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STRIKING LEAF ACT

FOR		???	AGAINST	
<u>Dems</u> Durbin	<u>Repubs</u> 48	<u>Dems</u> Conrad Dorgan Kerrey	<u>Repubs</u> Thompson Thurmond Chafee Jeffords	<u>Dems</u> 41 <u>Repubs</u> McCain Frist Warner

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STRIKING LUGAR

FOR		???	AGAINST	
<u>Dems</u> 44	<u>Repubs</u> McCain Frist Warner D'Amato	<u>Dems</u> Durbin	<u>Repubs</u> Thompson Specter Snowe Collins Chafee Jeffords Dewine Hatch Bennett Mack Stevens Thurmond Campbell	<u>Dems</u> <u>Repubs</u> 38

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(SC) (HAW) / MOSES

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 → health myer3

③ Glickman / Durbin

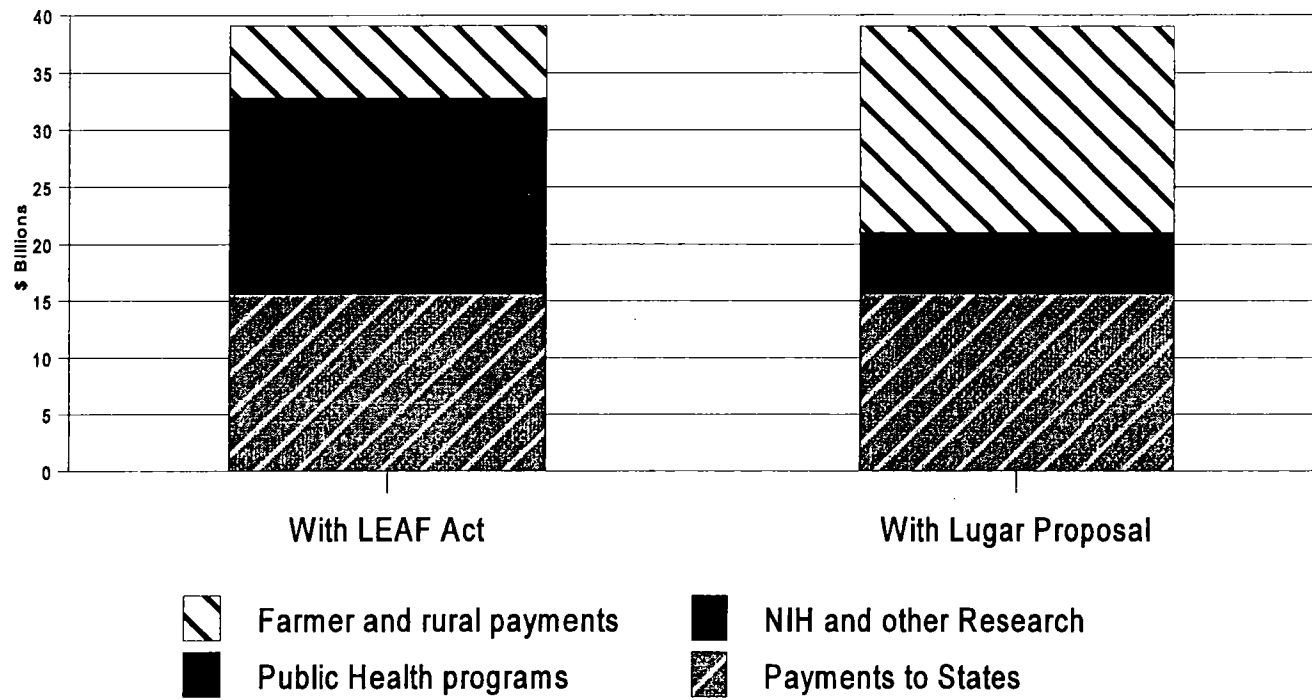
④ thought we'd im.
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38
Mark
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S.1415 Funding, FY99-01: LEAF Act v. Lugar



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farmers

— votes

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1. letter

2. Grps

3. leak

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Warner
Frist ✓ = get / good - 22
McClain ✓ = D's schedules
Thompson - not ✓ = A's - 8 (Republicans in roman; Democrats in italic)
SENATORS L = USDA
(Room numbers beginning with SR are in the Russell Building, SD are in the Dirksen Building and SH are in the Hart Building)
12 - political - 1
45 - D's
Crews 48
D. [unclear]

Vice President Gore, Al		Tele- phone	Suite No.	Tele- phone
Abraham, Spencer (MI)	SD-329	44822	SD-245	42353
Akaka, Daniel K. (HI)	SH-720	46361	SR-284	45922
Allard, Wayne (CO)	SH-513	45941	SR-453	44721
Ashcroft, John (MO)	SH-316	46154	Inouye, Daniel K. (HI)	SH-722 43934
Baucus, Max (MT)	SH-511	42651	Jeffords, James M. (VT)	SH-728 45141
Bennett, Robert F. (UT)	SD-431	45444	Johnson, Tim (SD)	SH-502 45842
Biden, Jr., Joseph R. (DE)	SR-221	45042	Kempthorne, Dirk (ID)	SR-304 46142
Bingaman, Jeff (NM)	SH-703	45521	Kennedy, Edward M. (MA)	SR-315 44543
Bond, Christopher S. (MO)	SR-274	45721	Kerrey, J. Robert (NE)	SH-141 46551
Boxer, Barbara (CA)	SH-112	43553	Kerry, John F. (MA)	SR-421 42742
Breaux, John B. (LA)	SH-516	44623	Kohl, Herb (WI)	SH-330 45653
Brownback, Sam (KS)	SH-303	46521	Kyl, Jon (AZ)	SH-724 44521
Bryan, Richard H. (NV)	SR-269	46244	Landrieu, Mary L. (LA)	SH-702 45824
Bumpers, Dale (AR)	SD-229	44843	Lautenberg, Frank R. (NJ)	SH-506 44744
Burns, Conrad (MT)	SD-187	42644	Leahy, Patrick J. (VT)	SR-433 44242
Byrd, Robert C. (WV)	SH-311	43954	Levin, Carl (MI)	SR-459 46221
Campbell, Ben Nighthorse (CO)	SR-380	45852	Lieberman, Joseph I. (CT)	SH-706 44041
Chafee, John H. (RI)	SD-505	42921	Lott, Trent (MS)	SR-487 46253
Cleland, Max (GA)	SD-461	43521	Lugar, Richard G. (IN)	SH-306 44814
Coats, Dan (IN)	SR-404	45623	Mack, Connie (FL)	SH-517 45274
Cochran, Thad (MS)	SR-326	45054	McCain, John (AZ)	SR-241 42235
Collins, Susan M. (ME)	SR-172	42523	McConnell, Mitch (KY)	SR-361A 42541
Conrad, Kent (ND)	SH-530	42043	Mikulski, Barbara A. (MD)	SH-709 44654
Coverdell, Paul (GA)	SR-200	43643	Moseley-Braun, Carol (IL)	SH-324 42854
Craig, Larry E. (ID)	SH-313	42752	Moyrhan, Daniel Patrick (NY)	SR-464 44451
D'Amato, Alfonse M. (NY)	SH-520	46542	Murkowski, Frank H. (AK)	SH-322 46665
Daschle, Tom (SD)	SH-509	42321	Murray, Patty (WA)	SR-111 42621
DeWine, Mike (OH)	SR-140	42315	Nickles, Don (OK)	SH-133 45754
Dodd, Christopher J. (CT)	SR-444	42823	Reed, Jack (RI)	SH-320 44642
Domenici, Pete V. (NM)	SH-328	46621	Reid, Harry (NV)	SH-528 43542
Dorgan, Byron L. (ND)	SH-713	42551	Robb, Charles S. (VA)	SR-154 44024
Durbin, Richard J. (IL)	SR-364	42152	Roberts, Pat (KS)	SH-302 44774
Enzi, Mike (WY)	SR-290	43424	Rockefeller IV, John D. (WV)	SH-531 46472
Faircloth, Lauch (NC)	SH-317	43154	Roth, Jr., William V. (DE)	SH-104 42441
Feingold, Russell D. (WI)	SH-716	45323	Santorum, Rick (PA)	SR-120 46324
Feinstein, Dianne (CA)	SH-331	43841	Sarbanes, Paul S. (MD)	SH-309 44524
Ford, Wendell H. (KY)	SR-173A	44343	Sessions, Jeff (AL)	SR-495 44124
Frist, Bill (TN)	SD-567	43344	Shelby, Richard C. (AL)	SH-110 45744
Glenn, John (OH)	SH-503	43353	Smith, Bob (NH)	SD-303 42841
Gorton, Slade (WA)	SH-730	43441	Smith, Gordon (OR)	SD-359 43753
Graham, Bob (FL)	SH-524	43041	Snowe, Olympia J. (ME)	SR-250 45344
Gramm, Phil (TX)	SR-370	42934	Specter, Arlen (PA)	SH-711 44254
Grams, Rod (MN)	SD-257	43244	Stevens, Ted (AK)	SH-522 43004
Grassley, Charles E. (IA)	SH-135	43744	Thomas, Craig (WY)	SH-109 46441
Gregg, Judd (NH)	SR-393	43324	Thompson, Fred (TN)	SD-523 44944
Hagel, Chuck (NE)	SR-346	44224	Thurmond, Strom (SC)	SR-217 45972
Harkin, Tom (IA)	SH-731	43254	Torricelli, Robert G. (NJ)	SD-113 43224
Hatch, Orrin G. (UT)	SR-131	45251	Warner, John W. (VA)	SR-225 42023
Helms, Jesse (NC)	SD-403	46342	Wellstone, Paul (MN)	SH-136 45641
Hollings, Ernest F. (SC)	SR-125	46121	Wyden, Ron (OR)	SH-717 45244

Front: (41) "View of the Capitol, Showing Present State of the Dome" Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, 3/16/1861 Illustrating the construction of the new dome

Back: (41) "Grand Review of the Armies of the United States, at Washington, D.C." Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, 5/26/1865 Illustrating part of the Memorial Day Pageant of Washington

Senate Photo Studio, Central Operations

U.S. Senate Collection

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Speaker

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- Sean M. 224 0349

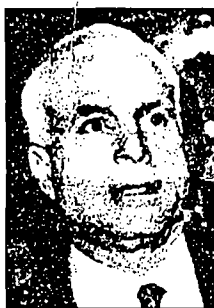
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THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1998

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Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.) sponsored ill-fated measure.

Senate GOP Kills McCain Tobacco Bill

By SAUNDRA TORRIS and HELEN DEWAR
Washington Post Staff Writers

Senate Republicans yesterday killed a national tobacco bill championed by public health groups and the White House, ending a grueling four-week debate.

The bill's narrow defeat stops for now an unprecedented year-long effort to reduce smoking by young people and strictly regulate the tobacco industry—in return for some protection for cigarette makers from an onslaught of lawsuits over smoking-related illnesses.

Though the bill had a majority of votes in its favor, it failed in two successive roll calls—by three votes and then by seven votes—to

overcome the Senate's standard parliamentary hurdle of 60 votes for contested bills. The end came after the central player in the debate, Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.), moved to end the marathon, arguing that the bill had strayed "far afield" of its intent to curb teenage smoking and become a "cookie jar" to fund other government programs.

The bill's demise was a major defeat for President Clinton and public health advocates and a victory for the nation's leading cigarette makers, who have spent millions lobbying against it, in addition to making substantial contributions to the Republican Party. While the effort to reshape the \$50 billion tobacco industry survived many near-death experiences

in recent months, it was worn down eventually by a combination of hostile conservatives, election-year politics and the industry's unprecedented \$40 million advertising campaign.

Democrats said they intend to make the bill's death a major issue in the November elections, and in the Senate, they warned that they will attempt to attach the tobacco measure to virtually every bill that comes to the floor this year.

"This bill dies tonight but the issue will live," said Senate Minority Leader Thomas A. Daschle (D-S.D.), accusing the Republicans of

See TOBACCO, A18, C6, 1

Rejection of Measure Is Setback for Clinton

■ The sinking of the McCain tobacco bill is a personal setback for President Clinton, robbing him of a policy goal he keenly wanted. But it also gives him a political club with which to beat the Republicans as analysts see tobacco becoming a central issue in the fall campaign.

NATION, Page A19

A Rescue Crew's Worst Nightmare

Fire That Killed 2 Boys Haunts Workers

By KATHERINE SHAVER and MICHAEL E. BEANE
Washington Post Staff Writers

The small, soot-covered body, clad in the pajama shorts of a 12-year-old boy, lay motionless on the grass. Paramedic Todd Dahlen bent down and began working to insert a breathing tube. That's when he heard the prayers.

"Let him breathe," pleaded the Rev. Daniel C. Juster and his wife, Patti, their words a grief-stricken chant at their child's feet. "Let him breathe."

The boys had been enjoying an impromptu sleepover—the kind that takes place in lots of homes on lots of Saturday nights. Five boys, a local youth football team had camped out in the basement of Michael and Katherine Chapman's home on Grantchester Place in Gaithersburg.

But there and in lots of other places around Washington last weekend, a thunderstorm knocked out the power. Without electricity, the boys' favorite television video games didn't work. Without a battery backup, neither did the

in critical condition right there, and they aren't the bad ones," Dahlen said several days later. "Then two other bad ones come out. Then another comes out, and he's even worse, and you're thinking, 'Stop, this is enough.'"

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See FIRE, A22, C4, 1



The yard of the Chapmans' Gaithersburg house holds charred items from the fire.



New York Stock Exchange traders react to news of the yen rescue, which helped boost major market indexes.

Treasury's High-Stakes Player

Secretary Rubin Gained His World View on Wall Street

By CLAY CHANDLER
Washington Post Staff Writer

Currency traders, who have made millions in the past month selling yen and buying U.S. dollars, awoke yesterday to horrible news. They were no longer just betting against the Japanese government. They were on the wrong side of a trade with U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert E. Rubin—in an earlier life one of the shrewdest traders on Wall Street.

The turnabout dawned on traders at Paribas Corp. at 7:55 a.m. About 20 dealers, salesmen and analysts had just begun their morning meeting when someone from the Paris office broke in on a speaker phone to report that European markets

were abuzz with rumors of a U.S. intervention.

A few taps on a nearby trading screen confirmed it. The yen was gaining, the dollar sinking fast. By 8:16 a.m., it was official: Rubin's Treasury issued a statement confirming that the U.S. government and Tokyo's Bank of Japan had waded into the \$1 trillion global currency market to support the beleaguered Japanese currency, which had lost 12 percent of its value since the beginning of the year. The same traders who last summer vanquished currencies in Thailand and South Korea retreated.

A Treasury victory. At least for the moment. Moments like these have long been a part of Bob Rubin's world—huge amounts of money at stake

See RUBIN, A20, C4, 1

■ Japan promises bank reform but stops short of vowing to meet U.S. demands. Page E1

U.S., Japan Move to Boost Yen

Stock Markets Rally; Tokyo Vows Reforms

By PAUL BLUSTEIN
Washington Post Staff Writer

The Clinton administration joined Japan in a dramatic rescue operation for the yen yesterday, announcing a long-standing policy of intervention in foreign exchange markets because of fears that the recent plunge in the Japanese currency threatens global economic stability.

The initiative boosted the value of the yen against the dollar and triggered powerful rallies in the U.S. and Japanese stock markets.

Just as currency trading was opening around 8 a.m. in New York, the two governments shocked financial markets by buying an estimated \$2 billion worth of yen in exchange for dollars, using the New York Federal Reserve Bank as their agent. The move was swiftly followed by announcements in Washington and Tokyo that President Clinton had spoken by telephone late Tuesday night with Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and that Japan was pledging to take major steps to revive its faltering economy.

The operation—the first U.S. intervention in currency markets since the summer of 1995—achieved smashing initial success, but many analysts questioned how long the effect would last. The yen's weakness has been blamed for driving other Asian currencies and stock markets sharply lower in recent days, deepening the region's financial crisis and

See YEN, A20, C4, 1

Albright Offers Iran Possibility Of Normal Ties

By THOMAS W. LIPPMAN
Washington Post Staff Writer

Convinced that President Mohammed Khatami is trying to take Iran in a new direction, Secretary of State Madeleine K. Albright made the Clinton administration's first direct offer of cooperation with the Islamic government in Tehran last night in hopes of ending nearly 20 years of hostility.

Albright's speech was billed by aides as a major policy initiative that could eventually lead to normal relations. She did not list any specific steps the United States is ready to take toward that end, nor did she make specific demands of the Iranians, but her speech marked a clear departure from the administration's previous hopeful but cautious response to Khatami.

"Obviously, two decades of mistrust cannot be erased overnight," Albright said in a speech at the Asia Society in New York. "The gap between us remains wide. But it is time to test the possibilities for bridging this gap."

Ending hostility between Tehran and Washington would be a diplomatic breakthrough that would alter the strategic calculus of the Middle East and central Asia.

Albright and other senior officials made clear that such a development is not imminent, and that Iran has a long way to go before full restoration of relations, but that

CHINA | The Next Generation

Ex-Devotee of Mao Devotes Her Career to Women

Last of five articles
By STEVEN MURSON
Washington Post Foreign Service

Two photographs of Xie Lihua, snapped nearly three decades apart, capture now oddly similar yet strikingly different this 46-year-old Chinese woman is today compared to the teenager she once was.

The first, circa 1972, shows Xie filled with the fervor of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution—beaming and dressed in her Mao cap—as an army recruit throwing herself into the noble task of feeding hogs.

The second, taken here two months ago, also shows her with hogs. She still wears her enthusiastic smile. But now she

The Life of an Activist



is clad in a stylish two-piece black pantsuit, and instead of doling out feed to hogs, she's doling out small loans to rural women and giving them advice on money-making investments, like buying swine.

Once the head of her secondary school Red Guard committee, Xie Lihua has been transformed into a crusading journalist,

magazine editor, small-time banker and activist for the cause of downtrodden women in China. Still possessed by a missionary zeal, she has given up class struggle and thrown herself into "micro-credit" lending schemes, muckraking journalism and the promotion of Information for Rural Women, the profitable, fast-growing magazine she founded.

"I've always been a good organizer," Xie says. One admiring acquaintance says, "She's got the form of a Communist revolutionary of the 1960s with the substance of very current issues of the 1990s."

Xie Lihua is an example of a new kind of activist in China, neither Communist

See CHINA, A20, C4, 1

Clinton Picks Holbrooke as Envoy to U.N.

By JOHN F. HARRIS
Washington Post Staff Writer

President Clinton has decided to nominate Bill Richardson as energy secretary and replace him as ambassador to the United Nations with Richard C. Holbrooke, chief negotiator of the 1995 Bosnian peace settlement and one of the nation's most aggressive diplomats.

Senior administration officials said Clinton and Vice President Gore plan to make the announcement at the White House today, with Holbrooke and Richardson by their sides.

While Richardson's move to the Energy Department has been decided for weeks, according to several officials, Holbrooke's recent move back into the administration came only after extensive discussions at senior levels over whether the strong-willed Holbrooke could work effectively with other members of the administration's foreign policy team.

Clinton's willingness to take a chance on Holbrooke adds a dynamic, if somewhat unpredictable, element to Clinton's foreign policy.

Holbrooke, 57, was a diplomatic prodigy when he served as assistant secretary of state for Asian affairs in the Carter administration, and he enjoys a reputation as a bold strategist and risk taker.

At a time when a new wave of ethnic violence is underway in the Serbian province of Kosovo, Holbrooke also will be the administra-

INSIDE

WNBA Preview

■ The Mystics, Washington's Women's National Basketball Association team, make their home debut on Friday. A look at the team, and the league.

SECTION F



Continued on Page A18



Flint's Bitter Strike

■ Striking United Auto Workers arrive yesterday for a rally outside a General Motors plant in Flint, Mich., a company town with little left to lose. The automaker has cut nearly 41,000 jobs from plants in Flint over 29 years, and the city has lost almost 100,000 residents over the same span of time.

NATION, Page A3

The Post on the Internet
www.washingtonpost.com

Senate GOP Kills McCain Tobacco Bill

By SAUNDRA TORRY and HELEN DEWAR
Washington Post Staff Writers

Senate Republicans yesterday killed a national tobacco bill championed by public health groups and the White House, ending a grueling, four-week debate on the ambitious but ultimately unwieldy measure that sought to change America's smoking habits.

The bill's narrow defeat stops for now an unprecedented year-long effort to reduce smoking by young people and strictly regulate the tobacco industry—in return for some protection to cigarette makers from an onslaught of lawsuits over smoking-related illnesses.

Though the bill had a majority of votes in

its favor, it failed in two successive roll calls—by three votes and then by seven votes—to overcome the Senate's standard parliamentary hurdle of 60 votes for contested bills. The end came after the central player in the debate, Majority leader Trent Lott (R-Miss.), moved to end the marathon, arguing that the bill had strayed "far afield" of its intent to curb teenage smoking and become a "cookie jar" to fund other government programs.

The bill's demise was a major defeat for President Clinton and public health advocates

and a victory for the nation's leading cigarette makers, who have spent millions lobbying against it. While the effort to reshape the \$50 billion tobacco industry survived many near-death experiences in recent months, it was worn down ultimately by a combination of hostile Republicans, election-year politics and the industry's unprecedented \$40 million advertising campaign.

Democrats said they intend to make the bill's death a major issue in the November elections, and in the Senate, they warned that they will attempt to attach the tobacco

measure to virtually every bill that comes to the floor this year.

"This bill dies tonight but the issue will live," said Senate Minority Leader Thomas A. Daschle (D-S.D.), accusing the Republicans of "cynically" loading the bill with tax cuts and anti-drug initiatives and then dumping it for being too heavy.

David A. Kessler, former commissioner of the Food and Drug Administration and a leading public health voice throughout the debate, said the GOP leadership "inextricably linked itself with Big Tobacco."

See TOBACCO, A18, Col. 1

TOBACCO, From A1

Even the normally reserved White House Chief of Staff Erskine B. Bowles seemed fired up by the defeat, vowing "a fight to the finish." In addition to Senate action, Bowles said Democrats will try to force a vote on a similar bill in the House.

After the vote, House Speaker Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) issued a statement saying House Republicans intend to "take up and pass" more narrowly focused legislation intended to "reduce teen smoking, not increase taxes."

Lott followed that up with a statement of his own saying he was encouraged by Gingrich's plans: "I hope that we can convince Senate Democrats and the White House to join us in that effort without again resorting to the big government, big tax, big spending bill that was defeated today."

The bill's defeat came on two procedural votes at the end of a tense day of Republican and Democratic closed-door caucuses.

In the first showdown, the vote was 57 to 42 to limit debate and force a vote on the bill, three short of the 60 needed to end the GOP delaying tactics. Fourteen Republicans, including party moderates and some conservatives who work on health issues, joined all but two Senate Democrats in voting to limit debate. Two tobacco-state Democrats, Virginia Sen. Charles S. Robb and Kentucky Sen. Wendell H. Ford, voted with the majority.

The death blow was delivered on the second vote when the Senate voted 53 to 46—seven short of the necessary 60—to keep the bill alive even though its tax and spending provisions violated budget limits.

Washington-area senators split on both votes, with Maryland senators voting for—and Virginia senators against—the moves to force the bill to passage.

The bill, sponsored by Sen. John McCain (R-Ariz.), was a broad vehicle that would have imposed the largest price increase ever on cigarettes—\$1.10 per pack over the next five years—and major restrictions on the tobacco industry. Though it would have reached into many areas, its major focus was to curb underage smoking.

The bill started out with much in its favor. There was unwavering public disdain for the tobacco industry and growing insistence on some kind of change. The bill's aim to curb underage smoking was a potent political rallying point. With McCain taking the lead, the bill came out of the Commerce Committee on a 19 to 1 vote. The White House, Senate Democrats and moderate Republi-

favored at ing th issue, and some analysts the bill would emerge Senate with broad support.

But the Commerce vote out to be the bill's high point.

The tobacco industry, which originally supported a bill with lower price increases and legal protections, made a quick about-face and attacked the measure with an eight-week, national TV-and-radio ad campaign. In the Senate, conservative Republicans used delaying tactics and then tacked on amendments to reduce the so-called marriage penalty in the personal income tax and curb drug use. Lott, too, took up the tax-and-spend theme in public appearances.

In the House, Gingrich waged rhetorical war against the measure, saying it would be dead on arrival in that chamber. Meanwhile, public health advocates pushed for and won Senate amendments to further toughen the bill, including one that removed any vestige of liability protection for the industry.

Yesterday, supporters laid blame for the bill's defeat on the Republican leadership, GOP fears that House members might be hurt in November if the bill was sent to that chamber and what one administration source called the tobacco industry's "determination to call in all their chips."

"Today was Washington politics at its worst," said Matthew Myers, a public health advocate who lobbied for the bill. "A clear-cut majority in the United States Senate supported the enactment of this legislation, and an intense, ideologically driven minority killed it."

Some, however, pointed in other directions. Washington lawyer John P. Coale, one of the trial lawyers who has sued the industry, blamed the health community for stripping the bill of legal protections and toughening other portions of the bill. "Nothing was ever enough, and it gave the Republicans enough ammunition to call it tax and spend," Coale said.

Tobacco industry spokesman Scott Williams said the White House had complicity for brandishing the bill as a political weapon. "As a result we have nothing," he said.

Yesterday's showdown votes came after a brief but impassioned debate. Lott said he was moving to sideline the bill because it had bogged down and was holding up other important legislation. "We're stalled with no end in sight... the Senate has not reached a consensus here," he said.

Democrats responded that, if the bill was weighted down, it was largely because of Republican additions to it. To turn around and kill the bill and blame others is "reprehensible," charged Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.).

Republicans agreed but blamed the Democrats. "I am outraged that there are a good number of folks who would like to hide behind the idea of teenage smoking" to "raise more taxes... and create more federal bureaucracies and big government" than Congress has ever done in one vote, said Sen. Larry Craig (R-Idaho).

ROLL CALL

Associated Press

Here is the 57 to 42 roll call by which the Senate voted against cutting off debate on the tobacco bill, the first of two key votes.

On this vote, "yes" was a vote to end debate and "no" was a vote to continue. It takes 60 votes to halt debate.

Voting "yes" were 43 Democrats and 14 Republicans. Voting "no" were 2 Democrats and 40 Republicans.

DEMOCRATS YES

Alaska (Hawaii), Baucus (Mont.), Biden (Del.), Bingaman (N.M.), Boxer (Calif.), Breaux (La.), Bryan (Nev.), Bumpers (Ark.), Byrd (W.Va.), Cleland (Ga.), Conrad (N.D.), Daschle (S.D.), Dodd (Conn.), Dorgan (N.D.), Durbin (Ill.), Feingold (Wis.), Feinstein (Calif.), Glenn (Ohio), Graham (Fla.), Harkin (Iowa), Hollings (S.C.), Inouye (Hawaii), Johnson (S.D.), Kennedy (Mass.), Kerry (Neb.), Kerry (Mass.), Kohl (Wis.), Landrieu (La.), Lautenberg (N.J.), Leahy

(Vt.), Levin (Mich.), Lieberman (Conn.), Mikulski (Md.), Moseley-Braun (Ill.), Moynihan (N.Y.), Murray (Wash.), Reed (R.I.), Reid (Nev.), Rockefeller (W.Va.), Sarbanes (Md.), Torricelli (N.J.), Wellstone (Minn.), Wyden (Ore.).

DEMOCRATS NO

Ford (Ky.), Robb (Va.).

REPUBLICANS YES

Abraham (Mich.), Bennett (Utah), Chafee (R.I.), Collins (Maine), D'Amato (N.Y.), DeWine (Ohio), Frist (Tenn.), Grassley (Iowa), Gregg (N.H.), Jeffords (Vt.), McCain (Ariz.), Roth (Del.), Smith (Ore.), Snowe (Maine).

REPUBLICANS NO

Allard (Colo.), Ashcroft (Mo.), Bond (Mo.), Brownback (Kan.), Burns (Mont.), Campbell (Colo.), Coats (Ind.), Cochran (Miss.), Coverdell (Ga.), Craig (Idaho), Domenici (N.M.), Enzi (Wyo.), Faircloth (N.C.), Gorton (Wash.), Gramm (Tex.), Grams (Minn.), Hagel (Neb.), Hatch (Utah), Helms (N.C.), Hutchinson (Ark.), Hutchinson (Tex.), Inhofe (Okla.), Kempthorne (Idaho), Kyl (Ariz.), Lott (Miss.), Lugar (Ind.), Mack (Fla.), McConnell (Ky.), Murkowski (Alaska), Nickles (Okla.), Roberts (Kan.), Santorum (Pa.), Sessions (Ala.), Shelby (Ala.), Smith (N.H.), Stevens (Alaska), Thomas (Wyo.), Thompson (Tenn.), Thurmond (S.C.), Warner (Va.).

REPUBLICAN NOT VOTING

Specter (Pa.).

The Washington Post

THURSDAY, JUNE 18, 1998