis.) amendment to reduce the total authorization in the bill by $949.7-million by establishing a ceiling on defense procurement of $20.45-billion—equal to the fiscal 1973 appropriation of $19.5-billion modified by a 4.5 per cent inflation adjustment. Adopted by recorded teller vote 242-163: R 82-100; D 160-63 (ND 138-14; SD 22-49), July 31, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

6. HR 9130. Alaskan Pipeline. Dellenback (R Ore.)-Owens (D Utah) amendment to delete language in the bill declaring that actions by the secretary of the interior regarding the trans-Alaskan pipeline were in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, and substituting language giving priority in federal courts to cases regarding rights-of-way and the issuance of permits for the Alaskan pipeline. Rejected by recorded teller vote 198-221: R 65-120; D 133-101 (ND 116-39; SD 17-62), Aug. 2, 1973. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

7. HR 7935. Minimum Wage Increase. Passage over the President's Sept. 6 veto of the bill to amend the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 by increasing the minimum wage rates under that act and expanding the coverage to an estimated 6.7 million persons. Veto sustained 259-164: R 51-135; D 208-29 (ND 155-1; SD 53-28), Sept. 19, 1973. A two-thirds majority vote (282 in this case) is required to override a presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 6452. Urban Mass Transit. Second vote on the Wylie (R Ohio) amendment, requested by Patman (D Texas), to delete from the bill a provision authorizing $800-million for fiscal 1974-75 for grants to state and local agencies for urban mass transit operating subsidies. Amendment rejected 205-210: R 148-35; D 57-175 (ND 12-140; SD 45-35), Oct. 3, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (The amendment initially had been adopted by a 206-203 recorded teller vote.)

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.
- T Recorded teller vote.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
1 Edwards	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Dickinson	N	N	Y	X	N	N	N	Y
3 Nichols	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Bevill	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Jones	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
6 Buchanan	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
7 Flowers	N	N	?	X	N	N	N	Y
ALASKA								
AL Young	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
1 Rhodes	N	N	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Udall	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Steiger	N	N	N	N	N	N	?	?
4 Conlan	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
1 Alexander	?	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y
2 Mills	N	Y	?	?	?	?	✓	?
3 Hammerschmidt	N	N	Y	N	?	N	N	Y
4 Thornton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
1 Clausen	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	N
4 Leggett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Burton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Mailliard	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Dellums	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Stark	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Gubser	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Ryan	?	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
12 Talcott	X	N	X	N	N	N	N	Y
13 Teague	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
14 Waldie	?	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
15 McFall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
16 Sisk	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 McCloskey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Mathias	X	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
19 Holifield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
20 Moorhead	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	N
22 Corman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
23 Clawson	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
24 Rousselot	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
25 Wiggins	N	N	?	?	N	N	N	Y
26 Rees	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Goldwater	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
28 Bell	N	N	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
29 Danielson	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Roybal	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
31 Wilson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
32 Hosmer	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
33 Pettis	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	Y	N	✓	?	?	Y	?
35 Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Ketchum	N	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
37 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
38 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
39 Hinshaw	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
40 Wilson	?	N	N	Y	N	?	N	Y
41 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
42 Burgener	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
43 Veysey	N	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO								
1 Schroeder	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Brotzman	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N	N	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Johnson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Armstrong	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CONNECTICUT								
1 Cotter	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Steele	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Giaimo	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 McKinney	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Sarasin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Grasso	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
AL DuPont	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
FLORIDA								
1 Sikes	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Fuqua	N	?	✓	X	N	Y	N	Y
3 Bennett	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Chappell	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Gunter	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Young	X	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Gibbons	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N
8 Haley	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Frey	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Bafalis	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Rogers	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Burke	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
13 Lehman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Pepper	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N
15 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
GEORGIA								
1 Ginn	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Mathis	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Brinkley	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Blackburn	N	?	N	Y	?	N	N	Y
5 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Flynt	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Davis	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Stuckey	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	Y	Y	X	N	N	N	Y
10 Stephens	Y	N	Y	?	?	N	N	N
HAWAII								
1 Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO								
1 Symms	N	?	N	X	Y	N	N	Y
2 Hansen	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
ILLINOIS								
1 Metcalfe	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	N
2 Murphy, M.	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Hanrahan	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Derwinski	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	?
6 Collier	N	N	Y	-	Y	N	N	Y
7 Collins[2]			Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Rostenkowski	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Yates	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Young	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
11 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Crane	N	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y
13 McClory	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
15 Arends	N	N	Y	✓	N	N	N	Y
16 Anderson	N	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	N
17 O'Brien	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
18 Michel	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	Y
19 Railsback	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
20 Findley	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Madigan	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Shipley	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
23 Price	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
24 Gray	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	N
INDIANA								
1 Madden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Landgrebe	N	N	X	?	?	?	N	Y
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Roush	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Hillis	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Bray	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Myers	N	N	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y
8 Zion	N	?	N	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Hamilton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Dennis	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Hudnut	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
IOWA								
1 Mezvinsky	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Culver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Gross	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Smith	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N

Democrats *Republicans*

2 Rep. Collins sworn in June 7, 1973, to fill vacancy created by death of Rep. George Collins (D), Dec. 8, 1972.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5 Scherle	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Mayne	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
KANSAS								
1 Sebelius	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Roy	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y
3 Winn	N	N	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
4 Shriver	N	N	Y	X	Y	N	N	Y
5 Skubitz	N	N	Y	X	Y	N	Y	✓
KENTUCKY								
1 Stubblefield	N	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Mazzoli	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Snyder	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Carter	N	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Breckinridge	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
LOUISIANA								
1 Hebert	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Treen	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Passman	?	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Rarick	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Breaux	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Long, G.	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
MAINE								
1 Kyros	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Cohen	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
1 Bauman[1]							N	Y
2 Long	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sarbanes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Holt	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Hogan	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Byron	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Mitchell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Gude	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
MASSACHUSETTS								
1 Conte	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Boland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Donohue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Drinan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Cronin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Harrington	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 O'Neill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Moakley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Heckler	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Burke	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Studds	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
1 Conyers	✓	Y	N	✓	?	Y	Y	?
2 Esch	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	X
3 Brown	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Hutchinson	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Ford	N	N	N	✓	N	N	N	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Riegle	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Harvey	?	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
9 Vander Jagt	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
10 Cederberg	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Ruppe	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✗
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Diggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Ford	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Dingell	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Huber	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
19 Broomfield	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MINNESOTA								
1 Quie	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Nelsen	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
3 Frenzel	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Fraser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Zwach	X	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
7 Bergland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
1 Whitten	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Bowen	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y
3 Montgomery	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Cochran	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Lott	N	N	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI								
1 Clay	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Symington	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Randall	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Litton	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	✓	N
7 Taylor	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
9 Hungate	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Burlison	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
1 Shoup	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Melcher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEBRASKA								
1 Thone	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McCollister	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Martin	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA								
AL Towell	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
1 Wyman	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY								
1 Hunt	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Sandman	N	?	N	N	N	N	Y	?
3 Howard	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Thompson	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Frelinghuysen	X	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
6 Forsythe	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Widnall	N	Y	N	✓	?	N	Y	Y
8 Roe	Y	Y	N	X	†	Y	Y	N
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Minish	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Rinaldo	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Maraziti	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
1 Lujan	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Runnels	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
NEW YORK								
1 Pike	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Grover	N	N	N	X	N	Y	Y	N
3 Roncallo	N	N	N	X	N	Y	Y	N
4 Lent	N	N	X	Y	N	Y	N	N
5 Wydler	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Wolff	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Delaney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Biaggi	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Brasco	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Chisholm	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Podell	✓	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Rooney	✓	?	X	✓	?	?	Y	N
15 Carey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Holtzman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
18 Koch	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Rangel	✓	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Abzug	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Badillo	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Peyser	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
24 Reid	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
25 Fish	N	N	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Gilman	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
27 Robison	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Stratton	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
29 King	X	?	?	X	?	?	N	Y
30 McEwen	N	N	N	Y	N	N	X	Y
31 Mitchell	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Hanley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Walsh	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
34 Horton	N	N	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	N
35 Conable	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
36 Smith	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
37 Dulski	-	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
38 Kemp	N	N	X	Y	N	Y	N	Y
39 Hastings	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
1 Jones	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	Y
2 Fountain	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Henderson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 Andrews	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Mizell	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	✓
6 Preyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Rose	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Ruth	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Martin	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Broyhill	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Taylor	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Andrews	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO								
1 Keating	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Clancy	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	Y
3 Whalen	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Guyer	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Latta	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Harsha	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Brown	N	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Powell	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
9 Ashley	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Miller	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
11 Stanton	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
12 Devine	N	N	N	X	N	N	N	Y
13 Mosher	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Seiberling	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Wylie	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Regula	X	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Carney	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Stanton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Stokes	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Vanik	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	N	?	?	?	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA								
1 Jones	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 McSpadden	N	?	Y	N	?	N	Y	N
3 Albert		?	?		?	?		N
4 Steed	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	N	Y	N	N	?	N	Y
6 Camp	N	?	Y	X	?	N	N	Y
OREGON								
1 Wyatt	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Ullman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Green	N	?	N	N	Y	N	✓	N
4 Dellenback	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
1 Barrett	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Nix	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Eilberg	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Ware	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Yatron	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Williams	N	N	N	?	N	N	Y	N
8 Biester	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Shuster	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
10 McDade	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Flood	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Saylor	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
13 Coughlin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Eshleman	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
18 Heinz	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Goodling	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Morgan	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
23 Johnson	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
24 Vigorito	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
25 Clark	✓	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
1 St Germain	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Tiernan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
1 Davis	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Spence	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Dorn	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
4 Mann	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Gettys	N	N	Y	X	?	N	N	N
6 Young	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
1 Denholm	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Abdnor	N	N	Y	X	N	N	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
1 Quillen	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Duncan	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Baker	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	N
5 Fulton	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
6 Beard	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Jones	N	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Kuykendall	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS								
1 Patman	Y	Y	✓	✓	?	N	Y	N
2 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
3 Collins	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Steelman	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Teague	?	?	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
7 Archer	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Eckhardt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
12 Wright	Y	N	✓	Y	N	N	Y	N
13 Price	N	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
14 Young	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
15 de la Garza	N	?	✓	N	N	N	Y	N
16 White	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	†
17 Burleson	N	N	Y	N	N	N	X	Y
18 Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Mahon	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	N	✓	X	?	?	N	Y
22 Casey	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
23 Kazen	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
24 Milford	N	Y	N	?	?	N	Y	N
UTAH								
1 McKay	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Owens	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT								
AL Mallary	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	†	Y
VIRGINIA								
1 Downing	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Whitehurst	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Satterfield	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Daniel, R.W.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Daniel, W.C.	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Butler	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Robinson	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Parris	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Wampler	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Broyhill	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
1 Pritchard	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Hansen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
4 McCormack	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
7 Adams	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
1 Mollohan	Y	?	X	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Staggers	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Slack	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Hechler	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
1 Aspin	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Thomson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Steiger	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Obey	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Froehlich	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Davis	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING								
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N

crats Republicans

1 Rep. Bauman sworn in Sept. 5, 1973, to fill vacancy created by death of Rep. William O. Mills (R) May 24, 1973. Mills voted "nay" on votes 1 and 2.

9. H J Res 542. War Powers. Passage over President Nixon's Oct. 24 veto of the bill to establish a 60-day limit on the President's power to commit U.S. troops abroad, unless Congress declared war or specifically authorized the action or was unable to meet because of an armed attack on the United States, and to permit Congress to end such a commitment at any time by passage of a concurrent resolution, which would have statutory authority without a presidential signature. President's veto overridden 284-135: R 86-103; D 198-32 (ND 143-9; SD 55-23), Nov. 7, 1973. A two thirds majority vote (280 in this case) is required to override a presidential veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. HR 8877. Labor-HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1974. Flood (D Pa.) motion that the House agree to an amendment reported in technical disagreement by House-Senate conferees that would allow the President to impound up to $400,000,000 of the total amount provided in the bill, but not more than 5 per cent from any program or line item. Motion agreed to 263-140: R 162-18; D 101-122 (ND 41-104; SD 60-18), Dec. 5, 1973. The President did not take a position on the motion.

11. HR 7130. Reorganization of Budget Procedures. Martin (R Neb.) amendment to delete provisions giving either the House or the Senate the power, by passing a resolution, to require the President to spend impounded funds previously appropriated by Congress. Rejected by recorded teller vote 108-295: R 102-78; D 6-217 (ND 3-143; SD 3-74), Dec. 5, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. H Res 735. Gerald R. Ford Confirmation. Confirmation, as provided for by the 25th Amendment, of President Nixon's nomination of Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R Mich. 1949-73) to be Vice President of the United States. Confirmed 387-35: R 186-0; D 201-35 (ND 121-33; SD 80-2), Dec. 6, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

13. HR 10710. Trade Reform. Adoption of the rule (H Res 657) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to grant the President far-ranging powers to negotiate agreements adjusting trade barriers with other countries. The rule prohibited consideration of amendments not offered by the Ways and Means Committee except: 1) an amendment by Rep. Vanik (D Ohio) to forbid extension of credits or guarantees to any Communist nation if the President found that it denied its citizens the right to emigrate or imposed more than nominal fees or taxes on persons who wished to emigrate; 2) an amendment to delete the section of the bill dealing with trade with Communist nations and 3) an amendment to delete the section providing trade preferences to developing nations. Rule adopted 230-147: R 136-24; D 94-123 (ND 39-103; SD 55-20), Dec. 10, 1973. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. HR 11450. National Energy Emergency Act. Wyman (R N.H.) amendment, to the pending Staggers (D W.Va.) substitute amendment, to suspend auto emission standards through Jan. 1, 1977, or until the President declared the petroleum shortage had ended, whichever was later, in all areas of the country except specified regions with significantly high pollution levels. Rejected by recorded teller vote 180-210: R 102-73; D 78-137 (ND 22-113; SD 56-24), Dec. 14, 1973. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (The Staggers (D W.Va.) substitute amendment incorporating the committee-reported bill was subsequently adopted by voice vote.)

15. S 921. Wild Rivers-Energy Emergency Act. Staggers (D W.Va.) motion to suspend the rules and agree to Senate amendments to the bill authorizing $20-million to extend and complete the current study of a proposed expansion of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and granting the President temporary emergency powers to impose gasoline rationing and certain energy conservation measures. The bill did not contain any limitation on windfall profits gained by the oil companies because of the energy crisis. Motion rejected 36-228: R 28-79; D 8-149 (ND 4-97; SD 4-52), Dec. 21, 1973. The President did not take a position on the motion.

- KEY -

- Y Record vote for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Record vote against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- ? Not voting, voted "present" or did not announce.
- T Recorded teller vote.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
ALABAMA							
1 Edwards	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
2 Dickinson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Nichols	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Bevill	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Buchanan	N	✓	N	Y	?	N	N
7 Flowers	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
ALASKA							
AL Young	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA							
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N
3 Steiger	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Conlan	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
ARKANSAS							
1 Alexander	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mills	?	?	?	Y	✓	N	?
3 Hammer-schmidt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Thornton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA							
1 Clausen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	N
3 Moss	?	N	N	N	N	N	?
4 Leggett	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Burton	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
6 Mailliard	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
7 Dellums	N	X	?	N	N	N	N
8 Stark	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?
9 Edwards	Y	N	N	N	N	?	N
10 Gubser	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
11 Ryan	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	?
12 Talcott	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Teague	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
14 Waldie	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
15 McFall	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
16 Sisk	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
17 McCloskey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
18 Mathias	Y	✓	?	Y	Y	N	N
19 Holifield	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
20 Moorhead	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Hawkins	Y	N	N	N	X	N	N
22 Corman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
23 Clawson	N	✓	?	?	Y	?	N
24 Rousselot	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
25 Wiggins	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	?
26 Rees	Y	N	N	Y	✓	N	?
27 Goldwater	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
28 Bell	?	Y	N	Y	?	?	?
29 Danielson	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
30 Roybal	N	N	N	N	N	N	?
31 Wilson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
32 Hosmer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Pettis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
35 Anderson	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
36 Ketchum	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
37 Burke	?	X	?	?	?	?	?
38 Brown	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
39 Hinshaw	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
40 Wilson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
41 Van Deerlin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
42 Burgener	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
43 Veysey	Y	?	?	Y	†	N	?
COLORADO							
1 Schroeder	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Brotzman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
3 Evans	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Armstrong	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
CONNECTICUT							
1 Cotter	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 Steele	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
3 Giaimo	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	?
4 McKinney	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
5 Sarasin	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Grasso	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	?
DELAWARE							
AL DuPont	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	?
FLORIDA							
1 Sikes	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Fuqua	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
3 Bennett	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
4 Chappell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Gunter	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
6 Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
7 Gibbons	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
8 Haley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Frey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
10 Bafalis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
11 Rogers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
12 Burke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
13 Lehman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
14 Pepper	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
15 Fascell	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
GEORGIA							
1 Ginn	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Mathis	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Brinkley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Blackburn	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	?
5 Young	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
6 Flynt	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Davis	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
8 Stuckey	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
9 Landrum	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Stephens	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
HAWAII							
1 Matsunaga	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Mink	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
IDAHO							
1 Symms	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	?
2 Hansen	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
ILLINOIS							
1 Metcalfe	Y	N	N	N	N	?	?
2 Murphy, M.	?	N	N	Y	N	N	?
3 Hanrahan	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?
4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
5 Kluczynski	Y	N	N	Y	X	N	?
6 Collier	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Collins	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Yates	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
10 Young	Y	Y	N	Y	†	N	?
11 Annunzio	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
12 Crane	Y	✓	?	Y	N	Y	?
13 McClory	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	?
15 Arends	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
16 Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
17 O'Brien	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
18 Michel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
19 Railsback	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
20 Findley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
21 Madigan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
22 Shipley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
23 Price	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
24 Gray	Y	✓	N	Y	N	N	?
INDIANA							
1 Madden	Y	✓	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Landgrebe	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
3 Brademas	Y	N	N	Y	N	-	?
4 Roush	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
5 Hillis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
6 Bray	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Myers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
8 Zion	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
10 Dennis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
11 Hudnut	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
IOWA							
1 Mezvinsky	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
2 Culver	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
3 Gross	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?

Democrats *Republicans*

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
5 Scherle	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
6 Mayne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
KANSAS							
1 Sebelius	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Roy	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Winn	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Shriver	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Skubitz	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
KENTUCKY							
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Mazzoli	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
4 Snyder	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
5 Carter	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Breckinridge	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Perkins	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
LOUISIANA							
1 Hebert	?	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	?
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
3 Treen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Waggonner	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	N
5 Passman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Rarick	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
7 Breaux	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Long, G.	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
MAINE							
1 Kyros	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Cohen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MARYLAND							
1 Bauman	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Long	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
3 Sarbanes	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Holt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Hogan	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
6 Byron	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
7 Mitchell	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
8 Gude	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
MASSACHUSETTS							
1 Conte	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Donohue	Y	N	N	Y	X	N	N
4 Drinan	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
5 Cronin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Harrington	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
7 Macdonald	Y	X	?	Y	Y	Y	N
8 O'Neill	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
9 Moakley	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
10 Heckler	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
11 Burke	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
12 Studds	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
MICHIGAN							
1 Conyers	N	N	?	N	X	N	?
2 Esch	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Ford[2]	N	Y	?	?			
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Riegle	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
8 Harvey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Vander Jagt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
11 Ruppe	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
12 O'Hara	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
13 Diggs	Y	X	?	✓	N	?	?
14 Nedzi	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
15 Ford	?	N	N	Y	N	N	N
16 Dingell	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
17 Griffiths	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	?
18 Huber	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 Broomfield	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
MINNESOTA							
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Nelsen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
3 Frenzel	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Fraser	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 Zwach	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
7 Bergland	Y	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N
8 Blatnik	?	X	?	Y	Y	N	N
MISSISSIPPI							
1 Whitten	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Bowen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Montgomery	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Cochran	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
MISSOURI							
1 Clay	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
2 Symington	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Sullivan	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
4 Randall	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Bolling	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
6 Litton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Taylor	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
8 Ichord	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N
9 Hungate	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
10 Burlison	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
MONTANA							
1 Shoup	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
2 Melcher	Y	N	N	Y	X	?	N
NEBRASKA							
1 Thone	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 McCollister	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
NEVADA							
AL Towell	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE							
1 Wyman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
NEW JERSEY							
1 Hunt	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 Sandman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N
3 Howard	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Thompson	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Frelinghuysen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Forsythe	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Widnall	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Roe	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
9 Helstoski	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
10 Rodino	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
11 Minish	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
12 Rinaldo	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
13 Maraziti	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
NEW MEXICO							
1 Lujan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
2 Runnels	Y	Y	N	?	N	?	?
NEW YORK							
1 Pike	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Grover	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?
3 Roncallo	N	Y	Y	Y	?	-	?
4 Lent	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	?
5 Wydler	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	?
6 Wolff	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	?
7 Addabbo	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Delaney	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
10 Biaggi	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
11 Brasco	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
12 Chisholm	Y	N	N	N	X	N	?
13 Podell	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
14 Rooney	Y	X	?	✓	X	?	?
15 Carey	Y	N	N	Y	✓	N	N
16 Holtzman	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
17 Murphy	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	?
18 Koch	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
19 Rangel	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
20 Abzug	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
21 Badillo	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
22 Bingham	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
23 Peyser	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
24 Reid	Y	X	?	N	?	?	?
25 Fish	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	?
26 Gilman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
27 Robison	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Stratton	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
29 King	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 McEwen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
31 Mitchell	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
32 Hanley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
33 Walsh	N	?	?	?	?	?	?
34 Horton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
35 Conable	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
37 Dulski	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
38 Kemp	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
39 Hastings	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH CAROLINA							
1 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Fountain	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Henderson	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Andrews	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Mizell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Preyer	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Rose	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Ruth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Martin	Y	Y	N	Y	?	N	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA							
AL Andrews	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?
OHIO							
1 Keating	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
2 Clancy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Whalen	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Guyer	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Harsha	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
7 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Powell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Ashley	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
10 Miller	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Stanton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 Devine	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
13 Mosher	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Seiberling	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
15 Wylie	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Regula	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 Ashbrook	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
18 Hays	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
19 Carney	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
20 Stanton	?	N	N	Y	N	N	N
21 Stokes	Y	X	?	X	X	?	N
22 Vanik	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
23 Minshall	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	?
OKLAHOMA							
1 Jones	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 McSpadden	Y	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Albert			?		?		
4 Steed	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
5 Jarman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
6 Camp	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?
OREGON							
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	?	Y
2 Ullman	Y	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
4 Dellenback	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?
PENNSYLVANIA							
1 Barrett	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N	N
2 Nix	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	?
3 Green	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Eilberg	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Ware	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
6 Yatron	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
7 Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
8 Biester	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Shuster	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 McDade	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	N
11 Flood	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
12 Vacancy[1]							
13 Coughlin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Moorhead	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?
15 Rooney	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
16 Eshleman	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
18 Heinz	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
19 Goodling	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Gaydos	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	N
21 Dent	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	?
22 Morgan	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
23 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
25 Clark	Y	N	N	Y	N	?	N
RHODE ISLAND							
1 St Germain	?	N	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Tiernan	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
SOUTH CAROLINA							
1 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Spence	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N
4 Mann	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Gettys	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	?
6 Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA							
1 Denholm	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Abdnor	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N
TENNESSEE							
1 Quillen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Baker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Evins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Fulton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	?
6 Beard	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Jones	?	✓	N	Y	N	Y	N
8 Kuykendall	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
TEXAS							
1 Patman	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Wilson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Collins	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?
4 Roberts	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Steelman	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Teague	N	Y	?	Y	Y	?	?
7 Archer	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
8 Eckhardt	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
9 Brooks	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
10 Pickle	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Poage	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
12 Wright	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?
13 Price	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
14 Young	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
15 de la Garza	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
16 White	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
17 Burleson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Jordan	Y	X	-	X	N	Y	N
19 Mahon	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N
22 Casey	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Kazen	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
24 Milford	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
UTAH							
1 McKay	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
2 Owens	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
VERMONT							
AL Mallary	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA							
1 Downing	Y	✓	?	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Whitehurst	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
3 Satterfield	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Daniel, R.W.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Daniel, W.C.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Butler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
7 Robinson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Parris	N	Y	?	Y	Y	●	N
9 Wampler	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON							
1 Pritchard	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Hansen	Y	X	?	Y	N	?	?
4 McCormack	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
5 Foley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Adams	Y	X	N	Y	N	N	N
WEST VIRGINIA							
1 Mollohan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Staggers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Hechler	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
WISCONSIN							
1 Aspin	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	?
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
3 Thomson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Steiger	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
7 Obey	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Froehlich	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?
9 Davis	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING							
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	?

[1] Rep. Saylor died Oct. 2s. 1973.
[2] Rep. Gerald Ford resigned Dec. 6, 1973, upon his confirmation as Vice President.

● Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.

Democrats Republicans

KEY VOTES REFLECT ECONOMY, ENERGY CONCERNS

Although the legislative branch throughout 1974 was absorbed with issues arising from the Watergate scandal, the subsequent impeachment inquiry and President Nixon's resignation, the questions surrounding the stability of the executive branch did not prevent Congress from building a substantial legislative record.

Among the landmark bills of 1974 were measures reforming the nation's housing assistance and primary and secondary education aid program. And for the first time, legislation was enacted requiring the federal government to set minimum federal standards for private pension plans and authorizing daily operating subsidies for mass transit systems. Also enacted was an increase in the hourly minimum wage rate—the first congressionally approved increase since 1966.

Economy

But like both the Nixon and Ford administrations, Congress was either unable or unwilling to devise any comprehensive strategy to solve the nation's most urgent problems—the sliding economy and the energy crisis. The legislative branch developed no major action to alleviate the double-digit inflation plaguing the country but moved quickly in the last weeks of the session to provide additional public service jobs and extended unemployment benefits to ease the plight of the nation's 6.5 million unemployed.

The only other major action taken relating to the economy was a revision of the way Congress itself handled its budgetary responsibilities. The budget reform act spelled out a timetable for congressional actions affecting the federal budget and required that those decisions be reviewed in light of their impact on over-all fiscal policy.

Energy, Environment

In the energy field, Congress gave Nixon a victory early in the year when the House refused to pass a bill that would have rolled back domestic crude oil prices and given the President authority to ration fuel supplies. Concern over the need to increase energy supplies to cut reliance on oil imports worked to the detriment of environmentalists who lost two major battles. A land use bill was killed in the House when members refused to adopt the rule allowing the bill to be debated on the floor. Clean air standards and deadlines established in the 1970 Clean Air Act were relaxed in an effort to conserve energy.

Foreign Affairs, Defense

Congress continued to press for a meaningful role in the shaping of foreign affairs, although veto threats eventually forced it to compromise with the executive branch. The issue was the cutoff of military aid to Turkey until progress had been made regarding a settlement of the Cyprus invasion. Although Congress initially voted to cut off Turkish aid immediately, it later relented to allow the President to delay the cutoff until mid-February 1975 in order to save the foreign aid authorization bill. And although it cut the request by $4.4-billion, Congress still passed the largest defense appropriations bill in the nation's history—$82.6-billion.

Consumer Issues

Congress did not complete action on two major bills of importance to American consumers. The Senate reversed its previous stance and approved a national no-fault automobile insurance system, but a House subcommittee was unable to reach agreement on its version of the measure. And while the House approved a bill to establish a consumer advocacy agency within the federal bureaucracy, Senate supporters of a companion measure were unable to cut off a filibuster and that bill, too, died at the end of the session.

Watergate, Impeachment

Nixon's Aug. 9 resignation in the face of almost certain impeachment and conviction forced several important moves by Congress, including the confirmation of Nelson A. Rockefeller as vice president—giving the country an unelected president and vice president for the first time in its history. The House also concluded its impeachment inquiry by accepting the report of the House Judiciary Committee setting out the committee's recommendation that three articles of impeachment against Nixon be approved by the House.

In related actions, Congress also agreed to legislation overturning an agreement between Nixon and the head of the General Services Administration that would have given Nixon eventual control and disposal of his presidential papers and documents, including the Watergate tapes that proved crucial to the successful prosecution of the scandal.

Finally, Congress approved an appropriation of only $200,000 for Nixon's pension, transition allowances and other expenses. President Ford had recommended a total of $850,000, but the cloud under which Nixon left office, the controversial pardon, the tapes control dispute and the benefits he had already received served to make Congress less willing than it had been with previous former presidents to finance his transition costs at public expense.

How Votes Were Selected

Congressional Quarterly each year selects a series of key votes on major issues.

Selection of Issues. An issue is judged by the extent it represents one or more of the following:

- A matter of major controversy.
- A test of presidential or political power.
- A decision of potentially great impact on the nation and lives of Americans.

Selection of Votes. For each series of related votes on an issue, only one key vote is ordinarily chosen. This vote is the roll call, or recorded vote in the House, that in the opinion of Congressional Quarterly was the most important in determining the outcome.

In the descriptions of the key votes, the designation ND denotes northern Democrats and SD denotes southern Democrats.

Senate Key Votes

1. CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. By a vote of 54-33 the Senate March 13 passed a bill (S 1401) reinstating the death penalty for certain serious federal crimes. The bill was designed to avoid the constitutional flaws which had resulted in the 1972 Supreme Court ruling that capital punishment, as then imposed under existing state and federal law, was unconstitutional. S 1401, which the House did not act on during the 93rd Congress, would have provided for a two-part trial for anyone charged with treason, espionage or murder: in the first part the defendant's guilt or innocence would be determined; if he was found guilty, a second part of the trial would deal with the question of his sentence. Mitigating or aggravating factors set out at this stage of the trial would determine whether or not the death sentence would be imposed. The vote on passage of the bill came after two days of emotional and intense debate between advocates of the bill and opponents of capital punishment. The final vote reflected the deep division on the issue within the Senate: R 28-8; D 26-25 (ND 14-25; SD 12-0).

2. FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FINANCING. Advocates of public financing of federal election campaigns showed their strength early in the Senate's long debate on the campaign finance reform bill (S 3044—PL 93-443) that set campaign spending and contributions limits for federal elections and provided for public financing of congressional and presidential primary and general elections. On the second day of floor action (March 27) a vote on an amendment by James B. Allen (D Ala.) to delete the public financing provisions indicated that public financing opponents had no hope of sidetracking the measure. Allen's amendment was rejected on a 33-61 vote: R 23-16; D 10-45 (ND 0-40; SD 10-5). That vote set the pattern for upcoming Senate votes that defeated other amendments to weaken the public financing section and broke a filibuster, led by Allen, against the bill. Howard H. Baker Jr. (R Tenn.), for instance, saw his amendment to delete the public financing sections of the bill and replace them with a system of tax credits to privately finance campaigns rejected April 4 by 34-58. The bill was passed April 11 with only minor change.

3. NO-FAULT AUTO INSURANCE. Reversing its 1972 action when it voted, 49-46, to recommit a similar bill to the Judiciary Committee, the Senate May 1, by a 53-42 vote, passed a bill (S 354) to establish a national no-fault auto insurance system: R 19-20; D 34-22. Earlier, a motion to recommit the bill to the Commerce Committee had been defeated 40-54. An analysis of the 1972 vote to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee and the 1974 vote showed that freshmen senators were the primary factor in Senate passage in 1974. Four freshmen reversed the position of their predecessors on the 1972 vote and supported S 354, while two other freshmen reversed their predecessors' vote and opposed S 354. The bill, which was opposed by President Nixon, required each state to enact a no-fault law that met minimum federal standards outlined in the bill. If a state failed to enact a law within a specified time period, more stringent federal standards would be imposed. One of the most heavily lobbied bills of the session, S 354 required all motorists to purchase insurance that guaranteed payment of minimum benefits for bodily injury, including all reasonable medical expenses, without regard to fault. To offset the costs of providing extensive benefits to accident victims, the bill restricted the right to sue for recovery of economic loss and pain and suffering. Despite Senate passage, the bill died when the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance failed to act.

4. ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION. A major House-Senate conference confrontation was avoided during debate on the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments (HR 69—PL 93-380) when the Senate overturned its own Labor and Public Welfare Committee recommendations and adopted the same formula for distributing $1.8-billion in compensatory education funds (Title I) as the House had approved. The Title I program was the foundation of the federal aid program for primary and secondary schools, and the 1974 formula revision represented the first substantial distribution change since the original aid program was enacted in 1975. The amendment to concur with the House formula was offered by John L. McClellan (D Ark.) who contended that the Senate committee's formula overemphasized the count of welfare children, thus giving more money to wealthier states at the expense of the poorer and more rural states. Opponents said the McClellan amendment would eventually eliminate the count of welfare children altogether, thus working a financial hardship on urban areas where most welfare children were concentrated. The amendment was adopted on a 56-36 vote and was supported by a coalition of 28 Republicans and 15 southern Democrats. Twenty-four northern Democrats, primarily from urban areas, voted against the amendment as did 12 Republicans.

5. SCHOOL BUSING. The perennial controversy over forced busing of school children to achieve racial integration surfaced again in 1974 during consideration of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments bill (HR 69), threatening at various times to scuttle the entire bill before a compromise solution could be worked out. The controversy began when the House adopted an amendment that would have barred busing to achieve racial integration to all but the school next closest to the student's home and then only when all other alternative methods to erase segregation had been exhausted. The amendment also would have allowed all previous busing orders to be reopened and brought into compliance with the busing amendment. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee deleted the amendment from its version, and a key test of Senate sentiment on the issue came on an amendment by Edward J. Gurney (R Fla.) that would have reinserted the House antibusing language. After six hours of debate, the amendment was tabled (killed) May 15 on a 47-46 vote. Then in a series of close votes the Senate settled on a compromise amendment that left final busing decisions to the nation's courts. Had the Gurney amendment been adopted, there could have been no modification of the language in conference since the provision would have been identical in both versions. Despite three sets of instructions to House conferees to insist on the House language, conferees agreed substantially with the Senate compromise and it was approved by both houses (PL 93-380). A Supreme Court decision striking down a Detroit, Mich., cross-county busing order and fear of losing federal aid for virtually every federal elementary and secondary education program were considered key factors in dissipating House opposition to the Senate compromise. On the key Gurney amendment, 14 Republicans and 33 Democrats voted to table; 26

Republicans and 20 Democrats, including 15 southerners, voted against the tabling motion. *(See also House key vote 2, p. 977)*

6. FISCAL 1975 DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS. Fearing that it might already have gone too far in cutting the fiscal 1975 defense budget by $5-billion, the Senate refused to lop off another $1.1-billion from the administration's record $87,057,497,000 request. The amendment was offered to the annual Defense Department appropriations bill (HR 16243—PL 93-437) by Thomas F. Eagleton (D Mo.). He argued that despite the $5-billion cutback made by the Senate Appropriations Committee (and sustained by the Senate), the Pentagon budget was still "permeated with wasteful programs which add nothing to national security." The amendment was defeated Aug. 21 on a 37-55 vote after Defense Appropriations Subcommittee Chairman John L. McClellan (D Ark.), who favored the $5-billion reduction, maintained that any further reductions would be "misguided and irresponsible." Supporting McClellan and President Ford, who Aug. 14 had expressed "serious disappointment" at the size of the cut inflicted by the Appropriations Committee, were 32 Republicans and 23 Democrats, while seven Republicans and 30 Democrats voted for the further reduction. The final amount in the appropriations bill cleared Sept. 24 was $82.6-billion—the largest appropriations bill ever passed by Congress.

7. PENSION REGULATION. Congress in August broke new legislative ground by clearing a bill establishing minimum federal standards for private pension plans. The product of seven years of congressional effort, the complicated bill (HR 2—PL 93-406) represented the first congressional effort to curb abuses of private pension plans. The bill allowed employers to choose one of three alternative vesting formulas that guaranteed an employee at least part of his pension benefits whether or not he continued to work for the same company until retirement. To ensure that pension funds would contain enough money to pay out benefits, HR 2 also established minimum funding standards and set up a federally run pension plan termination insurance corporation to guarantee the payment of benefits in the event of bankruptcy. Because of the complexity of the legislation and jurisdictional disputes between the tax-writing and labor committees in both chambers, most compromises in the bill were worked out in committee rather than on the floor. The Senate unanimously passed its version of the bill in 1973. The House passed HR 2 in March with only four dissenting votes. After a lengthy conference, the House approved the final version Aug. 20 and the Senate, in the vote which cleared the bill for the President, adopted the final version 85-0 on Aug. 22.

8. AUTO SEAT BELTS-55 MPH LIMIT. On a 64-21 vote Sept. 11, the Senate went on record in favor of repealing the federal law requiring all new cars, beginning with the 1974 models, to be equipped with seat belt-ignition interlock systems that made it impossible to start a car before the passengers had buckled their belts. The vote came on an amendment offered by James L. Buckley (Cons-R N.Y.) to an interim highway measure (S 3934) that included provisions raising the maximum permissible truck weight on interstate highways and making the 55 mph speed limit permanent in order to conserve gasoline. The amendment's supporters said the interlock requirement, which was included in the National Traffic and Motor Vehicle Safety Act of 1966, was an unwarranted infringement on individual rights. Opponents argued that the infringement was justified by the greater public good of saving lives. Buckley offered his amendment so that Senate conferees would insist on retaining the repeal provision in the House version of a vehicle safety bill (S 355) then in conference. As cleared by Congress in October, the vehicle safety measure (S 355—PL 93-492) included the interlock repeal.

9. CONSUMER ADVOCACY AGENCY. Consumer advocates received another setback in their five-year struggle to establish an independent federal consumer agency when the Senate failed by two votes Sept. 19 to cut off a two-month filibuster against the agency bill (S 707). The 64-34 vote came on the fourth attempt to end the intermittent filibuster led by James B. Allen (D Ala.) and Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.). The House had passed a similar bill (HR 13163) in April. Supporters of the proposed agency—which would represent consumer interests before other federal agencies and courts—contended that it was needed to counteract industry bias of existing federal agencies. Opponents said consumers were already adequately represented and protested that the agency would add another layer of bureaucracy and harass legitimate business. Two senators—George D. Aiken (R Vt.) and Ted Stevens (R Alaska)—switched their votes Sept. 19 to join the anti-filibuster forces. A third, Milton R. Young (R N.D.), had voted for cloture on the third attempt but rejoined the opposition on the fourth: R 20-22; D 44-12 (ND 40-1; SD 4-11).

10. WATERGATE TAPES. By a 56-7 vote, the Senate Oct. 4 approved a bill (S 4016) designed to nullify an agreement between former President Nixon and the General Services Administration giving Nixon control over access to—and eventually the destruction of—the tapes and other records of his administration. The lopsided vote in the Senate (R 18-5; D 38-2) reflected the overwhelming feeling in Congress that the agreement, concluded the day before Ford pardoned Nixon, was contrary to the public interest. S 4016 was approved by voice vote in the House early in December and was cleared and signed by President Ford Dec. 19. As enacted (PL 93-526), the new law provided that the Nixon tapes and other historical records of his administration were to remain in the custody of the federal government; that the tapes were not to be destroyed unless their destruction was specifically authorized by federal law; and that the tapes and documents were to be made available for use in any judicial proceeding.

11. FREEDOM OF INFORMATION. By just three votes over the necessary two-thirds majority, the Senate Nov. 21 overrode President Ford's veto of a bill (HR 12471) amending the Freedom of Information Act. The vote was 65-27: R 18-20; D 47-7 (ND 40-0; SD 7-7). The House had overridden the veto the previous day by an overwhelming margin, 371-31. The bill was designed to deal with problems which had developed in the implementation of the 1966 law, passed to give the citizen access to information maintained by the federal government. President Ford had vetoed the measure as unconstitutional and unworkable, objecting particularly to language setting deadlines for agency responses to requests for information under the law and to

language allowing federal judges to examine information which the government sought to withhold from such a request as classified. The judge was authorized to determine whether or not the information was properly labeled as classified, a decision which critics found beyond the judge's authority. The Senate's vote enacted the bill into law over Ford's veto. In similar fashion Congress easily overrode a number of other vetoes by Ford in the first months of his administration, including vetoes of a railroad retirement bill, a vocational rehabilitation bill and a veterans' benefits bill.

12. TURKISH AID COMPROMISE. In a vote that induced the White House to support the Senate version of the fiscal 1975 foreign aid authorization bill (S 3394), the Senate Dec. 4 adopted by a 55-36 vote an amendment cutting off military aid to Turkey until progress had been made on the Cyprus issue, but permitting the President to delay the cutoff until mid-February 1975: R 31-8; D 24-28 (ND 15-25; SD 9-3). The amendment, sponsored by Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.), modified an amendment sponsored by Thomas F. Eagleton (D Mo.) that would have terminated such aid immediately. Subsequent enactment of the Humphrey amendment as part of the aid bill meant that the cutoff would become permanent federal law rather than merely incorporated in a temporary continuing resolution. While the White House would have preferred no restrictions on aid to the Ankara regime, it reluctantly went along with the delay in a cutoff, thus helping to pick up enough Republican and southern Democrat support to pass S 3394 (PL 93-559). *(See also foreign aid vote, below.)*

13. FOREIGN AID AUTHORIZATION. The fiscal 1975 foreign aid program—initially rejected by the Senate in October—survived a second Senate test when the authorization bill (S 3394—PL 93-559) was passed Dec. 4 by a one-vote margin. White House support helped pick up enough Republican votes to pass the bill; a majority of voting Democrats opposed it. The vote was 46-45: R 23-16; D 23-29 (ND 20-19; SD 3-10). Included in the final authorization of $2,596,226,000, which was $579.1-million less than that requested by the administration, were funds for Egypt, the first substantial aid to Cairo in recent years, and a special contingency fund which administration officials had indicated might go to Syria—reflecting U.S. efforts to secure a Mideast peace; limitations on Central Intelligence Agency covert activities abroad; restrictions on aid to the military regimes in Chile and South Korea; spending ceilings on aid to Indochina; a phase-out of military grant assistance; new limits on the president's authority to draw on Defense Department stocks and excess equipment, and increased aid to Israel. The second version of the bill was a compromise that had been worked out by the administration and the Foreign Relations Committee after the Senate's 41-39 vote in October recommitting the original measure. The earlier version had been amended extensively on the floor; the White House opposed many of those amendments, which would have imposed additional spending limits and restrictions on the executive and authorized lower levels of military aid.

14. POVERTY PROGRAM. The Senate Dec. 11 decidedly rejected an attempt by conservatives to dismantle the nation's anti-poverty program by voting down, 21-69, an amendment which would have cut off all federal funding for Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) programs after fiscal 1976. The amendment was the only serious challenge in either house to legislation (HR 14449—PL 93-644) continuing funding for OEO programs for three years. OEO had faced an uncertain future since early 1973 when President Nixon proposed to terminate the agency. HR 14449, signed by President Ford Jan. 4, was a compromise which replaced OEO with an independent Community Services Administration. The bill also gave the president the option of proposing to transfer key OEO programs from the new administration to other departments. Most of those voting to cut off federal aid to OEO programs were conservative Republicans and southern Democrats: R 16-20; D 5-49 (ND 0-39; SD 5-10).

15. FOREIGN TRADE. Final passage of the trade reform bill (HR 10710—PL 93-618) was virtually assured when the Senate Dec. 13 voted 71-19 to invoke cloture (shut off debate) on the bill before debate had actually begun: R 34-4; D 37-15 (ND 30-9; SD 7-6). The vote was 11 more than the required two-thirds majority and reflected the White House's opinion that enactment of the bill was essential in 1974 so that the United States could join world trade talks in 1975. The principal purpose of the parliamentary tactic of the cloture vote was to forestall controversial nongermane amendments which several senators had said they planned to offer. The administration and Senate supporters had feared that debate on nongermane amendments would have prevented final action on the bill itself in the closing days of the session. The success of the cloture vote cleared the way for two important votes later on the 13th: 1) adoption by 88-0 of an amendment by Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), embodying the White House-congressional compromise on the issue of trade with the Soviet Union and Moscow's emigration policies toward its Jewish citizens, and 2) passage of the bill by a 77-4 vote.

16. RACE, SEX DISCRIMINATION. A potentially devastating blow to the nation's anti-discrimination laws was averted when the Senate Dec. 14 approved by a vote of 55-27 language that nullified a House-passed amendment that would have prohibited the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) from enforcing federal civil rights and sex discrimination laws, especially the Civil Rights Act of 1964. The House amendment, added to the first fiscal 1975 supplemental appropriations bill (HR 16900), would have prohibited HEW from withholding federal aid from school districts in order to compel them to classify or assign teachers and students to schools and classes on the basis of race, sex, religion or national origin. The vote came after the House had approved a conference version of the amendment which retained much of the original House language. However, when the compromise version was taken up in the Senate, an amendment drafted by Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) and Minority Leader Hugh Scott (R Pa.), prohibiting HEW from withholding aid except in cases where it was necessary to enforce federal anti-discrimination laws, was offered. A motion to table (kill) the amendment first was defeated, 33-60, and a motion to invoke cloture (limit debate) was adopted 56-27. Then on the key 55-27 vote—R 20-16; D 35-11 (ND 33-2; SD 2-9)—the Senate approved the Mansfield-Scott nullifying amendment. The House gave its final approval by a 224-136 vote.

House Key Votes

1. MINIMUM WAGE INCREASE. After two years of failure, Congress and President Nixon were able to work out their differences on legislation to increase the hourly minimum wage rate and extend coverage to about 7 million additional workers. A key vote on the issue came when the House March 20 approved 375-37 a bill (HR 12435) that represented a significant compromise between labor-backed Democrats, who in the past had sought quick increases in the minimum wage and further extension of the coverage, and administration-supported Republicans, who wanted increases phased in more slowly as well as a subminimum wage for youths: R 155-26; D 220-11. The administration and Republicans generally opposed any extension of coverage. As approved by the House, HR 12435 raised the minimum wage rate for most non-farm workers to $2.30 an hour in three steps. The bill also extended coverage to federal, state and local government employees and to household domestics. Although the House version did not extend overtime coverage to police and firemen—a provision strongly opposed by Nixon—the final version gave those workers overtime coverage under certain conditions. The most controversial proposal, however, was the youth differential concept which allowed employers to pay a subminimum wage to 16- and 17-year olds. The provision was contained in a 1972 version of the bill which House Democrats prevented from going to conference. The 1973 version did not contain the youth differential and was vetoed by Nixon. HR 12435 did not contain the provision either, but instead provided for a pilot project to determine the employment effects of a subminimum wage rate. The final version signed into law (PL 93-259) closely followed the House bill.

2. SCHOOL BUSING. The House in March touched off a major controversy that threatened at times to kill legislation extending and amending the nation's federal aid programs for primary and secondary schools. On March 26 it adopted by a vote of 293-117 an amendment that would have prohibited busing to achieve racial integration to any but the school next closest to a student's home. Under the terms of the amendment, even limited busing could be employed only when all other available desegregation methods had been explored and found lacking. The amendment also allowed previous busing orders to be reopened and brought into compliance with the amendment. The amendment was virtually identical to one passed by the House in 1972 but filibustered to death in the Senate. The so-called Esch amendment, after its sponsor Marvin L. Esch (R Mich.), was supported by 148 Republicans and 145 Democrats. Northern Democrats split their votes almost evenly, with 73 supporting the amendment and 80 opposing it. The version finally enacted allowed courts to determine if more extensive busing was necessary and allowed previous court orders to be reopened at the request of parents or a school district, but only under certain circumstances. *(See also Senate key vote 5, p. 975)*

3. AID TO INDOCHINA. Despite completion of the general withdrawal of U.S. combat troops from South Vietnam before the beginning of 1974, controversy surfaced again over Washington's involvement in Southeast Asia when an attempt was made April 4 to permit an increase in U.S. military aid to South Vietnam and Laos. The effort was thwarted when a combination of Vietnam doves, members concerned with domestic needs and those angered by the Pentagon's failure to live within congressionally set Vietnam aid limits succeeded in defeating an amendment to the fiscal 1974 defense supplemental authorization bill (HR 12565—PL 93-307) that would have raised the authorization ceiling for military aid to the two nations to $1.4-billion from $1.126-billion. Offered by House Armed Services Committee Chairman F. Edward Hebert (D La.) and supported by President Nixon, the amendment was rejected 154-177: R 99-50; D 55-127 (ND 19-103; SD 36-24). As cleared by Congress June 5, HR 12565 (PL 93-307) made no change in the existing $1.126-billion aid ceiling. In a related action, the House in 1974 also voted to reduce to $700-million the $1-billion that had been requested for military aid to South Vietnam as part of the fiscal 1975 Defense Department appropriations bill (HR 16243—PL 93-437).

4. CLEAN AIR STANDARDS. During consideration May 1 of a measure (HR 14368—PL 93-319) intended to reduce energy use, the House rejected 169-221 an amendment to postpone all auto emission standards for about 90 per cent of the country until 1977 model year cars were produced. The amendment, sponsored by Louis C. Wyman (R N.H.), would have allowed car owners to remove already-installed emission control devices and required manufacturers to make cars without the devices for areas with little or no air pollution. Wyman contended that the devices—which were necessary to meet the clean air standards set by the 1970 Clean Air Act Amendments (PL 91-604)—were a waste of consumers' money in many parts of the country. Opponents, backed by a coalition of environmental groups, contended that the amendment would reverse the momentum already gained toward improving air quality. Republicans split fairly evenly, favoring the Wyman amendment 96-79. Democrats opposed it almost two-to-one (73-142), although a majority of southern Democrats (46-21) backed it. Although approaches as extreme as the Wyman amendment were rejected, the final version of HR 14368 did significantly ease certain clean air standards and deadlines in an attempt to conserve energy.

5. STANDBY ENERGY EMERGENCY AUTHORITY. The House May 21 handed President Nixon and the oil industry a victory when it refused to pass a bill (HR 13834) to give the President authority to ration fuel supplies and roll back domestic crude oil prices. The vote on the bill, which was brought to the floor under suspension of the rules requiring a two-thirds favorable vote for passage, was 191-207: R 30-147; D 161-60 (ND 131-13; SD 30-47). HR 13834 would have given the President authority to ration fuel supplies and set the price of about 80 per cent of all domestic crude oil at Nov. 1, 1973, levels. President Nixon objected to the price rollback provision and had vetoed similar legislation (S 2589) on March 6. The Senate sustained that veto. The fading of the crisis atmosphere in the nation's energy shortage in the spring of 1974 apparently contributed to the House defeat of the legislation with its price rollback provisions. For the second year in a row proponents failed to get enacted legislation either to require gasoline rationing or to give the President authority to impose it.

6. SUGAR ACT EXTENSION. In a surprise move June 5, the House voted 175-209 to scrap the 40-year-old program that set domestic and foreign sugar quotas and provided subsidies for domestic producers. The Senate never acted on the bill to extend the sugar program through 1979 (HR 14747), and it died at the end of the session, leaving the U.S. to compete for its sugar supplies on the open market starting in 1975. Opponents of the sugar program, including both consumer-oriented liberals and free-market conservatives, argued that the program was obsolete at a time when domestic sugar prices had almost quadrupled in less than a year, and that extending it would send prices even higher. Supporters—led by members from sugar growing states such as Louisiana, Texas, California and Hawaii—said retail prices would go up anyway, and that the sugar program should be extended to assure sufficient supplies to meet rapidly increasing demand: R 47-121; D 128-88 (ND 72-70; SD 56-18).

7. LAND USE PLANNING. Land use planning legislation, one of the major conservation issues debated by the 93rd Congress, was effectively stymied for the session by the House June 11. The key vote came when the House, by a 204-211 vote, rejected the rule (H Res 1110) to permit floor consideration of HR 10294: R 46-136; D 158-75 (ND 133-21; SD 25-54). The bill would have established federal controls over how the nation's urban, suburban and rural lands were developed. A related bill (S 268) had been passed by the Senate in 1973. Both Rep. Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.), principal sponsor of the House bill, and Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D Wash.), who introduced the Senate version, charged that land use planning was a victim of impeachment politics. They said President Nixon originally backed the measure, but later changed his position to solidify conservative support in an effort to avoid impeachment. The defeat of HR 10294, which would have authorized annual land use planning grants to the states of $100-million a year for eight years, marked the third time in five years that Congress had considered but failed to approve such legislation.

8. REFORM OF BUDGET REVIEW PROCEDURES. Congress in 1974 took a potentially momentous step toward more orderly and conscientious consideration of the federal budget and its impact on the U.S. economy's performance by approving sweeping revisions in the way the House and Senate review and amend the president's budget proposals. By a 401-6 vote, the House June 18 gave its final approval to the conference report on a comprehensive budget reform measure (HR 7130—PL 93-344) setting a framework for reasserting congressional control over budget decisions. Fully effective in 1976, the new law spelled out a timetable for prompt congressional action on legislation affecting the budget and required Congress to relate its separate decisions on those bills to over-all targets for appropriations, spending, taxes and the federal budget deficit or surplus. It created new House and Senate Budget Committees, assisted by a Congressional Budget Office staffed by experts, to supervise that process. Other provisions prescribed procedures for limiting backdoor spending programs and for congressional review and reversal of impoundments of appropriated funds by the president. Only two fiscally conservative Republicans and four liberal-minded northern Democrats voted against the conference report. The Democrats worried that tighter budget restraints would be applied mainly to social programs, and the Republicans were skeptical about how faithfully the procedures would be followed.

9. FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN FINANCING. A deceptively easy 355-48 vote on Aug. 8 passing a landmark campaign finance reform bill (S 3044—PL 93-443) hid a major struggle in the House debate on the bill over whether public financing should be limited only to presidential primaries and general elections, as Wayne L. Hays (D Ohio), chairman of the House Administration Committee, demanded, or should also cover congressional races. Morris K. Udall (D Ariz.) and John B. Anderson (R Ill.), the leading House proponents of a broad public financing bill, led the drive on the floor to provide for partial public financing of congressional general election campaigns. They proposed that matching federal funds be used to cover up to one-third of a House or Senate candidate's spending limit. But on a key vote, their amendment was rejected on a 187-228 vote. Democrats were closely divided on the amendment while Republicans rejected it by a 37-vote margin: R 73-110; D 114-118. The decisive House vote against congressional public financing was a major factor in the decision of the House-Senate conference committee not to include public financing of congressional elections in the final version. Senate conferees had pressed hard for congressional as well as presidential public financing. Although the final bill contained public financing for presidential campaigns only, HR 16090 established spending and contribution limits for all candidates in federal primary and general elections.

10. HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT. Clearing the way for fundamental changes in federal housing and community development programs, the House Aug. 15 by a vote of 377-21 sent to the president the first comprehensive housing bill (S 3066—PL 93-383) since 1968. The bill created a new rental subsidy program to replace other housing subsidy programs—which had been suspended by the administration since early 1973—and substituted community development block grants for assistance available under a number of categorical urban aid programs. The block grant program was designed to give local communities more control over federal assistance funds. Initial controversy over whether the bill would do enough to aid low-income Americans and the sagging housing industry had subsided by the time the House voted to clear the compromise conference version of the bill. House members opposing the final version generally objected to large-scale federal housing programs on fiscal and philosophical grounds: R 161-16; D 216-5 (ND 150-0; SD 66-5).

11. URBAN MASS TRANSIT. Big-city members who championed the cause of federal aid to their deficit-ridden public transit systems won an important victory in the House Aug. 15 when members rejected, 197-202, an amendment to remove from a mass transit bill (HR 12859) all funds subsidizing operating expenses. Supporters of the amendment, offered by Dale Milford (D Texas) and E.G. Shuster (R Pa.), argued that directly subsidizing the fare box would sap local incentive to raise revenue and encourage excessive wage demands by transit workers. Opponents responded that operating subsidies were vital to the continuation of the country's large urban transit

systems, all of which had been running in the red. A public commitment by President Ford to the principle of operating subsidies, made earlier in the month, may have helped win over the 40 Republicans and 29 southern Democrats who provided the margin of victory for subsidy supporters: R 136-40; D 61-162 (ND 18-133; SD 43-29). Although the Senate never acted on HR 12859, Congress approved transit operating subsidies for the first time as part of a six-year, $11.9-billion mass transit authorization bill (S 386—PL 93-503) cleared in November. Almost $4-billion of the funds were to be used by large cities for either capital or operating expenses.

12. IMPEACHMENT. Writing a formal conclusion to the impeachment inquiry into the conduct of President Nixon, the House Aug. 20 voted 412-3 to accept the report of the House Judiciary Committee on the outcome of its inquiry. By a 410-4 vote Feb. 6 the House had authorized the committee "to investigate fully and completely whether sufficient grounds exist for the House of Representatives to exercise its constitutional power to impeach Richard M. Nixon, President." Late in July, the committee had approved three articles of impeachment, recommending that the House charge Nixon formally with obstruction of justice, abuse of his presidential powers and contempt of Congress. Ten days later, Nixon resigned. Once he left office, the major reason for the impeachment proceedings—to remove him from office—no longer existed. As a formal conclusion to the inquiry and to place on the record, through the committee report (H Rept 93-1305), the reasons supporting the recommended articles of impeachment, the House Aug. 20 voted 412-3 to accept the report: R 184-1; D 228-2 (ND 155-0; SD 73-2).

13. TURKISH AID CUTOFF. Going directly against the recommendations of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger and President Ford, the House Sept. 24 overwhelmingly voted 307-90 for an immediate ban on all U.S. military assistance to Turkey until the President certified to Congress that substantial progress had been made on a solution to the Cyprus problem. The vote was the first of several during the last few weeks of the session ordering a cutoff of military aid to Turkey following its invasion of Cyprus in July: R 127-52; D 180-38 (ND 134-11; SD 46-27). Kissinger and Ford argued that the cutoff would hamper their efforts to get negotiations started between Turkey and Greece on the Cyprus issue, and warned that it would threaten their flexibility in conducting foreign affairs. Congressional supporters of the amendment argued that Turkey had used American equipment in the invasion in violation of U.S. foreign assistance laws and that continued aid would be illegal. The vote was on an amendment, sponsored by Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D N.Y.) and Pierre S. (Pete) duPont (R Del.), to a bill (H J Res 1131) making continuing appropriations for fiscal 1975 because the regular foreign aid authorization bill had not been enacted yet. Ford vetoed this and another version of the cutoff language before accepting language giving him authority to delay the cutoff until Dec. 10, 1974.

14. NIXON TRANSITION EXPENSES. In a series of overwhelming votes, the House drastically reduced President Ford's request for benefits to former President Nixon by $650,000—from $850,000 to $200,000. In the most important vote, the House agreed 342-47 (R 128-41; D 214-6), with four members answering present, to pare the appropriations for transitional expenses to $100,000. Funds for presidential transition expenses—covering the first six months out of office—were authorized by federal statute. Ford had requested $450,000; the House Appropriations Committee had recommended $245,000. On a second amendment, the House voted to grant Nixon his pension ($55,000 for the 11 remaining months of the fiscal year) plus an additional $45,000 to be available for expenses after the six-month transition period expired Feb. 9, 1975. The Senate concurred with the House's actions for the former president, and the funds were included in the first fiscal 1975 supplemental appropriations bill (HR 16900—PL 93-554).

15. EMERGENCY PUBLIC SERVICE JOBS. For most of 1974 Congress took no major economic action against the inflation that reached double-digit rates early in the year and the recession that was deepening at the end of the year. After the unemployment rate reached 6.5 per cent in November, however, Congress responded by clearing a much-discussed public service jobs bill as well as legislation extending unemployment benefits. By a 322-53 vote on Dec. 12, the House passed HR 16596, authorizing $2-billion for state and local governments to hire unemployed workers for various public projects. The measure also extended unemployment compensation benefits to about 12-million farm workers, domestics and state and local government employees who previously were ineligible. In its final form (PL 93-567), the bill authorized fiscal 1975 appropriations of $2.5-billion to fund an estimated 300,000 public service jobs. A companion bill (HR 17597) gave unemployed workers 13 additional weeks of unemployment benefits. In the House vote on HR 16596 42 Republicans and 11 southern Democrats were opposed: R 119-42; D 203-11 (ND 141-0; SD 62-11).

16. ROCKEFELLER NOMINATION. By a vote of 287-128 Dec. 19, the House confirmed Nelson A. Rockefeller as vice president—the second nominee to succeed to that position under the terms of the 25th Amendment. Rockefeller's confirmation was the culmination of a chain of events that had begun when Spiro T. Agnew resigned as vice president in October 1973, pleading no contest to a charge of tax evasion. Using the 25th Amendment for the first time, Congress in December of that year approved then-President Richard Nixon's nomination of Rep. Gerald R. Ford (R Mich.), at the time the House minority leader, to succeed Agnew. Ford became president Aug. 9, 1974, when Nixon resigned to avoid almost certain impeachment. Ford nominated Rockefeller to fill the vice presidency on Aug. 20. Initially, the nomination of the 66-year-old former New York governor had been greeted favorably on Capitol Hill. However, Rockefeller appeared headed for trouble by mid-October after the disclosure of a long list of gifts and loans to New York state officials and of Rockefeller's involvement in the financing of an unflattering biography of Arthur J. Goldberg in 1970, who was Rockefeller's Democratic opponent for governor that year. Critics also questioned whether the Rockefeller family's vast wealth would create conflicts of interest for the former governor. Supporters cited Rockefeller's long record of public service and his ability to attract capable officials to government. After extensive hearings, the Senate Dec. 10 approved the nomination 90-7. Much of the same territory was covered by House hearings before its climactic vote confirming Rockefeller 287-128: R 153-29; D 134-99 (ND 78-74; SD 56-25).

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Allen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Sparkman	?	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
ALASKA								
Gravel	N	N	Y	X	?	?	?	?
Stevens	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
ARIZONA								
Fannin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	Y	N	†	?	N	†	?
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright	?	?	X	✓	X	Y	Y	?
McClellan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
Cranston	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tunney	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Haskell	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
Dominick	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
CONNECTICUT								
Ribicoff	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Weicker	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Biden	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Roth	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Chiles	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Gurney	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
GEORGIA								
Nunn	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
HAWAII								
Inouye	N	N	Y	?	?	N	†	?
Fong	?	Y	●	Y	N	N	Y	?
IDAHO								
Church	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClure	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
Stevenson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Percy	N	N	Y	?	†	-	?	?
INDIANA								
Bayh	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Hartke	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IOWA								
Clark	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Hughes	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Dole	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Pearson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Huddleston	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Cook	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	†	?
LOUISIANA								
Johnston	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Y
Long	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MAINE								
Hathaway	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	†	Y
Muskie	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
Beall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Mathias	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
Kennedy	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Brooke	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
Hart	N	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y
Griffin	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	†
Mondale	?	X	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Stennis	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MISSOURI								
Eagleton	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Symington	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Mansfield	?	N	✓	✓	✓	Y	Y	N
Metcalf	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
Curtis	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Hruska	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEVADA								
Bible	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Cannon	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
McIntyre	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Cotton	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Williams	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Case	N	N	Y	N	Y	-	†	N
NEW MEXICO								
Montoya	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	?	Y
Domenici	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
*Buckley**	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
Javits	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Ervin	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Helms	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	?
NORTH DAKOTA								
Burdick	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OHIO								
Metzenbaum	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N
Taft	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Bartlett	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Bellmon	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	?
OREGON								
Hatfield	-	†	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Packwood	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Schweiker	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
Scott	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Pastore	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Pell	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hollings	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	Y	†	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Abourezk	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
McGovern	N	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Baker	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	†
Brock	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N

- KEY -

Y Voted for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
† Announced for.
N Voted against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against.
P Voted "present."
● Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TEXAS								
Bentsen	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Tower	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
UTAH								
Moss	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Bennett	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	?
VERMONT								
Aiken	N	✓	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y
Stafford	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd, Jr.**	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
Jackson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
Byrd	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Randolph	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
Nelson	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WYOMING								
McGee	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	?	N
Hansen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

* *Buckley elected as Conservative.* ** *Byrd elected as independent.*

1. S 1401. Capital Punishment. Passage of the bill to establish new standards and procedures for the imposition of the death penalty. Passed 54-33: R 28-8; D 26-25 (ND 14-25; SD 12-0), March 13, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. S 3044. Federal Election Campaign Financing. Allen (D Ala.) amendment to strike the public financing of elections provisions from the bill. Rejected 33-61: R 23-16; D 10-45 (ND 0-40; SD 10-5), March 27, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. S 354. No-Fault Auto Insurance. Passage of the bill to establish minimum federal no-fault automobile insurance standards that would have to be enacted by the states within a specified time period to avoid the imposition of more stringent federal standards. Passed 53-42: R 19-20; D 34-22 (ND 34-7; SD 0-15), May 1, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. S 1539. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Extension. McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to change the formula for distributing federal aid to disadvantaged children to count all children considered poor under the Orshansky poverty index and two-thirds of all children from families receiving AFDC payments in excess of the poverty levels. Adopted 56-36: R 28-12; D 28-24 (ND 13-24; SD 15-0), May 15, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. S 1539. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Extension. Javits (R N.Y.) motion to table, and thus kill, Gurney (R Fla.) amendment to ban busing for desegregation purposes to any but the school closest or next closest to a student's home and to allow reopening of school desegregation orders to modify them. Motion to table adopted 47-46: R 14-26; D 33-20 (ND 33-5; SD 0-15), May 15, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting President Nixon's position.

6. HR 16243. Defense Appropriations, Fiscal 1975. Eagleton (D Mo.) amendment to limit defense spending for fiscal 1975 to $81-billion. Rejected 37-55: R 7-32; D 30-23 (ND 29-9; SD 1-14), Aug. 21, 1974. President Ford did not take a position on the amendment.

7. HR 2. Pension Reform. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to establish minimum federal standards for private pension plans. Adopted 85-0: R 34-0; D 51-0 (ND 36-0; SD 15-0), Aug. 22, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. S 3934. Highway Authorization. Buckley (Cons-R N.Y.) amendment to make the auto seat belt interlock system optional rather than mandatory. Adopted 64-21: R 26-7; D 38-14 (ND 24-14; SD 14-0), Sept. 11, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (The Buckley amendment was subsequently reconsidered and then withdrawn because its text was included in an auto safety bill, S 355). The President did not take a position on the amendment.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALABAMA								
Allen	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
Sparkman	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ALASKA								
Gravel	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Stevens	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
Fannin	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Goldwater	N	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	?
ARKANSAS								
Fulbright	?	?	?	?	?	N	Y	N
McClellan	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
Cranston	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Tunney	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Haskell	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	Y
Dominick	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Ribicoff	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Weicker	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Biden	Y	†	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Roth	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
FLORIDA								
Chiles	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?
Gurney	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
GEORGIA								
Nunn	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Talmadge	N	?	N	?	?	N	Y	N
HAWAII								
Inouye	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO								
Church	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	†
McClure	N	X	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
ILLINOIS								
Stevenson	Y	†	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Percy	Y	†	Y	-	Y	?	Y	Y
INDIANA								
Bayh	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Hartke	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	-

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
IOWA								
Clark	Y	†	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Hughes	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	†
KANSAS								
Dole	Y	✓	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Pearson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Huddleston	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
Cook	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
LOUISIANA								
Johnston	N	†	Y	Y	N	N	?	?
Long	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MAINE								
Hathaway	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	†
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
MARYLAND								
Beall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Mathias	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	?	?	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
Kennedy	†	?	Y	Y	Y	-	Y	?
Brooke	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Hart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
Griffin	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Mondale	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland	N	N	N	?	N	Y	N	-
Stennis	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N
MISSOURI								
Eagleton	Y	†	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Symington	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Mansfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	†
Metcalf	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
Curtis	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Hruska	N	N	N	?	?	Y	Y	N
NEVADA								
Bible	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
Cannon	Y	†	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
McIntyre	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Cotton	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
NEW JERSEY								
Williams	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Montoya	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	?
Domenici	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW YORK								
*Buckley**	N	?	?	N	?	Y	Y	N
Javits	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Ervin	N	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N	N
Helms	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Burdick	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Young	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
OHIO								
Metzenbaum	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Taft	N	X	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Bartlett	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Bellmon	N	?	N	?	?	?	?	?
OREGON								
Hatfield	Y	Y	†	Y	N	N	†	✓
Packwood	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Schweiker	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
Pastore	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Pell	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hollings	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Abourezk	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
McGovern	Y	?	†	N	N	N	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Baker	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Brock	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

- KEY -

- Y Voted for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- \- Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- ● Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
TEXAS								
Bentsen	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y
Tower	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
UTAH								
Moss	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bennett	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT								
Aiken	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Stafford	Z	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd, Jr.**	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
Scott	N	N	N	N	N	?	Y	N
WASHINGTON								
Jackson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	Y	?	-	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
Randolph	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
Nelson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING								
McGee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Hansen	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N

Democrats *Republicans*

* *Buckley elected as Conservative.* ** *Byrd elected as independent.*

9. S 707. Consumer Protection Agency. Ribicoff (D Conn.) motion to invoke cloture (cut off debate) on the bill to establish an independent agency to represent consumers before other federal agencies and courts. Motion rejected 64-34: R 20-22; D 44-12 (ND 40-1; SD 4-11), Sept. 19, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (66 in this case) is required to invoke cloture. The President did not take a position on the motion.

10. S 4016. Watergate Tapes. Passage of the bill to make the Nixon administration tapes and papers federal property, and prohibiting their destruction without explicit congressional authorization. Passed 56-7: R 18-5; D 38-2 (ND 30-0; SD 8-2), Oct. 4, 1974. The President did not take a position on the bill.

11. HR 12471. Freedom of Information Act. Passage, over President Ford's Oct. 17 veto, of the bill to amend the 1966 Freedom of Information Act to guarantee broader public access to government information and documents. Passed (thus overriding the President's veto and enacting into law) 65-27: R 18-20; D 47-7 (ND 40-0; SD 7-7), Nov. 21, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (62 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

12. S 3394. Foreign Aid Authorization. Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment, to the Eagleton (D Mo.) amendment requiring an immediate prohibition on military aid to Turkey, to authorize the President to delay the suspension of all military assistance to Turkey until 30 days after the convening of the 94th Congress, provided that Turkey until then observed the cease-fire on Cyprus and did not increase its forces or transfer additional U.S.-supplied weapons there. Adopted 55-36: R 31-8; D 24-28 (ND 15-25; SD 9-3), Dec. 4, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position. (The Eagleton (D Mo.) amendment, as amended by the Humphrey (D Minn.) amendment, was subsequently adopted by voice vote.)

13. S 3394. Foreign Aid Authorization. Passage of the bill to authorize $2,596,226,000 in funds for foreign aid programs for fiscal year 1975. Passed 46-45: R 23-16; D 23-29 (ND 20-19; SD 3-10), Dec. 4, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. HR 14449. Community Services Act. Helms (R N.C.) amendment to eliminate all federal funding for programs of the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) after fiscal 1976 and to limit fiscal 1976 federal funding for the programs to one-half of the fiscal 1974 funding level. Rejected 21-69: R 16-20; D 5-49 (ND 0-39; SD 5-10), Dec. 11, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

15. HR 10710. Trade Reform. Byrd (D W.Va.) motion to invoke cloture (cut off debate) on the bill to give the President broad powers to negotiate trade expansion agreements and to take steps to reduce trade barriers. Motion agreed to 71-19: R 34-4; D 37-15 (ND 30-9; SD 7-6), Dec. 13, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (60 in this case) is required to invoke cloture. The President did not take a position on the motion.

16. HR 16900. Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1975. Scott (R Pa.)-Mansfield (D Mont.) amendment to nullify the so-called Holt (R Md.) amendment—which would prohibit the Department of Health, Education and Welfare from withholding funds from school districts to compel them to classify or assign their students and teachers to schools and classes on the basis of race, sex, religion or national origin—by specifying that such a prohibition would not apply if the withholding of funds was necessary to enforce and comply with federal anti-discrimination laws. Adopted 55-27: R 20-16; D 35-11 (ND 33-2; SD 2-9), Dec. 14, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

1. HR 12435. Minimum Wage Increase. Passage of the bill to raise the hourly minimum wage for most non-farm workers from $1.60 to $2.00 two months after enactment, then to $2.10 on Jan. 1, 1975, and to $2.30 on Jan. 1, 1976; to extend new minimum wage coverage to approximately 7 million workers and to repeal several minimum wage and overtime coverage exemptions contained in existing law. Passed 375-37: R 155-26; D 220-11 (ND 150-1; SD 70-10), March 20, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. HR 69. Elementary and Secondary Education Act Amendments. Esch (R Mich.) amendment to ban busing for desegregation purposes to any but the school closest or next closest to the student's home and to allow reopening of school desegregation orders to modify them to conform with the provisions of the amendment. Adopted 293-117: R 148-29; D 145-88 (ND 73-80; SD 72-8), March 26, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 12565. Defense Supplemental Authorization, Fiscal 1974. Hebert (D La.) amendment to increase the fiscal 1974 authorization ceiling on U.S. military aid to South Vietnam from $1.126-billion under existing law to $1.4-billion (the administration originally had requested $1.6-billion). Rejected 154-177: R 99-50; D 55-127 (ND 19-103; SD 36-24), April 4, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 14368. Energy Supply and Coordination. Wyman (R N.H.) amendment to suspend auto emission controls in the United States until 1977 except for those areas designated as having heavy pollution levels. Rejected 169-221: R 96-79; D 73-142 (ND 27-121; SD 46-21), May 1, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

5. HR 13834. Standby Energy Emergency Authority. Staggers (D W.Va.) motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill to give the President authority to ration scarce fuels and to roll back and control the price of crude oil and oil products. Motion rejected 191-207: R 30-147; D 161-60 (ND 131-13; SD 30-47), May 21, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (266 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. HR 14747. Sugar Act Amendments. Passage of the bill to amend and extend the Sugar Act of 1948 for five years, through Dec. 31, 1979. Rejected 175-209: R 47-121; D 128-88 (ND 72-70; SD 56-18), June 5, 1974. The President did not take a position on the bill.

7. HR 10294. Land Use Planning. Adoption of the rule (H Res 1110) providing for House floor consideration of the bill to provide for federal grants to the states to help them draft comprehensive land use plans under guidelines established in the act. Rejected 204-211: R 46-136; D 158-75 (ND 133-21; SD 25-54), June 11, 1974. The President did not take a position on the rule.

8. HR 7130. Congressional Budget Reform. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to revise congressional procedures for considering the federal budget, shift the federal government to an Oct. 1-Sept. 30 fiscal year, set deadlines for consideration of authorization and appropriations bills, make new backdoor spending programs subject to annual appropriations and provide procedures for limiting impoundment of funds by the President. Adopted 401-6: R 177-2; D 224-4 (ND 145-4; SD 79-0), June 18, 1974. The President did not take a position on the conference report.

1 Rep. William S. Mailliard (R Calif.) resigned March 5, 1974. His successor, Rep. John L. Burton (D Calif.), was not sworn in until June 25, 1974, thereby missing the first eight key votes.

2 Rep. James Harvey (R Mich.) resigned Feb. 2, 1974. His successor, Rep. Bob Traxler (D Mich.), was not sworn in until April 23, 1974, thereby missing the first three key votes.

- KEY -

Y Voted for (yea).
✓ Paired for.
† Announced for.
N Voted against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against.
P Voted "present."
● Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
1 Edwards	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Dickinson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
3 Nichols	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Bevill	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Jones	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
7 Flowers	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
ALASKA								
AL Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
ARIZONA								
1 Rhodes	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Udall	Y	N	?	N	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Steiger	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Conlan	N	Y	?	N	N	N	N	Y
ARKANSAS								
1 Alexander	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Thornton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CALIFORNIA								
1 Clausen	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	N
4 Leggett	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Burton	Y	N	N	N	Y	✓	Y	N
6 Vacancy[1]								
7 Dellums	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
8 Stark	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Edwards	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Gubser	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Ryan	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Talcott	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
13 Lagomarsino	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
14 Waldie	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 McFall	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?
17 McCloskey	Y	N	N	?	N	?	Y	Y
18 Mathias	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	?
19 Holifield	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Moorhead	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Corman	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Clawson	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y
24 Rousselot	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
25 Wiggins	Y	Y	?	N	N	?	N	Y
26 Rees	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Goldwater	N	Y	?	N	N	N	N	Y
28 Bell	Y	N	N	N	-	N	Y	Y
29 Danielson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
30 Roybal	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
31 Wilson	Y	N	?	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
32 Hosmer	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
33 Pettis	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
34 Hanna	Y	?	N	N	Y	✓	N	Y
35 Anderson	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
36 Ketchum	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
37 Burke	Y	N	?	N	Y	?	Y	Y
38 Brown	Y	N	N	-	Y	?	Y	Y
39 Hinshaw	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	N	Y
40 Wilson	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
41 Van Deerlin	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
42 Burgener	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
43 Veysey	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
COLORADO								
1 Schroeder	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Brotzman	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Johnson	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Armstrong	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
CONNECTICUT								
1 Cotter	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Steele	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
4 McKinney	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Sarasin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Grasso	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
AL duPont	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
1 Sikes	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Fuqua	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Bennett	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Chappell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Gunter	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Gibbons	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Haley	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	Y
9 Frey	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	?
10 Bafalis	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Rogers	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Burke	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y
13 Lehman	Y	N	?	●	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Pepper	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	✓	Y
15 Fascell	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
1 Ginn	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 Mathis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Brinkley	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Blackburn	N	Y	?	Y	N	?	N	Y
5 Young	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	Y	N	Y	N	X	N	Y
7 Davis	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	?
8 Stuckey	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
9 Landrum	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
10 Stephens	Y	Y	?	Y	?	N	N	Y
HAWAII								
1 Matsunaga	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mink	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO								
1 Symms	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Hansen	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
ILLINOIS								
1 Metcalfe	?	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Murphy, M.	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
3 Hanrahan	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
5 Kluczynski	Y	?	?	Y	✓	Y	N	Y
6 Collier	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Collins	Y	N	?	N	Y	?	N	Y
8 Rostenkowski	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Young	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Annunzio	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Crane	N	Y	?	?	N	N	N	Y
13 McClory	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	Y	?	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
15 Arends	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
16 Anderson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
17 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Michel	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
19 Railsback	Y	N	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
20 Findley	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
21 Madigan	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
22 Shipley	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?
23 Price	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Gray	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?
INDIANA								
1 Madden	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
2 Landgrebe	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
3 Brademas	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Roush	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Hillis	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Bray	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Myers	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
8 Zion	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
10 Dennis	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
11 Hudnut	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
IOWA								
1 Mezvinsky	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Culver	Y	N	?	N	?	?	Y	Y
3 Gross	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Smith	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5 Scherle	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Mayne	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
KANSAS								
1 Sebelius	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Roy	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Winn	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Skubitz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
1 Stubblefield	Y	Y	?	?	X	Y	N	Y
2 Natcher	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Mazzoli	Y	Y	-	N	Y	-	Y	Y
4 Snyder	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Carter	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Breckinridge	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Perkins	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
LOUISIANA								
1 Hebert	N	Y	Y	?	N	✓	X	?
2 Boggs	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Treen	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Rarick	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Breaux	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Long, G.	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MAINE								
1 Kyros	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Cohen	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
1 Bauman	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Long	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Sarbanes	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Holt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
5 Hogan	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Byron	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Mitchell	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Gude	?	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
1 Conte	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	✓	Y
3 Donohue	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Drinan	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Cronin	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Harrington	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
7 Macdonald	Y	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y	?
8 O'Neill	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Moakley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Heckler	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Studds	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
1 Conyers	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Esch	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Brown	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	?
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	N	N	N	?	N	Y
5 Vander Veen	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Riegle	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
8 Traxler[2]				N	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Vander Jagt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y	?
10 Cederberg	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Ruppe	Y	N	N	N	?	N	Y	?
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Diggs	Y	N	N	?	Y	X	✓	?
14 Nedzi	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
15 Ford	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Dingell	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Griffiths	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
18 Huber	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
19 Broomfield	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
1 Quie	Y	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Frenzel	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	?	N	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
6 Zwach	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Bergland	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Blatnik	?	?	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
1 Whitten	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Bowen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y
3 Montgomery	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Cochran	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Lott	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI								
1 Clay	Y	N	?	N	✓	Y	Y	Y
2 Symington	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Bolling	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Litton	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
7 Taylor	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Burlison	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
MONTANA								
1 Shoup	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Melcher	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEBRASKA								
1 Thone	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
2 McCollister	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Martin	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA								
AL Towell	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
1 Wyman	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEW JERSEY								
1 Hunt	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Sandman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
3 Howard	Y	Y	?	?	Y	?	?	?
4 Thompson	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Frelinghuysen	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Forsythe	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Widnall	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Roe	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	Y	N	N	✓	N	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Rinaldo	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Maraziti	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
14 Daniels	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	?
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
1 Lujan	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Runnels	Y	Y	?	Y	X	N	N	Y
NEW YORK								
1 Pike	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Grover	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
3 Roncallo	Y	?	N	?	Y	N	N	Y
4 Lent	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
5 Wydler	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Wolff	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Delaney	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Biaggi	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Brasco	?	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y	?
12 Chisholm	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Podell	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
14 Rooney	?	?	?	?	✓	✓	?	?
15 Carey	?	?	?	?	✓	?	?	Y
16 Holtzman	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Koch	Y	N	-	N	Y	N	Y	Y
19 Rangel	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Abzug	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Badillo	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Bingham	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	Y	Y
23 Peyser	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
24 Reid	?	N	?	?	✓	?	?	?
25 Fish	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?	Y
26 Gilman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
27 Robison	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
28 Stratton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
29 King	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
30 McEwen	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
31 Mitchell	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
32 Hanley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Walsh	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
34 Horton	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
35 Conable	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
36 Smith	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
37 Dulski	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	N	↑	Y
38 Kemp	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
39 Hastings	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?
NORTH CAROLINA								
1 Jones	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Fountain	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
5 Mizell	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Preyer	Y	Y	N	N	Y	✓	Y	Y
7 Rose	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Ruth	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Martin	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Andrews	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	N	Y
OHIO								
1 Luken	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Clancy	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Whalen	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Guyer	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	Y
5 Latta	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Harsha	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Brown	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Powell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
9 Ashley	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
10 Miller	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
13 Mosher	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
14 Seiberling	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Wylie	Y	Y	?	Y	N	?	N	Y
16 Regula	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	Y	?	Y	N	?	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	N	Y	Y
19 Carney	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
20 Stanton	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y
21 Stokes	Y	N	?	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
22 Vanik	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
23 Minshall	?	?	?	?	N	?	N	?
OKLAHOMA								
1 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y
2 McSpadden	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Albert								
4 Steed	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
5 Jarman	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
6 Camp	N	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y
OREGON								
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y
2 Ullman	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Dellenback	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
1 Barrett	Y	N	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	N	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Eilberg	Y	Y	N	N	✓	Y	Y	Y
5 Ware	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Yatron	?	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams	Y	?	Y	?	?	Y	N	Y
8 Biester	Y	Y	N	N	✓	?	Y	Y
9 Shuster	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Murtha	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Coughlin	Y	Y	-	N	N	N	Y	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y
16 Eshleman	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
17 Schneebeli	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
18 Heinz	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
19 Goodling	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
21 Dent	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Morgan	Y	Y	?	N	✓	Y	N	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Clark	Y	Y	?	?	✓	Y	N	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
1 St Germain	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Tiernan	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
1 Davis	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
2 Spence	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Dorn	Y	N	?	Y	X	?	?	?
4 Mann	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Gettys	Y	Y	?	Y	N	X	N	Y
6 Young	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
1 Denholm	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Abdnor	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
1 Quillen	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
2 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Baker	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Evins	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Fulton	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Beard	N	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y
7 Jones	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	?
8 Kuykendall	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
TEXAS								
1 Patman	?	?	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
2 Wilson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Collins	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Roberts	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
5 Steelman	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
6 Teague	N	?	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Y
7 Archer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
8 Eckhardt	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Brooks	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
13 Price	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
15 de la Garza	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
16 White	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
17 Burleson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
18 Jordan	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
20 Gonzalez	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	N	Y
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Kazen	Y	Y	?	?	N	Y	N	Y
24 Milford	Y	Y	?	?	N	N	N	Y
UTAH								
1 McKay	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Owens	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT								
AL Mallary	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
1 Downing	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Whitehurst	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Satterfield	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
4 Daniel, R. W.	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
5 Daniel, W. C.	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
6 Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
7 Robinson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
8 Parris	Y	Y	?	●	N	Y	N	Y
9 Wampler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
1 Pritchard	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	Y	?	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y
4 McCormack	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Adams	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
1 Mollohan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hechler	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
1 Aspin	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
3 Thomson	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Reuss	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Steiger	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Obey	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Froehlich	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
9 Davis	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
WYOMING								
AL Roncalio	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

9. HR 16090. Federal Elections Campaign Act. Udall (D Ariz.) amendment to provide for partial public financing of congressional general election campaigns by providing for matching federal funds to be raised from the Presidential Campaign Fund Dollar Checkoff raised from voluntary check-offs on individual income tax returns. Rejected 187-228: R 73-110; D 114-118 (ND 96-58; SD 18-60), Aug. 8, 1974. President Nixon did not take a position on the amendment.

10. S 3066. Housing and Community Development Act. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize $11.1-billion for fiscal 1975-77 for federal housing assistance programs and community development block grants and to encourage greater availability of mortgage credit. Adopted (thus clearing the bill for the President) 377-21: R 161-16; D 216-5 (ND 150-0; SD 66-5), Aug. 15, 1974. President Ford did not take a position on the conference report.

11. HR 12859. Urban Mass Transit. Milford (D Texas) amendment to cut from the $20.4-billion mass transit authorization bill a provision for federal operating subsidies for existing mass transit systems. Rejected 197-202: R 136-40; D 61-162 (ND 18-133; SD 43-29), Aug. 15, 1974. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

12. H Res 1333. Impeachment Report. O'Neill (D Mass.) motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution to take formal notice of the action of the House Judiciary Committee in recommending the impeachment of President Nixon and of Nixon's subsequent resignation, to accept the report of the committee on impeachment, and to authorize its printing. Motion agreed to 412-3: R 184-1; D 228-2 (ND 155-0; SD 73-2), Aug. 20, 1974. A two-thirds majority vote (277 in this case) is required for passage under suspension of the rules. The President did not take a position on the resolution.

13. H J Res 1131. Continuing Appropriations, Fiscal 1975. Rosenthal (D N.Y.)-du Pont (R Del.) amendment to prohibit funds in the bill from being used to supply military assistance, including military sales and credits, to Turkey until the President certified to Congress that "substantial progress toward agreement had been made regarding military forces in Cyprus." Adopted 307-90: R 127-52; D 180-38 (ND 134-11; SD 46-27), Sept. 24, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. HR 16900. Supplemental Appropriations, Fiscal 1975. Addabbo (D N.Y.) amendment to reduce to $100,000 from $245,000 the amount available for former President Nixon for presidential transition expenses. Adopted 342-47: R 128-41; D 214-6 (ND 148-0; SD 66-6), Oct. 2, 1974. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

15. HR 16596. Public Service Jobs. Passage of the bill to authorize $2-billion in fiscal 1975 to provide public service jobs to the unemployed and such sums as might be necessary to extend unemployment compensation coverage to approximately 12 million persons, primarily farm workers, domestics and state and local government employees. Passed 322-53: R 119-42; D 203-11 (ND 141-0; SD 62-11), Dec. 12, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

16. Rockefeller Nomination. House approval, as provided for by the 25th Amendment, of President Ford's Aug. 20 nomination of Nelson A. Rockefeller of New York to be vice president. Approved (thus confirming the nomination) 287-128: R 153-29; D 134-99 (ND 78-74; SD 56-25), Dec. 19, 1974. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

- KEY -

- Y Voted for (yea).
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- ● Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALABAMA								
1 Edwards	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Dickinson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y
3 Nichols	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
4 Bevill	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jones	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Flowers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA								
AL Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
ARIZONA								
1 Rhodes	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y
2 Udall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Steiger	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Conlan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Alexander	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
3 Hammerschmidt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Thornton	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
CALIFORNIA								
1 Clausen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Johnson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Leggett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Burton, P.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Burton, J.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	P	?	N
7 Dellums	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Stark	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Edwards	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
10 Gubser	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
11 Ryan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
12 Talcott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Lagomarsino	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Waldie	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
15 McFall	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 Sisk	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
17 McCloskey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Mathias	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
19 Holifield	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Moorhead	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
21 Hawkins	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y
22 Corman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Clawson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
24 Rousselot	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
25 Wiggins	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y
26 Rees	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
27 Goldwater	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
28 Bell	N	?	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
29 Danielson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Roybal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
31 Wilson	N	?	?	Y	?	Y	Y	N
32 Hosmer	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
33 Pettis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Hanna	N	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	?
35 Anderson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
36 Ketchum	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
37 Burke	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
38 Brown	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
39 Hinshaw	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
40 Wilson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
41 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
42 Burgener	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
43 Veysey	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	Y
COLORADO								
1 Schroeder	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Brotzman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y
5 Armstrong	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT								
1 Cotter	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Steele	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	N
4 McKinney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Sarasin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Grasso	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	?	Y
DELAWARE								
AL duPont	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
1 Sikes	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
2 Fuqua	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Bennett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Chappell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Gunter	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	N
6 Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
7 Gibbons	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Haley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Frey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Bafalis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
11 Rogers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Burke	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Lehman	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
14 Pepper	N	†	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Fascell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
1 Ginn	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Mathis	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Brinkley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Blackburn	?	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N	N
5 Young	Y	?	?	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Davis	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	N
8 Stuckey	N	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Landrum	N	?	?	?	N	Y	?	Y
10 Stephens	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
HAWAII								
1 Matsunaga	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mink	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO								
1 Symms	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
2 Hansen	?	?	?	Y	N	N	?	Y
ILLINOIS								
1 Metcalfe	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
2 Murphy, M.	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hanrahan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
5 Kluczynski	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Collier	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?
7 Collins	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Annunzio	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Crane	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
13 McClory	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
15 Arends	N	?	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	?	?	N	?	Y	Y
17 O'Brien	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Michel	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
19 Railsback	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
20 Findley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Madigan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
22 Shipley	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	?	✓
23 Price	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Gray	?	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA								
1 Madden	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Landgrebe	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
3 Brademas	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roush	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hillis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Bray	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Myers	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
8 Zion	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Dennis	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Hudnut	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
IOWA								
1 Mezvinsky	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Culver	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Gross	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N
4 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats *Republicans*

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
5 Scherle	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Mayne	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y
KANSAS								
1 Sebelius	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Roy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Winn	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Shriver	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Skubitz	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
1 Stubblefield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Mazzoli	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Snyder	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
5 Carter	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Breckinridge	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Perkins	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA								
1 Hebert	N	?	?	?	N	?	?	Y
2 Boggs	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Treen	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Waggonner	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Passman	N	?	?	N	N	?	Y	Y
6 Rarick	?	?	?	?	?	?	N	N
7 Breaux	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Long, G.	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MAINE								
1 Kyros	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
2 Cohen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
1 Bauman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Long	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Sarbanes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Holt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hogan	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Byron	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Mitchell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	P	Y	N
8 Gude	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
1 Conte	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Donohue	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Drinan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Cronin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
6 Harrington	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	P	Y	Y
7 Macdonald	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
8 O'Neill	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
9 Moakley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
10 Heckler	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
11 Burke	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Studds	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
1 Conyers	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	P	Y	N
2 Esch	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brown	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Vander Veen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Chamberlain	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Riegle	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Traxler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Vander Jagt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
11 Ruppe	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 O'Hara	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
13 Diggs	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?	Y	P
14 Nedzi	N	?	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Ford	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Dingell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Griffiths	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
18 Huber	N	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MINNESOTA								
1 Quie	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
2 Nelsen	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
3 Frenzel	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Karth	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Fraser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Zwach	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
7 Bergland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Blatnik	?	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
1 Whitten	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Bowen	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
3 Montgomery	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Cochran	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Lott	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
MISSOURI								
1 Clay	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Symington	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Sullivan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Randall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Litton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
7 Taylor	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Burlison	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
MONTANA								
1 Shoup	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?	Y
2 Melcher	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
NEBRASKA								
1 Thone	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 McCollister	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Martin	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
NEVADA								
AL Towell	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
1 Wyman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
1 Hunt	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Sandman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?
4 Thompson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Frelinghuysen	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Forsythe	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Widnall	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
8 Roe	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Rinaldo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Maraziti	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Daniels	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
1 Lujan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Runnels	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
NEW YORK								
1 Pike	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Grover	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
3 Roncallo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Lent	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Wydler	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Wolff	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Addabbo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Delaney	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Biaggi	N	?	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
11 Brasco	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	?
12 Chisholm	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Podell	Y	Y	N	?	?	?	?	?
14 Rooney	?	?	?	?	?	?	?	Y
15 Carey	?	?	N	Y	?	?	?	√
16 Holtzman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Murphy	?	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
18 Koch	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Rangel	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Abzug	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Badillo	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bingham	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Peyser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Reid	Y	?	?	Y	?	?	?	Y
25 Fish	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Gilman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 Robison	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
28 Stratton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
29 King	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 McEwen	Y	Y	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y
31 Mitchell	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Hanley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
33 Walsh	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
34 Horton	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Conable	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y
36 Smith	Y	Y	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y
37 Dulski	N	†	.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
38 Kemp	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
39 Hastings	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
1 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	N
2 Fountain	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
3 Henderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Mizell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Preyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Rose	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Ruth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Martin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Taylor	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OHIO								
1 Luken	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N
2 Clancy	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N
3 Whalen	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Guyer	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Latta	N	Y	Y	†	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Harsha	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
8 Powell	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
9 Ashley	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Stanton	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 Devine	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
13 Mosher	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Seiberling	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Wylie	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Regula	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
18 Hays	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	X
19 Carney	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
20 Stanton	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Stokes	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Vanik	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Minshall	N	?	?	Y	N	?	?	Y
OKLAHOMA								
1 Jones	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
2 McSpadden	?	?	?	?	N	Y	?	Y
3 Albert								
4 Steed	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
5 Jarman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	√
6 Camp	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
OREGON								
1 Wyatt	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y
2 Ullman	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
4 Dellenback	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
1 Barrett	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
2 Nix	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Green	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Eilberg	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Ware	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Yatron	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Williams	?	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Biester	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Shuster	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
10 McDade	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Flood	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Murtha	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Coughlin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
15 Rooney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Eshleman	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	?
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
18 Heinz	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
19 Goodling	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
20 Gaydos	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Dent	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
22 Morgan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Vigorito	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
25 Clark	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
1 St Germain	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Tiernan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
SOUTH CAROLINA								
1 Davis	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Spence	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Dorn	N	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y
4 Mann	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
5 Gettys	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
6 Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
1 Denholm	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Abdnor	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
1 Quillen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Duncan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Baker	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N
4 Evins	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Fulton	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	?	N	N
6 Beard	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Jones	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Kuykendall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
TEXAS								
1 Patman	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
2 Wilson	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Collins	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Steelman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Teague	?	?	?	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y
7 Archer	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
8 Eckhardt	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Brooks	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Pickle	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Price	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Young	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
16 White	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
18 Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gonzalez	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
21 Fisher	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	?	Y	Y
22 Casey	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Kazen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
24 Milford	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
UTAH								
1 McKay	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Owens	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N
VERMONT								
AL Mallary	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
1 Downing	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Whitehurst	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Satterfield	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
4 Daniel, R. W.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Daniel, W. C.	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
6 Butler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Robinson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Parris	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Wampler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Broyhill	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
1 Pritchard	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Meeds	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Hansen	?	Y	N	?	Y	Y	?	?	?
4 McCormack	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hicks	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
7 Adams	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	?
WEST VIRGINIA								
1 Mollohan	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Staggers	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Hechler	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
1 Aspin	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N
2 Kastenmeier	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
3 Thomson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
5 Reuss	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Steiger	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Obey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
8 Froehlich	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Davis	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
WYOMING								
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

CONFRONTATIONS WITH FORD CHIEF ISSUES IN 1975

The 1975 legislative year was marked by a pervasive spirit of confrontation between Congress and President Ford. In his relationship with the Democratic-controlled Congress, Ford employed his veto power with a frequency not seen since the administration of Harry S Truman. Consequently, many of the key votes in 1975 came not on legislative proposals themselves, but on attempts to override the President's vetoes.

Other crucial votes that were not override attempts nevertheless derived their significance from the clash between the executive and legislative branches. For the first time, both houses of Congress passed bills to establish a consumer protection agency. But the 208-199 House vote passing it actually represented a defeat for the bill's supporters, since the nine-vote margin of passage fell far short of the two-thirds majority needed to override an expected White House veto. In two votes on similar bills in previous years, the House had strongly supported the legislation.

Fear of a veto also prompted Senate leaders to withhold from the President until the 1976 session an omnibus rail reorganization bill that had been cleared by Congress at the end of the session.

The President did sign some legislation containing provisions he did not like, but only after complicated dickering involving concessions from both sides. In the last week of the session he vetoed a popular tax cut extension, but then accepted a compromise two days later that contained a token promise by Congress to limit federal spending. And he waited until the last minute to sign omnibus energy legislation, debated by Congress for the entire year, which included a controversial extension of oil price controls.

Ford reversed an earlier position when he vetoed a bill that would have permitted unions to picket an entire construction site over a dispute with a single contractor on the site. The bill was approved by Congress after years of lobbying by organized labor. One fallout from Ford's change of heart was the resignation Jan. 14 of Labor Secretary John T. Dunlop, who actively supported the bill. *(Story, p. 75)*

Economy

The economy, an area that polls showed was the major worry of constituents in 1975, received priority congressional attention. In an attempt to stimulate the economy, Congress early in the session approved a $22.8-billion tax cut for 1975. At the end of the year, with an election year approaching and the economy recovering slowly, the tax cut was extended through the first six months of 1976.

To meet pressing needs in specific sectors of the economy, Congress cleared bills providing emergency funds for jobs and housing. But Ford vetoed those bills as too expensive and the vetoes were sustained in several key votes taken by the House.

Energy

After a two-year effort, Congress finally was able to enact a national energy bill that was intended to promote U.S. energy independence. Congress and the administration were able to agree on a compromise version after going back and forth all year on the issue of oil price controls. After a crucial vote in July when the House rejected a price rollback proposal, Congress near the end of the session cleared a bill that included a continuation of all price controls for three years. The Senate in 1975 moved in the other direction by approving legislation to end federal controls on the prices of new natural gas sold in interstate commerce.

One effect of the fuel crisis was to subject energy producing companies to closer scrutiny by Congress. After years of unsuccessful attempts, an aggressive Democratic bloc was able to force repeal of the tax depletion allowance for oil and gas producers. Later in the year, the Senate threw a scare into the oil industry by falling just short of approving an amendment to force oil companies to divest themselves of some of their holdings.

Foreign Policy

The administration and Congress traded victories in legislative struggles over foreign policy. In two important votes, the Senate met administration requests by agreeing to a partial lifting of an embargo on arms sales to Turkey and by authorizing the stationing of American civilians to monitor the Egyptian-Israeli truce arranged by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

But in a direct challenge to administration policy, the Senate approved an amendment barring the use of Defense Department funds for U.S. activities in Angola or for aid to any of the factions involved in the civil war there. The House proved equally obstreperous, voting to bar the use of funds for negotiations on a new treaty with Panama that could weaken the American hold on the Panama Canal. In April the House refused to go along initially with Ford's request for funds to pay for the U.S. evacuation from Vietnam and for humanitarian assistance to Vietnamese refugees who were resettled in the United States.

How Votes Were Selected

Congressional Quarterly each year selects a series of key votes on major issues.

Selection of Issues. An issue is judged by the extent it represents one or more of the following:

- A matter of major controversy.
- A test of presidential or political power.
- A decision of potentially great impact on the nation and lives of Americans.

Selection of Votes. For each series of related votes on an issue, only one key vote is ordinarily chosen. This vote is the roll call, or recorded vote in the House, that in the opinion of Congressional Quarterly was the most important in determining the outcome.

In the descriptions of the key votes, the designation ND denotes northern Democrats and SD denotes southern Democrats.

Education

Two of the three successful veto overrides in 1975 came on education-related bills. In September both Houses voted overwhelmingly to reject the President's veto of an education appropriations bill; the following month, again with relative ease, the House and Senate overrode a veto of a bill extending and broadening the school lunch program.

With an election year approaching and public sentiment against forced busing of school children increasing, several northern Democrats surprised busing supporters by joining traditional busing foes to pass the strongest anti-busing language yet approved by Congress. Although the appropriations bill containing the language eventually was vetoed by Ford for other reasons, the Senate vote signified a major congressional shift on busing.

In past years, the Senate had served as a moderating check on stringent anti-busing amendments coming from the House.

Senate Key Votes

1. SENATE FILIBUSTER RULE. Advocates of a change in Senate Rule 22, governing the use of the filibuster, in 1975 succeeded after a long and arduous legislative struggle in making it easier to terminate Senate debates (invoke cloture). A key vote in the effort to reduce the number of votes needed to invoke cloture occurred March 5 when the Senate, by a 73-21 roll call, obtained the two-thirds majority under the old rule—in effect with only minor change since 1917—to end a two-week filibuster led by Sen. James B. Allen (D Ala.) against any rules change. It was the first time the Senate had ever invoked cloture on an attempt to change the cloture rule. Similar efforts to change Rule 22 had been made at the beginning of every Congress but one since 1959. Filibuster reformers, led by Sen. Walter F. Mondale (D Minn.) and Sen. James B. Pearson (R Kan.), received 10 votes more than the two-thirds majority of senators present and voting that they needed: R 23-14; D 50-7 (ND 41-0; SD 9-7). They received strong support from northern Democrats and moderate Republicans for a compromise that allowed a vote of three-fifths of the entire Senate membership (60 with no vacancies) to cut off debate. Just as significant, however, was the vote of southern Democrats, traditionally the strongest backers of the existing filibuster rule. They voted 9-7 in favor of ending Allen's filibuster. The three-fifths compromise did not apply to changes in the Senate rules themselves. In those cases, the old two-thirds requirement still prevailed. The Senate March 7 took another cloture vote that, by an identical 73-21 margin, at last brought up for a final vote the compromise that had been proposed by the Senate leadership to gain enough support to end Allen's filibuster. The compromise then was adopted March 7 by the comfortable margin of 56-27.

2. 1975 TAX CUT. By a wide 45-16 margin, the Senate March 26 accepted a compromise $22.8-billion tax cut measure (HR 2166—PL 94-12) to help jolt the U.S. economy out of the recession: R 11-14; D 34-2 (ND 29-0; SD 5-2). The final version was the Senate's work to a large extent. After the Senate had rewritten the House-passed bill, Finance Committee Chairman Russell B. Long (D La.) with the backing of the other Senate conferees had forced the House to accept many of the Senate-attached provisions. Although House-Senate conferees on the bill cut the Senate's $30.4-billion tax reduction recommendations to $22.8-billion, they preserved other Senate additions in modified form. Those included a 5 per cent homebuyers' tax credit, federal bonus payments to Social Security recipients and an exemption from the depletion allowance repeal provision for small oil and gas producers. Although other Senate proposals were dropped or curtailed, the compromise measure encountered little resistance as the Senate rushed it to President Ford before Congress recessed for Easter.

3. ARMS TO TURKEY. In a major legislative victory for the Ford administration in foreign policy, the Senate voted May 19 to permit the President to resume, on a conditional basis, arms sales and aid to Turkey. The narrowness of the vote on the bill (S 846)—41-40—reflected the continuing division in Congress on the issue: R 26-10; D 15-30 (ND 6-25; SD 9-5). An embargo on all military aid had been passed by Congress in 1974 and went into effect Feb. 5, 1975, over administration objections. Opposition to an easing of the embargo was even stronger in the House, and on July 24 it rejected, 206-223, a revised version of the Senate's bill. Throughout the summer proponents of the embargo were able to sidetrack efforts to reverse the July 24 vote. However, the Ankara government's hostile reaction to the House decision—reflected in its action in August closing most U.S. military bases in Turkey—subsequently forced the House to reconsider the vote. On Oct. 2 it approved a new bill (S 2230) by a vote of 237-176. The final bill (PL 94-104) only partially lifted the embargo.

4. DEFENSE DEPARTMENT BUDGET. In the first meaningful test of the effectiveness of the new congressional budget process designed to give Congress greater control over legislative decisions affecting federal spending, the Senate Aug. 1, by a 42-48 vote, rejected the House-Senate conference version of the fiscal 1976 military procurement bill (HR 6674—PL 94-106). Before the vote, Senate Budget Committee Chairman Edmund S. Muskie (D Maine) had declared that approval of the bill would "inevitably bust the budget target for national defense." Muskie said the $100.7-billion ceiling on defense budget authority approved by Congress May 14 in its first fiscal 1976 budget resolution would be exceeded by $700-million. The committee's ranking Republican, Henry Bellmon (Okla.), and other influential Republicans joined Muskie in an unusual alliance against Armed Services Chairman John C. Stennis (D Miss.). Bellmon said he supported a strong national defense, but added that the nation "must be prepared economically as well as militarily." The conference version was opposed by 12 Republicans and 36 Democrats (29 ND, 7 SD) and supported by 21 Republicans and 21 Democrats (11 ND, 10 SD). On Sept. 26 Congress cleared HR 6674 after a second conference was convened that pared $250-million from the initial conference figure of $25,763,383,000 for weapons procurement and development.

5. SCHOOL BUSING. A major turnaround on the issue of forced busing of school children occurred in the Senate during 1975 when several northern Democrats, who in the past had defended federal mandates on busing, joined traditional busing foes to approve the toughest anti-busing language yet adopted by Congress. The key vote came on an

amendment by northern Democrat Joe Biden (Del.) to the fiscal 1976 Labor-Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) appropriations bill (HR 8069) to prohibit HEW from using federal funds to force school districts to assign students and teachers to certain schools on the basis of race. The amendment was adopted 50-43: R 20-15; D 30-28 (ND 14-26; SD 16-2). Of the 14 northern Democrats who voted for the amendment, only four had supported anti-busing amendments in 1974. Ultimately, Congress settled on an even stronger Senate anti-busing amendment, but its enactment was left in doubt when President Ford vetoed the appropriations bill on other grounds—that it was too expensive. Initial northern Democratic support of the Biden amendment indicated that the Senate would reverse the position it had taken in previous years of always moderating stronger House anti-busing amendments and join the House and the President in opposing further busing.

6. NATURAL GAS PRICES. For the first time since 1956, the Senate in 1975 passed legislation (S 2310) to end federal controls on the price of new natural gas sold in interstate commerce. Backed by the Ford administration, advocates of deregulation took advantage of the opportunity presented by an emergency natural gas measure to win approval of deregulation provisions. The key vote on the issue came on a procedural motion, a motion to table—and thereby kill—a proposal to combine the emergency and long-range deregulation provisions. Senate Democratic leaders intended to keep the controversial question of deregulation separate from the emergency bill, which provided for a temporary exemption from federal regulation for certain pipelines otherwise unable to obtain sufficient supplies of natural gas during the predicted severe shortages of the winter of 1975-76. But the full Senate frustrated this plan by refusing, 45-50, to adopt the tabling motion that would have killed the proposal combining the two approaches: R 5-33; D 40-17 (ND 35-5; SD 5-12). This vote demonstrated that deregulation advocates had the strength necessary to win Senate approval of the combined measure. The Senate subsequently voted 50-41 to combine the two parts, and then passed the bill 58-32. The House did not act on the bill in 1975.

7. CHILD NUTRITION PROGRAMS. A Senate vote Oct. 7 overriding President Ford's veto of legislation (HR 4222—PL 94-105) amending and extending the school lunch and other child nutrition programs marked the third successful override of a veto in 1975. Majorities from both parties voted to override on the 79-13 vote: R 20-13; D 59-0 (ND 41-0; SD 18-0). The Senate vote followed the House's overwhelming 397-18 vote, which was 120 votes more than the necessary two-thirds majority and the largest override margin of 1975. The bill extended all child nutrition programs and made the school breakfast program permanent. In addition, it expanded the school lunch and breakfast programs to include residential institutions for children, increased the income eligibility level for reduced-price lunches—those costing a maximum of 20 cents—and made children of unemployed parents eligible for free and reduced-price lunches. Ford had vetoed the measure Oct. 3, saying it extended federal subsidies to non-needy children by increasing the eligibility level for reduced-price lunches and that it exceeded his budget request by $1.2-billion. The bill also retained the categorical approach to child nutrition programs instead of Ford's recommendation favoring a block-grant program.

8. OIL COMPANY DIVESTITURE. Advocates of proposals to force the nation's major oil companies to divest themselves of some of their holdings in order to confine them to only one function of the petroleum industry—production, refining, transportation or marketing—demonstrated surprising strength in 1975. During Senate consideration of the natural gas bill (S 2310), an amendment was proposed to force oil companies to divest themselves of such vertically integrated holdings, holdings encompassing all aspects of the industry. The amendment was rejected 45-54: R 6-31; D 39-23 (ND 35-9; SD 4-14), but advocates of divestiture were encouraged by their strong showing and promised to continue to press for such proposals in 1976.

9. SINAI ACCORD. After rejecting a number of restrictive amendments, the Senate Oct. 9 passed a joint resolution (H J Res 683—PL 94-110) authorizing the stationing of up to 200 American civilians to monitor an Egyptian-Israeli early warning system in the Sinai to maintain an uneasy peace in that part of the Middle East. The vote was 70-18: R 29-6; D 41-12 (ND 27-9; SD 14-3). The final vote came after more than a month of deliberation on the proposal, which had been part of the interim peace accord between the two countries negotiated by Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger in August. There were fears expressed during the Senate debate that approval of the civilian monitors might imply approval of other promises to the two nations or might represent the first step of a growing U.S. commitment or presence in the Middle East. But Ford and Kissinger said the Cairo and Tel Aviv governments had insisted on the presence of the American monitors as a condition to signing the interim peace accord, which the administration said offered the best prospects for peace in the area.

10. OPEN MEETINGS. In a rebuff to its old guard, the Senate Nov. 5 overwhelmingly rejected, 16-77, an attempt to water down a proposed rules change opening most Senate committee sessions to the public: R 8-28; D 8-49 (ND 4-36; SD 4-13). The key vote came on an amendment that would have substituted a Senate Rules and Administration Committee version for the open meetings measure (S Res 9) that had been reported unanimously by the Government Operations Committee. The original recommendation required all committees to convene their meetings, including bill-writing sessions, in public, and placed the burden on each committee to show why a meeting should subsequently be closed; the substitute written by the rules committee—chiefly by Chairman Howard W. Cannon (D Nev.) and Senate Majority Whip Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.)—would have allowed each committee to set its own rules for open meetings at the beginning of each session. Lawton Chiles (D Fla.) and William V. Roth Jr. (R Del.), sponsors of the open meetings rule and long-time supporters of "government in the sunshine" regulations, protested that the rules committee version essentially gutted their proposal by allowing a committee to adopt a closed meeting policy if it wished. Cannon and Byrd pointed out that their version would require no committee to close its meetings and said it would allow individual committees to adopt rules suitable to their responsibilities. The Senate went on to pass unanimously the Chiles-Roth measure, which also required conference committee meetings to be

open unless closed by a majority vote of conferees from either chamber.

11. SAFEGUARD ABM SYSTEM. Vindicating those who had insisted during the late 1960s that it would be a waste of tax dollars to build an anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system in the United States, the Senate Nov. 18 by a 52-47 vote approved a proposal to require the Pentagon to dismantle the Safeguard complex constructed in North Dakota at a cost of $6-billion and completed only six weeks earlier. The Senate vote: R 9-28; D 43-19 (ND 37-7; SD 6-12), came on an amendment offered by Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) to the fiscal 1976 defense appropriations bill (HR 9861). Supporters of the measure argued that the system was obsolete because ABMs could not deter attacks by multiple-warhead weapons (MIRVs) developed by the Soviet Union, and that the Pentagon planned to mothball the system anyway during fiscal 1977. The amendment left the system's missile-tracking radar system intact, a proviso not included in a related House ABM amendment adopted Oct. 2. The House-Senate conference version retained the radar system, and both houses approved the conference report on HR 9861 in December.

12. COMMON-SITE PICKETING. Organized labor won a significant—if only fleeting—victory Nov. 19 when the Senate passed a bill (HR 5900) allowing construction and building trades unions to picket an entire construction site in protest of a dispute with a single contractor working at that site. The vote on the controversial bill was 52-45: R 11-25; D 41-20 (ND 39-4; SD 2-16). Earlier in the debate on HR 5900 the Senate had invoked cloture on the bill by a 62-37 vote, two more than the 60 needed to end a filibuster. Led by Republicans, the filibuster had been inspired by contractor groups, employer organizations and the National Right To Work Committee, which had staged one of the most intensive lobbying campaigns of the year. The organized building and construction trades had been lobbying for passage of the bill since 1951, when the Supreme Court ruled that common-site picketing was an illegal secondary boycott. President Ford had initially promised to sign the bill, and the construction unions thought that with the successful Senate vote they had finally won the day. But the bill's opponents were aided by presidential politics, and Ford Jan. 2 changed his mind and vetoed the measure. Statements by Republican presidential contender Ronald Reagan that he opposed the bill, and broad hints that Ford would lose campaign and financial support if he signed it, were seen as factors in his shift.

13. HIGHWAY TRUST FUND. In an early test of Senate views on the future of the Highway Trust Fund, the Senate Dec. 12 soundly defeated an effort to allow money from the fund, earmarked for highways and some limited forms of urban mass transit, to be used without restrictions for any mass transit project, urban or rural. The vote came on an amendment by Edward M. Kennedy (D Mass.) and Lowell P. Weicker Jr. (R Conn.) to a bill (S 2711) extending federal highway programs for two years, through fiscal 1978. Supporters of the Kennedy-Weicker amendment said their proposal allowed states to use money from the trust fund according to their transportation needs and released them from a wasteful commitment to unneeded highway construction. Opponents contended that the amendment benefitted rural transit at the expense of already underfunded rural highway programs. The trust fund issue should be decided later after more careful deliberation, they said. Although it came at a time of increasing dissatisfaction with existing federal highway programs, the amendment was turned back with relative ease, 26-61. Opposition came from majorities of both Republicans, 9-21, and Democrats, 17-40 (ND 17-24; SD 0-16).

14. ENERGY POLICY. Capping a long and fractious year trying to formulate an energy policy for the nation, Congress in December 1975 sent to President Ford an omnibus energy policy bill (S 622). Among the elements of this measure were new standby powers for the President to use in an energy emergency, a new three-year oil price control program, provision for the establishment of a strategic reserve of oil, energy conservation measures and mandatory energy efficiency standards for new automobiles. A key vote on this measure came when the Senate, by a margin of only 18 votes, gave its final approval to the bill by a 58-40 vote: R 8-30; D 50-10 (ND 39-4; SD 11-6). The vote reflected the continuing divisions—partisan, political, philosophical and geographical—that had characterized the year's debate on the energy crisis. The divisions were also clear in the final 236-160 vote by which the House gave its approval to the bill.

15. RAILROAD REORGANIZATION. Agreeing to a less expensive revitalization of the nation's railroads than originally proposed in the hope of gaining the President's concurrence, the Senate Dec. 19 gave final approval to a landmark bill (S 2718) providing $6.5-billion in aid, $2.1-billion less than the Senate had favored when it originally passed the bill. The House version had authorized the spending of $5.7-billion for reorganizing the railroads. The final vote on the bill was 51-29: R 13-18; D 38-11 (ND 32-5; SD 6-6). The Ford administration had announced that it would veto the Senate's original version authorizing $8.6-billion. The Senate had rejected by a 42-43 vote an administration-backed amendment offered by James B. Pearson (R Kan.) to reduce the overall amount by $900-million. In addition to providing funds for grants and loans to the nation's railroads, S 2718 significantly lessened the Interstate Commerce Commission's regulatory control over railroad rates and routes, a provision actively sought by Ford.

16. ANGOLAN INVOLVEMENT. Upset about disclosures late in 1975 of covert U.S. funding, the Senate Dec. 19 adopted an amendment to the fiscal 1976 Defense Department appropriations bill (HR 9861) banning U.S. funding of any activities involving Angola except intelligence gathering. The vote on the amendment, sponsored by John V. Tunney (D Calif.), was 54-22: R 16-15; D 38-7 (ND 34-0; SD 4-7). Its effect was to prevent the channeling of funds in the bill by the CIA to either of the two factions in the Angolan civil war that had been supported by the United States. A third faction was backed by the Soviet Union. The fight over the funds prevented final action in 1975 on the appropriations bill because the session adjourned before the House could take up the issue. Supporters of the amendment were upset by the covert funding and by U.S. involvement generally, which they said could draw the United States into a Vietnam-type war. The Ford administration contended that a U.S. response to the Soviet presence was essential in an area that the White House maintained was vital to U.S. interests.

House Key Votes

1. DEPLETION REPEAL. With a determined Democratic Caucus forcing the issue, the House Feb. 27 voted 248-163 to repeal the percentage depletion allowance for oil and gas producers. Impatient for the House to take a position on a long-standing tax revision issue, the caucus had overruled the House Ways and Means Committee's objections and approved a proposal to permit consideration by the House of a depletion-repeal amendment to an emergency tax cut bill (HR 2166—PL 94-12). After years of frustration for critics of the tax preferences given the oil and gas industry, the caucus intervention cleared the way for the first vote ever in the House on a depletion allowance, which had been enacted in 1926. At Chairman Al Ullman's (D Ore.) urging, the Ways and Means Committee had turned down the depletion-repeal proposal, preferring to postpone consideration of the issue until after it took up energy conservation tax legislation. Not satisfied by that promise, Ways and Means liberals led by William J. Green (D Pa.) petitioned the caucus to force a floor vote on their proposal. The caucus by a 153-98 vote agreed to Green's request by ordering the House Rules Committee to make depletion-repeal amendments in order during debate on HR 2166. With newly elected Democrats given a chance to vote against an oil industry tax preference they had criticized in 1974 election campaigns, the House easily adopted Green's amendment repealing the 22 per cent allowance, effective in 1975: R 44-94; D 204-69 (ND 172-17; SD 32-52). After the House passed HR 2166, the Senate rewrote the depletion-repeal provision to exempt independent small producers. Although the small producer exemption was whittled down in conference, the House accepted that limited continuation of oil and gas depletion in adopting the final version by a 287-125 vote.

2. VIETNAM AUTHORIZATION. Fears of inadvertently permitting future deployment of U.S. troops in South Vietnam led the House to reject on May 1 the conference report to a bill (HR 6096) that would have belatedly authorized President Ford's use of U.S. military forces to evacuate Americans and South Vietnamese from Saigon. The evacuation was completed just before the Communists took over the city April 30. The vote was 162-246 against the final version: R 90-46; D 72-200 (ND 41-148; SD 31-52). Besides the troop authority, the bill would have authorized $327-million for the costs of the evacuation from Saigon and for humanitarian assistance to thousands of refugees who fled to the United States. Opponents of the bill argued that the troop authority no longer was necessary because the evacuation had been completed. They also said the bill, if approved, could have been cited as authority for troop use abroad by a future President. They also contended that the needs of the refugees and the administration's plans for helping them were so vague that it was necessary to delay the authorization for humanitarian aid until more information was available. The Ford administration had said the authorization was necessary to pay for the evacuation and provide minimum care for the refugees. Congress subsequently passed another bill (HR 6755—PL 94-23) authorizing $455-million for assistance for the Vietnamese and Cambodian refugees.

3. EMERGENCY FARM BILL. By a 245-182 vote, the House May 13 failed to override President Ford's veto of emergency farm legislation (HR 4296). The bill was the first on which Congress took an override vote in 1975. The vote fell 40 short of the two-thirds majority necessary to override. It had followed one of the most intensive lobbying efforts of the year. Consumer and farm groups were divided on the bill, and a strong administration effort against it succeeded in eroding what meager Republican support existed. Only 47 Republicans had voted for the bill on House passage March 20, and that number dropped to 33 on the override vote: R 33-111; D 212-71 (ND 137-56; SD 75-15). The bill would have raised price supports for the 1975 crops of wheat, cotton, corn and other feed grains and provided for quarterly adjustments in dairy price supports. Supporters said the bill was needed to save farmers from a potential cost-price squeeze, but President Ford vetoed the bill May 1 saying it would add $1.8-billion to the fiscal 1976 federal deficit and would undermine existing market-oriented farm policies.

4. EMERGENCY JOBS. The Democratic leadership and organized labor suffered a major defeat June 4 when the House upheld President Ford's veto of a $5.3-billion emergency jobs appropriations bill (HR 4481) on a 277-145 vote. As the Democrats' primary proposal for putting Americans back to work, the bill would have created at least one million temporary jobs in both the public and private sectors. Ford said he vetoed the bill because the additional spending could have exacerbated the nation's inflation. Although the House had adopted the final conference version by 25 votes more than needed to override, 22 Democrats subsequently switched positions and opposed their party's leadership on the crucial override vote. The Democrats' failure to override the veto was one of four futile attempts in the first half of the year that ended Republican fears of a "veto-proof" Congress. It demonstrated that a cohesive Republican minority could sustain a veto on any legislation on which a small group of Democrats sided with the administration: R 19-123; D 258-22 (ND 192-4; SD 66-18).

5. STRIP MINING. For the second consecutive year, a veto by President Ford blocked environmentalists' efforts to win enactment of a bill setting up one uniform law providing national standards for the surface mining of coal and the reclamation of strip-mined lands. The key vote on the issue in 1975 came June 10 when the House fell three votes short of the two-thirds margin necessary to override Ford's veto of the bill (HR 25). Ford said he vetoed the 1975 version because he feared that it would make coal strip mining too costly for many operators, resulting in the closing of mines, a loss of coal mining jobs and a drop in the volume of coal produced. All these would unduly aggravate the nation's energy and economic problems, he said. The vote to override the veto was 278-143: R 56-86; D 222-57 (ND 185-9; SD 37-48). A shift of three votes from "nay" to "yea" would have enacted the bill. Ford had pocket-vetoed the 1974 predecessor to HR 25. In 1975 HR 25 moved quickly through the legislative process, approved in March by the Senate, 84-13; and by the House, 333-86. In May the Senate by voice vote and the House by a vote of 293-115 sent the final version of the bill to the White House. But by June 10, when the House voted on the override attempt, an intensive lobbying effort by the administration, the coal industry and electric utilities, which purchase large quantities of coal, had succeeded in eroding enough support for the bill to deny it the necessary two-thirds margin.

6. GASOLINE TAX. In a stunning 345-72 vote, the House June 11 scuttled a standby 20 cents per gallon gasoline tax on which the Ways and Means Committee had

built a congressional energy conservation program (HR 6860). In recommending the 20 cents per gallon tax, to be automatically triggered when gasoline consumption started rising again, Ways and Means Democrats badly misjudged their colleagues' resistance to legislation that would assign the primary energy conservation burden to the auto-driving public. Many members had campaigned against gasoline tax increases in 1974 congressional elections, and President Ford had publicly opposed that proposal when broached by administration energy advisers. But in searching for a Democratic alternative to Ford's plan for across-the-board oil and gas price increases, Ways and Means Democrats nonetheless settled on a gasoline tax as the primary provision of their plan to curb U.S. reliance on imported petroleum. That decision doomed their program. In adopting Ways and Means Democrat Fortney H. (Pete) Stark's (Calif.) amendment to delete the 20 cent gasoline tax, the House underscored members' resistance to tough and unpopular energy conservation steps: R 134-5; D 211-67 (ND 138-56; SD 73-11). The momentum against gasoline taxes carried over as the House took out of the bill a companion three cents per gallon tax to finance an energy trust fund. Although the House finally passed the Ways and Means bill in stripped down form, the Senate Finance Committee let the measure languish for the rest of 1975.

7. EMERGENCY HOUSING AID. Falling 16 votes short of the required two-thirds majority, the House June 25 sustained by a 268-157 vote the President's veto of emergency housing legislation (HR 4485). The bill, pushed by the House Democratic leadership as part of its proposed economic recovery package, was designed to stimulate the slumping housing industry by providing new federal mortgage and housing downpayment subsidies. Several House Democrats influential in the housing area opposed HR 4485 as unrealistic and helped to undermine the override attempt by developing an administration-backed alternative bill. The override vote followed party lines, but Republicans picked up enough Democratic votes to provide Ford with a victory: R 19-122; D 249-35 (ND 186-9; SD 63-26). After the unsuccessful override attempt, the House and Senate gave speedy approval to the alternative measure (HR 5398—PL 94-50) that dropped several subsidy programs included in HR 4485. The new bill authorized the federal government to buy up mortgages at subsidized interest rates, freeing private funds for mortgage lending at below-market rates.

8. PANAMA CANAL. In a vote that could have sabotaged the State Department's negotiations with Panama on a new treaty governing the Panama Canal, the House June 26 adopted an amendment to the fiscal 1976 State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations bill (HR 8121—PL 94-121) expressing its dissatisfaction with the direction of those talks. The amendment, sponsored by M. G. (Gene) Snyder (R Ky.), would have prohibited the use of any funds in HR 8121 for negotiating any changes in the status of the Panama Canal and Canal Zone that would "surrender or relinquish" any U.S. rights. It was adopted, after heated debate, by a vote of 246-164: R 106-33; D 140-131 (ND 71-118; SD 69-13). Talks with Panama were proceeding under a statement of principles that called for U.S. relinquishment of its perpetual sovereignty over the canal. Administration spokesmen contended that a new treaty was vital to future relations with Panama and the rest of Latin America as well as to ensure continued access to the canal. Supporters of the amendment said the canal was too vital to U.S. interests to turn it over to Panamanian control. After several House-Senate confrontations on the issue, Congress approved a modified version stating that any new treaty must "protect U.S. vital interests" in the canal and the Canal Zone.

9. OIL PRICE CONTROLS. The single most controversial energy issue in 1975 was the matter of oil price controls: Should the federal government continue to set ceilings on prices for oil produced in the United States? The Democratic leadership's primary concern was with rising prices, and they tended to argue for continuing the price controls. But the Ford administration, alarmed by the nation's dependence on imported oil, argued that these controls should be eliminated immediately or phased out over several years. Wrangling over the issue consumed weeks of congressional debate and revealed deep divisions on the matter among various regional and philosophical groups in Congress. A key vote illustrating the zig-zag path of legislative actions involving this controversy came July 23. After days of debate, and after two votes rejecting proposals for phasing out oil price controls, the House voted 215-199 to drop from its energy policy bill (HR 7014) a requirement that the average price of a barrel of domestic oil be held at $7.50-$8.50, a level requiring a rollback of the prices of about one-third of the oil produced in the country in 1975: R 125-15; D 90-184 (ND 35-157; SD 55-27). Adoption of this amendment removed from the bill all language dealing with oil price controls, which were due to expire Aug. 31, 1975. The House later reversed this decision and approved language setting up a complex four-tier system of oil price controls. But the final version of the energy bill approved by Congress and signed by Ford contained language somewhat similar to that deleted by this key vote. It required the President to adjust the price of domestic oil to see that it averaged $7.66 per barrel initially, rising gradually over the next three years until oil price controls expired early in 1979.

10. CONGRESSIONAL PAY RAISES. In a well-coordinated legislative maneuver, Congress coupled pay raises for members and other top government officials, effective Oct. 1, with a 5 per cent raise the first year, with the annual cost-of-living hikes received by other federal workers. The Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee tacked the pay provision onto an unrelated bill (HR 2559—PL 94-82) that already had been passed by the House. The Senate July 29 approved the new version, 58-29, setting the stage for an intense debate in the House on July 30 over a resolution (H Res 653) to agree to the Senate amendment. After the measure appeared to have been defeated by a single vote, at least one member switched and the resolution passed, 214-213: R 36-108; D 178-105 (ND 132-65; SD 46-40). Previously, members had been required to vote separately for each raise, an action they had not taken since 1969. Opponents contended that the new procedure would allow members to receive regular pay raises without having to vote for them.

11. POSTAL INDEPENDENCE. The House showed its dissatisfaction with the way the U.S. Postal Service was being run by voting 267-123 on Sept. 29 to take away the financial independence given the agency by Congress in the 1970 Postal Reorganization Act. The vote came on an amendment offered by Bill Alexander (D Ark.) to require the Postal Service to go to Congress each year for its authorizations and appropriations and to deposit its

revenues in the U.S. Treasury. The amendment was attached to a bill (HR 8603) to increase the annual Postal Service subsidy and make other changes in the agency. The amendment completely altered the original intent of HR 8603, which would have left intact the financial independence of the Postal Service. Proponents of the Alexander amendment pointed to growing postal deficits coupled with growing delays in mail deliveries, and said the amendment would help restore public accountability of the Postal Service. Opponents argued that the amendment would pull the rug out from under the 1970 reorganization act, which was designed the give the agency independence and provide the overhaul needed to modernize the nation's mail delivery system. Majorities of both parties voted for the amendment: R 102-28; D 165-95 (ND 101-79; SD 64-16).

12. CONSUMER PROTECTION AGENCY. Supporters of legislation to set up a new agency to represent consumer interests within the federal government were surprised and disappointed when the House approved its version (HR 7575) Nov. 6 by only a nine-vote margin—far short of the two-thirds majority that would be necessary to override an expected veto by President Ford. The vote was 208-199: R 20-119; D 188-80 (ND 160-25; SD 28-55). The Senate had passed its consumer agency bill (S 200) in May after overcoming a filibuster that had blocked passage of similar measures in two previous congresses. The House had approved consumer agency bills in 1971 and 1974 by better than 2-1 margins. Observers attributed the poor showing in 1975 to a number of factors including intense White House and business lobbying against the bill, President Ford's persistent attacks on big government and an upswing in public dissatisfaction with the federal bureaucracy.

13. AID TO NEW YORK CITY. Reflecting the widespread opposition to rescuing a city that had mismanaged its fiscal affairs for years, the House Dec. 2 approved legislation (HR 10481—PL 94-143) providing federal loans for New York City by a narrow 10-vote margin, 213-203. The New York aid issue provoked one of the most divisive debates of the legislative year. Those supporting federal help argued that the country could not allow its largest city and financial capital to go bankrupt, while opponents objected to using their constituents' tax dollars to "bail out" a city that had abandoned fiscal responsibility. President Ford stood with the opponents until late November when he proposed the federal loan plan after New York state took stringent steps to bring the city's spending under control. Despite the President's backing, only 38 of 138 Republicans and 15 of 86 southern Democrats who voted on the House bill supported the loan measure. Northern Democrats voted for it by a 160-32 margin.

14. BUDGET CONTROL. Congress in 1975 completed the first use of its new budget machinery. It was a partial run-through; the complete provisions of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (PL 93-344) were not mandatory until 1976. But Congress implemented the key elements of the law in 1975, adopting in the spring a resolution containing targets for the fiscal 1976 budget, and replacing the targets in the fall with binding limits. The second budget resolution (H Con Res 466) set an outlay ceiling of $374.9-billion, a revenue floor of $300.8-billion and a deficit of $74.1-billion. The measure was passed by the Senate Dec. 11 by a comfortable margin of 74-19. But in the key Dec. 12 House vote, the measure barely survived, 189-187: R 3-126; D 186-61 (ND 147-21; SD 39-40). Conservative Democrats and all but three of 129 voting Republicans, unhappy with the size of the deficit, joined with a group of liberal Democrats, who favored higher spending to stimulate the economy than that provided under the ceilings, to nearly defeat the resolution. The experiment ran into procedural as well as political trouble. Congress' heavy schedule of recesses contributed to a delay of almost three months in adopting the second resolution.

15. TAX CUT VETO. In the year's most politically charged vote, House Republicans and southern Democrats once more held firm behind President Ford's budget policies and upheld his veto of legislation (HR 5559) to extend for six months the 1975 tax cut. With Ford's allies taking their most politically risky stance among several 1975 veto fights, the House Dec. 18, by a 265-157 vote, fell 17 votes short of the two-thirds majority needed to override: R 19-125; D 246-32 (ND 184-6; SD 62-26). As suggested by earlier procedural votes on the issue, Republicans and a handful of conservative Democrats went down the line in support of Ford's demand that extension of the tax cuts be accompanied by a $395-billion ceiling on fiscal 1977 federal spending. That set the stage for hectic maneuvering on the last day of the session, Dec. 19, that produced a compromise (HR 9968—PL 94-164) coupling an identical six-month tax cut extension with a hedged congressional commitment to cut fiscal 1977 spending if the tax cuts were extended for the remainder of the year. The Dec. 18 failure to overturn Ford's veto stunned House Democratic leaders, who had predicted that there would be enough Republican defections to enact an extension keeping federal income tax withholding rates from rising at the end of 1975. Despite the risks of a tax increase at the start of an election year, however, Ford's supporters held out for some kind of spending restraint in the expectation that congressional Democrats would not adjourn without agreeing on a compromise that would save the tax cut extension.

16. SUPERSONIC TRANSPORT. By a narrow 11-vote margin, the House Dec. 18 went on record against flights to and from the United States by the British-French Concorde supersonic passenger aircraft. The 199-188 vote came on an amendment to a non-controversial airport aid bill (HR 9771). Sponsored by James V. Stanton (D Ohio), the amendment barred for six months landings by the Concorde at all U.S. airports except Washington's Dulles International Airport, which is federally owned and thus not affected by HR 9771. The action came almost five years after Congress already had rejected development of an American SST. But it had been unsuccessful in two earlier 1975 attempts, one in the House and one in the Senate, to ban the Concorde. Supporters of the amendment had cited an environmental impact statement showing that the Concorde would emit noise twice as loud as the loudest subsonic jet, and that it could deplete the earth's protective ozone shield. Although the ban had not been considered by the Senate, the vote offered a gauge of congressional sentiment to Transportation Secretary William T. Coleman Jr., who had promised to render a decision on Concorde landings by Feb. 4, 1976. The ban was opposed by a majority of voting Republicans, 37-97, and supported by a majority of Democrats, 162-91 (ND 134-42; SD 28-49). ▮

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
Allen	N	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Sparkman	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ALASKA								
Gravel	Y	✓	N	N	N	X	Y	N
Stevens	Y	-	†	Y	N	N	Y	N
ARIZONA								
Fannin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Goldwater	N	N	Y	†	Y	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
Bumpers	Y	†	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	?	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA								
Cranston	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Tunney	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Hart	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Haskell	Y	Y	-	N	Y	Y	✓	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Ribicoff	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Weicker	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
DELAWARE								
Biden	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Roth	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
FLORIDA								
Chiles	Y	†	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Stone	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
GEORGIA								
Nunn	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Talmadge	N	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
HAWAII								
Inouye	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Fong	N	✓	Y	?	N	N	Y	N
IDAHO								
Church	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McClure	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
ILLINOIS								
Stevenson	Y	Y	N	-	N	Y	Y	Y
Percy	Y	✓	N	X	?	N	Y	N
INDIANA								
Bayh	Y	Y	N	N	N	✓	Y	Y
Hartke	Y	✓	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
IOWA								
Clark	Y	Y	-	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Culver	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Dole	Y	Y	N	N	†	N	Y	N
Pearson	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
KENTUCKY								
Ford	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y	Y
Huddleston	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA								
Johnston	Y	?	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
Long	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MAINE								
Hathaway	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Muskie	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
Beall	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Mathias	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
MASSACHUSETTS								
Kennedy	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Brooke	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Hart	Y	Y	Y	N	?	✓	?	Y
Griffin	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Mondale	Y	✓	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland	N	X	?	?	Y	N	Y	N
Stennis	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MISSOURI								
Eagleton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Symington	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	?	✓	N
MONTANA								
Mansfield	✓	-	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Metcalf	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
Curtis	Y	?	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
Hruska	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NEVADA								
Cannon	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Laxalt	Y	X	N	Y	Y	N	?	N

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Durkin[1]						Y	Y	Y
McIntyre	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Williams	Y	Y	-	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Montoya	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Domenici	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
NEW YORK								
Buckley*	N	N	Y	Y	?	N	N	N
Javits	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
Morgan	N	X	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
Helms	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
Burdick	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
Young	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
OHIO								
Glenn	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
Taft	-	†	Y	✓	N	N	Y	N
OKLAHOMA								
Bartlett	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
Bellmon	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
OREGON								
Hatfield	Y	X	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
Packwood	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Schweiker	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Pastore	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Pell	Y	Y	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hollings	X	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Thurmond	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	X	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Abourezk	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McGovern	Y	?	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Baker	N	✓	?	Y	Y	N	†	N
Brock	N	X	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N

KEY

- Y Voted for (yea)
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- • Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TEXAS								
Bentsen	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
Tower	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
UTAH								
Moss	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Garn	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	?	N
VERMONT								
Leahy	Y	Y	?	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Stafford	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd**	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Scott	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
WASHINGTON								
Jackson	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Magnuson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Byrd	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Randolph	Y	✓	-	N	Y	N	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
Nelson	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING								
McGee	Y	?	✓	?	N	N	Y	N
Hansen	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N

Democrats ***Republicans***

*Buckley elected as Conservative.

**Byrd elected as Independent.

1. Sen. John A. Durkin (D N.H.) was not sworn in until Sept. 18, 1975, thereby missing the first five key votes.

1. S Res 4. Amend Cloture Rule. Byrd (D W.Va.) motion to invoke cloture, and thus cut off debate, on the Allen (D Ala.) motion that the Senate proceed to consider S Res 4. Motion to invoke cloture agreed to 73-21: R 23-14; D 50-7 (ND 41-0; SD 9-7), March 5, 1975. A two-thirds majority vote (63 in this case) was required to invoke cloture.

2. HR 2166. Tax Reductions. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to provide $8.1-billion in 1974 individual income tax rebates, cut 1975 federal taxes by $10-billion for individuals and $4.8-billion for businesses, repeal the percentage depletion allowance for major oil companies and provide a $50 bonus payment to each recipient of Social Security, railroad retirement and supplemental security income (SSI) benefits. Adopted 45-16: R 11-14; D 34-2 (ND 29-0; SD 5-2), March 26, 1975.

3. S 846. Military Aid to Turkey. Passage of the bill to authorize the President, on a contingent basis, to resume U.S. military aid to Turkey. Passed 41-40: R 26-10; D 15-30 (ND 6-25; SD 9-5), May 19, 1975. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 6674. Military Procurement Authorization. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize $31,120,000,000 for weapons procurement in fiscal 1976 and the three-month transition period. Rejected 42-48: R 21-12; D 21-36 (ND 11-29; SD 10-7), Aug. 1, 1975.

5. HR 8069. Labor-HEW Appropriations, Fiscal 1976. Biden (D Del.) amendment to provide that, except when ordered by a federal court, no funds in the bill could be used to require any school district to assign teachers or students to schools or classes on the basis of race. Adopted 50-43: R 20-15; D 30-28 (ND 14-26; SD 16-2), Sept. 17, 1975.

6. S 2310. Emergency Natural Gas. Hollings (D S.C.) motion to table, and thus kill, the Pearson (R Kan.)-Bentsen (D Texas) substitute amendment authorizing emergency measures to deal with the expected 1975-76 winter shortage of natural gas and providing for the phasing out of federal price controls on natural gas sold interstate. Rejected 45-50: R 5-33; D 40-17 (ND 35-5; SD 5-12), Oct. 2, 1975. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

7. HR 4222. School Lunch and Child Nutrition Programs. Passage, over the President's Oct. 3 veto, of the bill to amend and extend the federal school lunch and other child nutrition programs. Passed (and thus enacting into law) 79-13: R 20-13; D 59-0 (ND 41-0; SD 18-0), Oct. 7, 1975. A two-thirds majority vote (62 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. S 2310. Emergency Natural Gas. Abourezk (D S.D.) amendment, to the Bentsen (D Texas)-Pearson (R Kan.) substitute amendment for the bill, to require major oil and gas companies to divest themselves of vertically integrated holdings within five years so that they operate in only one area—production, refining, transportation or marketing. Rejected 45-54: R 6-31; D 39-23 (ND 35-9; SD 4-14), Oct. 8, 1975.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALABAMA								
Allen	N	N	N	N	?	?	N	Y
Sparkman	?	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
ALASKA								
Gravel	?	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
Stevens	?	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
Fannin	N	N	N	N	N	N	?	?
Goldwater	N	Y	N	N	?	N	?	-
ARKANSAS								
Bumpers	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
CALIFORNIA								
Cranston	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Tunney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO								
Hart	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
Haskell	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT								
Ribicoff	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Weicker	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
Biden	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Roth	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA								
Chiles	Y	N	N	N	?	Y	?	?
Stone	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	X	†
GEORGIA								
Nunn	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Talmadge	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?
HAWAII								
Inouye	✓	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	?	?
IDAHO								
Church	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	†
McClure	X	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
ILLINOIS								
Stevenson	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	?
Percy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
INDIANA								
Bayh	?	N	Y	†	?	?	?	?
Hartke	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
IOWA								
Clark	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Culver	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
KANSAS								
Dole	Y	N	N	N	-	N	?	?
Pearson	Y	N	N	N	?	N	Y	Y
KENTUCKY								
Ford	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Huddleston	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA								
Johnston	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?	?
Long	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
MAINE								
Hathaway	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Muskie	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MARYLAND								
Beall	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N
Mathias	Y	N	Y	Y	?	N	?	?
MASSACHUSETTS								
Kennedy	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Brooke	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
Hart	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Griffin	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
MINNESOTA								
Humphrey	Y	N	Y	Y	-	Y	Y	Y
Mondale	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
Eastland	Y	N	N	N	N	N	?	?
Stennis	Y	?	N	N	N	Y	?	N
MISSOURI								
Eagleton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?	?
Symington	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
MONTANA								
Mansfield	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Metcalf	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
Curtis	N	?	N	N	N	N	N	N
Hruska	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
NEVADA								
Cannon	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	?
Laxalt	?	N	N	N	N	N	?	?
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
Durkin	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
McIntyre	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
NEW JERSEY								
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Case	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
Montoya	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	?	?
Domenici	Y	N	N	N	X	N	N	N
NEW YORK								
*Buckley**	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	N
Javits	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
NORTH CAROLINA								
Morgan	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N
Helms	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
Burdick	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Young	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
OHIO								
Glenn	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
Taft	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y
OKLAHOMA								
Bartlett	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Bellmon	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
OREGON								
Hatfield	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y
Packwood	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
Schweiker	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Scott	Y	†	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
Pastore	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	†
Pell	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hollings	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	?
Thurmond	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
Abourezk	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y
McGovern	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE								
Baker	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
Brock	Y	N	N	N	?	N	?	?
TEXAS								
Bentsen	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?	?
Tower	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
UTAH								
Moss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Garn	Y	N	-	N	N	N	N	Y
VERMONT								
Leahy	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
Stafford	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
Byrd**	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
Scott	N	Y	N	N	?	N	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
Jackson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
Magnuson	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WEST VIRGINIA								
Byrd	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
Randolph	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
WISCONSIN								
Nelson	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Proxmire	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING								
McGee	?	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	✓
Hansen	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

KEY

- Y Voted for (yea)
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- • Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

Democrats *Republicans*

*Buckley elected as Conservative.

**Byrd elected as independent.

9. H J Res 683. Sinai Agreement. Passage of the joint resolution to authorize the President to implement the provision in the Egyptian-Israeli interim peace accord calling for an early-warning system in the Sinai to be monitored by up to 200 American civilian volunteers. Passed 70-18: R 29-6; D 41-12 (ND 27-9; SD 14-3), Oct. 9, 1975. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

10. S Res 9. Open Senate Committee Meetings. Rules and Administration Committee amendment, in the nature of a substitute for S Res 9, to allow Senate committees individually to determine open meeting policies at the beginning of each session of Congress. Rejected 16-77: R 8-28; D 8-49 (ND 4-36; SD 4-13), Nov. 5, 1975.

11. HR 9861. Defense Department Aproppropriations, Fiscal 1976. Kennedy (D Mass.) amendment to dismantle the Safeguard anti-ballistic missile (ABM) site in North Dakota except for the facility's Perimeter Acquisition Radar system. Adopted 52-47: R 9-28; D 43-19 (ND 37-7; SD 6-12), Nov. 18, 1975.

12. HR 5900. Common-Site Picketing. Passage of the bill to allow common-site picketing on construction sites and to establish a government-sponsored committee to stabilize collective bargaining in the construction industry. Passed 52-45: R 11-25; D 41-20 (ND 39-4; SD 2-16), Nov. 19, 1975.

13. S 2711. Federal-Aid Highway Program. Kennedy (D Mass.)-Weicker (R Conn.) amendment to permit states and localities to use non-Interstate Highway System moneys from the Highway Trust Fund for mass transit. Rejected 26-61: R 9-21; D 17-40 (ND 17-24; SD 0-16), Dec. 12, 1975.

14. S 622. Energy Policy and Conservation Act. Jackson (D Wash.) motion to concur in the House amendments to the conference version of the bill setting up a national energy policy, which included standby emergency powers for the President, creation of a national strategic oil reserve, manadatory fuel efficiency standards for automobiles, and continuation of oil price controls. Motion agreed to (and thus cleared for the President) 58-40: R 8-30; D 50-10 (ND 39-4; SD 11-6), Dec. 17, 1975.

15. S 2718. Railroad Reorganization. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize $6.5-billion in financial assistance for the nation's railroads and to lessen federal regulation of the railroad industry by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Adopted 51-29: R 13-18; D 38-11 (ND 32-5; SD 6-6), Dec. 19, 1975. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

16. HR 9861. Defense Department Appropriations, Fiscal 1975. Tunney (D Calif.) amendment, to the amendment reported in disagreement by House-Senate conferees, limiting future U.S. activities in Angola to intelligence gathering. Adopted 54-22: R 16-15; D 38-7 (ND 34-0; SD 4-7), Dec. 19, 1975. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

1. HR 2166. Tax Reductions. Green (D Pa.) amendment to repeal the 22 per cent depletion allowance on oil and gas income retroactive to Jan. 1, 1975; the depletion allowance would remain available for natural gas sold under federal price regulations until July 1, 1976, or until the price ceiling was increased, and for natural gas sold under fixed-price contracts until the price was increased. Adopted 248-163: R 44-94; D 204-69 (ND 172-17; SD 32-52), Feb. 27, 1975. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

2. HR 6096. South Vietnam Assistance. Adoption of the conference report on the bill to authorize $327-million in fiscal 1975 funds for humanitarian and evacuation programs for South Vietnam and to authorize the President to use U.S. troops in an evacuation of U.S. citizens and Vietnamese from the country. Rejected 162-246: R 90-46; D 72-200 (ND 41-148; SD 31-52), May 1, 1975. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

3. HR 4296. Agriculture Act Amendments. Passage, over the President's May 1 veto, of the bill to raise target prices and loan rates for 1975 crops of wheat, cotton, corn and other feed grains and to set dairy price supports at 80 per cent of parity with quarterly adjustments. Rejected (thus sustaining the President's veto) 245-182: R 33-111; D 212-71 (ND 137-56; SD 75-15), May 13, 1975. A two-thirds majority vote (285 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

4. HR 4481. Emergency Jobs Appropriations, Fiscal 1975. Passage, over the President's May 29 veto, of the bill to make emergency fiscal 1975 appropriations of $5,306,508,000 for several federal departments and agencies as a means of creating more than one million jobs. Rejected (thus sustaining the President's veto) 277-145: R 19-123; D 258-22 (ND 192-4; SD 66-18), June 4, 1975. A two-thirds majority vote (282 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

5. HR 25. Strip Mining. Passage, over the President's May 20 veto, of the bill to provide minimum federal standards for the regulation of surface mining and the reclamation of strip-mined lands. Rejected (thus sustaining the President's veto) 278-143: R 56-86; D 222-57 (ND 185-9; SD 37-48), June 10, 1975. A two-thirds majority vote (281 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

6. HR 6860. Energy Taxes. Stark (D Calif.) amendment to delete provisions that would impose additional federal gasoline taxes of up to 20 cents a gallon, triggered in any year following a year in which U.S. gasoline consumption rose above its 1973 level. Adopted 345-72: R 134-5; D 211-67 (ND 138-56; SD 73-11), June 11, 1975. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

7. HR 4485. Emergency Housing Assistance. Passage, over the President's June 24 veto, of the bill to provide temporary subsidies for purchases of homes by middle-income families and to provide federal loans to unemployed homeowners unable to meet mortgage payments. Rejected (thus sustaining the President's veto) 268-157: R 19-122; D 249-35 (ND 186-9; SD 63-26), June 25, 1975. A two-thirds majority vote (284 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

8. HR 8121. State, Justice, Commerce Appropriations, Fiscal 1976. Snyder (R Ky.) amendment to prohibit the State Department from using funds in the bill for negotiations that would relinquish any U.S. rights in the Panama Canal Zone. Adopted 246-164: R 106-33; D 140-131 (ND 71-118; SD 69-13), June 26, 1975. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

1. Rep. Shirley N. Pettis (R Calif.), elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rep. Jerry L. Pettis (R Calif.), was not sworn in until May 6, 1975, thereby missing the first two key votes.

KEY

- Y Voted for (yea)
- ✓ Paired for.
- † Announced for.
- N Voted against (nay).
- X Paired against.
- - Announced against.
- P Voted "present."
- • Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
- ? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ALABAMA								
1 Edwards	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Dickinson	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Nichols	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Bevill	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jones	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	?	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Flowers	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA								
AL Young	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA								
1 Rhodes	N	Y	N	N	N	?	N	N
2 Udall	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Steiger	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Conlan	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	✓
ARKANSAS								
1 Alexander	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mills	?	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Hammerschmidt	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Thornton	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA								
1 Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Clausen	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Moss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Leggett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Burton, J.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
6 Burton, P.	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Miller	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Dellums	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Stark	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Edwards	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Ryan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
12 McCloskey	?	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
13 Mineta	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
14 McFall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Sisk	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
16 Talcott	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Krebs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Ketchum	?	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
19 Lagomarsino	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
20 Goldwater	?	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
21 Corman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
22 Moorhead	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
23 Rees	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
24 Waxman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
25 Roybal	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
26 Rousselot	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
27 Bell	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
28 Burke	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
29 Hawkins	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
30 Danielson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
31 Wilson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
32 Anderson	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Clawson	N	N	N	N	N	?	N	Y
34 Hannaford	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
35 Lloyd	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
36 Brown	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
37 Pettis[1]			N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
38 Patterson	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
39 Wiggins	N	?	N	X	Y	Y	N	N
40 Hinshaw	Y	Y	?	N	N	?	N	Y
41 Wilson	N	✓	N	N	N	Y	N	N
42 Van Deerlin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
43 Burgener	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
COLORADO								
1 Schroeder	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Wirth	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Evans	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Johnson	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Armstrong	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
CONNECTICUT								
1 Cotter	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Dodd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Giaimo	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 McKinney	Y	Y	N	Y	†	Y	N	N
5 Sarasin	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Moffett	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
DELAWARE								
AL du Pont	Y	Y	N	†	Y	N	N	N
FLORIDA								
1 Sikes	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
2 Fuqua	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Bennett	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Chappell	?	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Kelly	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Young	Y	✓	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
7 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
8 Haley	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Frey	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Bafalis	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Rogers	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Burke	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
13 Lehman	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Pepper	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Fascell	Y	Y	N	?	Y	N	Y	N
GEORGIA								
1 Ginn	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Mathis	N	N	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y
3 Brinkley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
4 Levitas	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Flynt	X	N	Y	Y	X	?	N	Y
7 McDonald	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Stuckey	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y
9 Landrum	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	✓
10 Stephens	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
HAWAII								
1 Matsunaga	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mink	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
IDAHO								
1 Symms	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Hansen, G.	N	X	N	N	?	?	N	Y
ILLINOIS								
1 Metcalfe	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Murphy	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Russo	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
5 Vacancy								
6 Hyde	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Collins	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	X
8 Rostenkowski	?	N	?	✓	✓	N	Y	Y
9 Yates	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
10 Mikva	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
11 Annunzio	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Crane	N	?	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 McClory	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Erlenborn	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	X	?
15 Hall	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Anderson	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
17 O'Brien	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
18 Michel	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
19 Railsback	N	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	N	N
20 Findley	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
21 Madigan	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
22 Shipley	N	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Price	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Simon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
INDIANA								
1 Madden	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Fithian	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Brademas	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Roush	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
5 Hillis	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Evans	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Myers	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Hayes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Hamilton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
10 Sharp	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
IOWA								
1 Mezvinsky	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Blouin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Grassley	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Harkin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Bedell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N

Democrats *Republicans*

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
KANSAS								
1 Sebelius	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Keys	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Winn	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
4 Shriver	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Skubitz	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
KENTUCKY								
1 Hubbard	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Mazzoli	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Snyder	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Carter	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Breckinridge	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Perkins	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
LOUISIANA								
1 Hebert	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓
2 Boggs	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Treen	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Waggonner	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Passman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Moore	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Breaux	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Long	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MAINE								
1 Emery	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Cohen	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
MARYLAND								
1 Bauman	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Long	?	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Sarbanes	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Holt	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Spellman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Byron	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Mitchell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Gude	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
MASSACHUSETTS								
1 Conte	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Boland	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Early	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Drinan	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Tsongas	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Harrington	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Macdonald	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 O'Neill	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Moakley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Heckler	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Burke	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
12 Studds	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MICHIGAN								
1 Conyers	Y	N	N	Y	✓	?	Y	N
2 Esch	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Brown	?	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Vander Veen	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Carr	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Riegle	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Traxler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Vander Jagt	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Cederberg	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
11 Ruppe	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 O'Hara	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Diggs	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	X
14 Nedzi	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Ford	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
16 Dingell	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
17 Brodhead	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Blanchard	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Broomfield	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
MINNESOTA								
1 Quie	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Hagedorn	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Frenzel	N	Y	N	N	Y	?	N	N
4 Karth	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	X
5 Fraser	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Nolan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
7 Bergland	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Oberstar	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MISSISSIPPI								
1 Whitten	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Bowen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Montgomery	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Cochran	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Lott	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
MISSOURI								
1 Clay	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Symington	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Bolling	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
6 Litton	?	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Taylor	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Hungate	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
10 Burlison	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
MONTANA								
1 Baucus	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Melcher	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
NEBRASKA								
1 Thone	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 McCollister	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Smith	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEVADA								
AL Santini	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
1 D'Amours	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW JERSEY								
1 Florio	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hughes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Howard	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Thompson	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Fenwick	?	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
6 Forsythe	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	-	✓
7 Maguire	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Roe	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Helstoski	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Rodino	Y	N	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	N
11 Minish	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Rinaldo	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Meyner	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
14 Daniels	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Patten	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
NEW MEXICO								
1 Lujan	N	N	N	Y	?	Y	N	Y
2 Runnels	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
NEW YORK								
1 Pike	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Downey	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Ambro	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Lent	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Wydler	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Wolff	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
7 Addabbo	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Rosenthal	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Delaney	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Biaggi	Y	?	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
11 Scheuer	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	?
12 Chisholm	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Solarz	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
14 Richmond	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Zeferetti	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Holtzman	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
17 Murphy	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Koch	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
19 Rangel	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
20 Abzug	✓	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Badillo	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Bingham	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
23 Peyser	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
24 Ottinger	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
25 Fish	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
26 Gilman	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
27 McHugh	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
28 Stratton	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
29 Pattison	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
30 McEwen	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
31 Mitchell	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
32 Hanley	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Walsh	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
34 Horton	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N
35 Conable	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
36 LaFalce	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Nowak	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Kemp	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
39 Hastings	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?	N
NORTH CAROLINA								
1 Jones	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Fountain	X	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Henderson	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Andrews	Y	?	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Neal	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Preyer	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
7 Rose	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
8 Hefner	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Martin	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Broyhill	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
11 Taylor	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Andrews	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
OHIO								
1 Gradison	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Clancy	N	X	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
3 Whalen	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X
4 Guyer	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Latta	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Harsha	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Brown	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Kindness	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
9 Ashley	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N
10 Miller	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Stanton	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
12 Devine	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
13 Mosher	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	?
14 Seiberling	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
15 Wylie	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
16 Regula	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
17 Ashbrook	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
18 Hays	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Carney	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Stanton	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
21 Stokes	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Vanik	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
23 Mottl	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
1 Jones	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
2 Risenhoover	N	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y
3 Albert				Y	Y			
4 Steed	N	N	Y	Y	X	Y	Y	N
5 Jarman	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
6 English	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
OREGON								
1 AuCoin	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Ullman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Duncan	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 Weaver	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
PENNSYLVANIA								
1 Barrett	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Nix	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Green	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
4 Eilberg	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Schulze	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Yatron	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Edgar	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
8 Biester	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N
9 Shuster	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 McDade	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
11 Flood	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Murtha	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
13 Coughlin	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
14 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Rooney	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
16 Eshleman	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
17 Schneebeli	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N
18 Heinz	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
19 Goodling, W.	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Gaydos	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Dent	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
22 Morgan	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Johnson	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
24 Vigorito	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Myers	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N
RHODE ISLAND								
1 St Germain	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Beard	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
1 Davis	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Spence	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Derrick	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Mann	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Holland	?	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Jenrette	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA								
1 Pressler	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Abdnor	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
TENNESSEE								
1 Quillen	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
2 Duncan	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Lloyd	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Evins	Y	✓	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Fulton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Beard	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	✓
7 Jones	Y	N	Y	✓	-	†	Y	Y
8 Ford	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
TEXAS								
1 Patman	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Wilson	N	Y	Y	?	?	?	Y	N
3 Collins	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Roberts	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
5 Steelman	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y
6 Teague	?	✓	Y	X	N	Y	N	Y
7 Archer	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Eckhardt	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
9 Brooks	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
10 Pickle	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Poage	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
12 Wright	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
13 Hightower	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
14 Young	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
15 de la Garza	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
16 White	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
17 Burleson	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
18 Jordan	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
19 Mahon	N	†	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N
20 Gonzalez	N	?	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y
21 Krueger	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	?
22 Casey	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y
23 Kazen	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
24 Milford	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y
UTAH								
1 McKay	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
2 Howe	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT								
AL Jeffords	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N
VIRGINIA								
1 Downing	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	?	Y
2 Whitehurst	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Satterfield	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
4 Daniel	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
5 Daniel	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
6 Butler	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
7 Robinson	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	Y
8 Harris	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Wampler	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
10 Fisher	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON								
1 Pritchard	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	N
2 Meeds	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
3 Bonker	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
4 McCormack	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Foley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
6 Hicks	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Adams	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
1 Mollohan	N	✓	?	✓	?	?	Y	N
2 Staggers	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
3 Slack	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
4 Hechler	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
WISCONSIN								
1 Aspin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
2 Kastenmeier	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Baldus	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Zablocki	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Reuss	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Steiger	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
7 Obey	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
8 Cornell	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Kasten	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y
WYOMING								
AL Roncalio	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats *Republicans*

9. HR 7014. Energy Conservation and Oil Policy Act. Wilson (D Texas) amendment to delete from the bill the oil pricing provisions providing for a gradual increase in the price of "old" controlled-price oil and a rollback in the price of "new" domestic oil to an average level of $7.50 per barrel. Adopted 215-199: R 125-15; D 90-184 (ND 35-157; SD 55-27), July 23, 1975.

10. HR 2559. Executive Level Pay Raises. Adoption of the resolution (H Res 653) to provide for agreement to the Senate amendments to the bill to authorize work safety programs for postal workers and provide for automatic yearly cost-of-living pay increases for members of Congress and top officials of the executive, legislative and judicial branches. Adopted 214-213: R 36-108; D 178-105 (ND 132-65; SD 46-40), July 30, 1975. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

11. HR 8603. Postal Reorganization. Alexander (D Ark.) amendment to require that the U.S. Postal Service go before Congress for its annual authorization and appropriations, and that Postal Service revenues be deposited in the general Treasury account. Adopted 267-123: R 102-28; D 165-95 (ND 101-79; SD 64-16), Sept. 29, 1975.

12. HR 7575. Agency for Consumer Protection. Passage of the bill to create an independent Agency for Consumer Protection to coordinate federal consumer protection activities and represent consumer interests before other federal agencies and the courts. Passed 208-199: R 20-119; D 188-80 (ND 160-25; SD 28-55), Nov. 6, 1975. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

13. HR 10481. Aid to New York City. Passage of the bill to authorize federal loans of up to $2.3-billion a year to help New York City meet seasonal cash flow needs. Passed 213-203: R 38-100; D 175-103 (ND 160-32; SD 15-71), Dec. 2, 1975. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

14. H Con Res 466. Fiscal 1976 Congressional Budget Resolution. Adoption of the conference report on the resolution to set ceilings for fiscal 1976 of $374.9-billion for outlays, $408-billion for budget authority, and $74.1-billion as the federal deficit, with a $300.8-billion revenue floor and $622.6-billion as the amount of the public debt; set separate targets for the July-September 1976 transition period. Adopted (and thus cleared) 189-187: R 3-126; D 186-61 (ND 147-21; SD 39-40), Dec. 12, 1975.

15. HR 5559. Tax Reductions. Passage, over the President's Dec. 17 veto, of the bill to cut federal taxes approximately $8.4-billion in 1976 by extending 1975 tax reductions through June 30, 1976. Rejected (thus sustaining the President's veto) 265-157: R 19-125; D 246-32 (ND 184-6; SD 62-26), Dec. 18, 1975. A two-thirds majority vote (282 in this case) is required to override a veto. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

16. HR 9771. Airport and Airway Development. Stanton (D Ohio) amendment to prohibit federally funded airports from permitting the landing of supersonic aircraft for a period of six months. Adopted 199-188: R 37-97; D 162-91 (ND 134-42; SD 28-49), Dec. 18, 1975.

2. Rep. John G. Fary (D Ill.), elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Rep. John C. Kluczynski (D Ill.), was sworn in on July 15, 1975, thereby becoming eligible for the last eight key votes.

3. Rep. Clifford Allen (D Tenn.), elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Rep. Richard Fulton (D Tenn.), was sworn in on Dec. 2, 1975, thereby becoming eligible for the last four key votes.

KEY

Y Voted for (yea)
✓ Paired for.
† Announced for.
N Voted against (nay).
X Paired against.
- Announced against.
P Voted "present."
• Voted "present" to avoid possible conflict of interest.
? Did not vote or otherwise make a position known.

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
ALABAMA								
1 Edwards	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
2 Dickinson	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
3 Nichols	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4 Bevill	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
5 Jones	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Buchanan	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Flowers	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
ALASKA								
AL Young	Y	Y	N	X	N	N	N	N
ARIZONA								
1 Rhodes	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
2 Udall	?	?	?	✓	✓	?	Y	Y
3 Steiger	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4 Conlan	?	N	Y	N	X	N	N	N
ARKANSAS								
1 Alexander	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	?
2 Mills	Y	Y	Y	X	N	N	Y	?
3 Hammerschmidt	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4 Thornton	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
CALIFORNIA								
1 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Clausen	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
3 Moss	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Leggett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Burton, J.	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	?
6 Burton, P.	N	Y	N	?	Y	?	Y	Y
7 Miller	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Dellums	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
9 Stark	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
10 Edwards	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
11 Ryan	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
12 McCloskey	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y
13 Mineta	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 McFall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
15 Sisk	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
16 Talcott	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N	?
17 Krebs	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Ketchum	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	N	N
19 Lagomarsino	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
20 Goldwater	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
21 Corman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	N
22 Moorhead	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	N	N
23 Rees	Y	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Waxman	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Roybal	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
26 Rousselot	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
27 Bell	Y	?	?	N	N	?	N	N
28 Burke	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
29 Hawkins	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
30 Danielson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
31 Wilson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	Y	?
32 Anderson	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
33 Clawson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
34 Hannaford	Y	P	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
35 Lloyd	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
36 Brown	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Pettis	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
38 Patterson	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
39 Wiggins	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	N
40 Hinshaw	?	N	Y	X	?	?	?	?
41 Wilson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
42 Van Deerlin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
43 Burgener	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
COLORADO								
1 Schroeder	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
2 Wirth	Y	N	N	✓	N	Y	Y	?
3 Evans	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
4 Johnson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Armstrong	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
CONNECTICUT								
1 Cotter	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Dodd	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Giaimo	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
4 McKinney	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
5 Sarasin	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
6 Moffett	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
DELAWARE								
AL du Pont	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA								
1 Sikes	Y	N	Y	N	N	X	N	X
2 Fuqua	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Bennett	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
4 Chappell	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Kelly	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
6 Young	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Gibbons	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
8 Haley	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
9 Frey	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
10 Bafalis	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
11 Rogers	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
12 Burke	N	Y	?	N	N	X	N	?
13 Lehman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Pepper	N	Y	?	✓	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Fascell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
GEORGIA								
1 Ginn	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Mathis	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Brinkley	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
4 Levitas	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
5 Young	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Flynt	N	N	Y	N	N	X	N	X
7 McDonald	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
8 Stuckey	?	?	Y	N	N	N	N	N
9 Landrum	Y	N	Y	X	N	?	Y	X
10 Stephens	Y	N	?	N	N	Y	Y	N
HAWAII								
1 Matsunaga	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Mink	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
IDAHO								
1 Symms	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
2 Hansen, G.	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	N	N
ILLINOIS								
1 Metcalfe	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
2 Murphy	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Russo	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Derwinski	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Fary[2]	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Hyde	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Collins	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rostenkowski	N	Y	N	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y
9 Yates	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
10 Mikva	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Annunzio	N	Y	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	X
12 Crane	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
13 McClory	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
14 Erlenborn	Y	Y	N	N	X	X	N	N
15 Hall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	N	Y
17 O'Brien	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
18 Michel	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	N	N
19 Railsback	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
20 Findley	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
21 Madigan	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
22 Shipley	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
23 Price	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
24 Simon	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
INDIANA								
1 Madden	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Fithian	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Brademas	N	Y	-	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Roush	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Hillis	?	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	Y
6 Evans	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
7 Myers	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
8 Hayes	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Hamilton	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
10 Sharp	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Jacobs	?	N	Y	N	N	Y	X	Y
IOWA								
1 Mezvinsky	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Blouin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Grassley	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
4 Smith	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Harkin	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
6 Bedell	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats ***Republicans***

	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
KANSAS								
1 Sebelius	Y	N	Y	N	N	?	N	?
2 Keys	-	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
3 Winn	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4 Shriver	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Skubitz	N	N	?	N	N	N	N	Y
KENTUCKY								
1 Hubbard	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Natcher	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
3 Mazzoli	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Snyder	Y	N	Y	N	N	X	N	Y
5 Carter	?	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Breckinridge	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Perkins	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
LOUISIANA								
1 Hebert	?	Y	?	X	X	X	X	X
2 Boggs	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Treen	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4 Waggonner	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N	N
5 Passman	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N
6 Moore	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
7 Breaux	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Long	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
MAINE								
1 Emery	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Cohen	N	N	?	Y	N	N	Y	N
MARYLAND								
1 Bauman	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
2 Long	?	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
3 Sarbanes	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Holt	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Spellman	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Byron	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
7 Mitchell	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Gude	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MASSACHUSETTS								
1 Conte	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Boland	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Early	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Drinan	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Tsongas	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Harrington	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	?
7 Macdonald	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
8 O'Neill	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Moakley	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Heckler	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
11 Burke	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Studds	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MICHIGAN								
1 Conyers	N	Y	N	Y	Y	X	✓	?
2 Esch	Y	Y	?	N	N	N	N	?
3 Brown	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
4 Hutchinson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Vander Veen	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Carr	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Riegle	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
8 Traxler	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Vander Jagt	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
10 Cederberg	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
11 Ruppe	Y	Y	?	N	Y	N	N	N
12 O'Hara	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
13 Diggs	N	Y	?	Y	Y	✓	Y	?
14 Nedzi	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Ford	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	✓	✓
16 Dingell	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Brodhead	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
18 Blanchard	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Broomfield	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
MINNESOTA								
1 Quie	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
2 Hagedorn	Y	N	Y	N	?	N	N	N
3 Frenzel	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N
4 Karth	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Fraser	N	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Nolan	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Bergland	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Oberstar	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
MISSISSIPPI								
1 Whitten	Y	Y	?	N	X	N	N	?
2 Bowen	?	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
3 Montgomery	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	?
4 Cochran	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Lott	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
MISSOURI								
1 Clay	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Symington	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	N
3 Sullivan	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	✓	?
4 Randall	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	?	?
5 Bolling	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Litton	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Taylor	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
8 Ichord	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
9 Hungate	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	X	Y
10 Burlison	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
MONTANA								
1 Baucus	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Melcher	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEBRASKA								
1 Thone	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
2 McCollister	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
3 Smith	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
NEVADA								
AL Santini	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y	N
NEW HAMPSHIRE								
1 D'Amours	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Cleveland	Y	N	Y	?	N	N	N	N
NEW JERSEY								
1 Florio	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Hughes	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
3 Howard	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
4 Thompson	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
5 Fenwick	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	N	Y
6 Forsythe	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y
7 Maguire	N	Y	Y	Y	•	Y	Y	Y
8 Roe	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
9 Helstoski	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	†	Y	Y
10 Rodino	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Minish	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
12 Rinaldo	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
13 Meyner	N	N	Y	Y	Y	†	Y	?
14 Daniels	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	✓
15 Patten	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NEW MEXICO								
1 Lujan	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
2 Runnels	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
NEW YORK								
1 Pike	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Downey	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
3 Ambro	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y
4 Lent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
5 Wydler	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
6 Wolff	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
7 Addabbo	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Rosenthal	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
9 Delaney	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
10 Biaggi	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
11 Scheuer	N	Y	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
12 Chisholm	N	Y	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
13 Solarz	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
14 Richmond	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Zeferetti	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
16 Holtzman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
17 Murphy	?	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	N
18 Koch	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Rangel	N	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	✓
20 Abzug	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
21 Badillo	N	Y	?	Y	Y	X	Y	✓
22 Bingham	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
23 Peyser	N	Y	N	✓	Y	?	Y	Y
24 Ottinger	N	Y	Y	✓	Y	N	Y	Y
25 Fish	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y
26 Gilman	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?
27 McHugh	N	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
28 Stratton	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
29 Pattison	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
30 McEwen	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	N	N
31 Mitchell	Y	N	?	N	Y	N	N	Y
32 Hanley	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
33 Walsh	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N
34 Horton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	?
35 Conable	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
36 LaFalce	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
37 Nowak	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
38 Kemp	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
39 Hastings	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	?
NORTH CAROLINA								
1 Jones	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Fountain	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
3 Henderson	Y	Y	N	N	X	N	Y	N
4 Andrews	N	N	?	N	N	N	Y	N
5 Neal	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N
6 Preyer	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
7 Rose	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
8 Hefner	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
9 Martin	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
10 Broyhill	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
11 Taylor	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
NORTH DAKOTA								
AL Andrews	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N	Y
OHIO								
1 Gradison	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
2 Clancy	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
3 Whalen	N	Y	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N
4 Guyer	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Latta	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
6 Harsha	?	N	Y	N	N	?	Y	Y
7 Brown	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N
8 Kindness	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
9 Ashley	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
10 Miller	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
11 Stanton	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
12 Devine	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
13 Mosher	Y	N	?	Y	Y	N	N	?
14 Seiberling	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Wylie	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
16 Regula	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
17 Ashbrook	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
18 Hays	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N
19 Carney	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
20 Stanton	N	N	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
21 Stokes	N	Y	N	Y	✓	✓	Y	Y
22 Vanik	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
23 Motti	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
OKLAHOMA								
1 Jones	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
2 Risenhoover	Y	-	N	N	N	Y	Y	N
3 Albert								
4 Steed	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	N
5 Jarman	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N
6 English	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
OREGON								
1 AuCoin	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
2 Ullman	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	?	Y	N
3 Duncan	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
4 Weaver	N	N	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	Y
PENNSYLVANIA								
1 Barrett	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Nix	?	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Green	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 Eilberg	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
5 Schulze	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
6 Yatron	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
7 Edgar	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
8 Biester	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N
9 Shuster	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
10 McDade	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
11 Flood	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
12 Murtha	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N
13 Coughlin	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
14 Moorhead	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
15 Rooney	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
16 Eshleman	Y	N	?	N	N	?	N	?
17 Schneebeli	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
18 Heinz	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	X	Y	Y
19 Goodling, W.	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N
20 Gaydos	N	N	N	Y	?	?	✓	?
21 Dent	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
22 Morgan	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
23 Johnson	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N
24 Vigorito	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
25 Myers	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y
RHODE ISLAND								
1 St Germain	N	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Beard	N	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
SOUTH CAROLINA								
1 Davis	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	N
2 Spence	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
3 Derrick	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Mann	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
5 Holland	Y	Y	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y
6 Jenrette	N	N	Y	N	N	?	Y	N
SOUTH DAKOTA								
1 Pressler	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
2 Abdnor	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
TENNESSEE								
1 Quillen	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
2 Duncan	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
3 Lloyd	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y
4 Evins	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	?
5 Allen[3]					Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Beard	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	?
7 Jones	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Y
8 Ford	N	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
TEXAS								
1 Patman	Y	Y	N	Y	✓	✓	Y	?
2 Wilson	Y	Y	N	X	N	Y	?	?
3 Collins	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4 Roberts	Y	Y	Y	N	N	?	Y	N
5 Steelman	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
6 Teague	?	?	N	N	N	✓	N	X
7 Archer	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
8 Eckhardt	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
9 Brooks	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	✓	Y	Y
10 Pickle	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
11 Poage	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
12 Wright	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓	Y	N
13 Hightower	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
14 Young	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N
15 de la Garza	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
16 White	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
17 Burleson	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
18 Jordan	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
19 Mahon	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
20 Gonzalez	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
21 Krueger	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
22 Casey	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N
23 Kazen	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N
24 Milford	?	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N
UTAH								
1 McKay	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
2 Howe	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N
VERMONT								
AL Jeffords	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
VIRGINIA								
1 Downing	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N
2 Whitehurst	Y	N	Y	N	N	X	N	N
3 Satterfield	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
4 Daniel	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
5 Daniel	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
6 Butler	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
7 Robinson	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
8 Harris	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Wampler	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
10 Fisher	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WASHINGTON								
1 Pritchard	Y	Y	N	?	N	N	N	N
2 Meeds	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
3 Bonker	N	N	?	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
4 McCormack	Y	Y	?	?	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Foley	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
6 Hicks	N	Y	?	N	Y	Y	Y	N
7 Adams	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	N
WEST VIRGINIA								
1 Mollohan	Y	Y	?	Y	N	Y	Y	N
2 Staggers	N	Y	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
3 Slack	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	?
4 Hechler	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y
WISCONSIN								
1 Aspin	Y	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
2 Kastenmeier	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N
3 Baldus	N	N	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
4 Zablocki	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
5 Reuss	N	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
6 Steiger	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y
7 Obey	N	Y	?	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
8 Cornell	N	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y
9 Kasten	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N
WYOMING								
AL Roncalio	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Y

Democrats ***Republicans***