

The

Mideast Observer

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in Washington

Vol. I, No.15 An independent twice-monthly report from Washington Sept.1, 1978
focusing on United States policy in the Middle East.

Mideast Voting Record of the 95th Congress

This is the first annual voting record issue of the MIDEAST OBSERVER. This issue of the newsletter contains all the Senators' and Representatives' votes on selected Middle East legislation over the past two years.

As the 95th Congress draws to a close and as elections for the 96th approach, now is the time to look at the "track record" of your elected representatives.

Are your representatives' votes consistent with their stated positions? Are you in agreement with their voting patterns? This listing of votes and the accompanying abbreviated descriptions of bills is intended as an aid in answering these and other questions.

But, be wary of simplistic interpretations of these voting records. A four or five line description of a bill, especially a multi-faceted bill such as the foreign aid legislation, only gives a glimmering of its varied content. A Senator or Representative may or may not have had the Mideast portion of the bill

upper-most in mind during the voting. Therefore, it may be best to seek clarifications directly from your elected representatives about their reasons for particular votes.

By the same token, the positions given for AIPAC and NAAA represent their overall positions on bills. They may have objected to specific portions of those same bills. AIPAC (American Israel Public Affairs Committee) and NAAA (National Association of Arab Americans) are opposing partisans who have been the only two public witnesses to regularly voice their views on Mideast affairs during this Congressional session.

For more in depth information about the legislation itself, consult your local library's *Congressional Record* and/or *Congressional Quarterly's* weekly report for the date the bill was voted on. (These publica-

tions have both been valuable resources in the preparation of this issue.)

The bulk of the Mideast-related legislation that Congress deals with relates to authorizing and appropriating funds—funds for development, for refugee aid, for security assistance, for military aid, etc. The level of this funding has risen dramatically, primarily through enlarged Presidential requests, since the 1973 Middle East war.

Noting that \$15 billion has been provided the Mideast from 1973 to fiscal year 1979 and that over \$10 billion of that was for Israel, the House Mideast panel in its aid recommendations this year gave the following low-keyed, but explicit, warning: "These high levels of aid to Israel, Egypt, and other states in the region are acceptable to the subcommittee as long as there is progress toward a peace settlement."

Congress is controlling the purse strings with one eye on the peace process.

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The MIDEAST OBSERVER in Washington is published twice-monthly on the 1st and 15th of each month except August and December. The editor and publisher is Allan C. Kellum. The MIDEAST OBSERVER's general business address is: MIDEAST OBSERVER, P.O. Box 39132, Washington, D.C. 20016. Subscription rates: \$20/year for individuals and non-profit institutions in the U.S. and Canada; \$40/year for all other categories. Each subscription received in a multiple order of three or more subscriptions is three-fourths of the stated price. Single sample issues are free of charge if a stamped self-addressed business size envelope is enclosed with the request. Back issues are \$1 per copy. Bulk orders (5 or more) of a single back issue are 30 cents per copy. Payment to the MIDEAST OBSERVER should accompany all orders.

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Utah: 1 McKay, 2 Marriott. Vermont: 1 Jeffords. Virginia: 1 Tribble, 2 Whitmurst, 3 Satterfield, 4 Daniel, R.W., 5 Daniel, Dan, 6 Butler, 7 Robinson, 8 Harris, 9 Wampler, 10 Fisher. Washington: 1 Pritchard, 2 Needs, 3 Bonker, 4 McCormack, 5 Foley, 6 Dicks, 7 Cunningham.

West Virginia: 1 Moihan, 2 Staggers, 3 Slack, 4 Rahall. Wisconsin: 1 Aspen, 2 Kastenmeier, 3 Balduis, 4 Zablocki, 5 Reuss, 6 Steiger, 7 Obey, 8 Cornell, 9 Kasten. Wyoming: 1 Roncalio.

Tennessee: 1 Qui//Len, 2 Duncan, 3 Lloyd, 4 Gore, 5 Allen, 6 Beard, 7 Jones, 8 Ford. Texas: 1 Hall, 2 Wilson, 3 Collins, 4 Roberts, 5 Mattox, 6 Teague, 7 Archer, 8 Eckhardt, 9 Brooks, 10 Pickle, 11 Poage, 12 Wright, 13 Hightower, 14 Young, 15 de la Garza, 16 White, 17 Burleson, 18 Jordan, 19 Mahon, 20 Gonzalez, 21 Krueger, 22 Gammage, 23 Kazen, 24 Milford.

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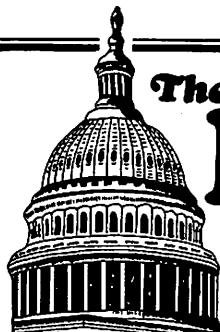
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Vol. II No 19 An independent twice-monthly report from Washington Nov. 1, 1979
focusing on United States policy in the Middle East.

Voting Record for 1979

This is the second annual MIDEAST OBSERVER voting record. It contains all the Senators' and Representatives' votes on selected Mideast-related legislation during 1979. More than 6500 indicators of legislators' positions are in these few pages!

The major Mideast legislation involves authorizing and appropriating funds for economic and military purposes. Besides votes on passage of such bills, more finely tuned political information is found here in the form of votes on amendments. In addition to votes, listings of resolution sponsors further sharpen the political profiles of many lawmakers' records.

A vote is the acid test of a legislator's position on an issue. Are your elected representatives' votes consistent with their stated positions? Are you in agreement with their voting patterns?

If both the above questions are answered "yes", a letter of appreciation might be appropriate. If not, then begin to consider ways of effectively informing your lawmakers about your own viewpoints.

But be wary of simplistic in-

terpreting these voting records, particularly votes on overall bills that have a varied content. A Senator or Representative may or may not have had the Mideast portion uppermost in mind during the voting. Therefore, it may be best to seek clarifications directly from your elected representatives about their reasoning.

For more in-depth information about the legislation itself, consult your local library's *Congressional Record* and *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report* issued at the time of the vote.

This year funding levels for the Middle East have jumped to a new high. With the signing on March 26, 1979, of the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, the Administration requested and Congress approved an additional \$4.8 billion aid package for Israel and Egypt.

Support for the Egyptian-Israeli Treaty and/or the Camp David peace process has become a prime justification to increase aid for particular countries. Applying this criterion, Sudan, Morocco and Oman get more; on the other hand, Syria and Jordan get less.

No Mideast arms issue arose in 1979 of the magnitude of the "package" of planes to Egypt, Israel and Saudi Arabia in 1978. While packaging that sale effectively circumscribed the Congressional role last year, this year the Carter Administration has been equally innovative, some might say devious. On two occasions this year Congressional participation in controversial Mideast arms sale decisions was negated by the Administration's actions.

Here's how: 1) On March 7, President Carter invoked a never-before-used provision of the Arms Export Control Act that waived Congress's right to review a half billion dollar rushed arms airlift to Yemen, and 2) on July 23, the Administration informed Congress of a batch of Mideast arms sales, but the lengthy August recess precluded any effective opposition within the 30-day period allowed for Congressional review.

Middle East peace—a comprehensive one—has yet to be attained. Thus, looking ahead to next year, it can again be said that Congress has one eye on the peace process as it controls the purse strings.

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II, 19

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House Vote

The Representatives' Mideast political views are best illustrated by votes 1 and 2 and by sponsorship of resolutions 9-13. Attitudes toward foreign aid are registered in votes 3-8.

In each vote total, yeas precede nays.

1 Syrian Aid Restriction Derwinski (R-IL) offered an amendment to HR 3324 (vote 4) to cut all \$45 million in Syrian aid. Hamilton (D-IN) then offered to amend Derwinski's amendment to allow the President to override the cut-off if he determines Syrian aid to be in the U.S. national interest. Hamilton's amendment succeeded 193 to 177 on April 9, 1979.

2 Egyptian-Israeli Peace Aid By a 347 to 28 vote, the House passed this \$4.8 billion bill (HR 4035) authorizing \$1.8 billion for Egypt (\$1.5 b. for arms and \$0.3 b. economic aid) and \$3.0 b. for Israel (\$2.2 b. for arms and \$0.8 b. for two new airbases). May 30, 1979.

KEY Y - Voted for (Yea) N - Voted against (Nay) ? - Didn't indicate position S - Sponsor of resolution P - Voted present + - Didn't vote, but announced for - - Announced against # - Paired for with opposing member = - Paired against Type style of name indicates: Republican, Democrat or INDEPENDENT

Descriptions

3 5% Foreign Aid Cut Bauman's (R-MD) amendment, as amended, called for a 5% cut from all authorizations in the Foreign Aid Bill (vote 4), except Food for Peace, American Schools and Hospitals Abroad, and the Mideast country programs. It succeeded by 318 to 77 on April 10, 1979.

4 Foreign Economic Aid Authorization This bill (HR 3324), authorizing about \$4 billion in foreign economic assistance worldwide for fiscal year 1980, contains the following Mideast monies: Israel, \$785 million; Egypt, \$750 m.; Jordan, \$60 m.; Syria, \$45 m.; West Bank/Gaza, \$3 m. and Lebanon, \$5 m. in previously appropriated funds. Also, there is \$52 m. for the U.N. Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees. The bill passed on April 10, 1979, by a 220 to 173 vote.

5 5% Cut in Foreign Aid Appropriations A Miller (R-OH) amendment to Obey's (D-WI) substitute to Miller's earlier amendment would have resulted in a 5% across-the-board cut in the Foreign Economic Aid Appropriations Bill, HR 4473 (see vote 8). The 5% cut—not exempting Israel or Egypt, etc.—failed by 178 to 228 on September 6, 1979.

6 Aid Cut Exemptions for Israel & Egypt Conte's (R-MA) amendment to a substitute to another amendment of HR 4473 (vote 8) explicitly exempted the following from aid cuts: Israel, Egypt, disaster relief, refugee aid, and food and nutrition programs. By a 395 to 12

vote, this succeeded on September 6, 1979.

7 4% Aid Cut This Miller (R-OH) amendment to a substitute to another amendment to HR 4473 (vote 8) was to increase the proposed non-exempted reductions from 2% to 4%. It succeeded 254 to 144 on September 6, 1979.

8 Foreign Aid Appropriations On September 6, 1979, by a vote of 224 to 183, HR 4473 passed the House. The \$7.7 billion omnibus bill funds fiscal year 1980 programs such as those described in vote 4 and the \$1 b. Israeli arms aid in HR 3173.

Resolutions

9 U.N. Palestine Units Resolution H.J. Res. 279 provides for reducing the U.S. contribution to the U.N. by an amount equal to that fraction of it which would be used for two U.N. units on Palestinian people and their rights.

10 International Mideast Peace Fund This is a combined list of those sponsoring H.J. Res. 347 and H. Con. Res. 85. Each resolution seeks to get other countries to help the U.S. underwrite the costs of Mideast peace.

11 Israel's Strategic Importance H. Con. Res. 64 expresses the sense of Congress with respect to Israel's strategic importance to the U.S.

12 Yemen Arms Sale Protest H. Con. Res. 78 protests the President's use of waiver authority to expedite arms to North Yemen.

13 Iranian Human Rights H. Res. 267 states the sense of the House that Iran's leaders "should respect and protect basic human and judicial rights..."

Votes and Resolutions' Sponsors

Table listing sponsors for votes and resolutions across various states including Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

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Table listing names and numbers for states: KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY.

Table listing names and numbers for states: NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING.

Table listing names and numbers for states: ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING.



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Vol. III, No. 19 An independent twice-monthly Washington report focusing on United States policy in the Mideast Nov. 1, 1980

1980 Mideast Voting Record

This is the MIDEAST OBSERVER's third annual voting record issue. This plus the 1979 one of exactly one year ago, provide a concise, fact-filled glimpse of the Mideast-related decisions during the 96th Congress by America's 100 Senators and its Representatives from all 435 districts.

With the 96th Congress ending (after the November-December "lameduck" session) and the 97th soon approaching, now is the time to look at the "track record" of your elected representatives in Washington.

Are their votes consistent with their stated positions? Are you in agreement with their voting patterns?

This listing of votes and the accompanying abbreviated descriptions are intended as an aid in answering these and other questions.

One of Congress' primary foreign affairs roles is to control the purse strings of foreign aid. It authorizes and appropriates (two separate, sequential legislative steps) foreign aid monies. In recent years, these amounts have characteristically contained large proportions for economic and military aid to Middle East countries, mainly Israel and Egypt. Besides votes on these overall bills, more finely tuned political information is found in the form of votes on amendments to these and other related bills.

Additionally, the MIDEAST OBSERVER has included sponsors and co-signers of relevant resolutions and letters.

A cautionary note: Be wary of simplistic interpretations of this necessarily abbreviated data, partic-

ularly votes on omnibus foreign aid bills. A Senator or Representative may not necessarily have had the Mideast portion upper-most in mind during the voting. Therefore, it may be best to seek clarifications directly from your elected representatives about their reasoning.

For more in-depth information about the legislation itself, consult your local library's *Congressional Record* and/or *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report* issued at the time of the vote.

Are you pleased with your Senators' and Representative's record? If "yes", write a letter of appreciation; if "no", then begin considering effective means of informing your lawmakers about your own viewpoint.

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Vote tally corrections:
House vote #2: 320-to-71.
House vote #6: 308-to-19.

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House Vote

1 U.S. Understandings With Shah On March 31, 1980, Rep. George Hansen (R-ID) introduced House Resolution 626, "to direct the President to furnish the House of Representatives information and facts regarding understandings made with the former Shah of Iran at Lackland Air Force Base and elsewhere." This is the 342-to-57 vote by which the House tabled (killed) Hansen's resolution on April 23, 1980.

2 Syrian Aid Cut-Off Rep. Edward Derwinski's (R-IL) amendment to cut all Syrian aid from the foreign aid authorization bill (H.R. 6942) passed by a 221-to-147 vote on June 5, 1980.

3 10% Aid Cut Israel and Egypt were the only two countries excluded from Rep. Robert Bauman's (R-MD) amendment to cut 25% from foreign aid programs in the foreign aid authorization bill (H.R. 6942). Rep. William Broomfield (R-IL) amended the Bauman amendment from a 25% to a 10% cut. The amended amendment passed by a 243-to-131 vote on June 5, 1980.

4 FY 81 Foreign Aid Authorization The "International Security and Development Cooperation Act" (H.R. 6942) authorizes the FY 1981 military and economic aid abroad. It includes: for Israel, \$785 million in economic and \$1.4 billion in military aid; and, for Egypt, \$750 million economic and \$551 million in military aid. By a 221-to-147 vote, the bill passed on June 5, 1980.

5 U.S. Embassy in Israel Rep. Philip Crane's (R-IL) amendment to the State-Justice Appropriations bill (H.R.

Descriptions

7584) provided not more than \$1,000 to operate a U.S. Embassy in Israel not located in Jerusalem. Crane sought to force the U.S. Embassy to move from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. The amendment was rejected by an 80-to-252 vote on June 20, 1980.

6 Military Construction The House version of the FY 1980 Military Construction Appropriations bill (H.R. 7592) contains \$4.8 billion for projects in the U.S. and abroad. "The bill contains \$209 million to begin construction of facilities in the Indian Ocean to protect the Free World's oil supply," according to Rep. R. Gunn McKay (D-UT), Military Construction Subcommittee Chairman. The bill passed by a 381-to-19 vote on June 27, 1980.

7 U.N. Women's Conference House Resolution 748 states that the U.S. delegation to the Copenhagen Conference on the U.N. Decade for Women (held July 14-30) should oppose resolutions that "do not directly relate to the goals of the Conference, such as the separate issue of Palestinian women..." This resolution passed by a 382-to-9 vote July 29, 1980.

8 PLO Status at IMF Meetings Rep. Benjamin Gilman's (R-NY) amendment to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) authorization bill (H.R. 7244) states the U.S. opposition to official status of the PLO at IMF meetings. The amendment passed by a 386-to-2 vote on September 17, 1980.

Resolution

9 Jordanian Tank Sale Three resolutions (H.Con.Res. 396, 401 & 408) disapproved a proposed sale of 100 tanks to Jordan. The resolutions were dated July 31 and August 19 & 21, 1980.

Letters

10 Abscam—An Ethnic Slur Mary Rose Oakar (D-OH) and 23 other Representatives in a February 6th letter to President Carter protested the F.B.I.'s choice of an 'Arab' masquerade in their covert operation.

11 GE Engines to Iraq In a May 22nd letter to President Carter, 72 Representatives "strongly opposed" an Administration-approved shipment of U.S.-made engines to power four missile frigates built for Iraq by Italy.

12 To Iran's Parliament In a July 2nd letter to Iran's Parliament, 186 U.S. Representatives urged the Iranians "to give the hostage issue your highest and earliest priority."

13 F-15 Equipment to Saudis 50 Representatives signed a June 30th letter to President Carter in opposition to providing Saudi Arabia with equipment to upgrade the offensive capabilities of its 60 F-15 jet fighters. As of October 21st, 113 others had signed another letter intended to be sent October 31st. The total 163 are included here.

KEY Y — Voted for (Yea)
N — Voted against (Nay)
? — Didn't indicate position
S — Sponsor or Signer
P — Voted present
+ — Didn't vote, but announced for
- — Announced against
— Paired for with opposing member
= — Paired against

Type style of name indicates:
Republican, Democrat or INDEPENDENT

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ALABAMA
1 Edwards Y Y Y H H Y Y Y
2 Dickinson ? Y ? = H ? ? ? S
3 Nichols Y Y Y N N Y Y Y
4 Bevill Y Y Y N ? ? Y Y S
5 Filippo Y Y Y N N Y Y Y
6 Buchanan Y Y H Y H Y Y Y S S
7 Shelby Y Y Y N N Y Y Y S
ALASKA
1 Young Y ? ? = Y Y ? ? S
ARIZONA
1 Rhodes H Y ? ? ? ? Y Y S S
2 Udall ? Y N ? Y Y Y Y S
3 Stump Y Y Y N N Y N Y S
4 Rudd Y Y Y H Y Y Y Y S
ARKANSAS
1 Alexander Y N N Y N Y Y Y S
2 Bethune Y Y Y H H Y Y Y S
3 Hammerschmidt ? Y Y H N Y Y Y S
4 Anthony Y Y Y N Y ? Y Y S
CALIFORNIA
1 Johnson ? Y N Y N Y Y Y S S
2 Clausen Y Y Y Y H Y Y Y S S
3 Matsui Y N N Y N Y Y Y S S
4 Fazio Y N N Y ? Y Y Y S S
5 Burton, J. N Y N Y ? ? Y Y S S
6 Burton, P. ? ? ? ? N Y Y ? S S
7 Miller N Y N Y N N Y Y S S
8 Dellums N N N N N Y Y Y S S
9 Stark N N N ? ? N ? ? S S S
10 Edwards Y N N Y N Y Y Y S S
11 Royer Y Y Y Y Y Y Y Y S
12 McCloskey Y H Y H Y ? Y Y S
13 Mineta Y Y N Y N Y Y Y S S
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16 Panetta Y N Y Y ? Y Y Y S S
17 Pashayan Y Y ? ? ? Y Y Y S
18 Thomas Y Y H ? ? Y Y Y S
19 Lagomarsino Y Y H Y Y Y Y Y S S
20 Goldwater Y Y Y Y H Y Y Y S S
21 Corman Y Y ? ? ? Y Y Y S
22 Moorhead Y Y Y ? ? Y Y Y S
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34 Lungren Y Y Y N H Y Y Y S
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KANSAS

Table listing candidates for Kansas with names like Sebatius, Jaffries, Worn, Glickman, Whittaker and their corresponding ballot numbers.

KENTUCKY

Table listing candidates for Kentucky with names like Hubbard, Natcher, Mazzoli, Snyder, Carter, Hopkins, Perkins and their corresponding ballot numbers.

LOUISIANA

Table listing candidates for Louisiana with names like Livingston, Boggs, Tazuin, Leach, Huckaby, Moore, Breauux, Long and their corresponding ballot numbers.

MAINE

Table listing candidates for Maine with names like Ebery, Snow and their corresponding ballot numbers.

MARYLAND

Table listing candidates for Maryland with names like Bauman, Long, Mikulski, Hole, Spellman, Byron, Mitchell, Barnes and their corresponding ballot numbers.

MASSACHUSETTS

Table listing candidates for Massachusetts with names like Conte, Boland, Early, Drinan, Shannon, Mavroules, Markey, O'Neill, Moakley, Beckler, Donnelly, Studts and their corresponding ballot numbers.

MICHIGAN

Table listing candidates for Michigan with names like Conyers, Puresell, Wolpe, Stookoman, Sawyer, Carr, Kildee, Traxler, Vander Jagt, Albosta, Davis, Bonior, Diggs, Nedzi, Ford, Dingell, Brodhead, Blanchard, Broomfield and their corresponding ballot numbers.

MINNESOTA

Table listing candidates for Minnesota with names like Erdahl, Hagedorn, Fremzel, Vento, Sabo, Nolan, Stangeland, Oberstar and their corresponding ballot numbers.

MISSISSIPPI

Table listing candidates for Mississippi with names like Whitten, Bowen, Montgomery, Hinson, Lott and their corresponding ballot numbers.

MISSOURI

Table listing candidates for Missouri with names like Clay, Young, Gephardt, Skelton, Bolling, Coleman, Taylor, Ichord, Volkmer, Burlison and their corresponding ballot numbers.

MONTANA

Table listing candidates for Montana with names like Williams, MarLense and their corresponding ballot numbers.

NEBRASKA

Table listing candidates for Nebraska with names like Berauter, Cavanaugh, Smith and their corresponding ballot numbers.

NEVADA

Table listing candidates for Nevada with names like Santini and their corresponding ballot numbers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Table listing candidates for New Hampshire with names like D'Amours, Cleveland and their corresponding ballot numbers.

NEW JERSEY

Table listing candidates for New Jersey with names like Florio, Hughes and their corresponding ballot numbers.

Table listing candidates for the Mid-East Observer in Washington with names like Howard, Thompson, Femiok, Foraythe, Maguire, Roe, Hollenbeck, Rodino, Minish, Rinaldo, Courter, Gararini, Patten and their corresponding ballot numbers.

NEW MEXICO

Table listing candidates for New Mexico with names like Lujan, Rummels and their corresponding ballot numbers.

NEW YORK

Table listing candidates for New York with names like Carnay, Downey, Ambro, Lent, Mylar, Wolff, Addabbo, Rosenthal, Ferraro, Biaggi, Scheuer, Chisholm, Solarz, Richmond, Zeferotti, Holtzman, Murphy, Green, Rangel, Weiss, Garcia, Bingham, Peyser, Ottinger, Fish, Gilman, McHugh, Stratton, Solomon, MoEwen, Hitchell, Hanley, Lee, Horton, Conable, LaFalce, Nowak, Kemp, Lundine and their corresponding ballot numbers.

NORTH CAROLINA

Table listing candidates for North Carolina with names like Jones, Fountain, Whitley, Andrews, Neal, Freyer, Rose, Hefer, Martin, Broyhill, Gudger and their corresponding ballot numbers.

NORTH DAKOTA

Table listing candidates for North Dakota with names like Andrews and their corresponding ballot numbers.

OHIO

Table listing candidates for Ohio with names like Gradison, Lukken, Hall, Guyer, Latta, Barsha, Brown, Kindness, Ashley, Miller, Stanton, Devine, Pease, Seiberling, Mylie, Regula, Ashbrook, Applegate, Williams, Oaker, Stokes, Vanik, Mottl and their corresponding ballot numbers.

OKLAHOMA

Table listing candidates for Oklahoma with names like Jones, Synar, Watkins, Steed, Edwards, English and their corresponding ballot numbers.

OREGON

Table listing candidates for Oregon with names like AuCoin, Ullman, Duncan, Weaver and their corresponding ballot numbers.

PENNSYLVANIA

Table listing candidates for Pennsylvania with names like Myers, Gray, Lederer and their corresponding ballot numbers.

Table listing candidates for the Mid-East Observer in Washington with names like Dougherty, Schulze, Yatron, Edgar, Kostmayer, Shuster, Molade, Musto, Murtha, Coughlin, Moorhead, Ritter, Walker, Ertel, Walgren, Goodling, Gaydos, Bailey, Murphy, Clinger, Marks, Atkinson and their corresponding ballot numbers.

RHODE ISLAND

Table listing candidates for Rhode Island with names like St. Germain and their corresponding ballot numbers.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Table listing candidates for South Carolina with names like Davis, Spence, Derrick, Campbell, Holland, Jenrette and their corresponding ballot numbers.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Table listing candidates for South Dakota with names like Daschle, Abdur, Quillen, Duncan, Bouquard, Gore, Boner, Beard, Jones, Ford and their corresponding ballot numbers.

TENNESSEE

Table listing candidates for Tennessee with names like Roberts, Mattox, Gram, Archer, Eckhardt, Brooks, Pickle, Leath, Wright, Hightower, Wyatt, de la Garza, White, Stenholm, Leland, Hance, Gonzalez, Loeffler, Paul, Kazen, Frost and their corresponding ballot numbers.

TEXAS

Table listing candidates for Texas with names like Hall, Wilson, Collins, Roberts, Mattox, Gram, Archer, Eckhardt, Brooks, Pickle, Leath, Wright, Hightower, Wyatt, de la Garza, White, Stenholm, Leland, Hance, Gonzalez, Loeffler, Paul, Kazen, Frost and their corresponding ballot numbers.

UTAH

Table listing candidates for Utah with names like McKay, Marriott and their corresponding ballot numbers.

VERMONT

Table listing candidates for Vermont with names like Jeffords and their corresponding ballot numbers.

VIRGINIA

Table listing candidates for Virginia with names like Tribble, Whitehurst, Satterfield, Daniel, R.W., Daniel, D., Butler, Robinson, Harris, Hamplar, Fisher and their corresponding ballot numbers.

WASHINGTON

Table listing candidates for Washington with names like Pritchard, Swift, Bonker, McCormack, Foley, Dicks, Lowry and their corresponding ballot numbers.

WEST VIRGINIA

Table listing candidates for West Virginia with names like Mollohan, Staggers, Hutchinson, Rahall and their corresponding ballot numbers.

WISCONSIN

Table listing candidates for Wisconsin with names like Aspin, Kastenmeier, Baldus, Zablocki, Reuss, Petri, Obey, Roth and their corresponding ballot numbers.

WYOMING

Table listing candidates for Wyoming with names like Chanoy and their corresponding ballot numbers.



The

Mideast Observer

ISSN 0149-743x

in Washington

(202)544-0778

Vol. 4, No. 20 An independent twice-monthly Washington report focusing on United States policy in the Mideast Nov. 15, 1981

Facts & Figures

Voting Record of 1981

This is the MIDEAST OBSERVER's fourth annual voting record issue. It is a concise, fact-filled glimpse of the key Mideast-related decisions of Congress from 1977 to the present. In addition to votes on bills and amendments and resolutions, the MIDEAST OBSERVER has also included some listings of resolution sponsors and letter signers to sharpen further the political profiles of the lawmakers.

Although the MIDEAST OBSERVER, consistent with its policy of "refraining from taking positions on specific pieces of legislation," does not rate the individual voting patterns, this publication does encourage you, the reader, to write down your idealized vot-

ing pattern and compare it with that of your elected representatives.

Are you in agreement with your Washington representatives' votes? Furthermore, are their votes consistent with their stated positions?

If the answer in both instances is "yes", a letter of commendation is in order; if "no", then begin to consider effective ways of informing your lawmakers about your own

viewpoint.

A cautionary note: Be wary of simplistic interpretation of such voting records, particularly of votes on bills with varied content. A Senator or Representative may or may not have had the Mideast portion of a foreign aid bill, for instance, uppermost in mind while voting. Therefore, it may be wise first to seek clarification directly from your representatives before rushing to judgment about their decision.

For more in-depth information about the legislation itself, consult your local library's Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report and the Congressional Record issued at the time of the vote.

NEXT ISSUE: JANUARY 1, 1982

The MIDEAST OBSERVER is not published in December. Thus, the next regularly scheduled issue—one of 20 published annually—will be dated January 1, 1982.

MIDEAST OBSERVER
P. O. Box 2397
Washington, D.C. 20013

IV, 20

First Class Mail

The MIDEAST OBSERVER in Washington is published twice-monthly on the 1st and 15th of each month, except August and December (20 issues/year). Publisher: Allan C. Kellum. The MIDEAST OBSERVER's general business address is: MIDEAST OBSERVER, P.O. Box 2397, Washington, D.C. 20013. Subscription rates: \$20/year for all non-profit and individual subscribers in North America; \$40 per year for all others—businesses, embassies and overseas addresses. A single sample issue is free if a stamped self-addressed business size envelope is enclosed with the request. Back issues are \$1 per copy. Bulk orders (5 or more) of a single back issue are 30 cents/copy. Payment to the MIDEAST OBSERVER should accompany all orders.

Voting Record

House Mideast Decisions 1977-1981

1 Anti-Boycott Legislation Title II of H.R. 5840 prohibits U.S. persons from complying with foreign boycotts against a country friendly to the United States.

2 Turkish Arms Embargo Lifted Fasel's amendment to the foreign military aid bill (H.R. 12514) resulted in House approval to lift the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey.

3 Syrian Aid Cut In an amendment to the foreign aid appropriations bill for FY 1979 (H.R. 12931), Derwinski sought to delete the \$90 million in economic aid slated for Syria.

4 Egyptian-Israeli "Peace Package" By a 347 to 28 vote, the House passed this \$4.8 billion bill (H.R. 4035) authorizing \$1.8 billion for Egypt (\$1.5 b. for arms and \$0.3 b. economic aid) and \$3 billion for Israel (\$2.2 b. for arms and \$0.8 b. for two military air bases).

5 Syrian Aid Cut-Off Derwinski's amendment to cut-off all Syrian aid

from the foreign aid authorization bill (H.R. 6942) passed by a 320 to 71 vote. June 5, 1980.

6 U.S. Embassy in Israel Rep. Philip Crane's amendment to the State-Justice appropriations bill (H.R. 7584) provided not more than \$1,000 to operate a U.S. Embassy in Israel not located in Jerusalem.

7 PLO Status at IMF Meetings Gilman's amendment to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) authorization bill (H.R. 7244) stated that the U.S. opposes official status of the PLO at IMF meetings.

8 Israel as a Soviet Deterrent LeBoutillier of New York introduced a sense of Congress resolution (H. Con. Res. 79) "expressing the sense of Congress with respect to the interdependence of Israel and the United States, their ability to deter Soviet aggression in the Middle East, and their ability to retain freedom of action."

9 Letter Urging Arms for Israel In a letter to President Reagan, 58 Representatives urged him to lift the suspension on delivery of F-16 aircraft to Israel that had followed Israel's

bombing of an Iraqi nuclear facility. The letter also expressed the belief that the Administration's review of the matter would "lead to the conclusion that Israel's action was a defensive one and consistent with our defense agreement." The letter was dated June 30, 1981.

10 Saudi Sale Opponents On April 27, 1981, Long of Maryland introduced (H. Con. Res. 118), one of several resolutions disapproving the proposed \$8.5 billion Saudi arms deal.

11 Saudi AWACS Sale Adoption of a resolution (H. Con. Res. 194) to block the \$8.5 b. Saudi sale occurred by a 301 to 111 vote. October 14, 1981.

12 Sinai Peacekeeping Force Passage of a joint resolution authorizing the President to provide U.S. military troops to participate in the Sinai peacekeeping force to be known as the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO). The bill (H.J. Res. 349) also provides a U.S. contribution of \$135 million for the MFO start-up costs in FY 1982. The vote: 368 to 13. November 19, 1981

KEY Y =Yea; N =Nay; ? =Didn't vote + = Didn't vote but announced for. - = Announced against. P = Present. # = Paired for; = = Paired against. S = Sponsor, Cosponsor or Signer. Republican, Democrat, INDEPENDENT

Table with columns for state names (ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, IOWA) and rows for individual representatives with their voting records (Y, N, ?).

Table with columns for state names (ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, IOWA) and rows for individual representatives with their voting records (Y, N, ?).

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Voting Record

Senate Mideast Decisions 1978 - 1981

1 1978 Mideast Plane Package "Nay" votes were supportive of President Carter's decision to sell nearly \$5 billion worth of warplanes to Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. The vote was on a disapproval resolution (S.Con. Res. 86) which was rejected 44 to 54. May 15, 1978.

2 Turkish Arms Embargo Lifted The Senate agreed by voice vote to lift the Turkish arms embargo. This vote is the recorded vote on Robert Byrd's amendment specifying U.S. principles on the Cypriot dispute. The passage of this amendment by a 57 to 42 vote paved the way for the subsequent voice vote lifting the embargo. July 25, 1978.

3 Egypt-Israel "Peace Package" The Senate passed a bill (S. 1007) authorizing \$1.8 billion, over 90% of it for military purposes, as a "peace package" for Israel and Egypt after they signed their peace treaty. The vote: 73 to 11. May 14, 1979.

4 Syrian Aid Cut Proxmire's amendment to cut all \$45 million proposed for Syria for FY 1980 and contained in a foreign aid bill (S. 584) was defeated 34 to 58. May 22, 1979.

5 10% Israeli Arms Aid Cut Hatfield's amendment to reduce U.S. military aid to Israel from \$1 billion to \$900 million as a signal of U.S. disapproval of Israeli air attacks on Lebanon was tabled (killed) by a 78 to 7 vote on Inouye's tabling motion. October 11, 1979.

6 Aid and Israeli Settlements Adlai Stevenson's amendment to an FY 1981 foreign aid bill (S. 2714) would have reduced Israel's economic aid by \$150 million until Israel ceased expanding settlements in territories occupied since 1967. The amendment was tabled (killed) by a vote of 85 to 7. June 17, 1980.

7,8,9 Libyan Oil Cut-Off Hart's amendment to the foreign aid bill (S. 1196) was to prohibit importation of Libyan crude oil. Three votes resulted: VOTE 7 was the 33 to 60 defeat of Percy's motion to table (kill) the Hart amendment; VOTE 8 was the 47 to 44 adoption of Percy's substitute amendment which called for a possible but not mandatory oil cut-off; VOTE 9 was the 87 to 3 vote to adopt Hart's amendment as changed by Percy's substitute. October 21, 1981.

10 Pakistan Aid Cut Hatfield's amendment to the foreign aid authorization bill (S. 1196) was to reduce Pakistan's economic aid by \$100 million. The aid cut was defeated 28 to 45. October 22, 1981.

11 Foreign Aid Bill Passage The FY 1982 foreign aid authorization bill (S. 1196) will make \$3.9 billion available to Egypt and Israel as well as lesser amounts to other nations. The bill passed 40 to 33. October 22, 1981.

12 Saudi AWACS Sale 50 Senators (each indicated by a "D" in the tally) cosponsored a resolution disapproving President Reagan's proposed \$8.5 billion arms sale to Saudi Arabia. With eight of those cosponsors switching sides, the resolution was rejected 48 to 52. October 28, 1981.

KEY Y=yea; N=nay; ?=didn't vote + =didn't vote but announced for - =announced against P =present # = paired for; = =paired against S = sponsor or signer. Republican, Democrat, INDEPENDENT

Table with 13 columns (1-13) and rows for states: ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, NEW MEXICO, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING.

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The

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Vol 5, No.17

An independent twice-monthly Washington report focusing on United States Middle Eastern policy

Oct. 1, 1982

Facts & Figures

Voting Record of 1982

This is MIDEAST OBSERVER's fifth annual voting record issue. As a cumulative record from 1978 to the present, it is a concise, fact-filled measure of the performance on Mideast-related issues of all current members of the 97th Congress.

As the November 2nd general elections approach and voters decide who will represent them in the upcoming 98th Congress, now is the ideal time to assess the "track record" of your elected representatives.

Are your representatives' votes consistent with their stated positions? Are you in agreement with their voting patterns? This listing of votes and related decisions is intended to aid you in answering these and other questions.

But, be wary of simplistic interpretations of these voting records. The abbreviated description of a bill, especially a multi-faceted one like the foreign aid bill, only gives a glimmering of its varied content. A Senator or Representative may not have had the Mideast portion of such a bill upper-most in mind during the voting. Thus, it is often best, at least on the more complex bills, to question the incumbent member of Congress directly in public forums or by letter about their reasons for casting particular votes.

In addition to votes on bills and amendments, this record also contains lists of those members that co-sponsored certain resolutions and signed letters that illustrated their

viewpoint on Middle East issues. While signing onto such a letter or resolution clearly indicates a position, those that have not signed are not necessarily expressing their opposition. They may never have been invited to sign, or they may have a policy of not signing onto such.

Further in-depth information about particular legislative items can be found by consulting your local library's Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report as well as the Congressional Record issued at the time of the vote. The latter has a transcript of the debate on the House or Senate floor that preceded the vote.

Additional copies of this voting record are available from the MIDEAST OBSERVER at the rates indicated in the box below.

MIDEAST OBSERVER
P. O. Box 2397
Washington, D.C. 20013

Vol. 5
No. 17

First Class Mail

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Voting Record

House Mideast Decisions 1979 - 1982

1 EGYPTIAN-ISRAELI "PEACE PACK" Authorizing \$3 billion for Israel and \$1.8 b. for Egypt in conjunction with their peace treaty. The "peace package" was 93% for military purposes. Passed House 347 to 28. May 30, 1979.

2 SYRIAN AID CUT-OFF Amendment to cut all Syrian aid from FY 1981 aid bill. Passed 320 to 71. June 5, 1980.

3 ISRAEL AS A SOVIET DETERRENT LeBoutillier of New York introduced a sense of Congress resolution "with respect to the interdependence of Israel and the United States, their ability to deter Soviet aggression in the Middle East." 32 others joined LeBoutillier in sponsoring the resolution as of March 31, 1981.

4 LETTER URGING ARMS FOR ISRAEL In a letter to President Reagan, 58 Representatives urged him to lift the suspension on delivery of F-16 aircraft to Israel that had followed Israel's bombing of an Iraqi nuclear facility. The letter also expressed confidence that the Administration would conclude that "Israel's action was a defensive one and consistent with our defense agreement." The letter was dated June 30, 1981.

5 AGAINST SAUDI AWACS SALE Vote to block the proposed \$8.5 billion Saudi sale of AWACS radar planes passed House (but later not the Senate) 301 to 111. October 14, 1981.

6 SINAI PEACEKEEPING FORCE Passage of House bill authorizing U.S. troops and funds for the multinational peacekeeping force in the Sinai. Passed 368 to 13. November 19, 1981.

7 AGAINST ARMS TO JORDAN In two House resolutions, Representatives expressed their opposition to possible U.S. sales of U.S. aircraft and mobile anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan. One resolution (H.Res. 406) was initiated by Rep. Joe Moakley (D-MA) on March 23, 1982. And the other was first submitted by Rep. Addabbo (D-NY) on May 27, 1982. This listing is of the co-sponsors of one or both resolutions.

8 FOREIGN AID FY 1982 & 1983 The FY 1982-83 foreign aid bill authorized about \$4 billion for Israel and Egypt combined during each of the two fiscal years of the bill. The bill also contained lesser amounts for other countries. It passed the House 222 to 184. Dec. 9, 1981.

9 FOREIGN AID APPROPRIATIONS The authorization (vote 8 above) describes the program while the appropriations bills provide the actual funding. This is the vote providing the FY 1982 funding for foreign aid. It passed 199 to 166. Dec. 11, 1981.

10 RELIEF MONIES FOR LEBANON In the wake of Israel's June 6th invasion of Lebanon, the House passed a bill authorizing \$50 million in emergency relief monies for Lebanon. It passed 334 to 70. June 23, 1982.

KEY

- Y = Yea. N = Nay ?= Didn't vote.
+ = Didn't vote but announced for.
- = Announced against
O = Not yet in Congress.
= Paired for.
= = Paired against.
P = Present. S= Sponsor.
* = Member of House Foreign Affairs Committee.
Republican, Democrat, INDEPENDENT

Table with columns for state names and 10 numbered columns representing individual representatives. Rows include ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING.

Table with columns for state names and numbered rows (1-10) containing names and status indicators (Y, N, O, S, H, ?). States listed include KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, and WYOMING.

Voting Record

Senate Mideast Decisions 1978 - 1982

1 1978 MIDEAST PLANE PACKAGE
"Nay" votes were supportive of President Carter's decision to sell nearly \$5 billion worth of warplanes to Israel, Saudi Arabia, and Egypt. The vote to disapprove the sale was rejected 44 to 54. May 15, 1978.

2 EGYPT-ISRAEL "PEACE PACK"
Authorizing \$3 billion for Israel and \$1.8 b. for Egypt. The "peace package" was 93% for military purposes. Passed 73 to 11. May 14, 1979.

3 SYRIAN AID CUT-OFF
Amendment to cut all Syrian aid from FY 1980 aid bill was defeated 34 to 58. May 22, 1979.

4 10% ISRAELI ARMS AID CUT
Amendment to reduce U.S. military aid to Israel by \$100 million as a signal of U.S. disapproval of Israeli air attacks on Lebanon was tabled (killed) 78 to 7. Oct. 11, 1979.

5 AID AND ISRAELI SETTLEMENTS
Stevenson's amendment to FY 1981 foreign aid bill would reduce Israel's economic aid by \$150 million until Israel ceased expanding settlements in the occupied territories. It was tabled (killed) 85 to 7. June 17, 1980.

6 FOREIGN AID BILL PASSAGE
The FY 1982 authorization bill contains about \$4 billion for Israel and Egypt and lesser sums for other nations. It passed 40 to 33. October 22, 1981.

7 SAUDI AWACS SALE
"Nay" votes supported President Reagan's decision to sell \$8.5 billion worth of AWACS and related material to Saudi Arabia. The disapproval resolution was defeated 48 yeas to 52 nays. Oct. 28, 1981.

8 FY 82 AID APPROPRIATIONS
The authorization (vote 6 above) describes the program while the appropriations bills provide the actual funding. This is the vote providing Senate approval of the FY 1982 foreign aid funding. Passed 57 to 33. November 17, 1981.

9 FOREIGN AID CUT DEFEATED
Amendment to cut the budget authority of foreign aid programs of FY 1982-85 by a total of \$15 billion was rejected 27 to 73. May 20, 1982.

10 AID INCREASE ALLOWED FOR
An amendment to reduce proposed foreign aid increases for FY 1983-85 back to the FY 1982 level

was tabled (killed) by agreement by 60 to 32 to a tabling motion. May 21, 1982.

11 AGAINST ARMS TO JORDAN
In a Senate resolution, 50 Senators expressed their opposition to possible U.S. sales of aircraft and mobile anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan. May 27, 1982.

12 LEBANON PRIORITIES
In a letter to President Reagan, 38 Senators expressed support for U.S. initiatives combining these four objectives: 1) dismantling the PLO threat to Lebanon and Israel, 2) Syrian withdrawal, 3) Israeli withdrawal, and 4) full Lebanese central government control and sovereignty over Lebanon. Letter sent June 15, 1982.

KEY Y=yea; N=nay; ?=didn't vote
+ =didn't vote but announced for
- =announced against P =present
= paired for; = =paired against
S = sponsor or signer.
Republican, Democrat, INDEPENDENT
O = Not yet in Congress.
* = Member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Table with columns for state names and 12 numbered columns representing votes. Includes states like ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WYOMING.

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Table with columns for state names and 12 numbered columns representing votes. Includes states like ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, ILLINOIS, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WYOMING.



The

Mideast Observer

in Washington

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An Independent Twice-monthly Washington Report
Focusing on United States Middle Eastern Policy

Nov. 15, 1983

Facts & Figures

Voting Record of Congress 1981-1983

This is MIDEAST OBSERVER's sixth annual voting record. It contains nearly 7,000 indicators of all 535 U.S. Senators' and Representatives' positions on key Mideast-related matters. This year's cumulative record spans President Reagan's term in office, originating in 1981.

The MIDEAST OBSERVER has improved this year's edition by simplifying the voting descriptions. Technical details are omitted so that the meaning of a "yea" or a "nay" is more readily apparent.

Another change is the listing of Representatives in

alphabetical order within their state listings. But, at the same time, the district numbers have been retained.

Although the MIDEAST OBSERVER does not rate the performance of elected officials or categorize them as "pro-this" or "pro-that," readers—no matter their political persuasions—are encouraged to individually rate their representatives in Washington. To prepare your own rating system, simply write your idealized voting record on a card, count the number of times each elected official agrees with you, and place that number near the official's name.

Tally Key: "Y"=yea; "N"=nay; "?"=not voting; "O"=not yet in Congress; "#"=paired for; "="=paired against; "S"=signer, sponsor or cosponsor. The majority party members' names in each house are capitalized. O

NOTICES

PRICE ADJUSTMENT

After six years and 120 issues at one of the lowest prices offered in the news-letter industry, the MIDEAST OBSERVER is finally adjusting its subscription rates. The new rates listed in the box at the bottom of the page will help ensure the continuation of the MIDEAST OBSERVER as an independent

and reliable information source.

TWO-FOR-ONE GIFT OFFER

Two individual subscriptions may still be had at the old rate (\$20/sub./year) IF one is for an old subscriber and the other for a new subscriber. Consider renewing and ordering a gift subscription for the holidays between now and December 1st or 25th. O

MIDEAST OBSERVER
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No. 20

First Class Mail

The MIDEAST OBSERVER is published twice-monthly, except for two months—August and December. FREQUENCY: 20 issues per year. PUBLISHER: Allan C. Kellum. TELEPHONE: 202-544-0778. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$100/year Corporate Rate; \$40/year Individual Rate (\$50, if Overseas). Current issues are \$2/copy. Back issues are \$1/copy. Bulk orders are 50 cents per copy. Index issues and bound volumes are available. Full payment should accompany each order. ADDRESS: MIDEAST OBSERVER, P.O. Box 2397, Washington, D.C. 20013. TELEPHONE: 202-544-0778.

Voting Record

House Decisions on Mideast Issues

A S=WARNED OF SOVIET-SYRIAN THREAT
In a letter to Secretary of State Shultz, 44 Representatives warned of the threat to Israel and NATO due to Soviet SAM-5 missiles in Syria. Dated Feb. 23, 1983.

B S=FOR DATA EXCHANGE PACT W/ ISRAEL
In two separate letters to Defense Secretary Weinberger, Representatives urged him to conclude an agreement with Israel to get Israeli military data obtained during Israel's 1982 Lebanon invasion. Mar. 3 and 11, 1983.

C S=FOR F-16s FOR ISRAEL
Representatives urged the Reagan Administration to release the hold on the proposed sale of 75 F-16 aircraft to Israel. This view was conveyed in two letters to the President (Mar. 25 and Apr. 10, 1983), one to Secretary Shultz (Feb. 16, 1983), and a House resolution (Apr. 20, 1983).

D S=FOR BETTER EGYPT-ISRAEL TIES
In two letters to Egyptian President Mubarak, Representatives urged him to improve his nation's ties with Israel, specifically by reassigning an Egyptian ambassador to Israel. June 22 and Oct. 3, 1983.

E S=AGAINST SALE OF ARMS TO JORDAN
As of early November, 235 Representatives had signed an as-yet-to-be sent letter to President Reagan opposing the sale of advanced weapons to Jordan.

1 N=FOR SAUDI AWACS SALE IN 1981
The 111 nay votes supported the President's proposed sale of \$8.5 b. worth of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia. The 301 yeas in the House voted to block the sale (later approved in the Senate). Oct. 14, 1981.

2 Y=FOR FY 82 FOREIGN AID BILL
By 199 yeas to 166 nays, the House passed the FY 1982 foreign aid appropriations bill. Dec. 11, 1981.

3 Y=FOR LEBANON RELIEF AID, JUNE '82
By 334 yeas to 70 nays, the House passed a \$50 m. bill for emergency relief for Lebanon in the wake of Israel's June 6, 1982, invasion. June 23, 1982.

4 Y=FOR LEBANON-ISRAEL AGREEMENT
The 408 yeas (no nays) voted House adoption of a resolution supporting the May 17, 1983, agreement between Israel and Lebanon. A "+" in the tally denotes a resolution sponsor who did not vote. May 25, 1983.

5 Y=FOR MORE LEBANON AID
By 276 yeas to 76 nays, the House passed a bill authorizing \$251 m. in FY 1983 supplemental aid for Lebanon. June 2, 1983.

6 Y=FOR MARINES IN LEBANON
By 270 yeas to 161 nays, the House passed its 18-month authorization of U.S. participation in the Multinational Force (MNF) in Lebanon Sept. 28, 1983.

7 N=FOR FUNDING MARINES IN LEBANON
The 274 nays voted down the Long (D-MD) amendment to the Defense Department Appropriations bill to cut the funding of the U.S. contingent of the MNF in Lebanon as of Mar. 1, 1984. The 153 yeas favored cutting the funding. Nov. 2, 1983.

8 Y=FOR LONG-KEMP REVISED AID LEVELS
By 262 yeas to 150 nays, the House approved the Long-Kemp amendment to the FY 84 stopgap funding bill. The amendment's principal feature is its increase of Israeli aid by \$425 m. in budget authority and its allowances for Israel to use up to \$550 m. to benefit its own arms industry. Nov. 8, 1983.

Table with columns for state (ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, etc.) and rows for representatives (4-BEVILL, 2-DICKINSON, etc.) with voting records (A, B, C, D, E, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

Table with columns for state (CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, etc.) and rows for representatives (16-PANETTA, 17-PASHAYAN, etc.) with voting records (A, B, C, D, E, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

Table with columns for state (IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, etc.) and rows for representatives (1-CRAIG, 2-HANSEN, etc.) with voting records (A, B, C, D, E, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8).

Table listing names and numbers for Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and Wyoming.

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Voting Record

Senate Mideast Decisions 1981-1983

A S=AGAINST ARMS TO JORDAN
At present, 59 Senators are sponsors of Senate Resolution 72, a resolution opposing the sale of advanced military equipment to Jordan and supporting ensuring Israel's military advantage in the Mideast. Introduced Feb. 24, 1983.

B S=FOR F-16 AIRCRAFT FOR ISRAEL
In June 1982, the Reagan Administration withdrew from Congressional consideration the proposed sale of 75 F-16 aircraft for Israel. Objecting to the delay, 36 Senators cosponsored Senate Resolution 119, a resolution introduced April 20, 1983.

C S=FOR IMPROVED EGYPT-ISRAEL TIES
In a letter to the Egyptian President, 54 Senators urged Mubarak to "send your Ambassador back to Israel" and, in general, improve Egypt's ties with Israel. Letter dated Sept. 30, 1983.

1 N=FOR SAUDI AWACS SALE IN 1981
The 52 nay votes supported President Reagan's decision to sell \$8.5 billion worth of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia. The disapproval resolution was defeated 48 yeas to 52 nays. Oct. 28, 1981.

2 Y=FOR REDUCTION IN FOREIGN AID
Amendment to cut the budget authority of foreign aid programs of FY 1982-85 by a total of \$15 billion was rejected 27 yeas to 73 nays. May 20, 1982.

3 Y=FOR LARGER OF TWO AID LEVELS
By 57 yeas to 41 nays, the Senate chose its own higher foreign aid levels (including more for Israel) rather than the House's lower levels contained in an FY 1983 stopgap funding measure. Dec. 16, 1982.

4 Y=FOR PERSIAN GULF RDF COMMAND
By 73 yeas to 25 nays, the Senate voted to permit Pentagon funds for creating and running the Rapid Deployment Joint Task Force as a Persian Gulf unified command, separating it from the European and Pacific Commands. Dec. 16, 1982.

5 N=FOR CUTTING FOREIGN MILITARY AID
18 Senators voted nay in support of a budget amendment to cut \$880 m. from foreign military aid. The 79 yeas opposed the amendment that, according to Senator Kasten (R-WI), would affect Israeli aid. May 10, 1983.

6 N=FOR REDUCING FOREIGN AID
The 19 nays supported a budget amendment to place a \$11.5 billion spending ceiling on international affairs in FY 1983 and to reduce that limit to \$10 b. yearly for FY 1984-86. The 76 yeas opposed the ceilings. May 11, 1983.

7 Y=FOR FOREIGN AID CUT
By 39 yeas to 45 nays, the Senate rejected the Leahy amendment to cut nearly \$400 m. in foreign aid from the FY 1983 supplemental appropriations bill. June 9, 1983.

8 N=FOR 6-MONTH MARINE TIME LIMIT
The 38 nays favored Pell's amendment to reduce the authorization period for U.S. Marines in Lebanon from 18 months to six. The 62 yeas opposed the shortened time limit. Sept. 29, 1983.

9 Y=FOR MARINES IN MNF IN LEBANON
By 54 yeas to 46 nays, the Senate passed a resolution authorizing for 18 months the U.S. participation in the Multinational Force (MNF) in Lebanon. Sept. 29, 1983.

The Tally:

Table with columns for state names and 10 numbered columns representing votes. Includes states like ALABAMA, ALASKA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, COLORADO, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING.

Table with columns for state names and 10 numbered columns representing votes. Includes states like KENTUCKY, LOUISIANA, MAINE, MARYLAND, MASSACHUSETTS, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW MEXICO, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING.

Table with columns for state names and 10 numbered columns representing votes. Includes states like NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, WYOMING.



The

Mideast Observer

in Washington

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Vol. 7, No. 18

An Independent Twice-monthly Washington Report
Focusing on United States Middle Eastern Policy

Oct. 15 1984

Facts & Figures

Votes of the 98th Congress

This is MIDEAST OBSERVER's seventh annual voting record. It contains key indicators of the Middle East positions of all current Senators and Representatives. This issue is a concise, fact-filled guide to the positions taken by individual members of Congress during this the 98th Congress.

As the November elections approach and voters decide who will represent them in the upcoming 99th Congress, now is the ideal time to assess the "track record" of your elected representatives.

Although the MIDEAST OBSERVER does not rate the performance of elected officials or categorize them as "pro-this" or "pro-that," readers—no

matter their political persuasions—are encouraged to individually rate their Washington representatives—their two Senators and their Representative. To prepare your own rating system, simply write your idealized voting record on a card, count the number of times each elected official agrees with you, and place that near the official's name.

Again this year, the MIDEAST OBSERVER has chosen to simplify this record by omitting technical details in the voting descriptions. This is done to make the meaning of a "yea" or a "nay" more readily apparent.

In some of the descriptions, you will find a "nay" meaning a favorable vote and a "yea" representing opposition. This anomaly generally results when the vote is actually on a tabling motion (a motion to "kill" the amendment).

If you wish to know more about a particular vote or read what members said during the discussion preceding a vote, consult the Congressional Record of that date in your local library.

Tally Key: "Y"=yea; "N"=nay; "?"=not voting; "0"=not yet in Congress; "#"=paired for; "="= paired against; "S"=signer or sponsor or cosponsor. The majority party members' names in each house are capitalized. ○

Jerusalem Bill

On October 2, the Jerusalem Embassy issue finally moved forward to the long-awaited mark-up by the subcommittees.

By voice vote the Mideast panel and the International Operations Subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee agreed to a non-binding sense of Congress resolution stating

that the U.S. Embassy in Israel "should be moved to Jerusalem at the earliest possible date."

In the new 99th Congress, the Jerusalem issue will almost certainly reappear. ○

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The MIDEAST OBSERVER is published twice-monthly, except for two months—August and December. FREQUENCY: 20 issues per year. PUBLISHER: Allan C. Kellum. TELEPHONE: 703-685-1842. SUBSCRIPTION RATES: \$100/year Corporate Rate; \$40/year Individual Rate (\$50, if Overseas). Current issues are \$2/copy. Back issues are \$1/copy. Bulk orders are 50 cents per copy. Index issues and bound volumes are available. Full payment should accompany each order. BUSINESS LOCATION: 2924 Columbia Pike, Arlington, VA 22204. TELEPHONE: 703-685-1842. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (except if time critical): P.O. Box 2397, Washington, DC 20013.

Voting Record

House Mideast Decisions 1983-84

A S=AGAINST SALE OF ARMS TO JORDAN
As 1984 began, 236 Representatives had signed a letter to President Reagan opposing sale of advanced weapons to Jordan.

B S=FOR MOVING EMBASSY TO JERUSALEM
226 Representatives (and two non-voting delegates) cosponsored Tom Lantos' bill (H.R. 4877) requiring that the U.S. Embassy in Israel relocate from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

C S=FOR CHANGING J'LEM CONSULATE
In a letter to President Reagan, 46 Representatives urged him to place the U.S. Consulate in Jerusalem under the direction of the U.S. Embassy in Israel.

D S=FOR ISRAEL FREE TRADE AREA
Officially, 158 Representatives cosponsored Downey's bill (H.R. 5377) authorizing the President to negotiate a Free Trade Area with Israel.

1 Y=FOR LEBANON SUPPLEMENTAL AID
By 276 yeas to 76 nays, the House passed a bill authorizing \$251 m. in FY 1983 supplemental aid for Lebanon.

2 Y=FOR MARINES IN LEBANON
By 270 yeas to 161 nays, the House passed its 18-month authorization of U.S. participation in the Multinational Force (MNF) in Lebanon.

3 N=FOR FUNDING MARINES IN LEBANON
The 274 nays voted down the Long (D-MD) amendment to the Defense Department Appropriations bill to cut the funding of the U.S. contingent of the MNF in Lebanon as of Mar. 1, 1984.

4 Y=FOR LONG-KEMP AID AMENDMENT
By 262 yeas to 150 nays, the House approved the Long-Kemp amendment to the FY 84 stopgap funding bill. The amendment's principal feature is its increase of Israeli aid by \$425 m. in budget authority and its allowance for Israel to use up to \$550 m. to benefit its own arms industry.

5 Y=FOR LAVI AID CUT
Voting 40 yeas to 379 nays, the House rejected the Rahall amendment to the FY 1985 foreign aid bill (H.R. 5119). Rahall's amendment would have cut off U.S. financing for Israel's own LAVI fighter aircraft.

6 Y=FOR FY 85 FOREIGN AID BILL
By 211 yeas to 206 nays, the House passed H.R. 5119, the FY 85 Foreign Aid Authorization bill.

7 Y=AGAINST U.S. TROOPS IN MIDEAST
By 27 yeas to 379 nays, the House rejected the Harnett amendment to the Department of Defense Authorization bill. The amendment would have barred funds for U.S. combat troops in the Middle East (also Korea and Western Europe) except under specified circumstances.

8 Y=FOR 2% FOREIGN AID CUT
By 273 yeas to 134 nays, the House adopted the Brown of Colorado amendment to the Continuing Resolution. The amendment cut foreign aid by 2%, except for Israel and Egypt.

9 Y=FOR ISRAEL FREE TRADE AREA
By 416 yeas to 6 nays, the House passed H.R. 5377, the bill authorizing the President to negotiate a Free Trade Area with Israel.

Table with columns for state names (ALABAMA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, etc.) and 13 columns of voting records (A, B, C, D, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9).

Table with columns for state names (CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, HAWAII) and 13 columns of voting records (A, B, C, D, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9).

Table with columns for state names (IDAHO, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, KENTUCKY) and 13 columns of voting records (A, B, C, D, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9).

Table listing names and numbers for Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Table listing names and numbers for New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Table listing names and numbers for Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Voting Record

Senate Mideast Decisions 1983-84

A S=AGAINST ARMS TO JORDAN
Senator Kennedy and 58 cosponsors backed Senate Resolution 72, a resolution opposing the sale of advanced military equipment to Jordan and supporting ensuring Israel's military advantage in the Mideast. Introduced Feb. 24, 1983.

B S=FOR F-16 AIRCRAFT FOR ISRAEL
In June 1982, the Reagan Administration withdrew from Congressional consideration the proposed sale of 75 F-16 aircraft for Israel. Objecting to the delay, 36 Senators cosponsored Senate Resolution 119, a resolution introduced April 20, 1983.

C S=FOR IMPROVED EGYPT-ISRAEL TIES
In a letter to the Egyptian President, 54 Senators urged Mubarak to "send your Ambassador back to Israel" and, in general, improve Egypt's ties with Israel. Letter dated Sept. 30, 1983.

D S=AGAINST SAUDI & JORDAN ARMS
Senator Packwood and 54 other Senators wrote President Reagan urging him to cancel proposed sales

of STINGER missiles to Jordan and Saudi Arabia. Letter dated Mar. 21, 1984.

E S=FOR MOVING EMBASSY TO JERUSALEM
Senator Moynihan and 50 cosponsors backed S. 2031, a bill requiring moving the U.S. Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Introduced Oct. 31, 1983.

F S=FOR ISRAEL FREE TRADE AREA
Senator Dole sponsored S. 2742, a bill authorizing the President to negotiate a Free Trade Area with Israel. The other 30 Senators are "cosponsors" that Dole listed in the Congressional Record, page S-11481 of Sept. 19, 1984.

1 N=FOR CUTTING MILITARY AID
18 Senators voted nay in support of a budget amendment to cut \$880 m. from foreign military aid. The 79 years opposed the amendment that, according to Senator Kasten (R-WI), would affect Israeli aid. May 10, 1983.

2 N=FOR REDUCING FOREIGN AID
The 19 nays supported a budget amendment to place a \$11.5 billion spending ceiling on international affairs in FY 1983 and to reduce that limit to \$10 b. yearly for FY 1984-86. The 76 years opposed the ceilings. May 11, 1983.

3 Y=FOR FOREIGN AID CUT
By 39 yeas to 45 nays, the Senate rejected the Leahy amendment to cut nearly \$400 m. in foreign aid from the FY 1983 supplemental appropriations bill. June 9, 1983.

4 N=FOR 6-MONTH MARINE TIME LIMIT
The 38 nays favored Pell's amendment to reduce the authorization period for U.S. Marines in Lebanon from 18 months to six. The 62 years opposed the shortened time limit. Sept. 29, 1983.

5 Y=FOR MARINES IN MNF IN LEBANON
By 54 yeas to 46 nays, the Senate passed a resolution authorizing for 18 months the U.S. participation in the Multinational Force (MNF) in Lebanon. Sept. 29, 1983. O

The Tally:

Table with columns for state names and voting counts (A, B, C, D, E, F, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Includes states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, etc.

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Table with columns for state names and voting counts (A, B, C, D, E, F, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5). Includes states like NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, PENNSYLVANIA, TEXAS, etc.



The

Mideast Observer

in Washington

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Facts & Figures

Voting Record of the Year

This is MIDEAST OBSERVER's eighth annual voting record. This concise, fact-filled issue profiles the positions of all 100 U.S. Senators and the Representatives from all 435 Congressional districts on the key Mideast-related decisions of 1985. There are literally thousands of indicators. The ones for your elected officials provide you a unique overview of their "track records".

Although the MIDEAST OBSERVER does not rate the performance of elected officials or categorize their views as "pro-this" or "pro-that", readers — regardless of political persuasion — are

encouraged to rate their Washington representatives, their two Senators and Representative.

To prepare your own rating system, simply write your idealized voting record on a card, count the number of times an elected official voted your way, and place that number near the official's name.

If you agree with the voting pattern of your elected officials, a letter of commendation is in order; if not, then begin to consider effective ways to inform your lawmaker about your own viewpoint.

If you wish to know more about a particular vote or to

read what members said during the discussion preceding a vote, consult the Congressional Record of that date in your local library.

In this issue, the House's record is on pages 2 and 3; the Senate's is on this page and on the back.

KEY TO TALLYS: Letter or number corresponds with vote description; Y= yea; N= nay; ?= position not indicated at time of action; S= signer, sponsor, or cosponsor. Majority party member names — DEMOCRATS in the House and REPUBLICANS in the Senate — are capitalized.

Voting Record

Descriptions of Senate Decisions

A S=AGAINST SAUDI ARMS SALE
A total of 63 Senators signed a letter to President Reagan expressing "deep concern" and "serious reservations" about a rumored new U.S. weapons sale to Saudi Arabia. In addition to these 63, other Senators subsequently expressing similar views included: Symms (R-ID), Mattingly (R-GA), Gramm (R-TX), Humphrey (R-NH) and Armstrong (R-CO). The letter was dated Jan. 29, 1985.

B S=AGAINST JORDAN ARMS SALE
Before the Administration formally announced its Jordan arms sale, 73 Senators signed onto S.Res. 177, a resolution opposing advanced arms to Jordan until there is progress in the peace process. Introduced June 4, 1985.

C S=ALSO AGAINST JORDAN ARMS SALE
The day after the Administration formally notified Congress of its major arms sale proposal for Jordan, 74 Senators signed onto S. J. Res. 223, a resolution to block such a sale until Jordan begins "direct bilateral negotiations" with Israel. [Note that, compared to the previous "vote", this one has five new

signers; four from the previous list are not on the new. Oct. 22, 1985.

1 Y=FOR \$200 m. FOREIGN AID CUT
By a vote of 40 yeas to 56 nays, the Senate rejected the Symms (R-ID) amendment to the First Budget Resolution for FY 86 (S.Con.Res. 32). The Symms amendment would have reduced the overall foreign aid account by \$200 million, potentially affecting Middle Eastern countries' aid, too. May 7, 1985.

2 Y=AGAINST MILITARY AID CUT
Senator Bingaman (D-NM) offered an amendment to the FY 86 Foreign Aid Authorization bill (S. 960) to reduce by \$100 million the military assistance programs worldwide — except those for Israel, Egypt, Turkey and Greece — and to add that amount to the Food-for-peace program. Senator Lugar (R-IN) countered with a tabling amendment that succeeded by a vote of 56 yeas to 39 nays, thus killing the Bingaman amendment. May 15, 1985.

3 Y=AGAINST EXTENDED FMS LOAN TERMS
By a vote of 27 yeas to 70 nays, the Senate rejected the Murkowski (R-AK) amendment to the FY 86 Foreign

Aid Authorization bill (S. 960) which would have abolished the extended repayment (30 years rather than 12) Foreign Military Sales (FMS) future loan terms to Turkey and five non-Mideast countries. May 15, 1985.

4 Y=FOR FOREIGN AID BILL PASSAGE
By a vote of 75 yeas to 19 nays, the Senate approved final passage of its FY 86 Foreign Aid Authorization bill (S. 960). May 15, 1985.

5 Y=FOR JORDAN ARMS BEFORE PEACE
Senator DeConcini (D-AZ) offered an amendment to the FY 85 Supplemental Appropriations bill to express the sense of Congress that Jordan should not receive advanced U.S. weapons until Jordan concludes a peace treaty with Israel. The Senate rejected the DeConcini amendment by voting 84 yeas to 9 nays to table (kill) the amendment. June 20, 1985.

6 Y=FOR POSTPONING JORDAN SALE
By a vote of 97 yeas to 1 nay, the Senate voted to postpone action on the Jordan arms sale and extend until March 1, 1986, the time for a disapproval resolution to arise. Oct. 24, 1985.

Voting Record

House Decisions and Vote Tally

S=FOR FY 86 ISRAELI AID
In a letter to Secretary of State George Shultz, 24 of the 42-member House Foreign Affairs Committee warned that the Administration's tactic of postponing submission of its FY 1986 Israeli aid request until Israel got its economic house in order could create "undesirable results." Letter dated Feb. 27, 1985.

B=FOR IMPROVED EGYPT-ISRAEL TIES
In the form of a resolution (H.Con.Res. 72), 114 Representatives urged Egypt to return its Ambassador to Israel and to take other steps "to honor the Camp David Accords." Introduced Feb. 28, 1985.

C=EARLY JORDAN ARMS FOES
Rep. Florio (D-NJ) sponsored and 91 others cosponsored by Oct. 22 an early resolution (H.Res. 194) expressing the view that the U.S. should not sell advanced weapons to Jordan "while Jordan continues to oppose the Camp David peace process." Introduced June 10, 1985.

D=CONDEMNED TWA 847 HIJACKING
The TWA flight 847 hijacking was universally condemned in Congress. These 55, in H.Con.Res. 170, condemned the hijacking and the murder of Robert Stethem, confirmed the

policy of no capitulation to terrorism, and expressed a commitment to "a course of action that results in the freedom of all American hostages." Introduced June 21, 1985.

E=JORDAN ARMS FOES
When the Administration formally announced its major Jordan arms sale on Oct. 21, House opponents countered with this resolution (H.J.Res. 428). This list is of the initial 274 Representatives who signed onto the resolution to prohibit the sale. Introduced Oct. 24, 1985.

1 Y=FOR ISRAEL FREE TRADE AREA
The House passed the implementation legislation (H.R. 2268) for the U.S.-Israel Free Trade Agreement (FTA) by a vote of 422 yeas, zero nays, and three answered "present." May 7, 1985.

2 Y=FOR \$500 m. EGYPT AID CUT
By a vote of 110 yeas to 314 nays, the House rejected the Brown (R-CO) amendment to the FY 85 Supplemental Appropriations bill (H.R.2577) to cut \$500 million from U.S. aid to Egypt. June 11, 1985.

3 Y=FOR 5% ACROSS-THE BOARD AID CUT
By a vote of 190 yeas to 226 nays, the House rejected the Zschau (R-CA) amendment to the FY 85 Sup-

plemental Appropriations bill (H.R. 2577). The amendment's 5% across-the-board cut would have shaved \$25 million from Egypt's aid and \$75 million from Israel's. June 11, 1985.

4 Y=FOR 3.2% FOREIGN AID CUT
Fascell (D-FL) offered an amendment to reduce the FY 86 and 87 Foreign Aid Authorization bill (H.R. 1555) by 3.2% across-the-board, except for Egypt and Israel. The House adopted the amendment by a vote of 386 yeas to 2 nays, with 2 voting "present." July 9, 1985.

5 Y=FOR FOREIGN AID BILL
By a vote of 262 yeas to 161 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on S. 960. Thus, the FY 86 Foreign Aid Authorization bill cleared its last legislative hurdle. July 31, 1985.

6 Y=FOR FY 85 SUPPLEMENTAL AID
By a vote of 320 yeas to 106 nays, the House agreed to the conference report on H.R. 2577, the FY 85 Supplemental Appropriations bill which included \$1.5 billion for Israel, \$500 million for Egypt, \$250 million for Jordan, and \$8 million for Palestinian projects. July 31, 1985.

Voting Tally

Table listing voting records for various House members across different states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, IOWA, KANSAS, and MISSOURI. Columns include member name and a grid of Y, N, P, and ? marks.

Table listing voting records for various House members across different states like ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, KANSAS, MISSOURI, MICHIGAN, MINNESOTA, MISSISSIPPI, MISSOURI, MONTANA, NEBRASKA, NEVADA, NEW HAMPSHIRE, NEW JERSEY, NEW YORK, NORTH CAROLINA, NORTH DAKOTA, OHIO, OKLAHOMA, OREGON, PENNSYLVANIA, RHODE ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA, SOUTH DAKOTA, TENNESSEE, TEXAS, UTAH, VERMONT, VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, WEST VIRGINIA, WISCONSIN, and WYOMING.

Table listing voting records for various House members across different states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, ARKANSAS, CALIFORNIA, CONNECTICUT, DELAWARE, FLORIDA, GEORGIA, IOWA, KANSAS, and MISSOURI. Columns include member name and a grid of Y, N, P, and ? marks.

Voting Tally

Senate Mideast Voting Record

For the Senate record, open the newsletter to view pages 1 and 4 simultaneously.

Table with 3 columns of state names and senators, and 6 columns of voting records (A, B, C, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6). Includes states like ALABAMA, ARIZONA, CALIFORNIA, etc.

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FINAL 1985 ISSUE

This, the 160th issue of the MIDEAST OBSERVER, completes our 8th year of publication. Not published in December, our next issue—dated January 1, 1986—will mark the start of year number nine.



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