

**SPECIAL MEETING: HISTORY OF PRESIDENTIAL
NOMINEES NOT RECEIVING CONFIRMATION
HEARINGS**

HEARING

BEFORE THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDRED FIFTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

September 12, 1997

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations



U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

WASHINGTON : 1997

43-376 CC

For sale by the U.S. Government Printing Office
Superintendent of Documents, Congressional Sales Office, Washington, DC 20402
ISBN 0-16-055718-6

5381-2.

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C O N T E N T S

	Page
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1997	
Proceedings	1
APPENDIX	
Congressional Research Service Report on Failed Nominations on Which No Hearings Were Held, 1987-1996	11

(iii)

**SPECIAL MEETING:
HISTORY OF PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEES NOT
RECEIVING CONFIRMATION HEARINGS**

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1997

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Washington, DC.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 11:30 a.m., in room SD-419, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Jesse Helms, chairman, presiding.

Present: Senators Helms, Lugar, Coverdell, Hagel, Smith, Grams, Frist, Biden, Kerry, Robb, Feingold, Feinstein, and Wellstone.

**OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. JESSE HELMS, U.S. SENATOR
FROM NORTH CAROLINA**

The Chairman. The committee will come to order.

I unhesitatingly scheduled this special meeting of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in response to the written request under Rule 3 of the rules of the committee on Foreign Relations sent to me by Senators Lugar, Biden, Gordon Smith, and Kerry—Mr. Kerry of Massachusetts, I might add.

Rule 3 authorizes Senator Lugar and his supporters to request a meeting, but Rule 3 does not provide that they can place any further restrictions on the agenda or the meeting or the procedures to be followed at the meeting.

Now, I have asked the distinguished Senate Parliamentarian, Mr. Robert Dove, to come here today, should any questions arise regarding Senate rules and procedures, and we thank you, Bob, for coming.

Throughout the past several weeks, the news media have created a circus atmosphere of this matter. I was thinking that maybe if we had a larger space we could drop two or three elephants in and then a couple of donkeys—

Senator Biden. We'll just leave the donkeys out, Mr. Chairman. [Laughter.]

The Chairman [continuing]. But I tell you I've never seen such a barrage of misstatements of fact or such a collection of idle speculation, mostly erroneous, but published as fact. For example, the suggestion by editors and reporters who saw no point in their going to the trouble of checking the facts produced the allegation that my declining to schedule a hearing on the Weld nomination is unprece-

dented, and that it is a rare departure from common Senate practice and procedure.

Well, of course anybody who knows anything about the Senate knows that nothing could be further from the truth, which I feel should be presented for the record in some detail, and I will do that.

Therefore, the sole purpose of this meeting will be to discuss the history of countless failed nominations in the past 10 years which were denied hearings by the chairman or the ranking member. It is a somewhat lengthy history, and since Senator Lugar has exercised his right—and properly so—to try to force my hand, I feel obliged to make a matter of record specific instances that could have been easily obtained by anybody in the news media. But, as far as I know, not one of you tried.

But before I begin, I shall recognize the distinguished ranking member, Senator Biden, for what he has indicated to me will be brief remarks. [Laughter.]

The Chairman. I have enormous respect—

Senator Biden. Mr. Chairman—

The Chairman [continuing]. For Senator Biden.

Senator Biden. I appreciate that, Senator, and let me make it real clear—

The Chairman. Wait just a minute.

Senator Biden [continuing]. Oh, I beg your pardon.

The Chairman. While we do not always agree, we have agreed to disagree agreeably; and as a result we have had this year a close working relationship, perhaps closer and more successfully than either of us expected at the outset. We have moved nominations through this committee at a record pace. In fact, it has been acknowledged by both Senate Minority Leader Daschle and by Secretary of State Madeleine Albright that the Foreign Relations Committee this year has the best record in the Senate in this regard.

We have also managed to find common ground on public policy matters, including an historic bipartisan bill to reform both the United Nations and the United States foreign affairs apparatus. Needless to say, I have not gotten everything I wanted, and neither has Senator Biden. But by working together in an effective and bipartisan manner I believe this Foreign Relations Committee, as a former Secretary of State asserted publicly recently, “is relevant again for the first time in years.”

I now turn to the distinguished ranking member, Senator Biden.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH BIDEN, U.S. SENATOR FROM DELAWARE

Senator Biden. Mr. Chairman, thank you very much. I want to make it clear that there is no one thing that is sufficiently of consequence that is going to alter that relationship, because there is a lot more on the agenda. We have things like the Test Ban Treaty you and I disagree on, and a lot of other things of consequence.

But I want to make it clear to my colleagues why I am only speaking briefly. I agreed to only speak briefly because the truth of the matter is the chairman could and, within his rights, he could just stay here and speak, if he wanted to. If I were going to speak a long time, since we are probably have someone suggest that we

can no longer meet after 12, I would not have an opportunity to speak, although he would have given me the right to do that almost no matter what.

But, having said that, let me say that your purpose, Mr. Chairman, for the hearing, is different from the purpose, intended purpose, that Senator Lugar, myself, Kerry, and Weld—excuse me, Freudian slip—and Gordon and others, Gordon Smith and others who wanted to have this hearing.

We wanted to have this hearing in the hope that we could get you to reconsider whether or not you would give Governor Weld a hearing, former Governor Weld a hearing.

Now, I have done my homework as well. The Parliamentarian, Mr. Dove, who because he is so good and so well known I affectionately on occasion, since we are on the opposite sides a lot of times, refer to him as Mr. Hawk instead of Mr. Dove, the truth of the matter is, he is dead right in what he is about to tell you.

We checked with the Democratic counterparts. We checked the rules. We have our legal counsel. You are clearly within the Senate rules. You can make this hearing be about anything, this meeting about anything you want it to be about. But I want to make it clear that was not the intention of Senator Lugar and I. We wanted this hearing to be about whether or not we could get a hearing for Mr. Weld.

Now you are going to cite—and you will do it in your southern diplomatic way—you are going to cite examples, I expect, where there have been a number of cases where nominees have not gotten a hearing. I may be mistaken, Mr. Chairman, but I would respectfully suggest at least I am unaware of any where a clear majority of the committee in question—clear majority—wanted to have a hearing and the chairman, although within his rights—under the rules, he can do it—where the chairman has said no, there will be no hearing.

There were a number of judges, although we put through more Republican judges than at any time in any Democratic chairman's tenure when I was chairman of the Judiciary Committee, there were a number of judges who were left at the gate, who did not in an election year get through, although we put over 100 through that same year.

But I know of no instance where there was a case where a majority of the Senate Judiciary Committee, or any other committee, said we want to have a hearing on a particular nominee and did not get one.

Let me close by saying this, Mr. Chairman, and I mean this sincerely. I think we are making a mistake here. I think that we should, although technically you are correct, I believe the spirit of the rule, which I will not bother to read now, which I put out in a statement, which you are fully aware of, calls for and envisions more comity on this kind of issue.

Our job as a committee, I need not tell you, since you know the rules and procedures better than anybody except possibly Bob Byrd, is to give the Senate our considered opinion. The Constitution says that the Senate will give its advice and consent, not a committee. And so I think we are denying our colleagues the opportunity of our judgment, them not being in a position to ever get a

chance to exercise the constitutional responsibility called upon for them to exercise.

So I would hope when this is over—when I was in the hospital a while and had these aneurysms and a neurosurgeon, because I said oh, there is nothing to this operation, and he looked at me and said, why do you say that? You get me in trouble with other neurosurgeons, who say how would you tell him that. And I said, oh, I was just being optimistic. And he said you know how we were talking about whether or not aneurysms are congenital? And I said yes, doctor. He said the problem with you is you are a congenital optimist.

Well, I am a congenital optimist. I hope still there may be some way that we can see our way through this and Governor Weld can get a hearing. But I am not stupid.

So, Mr. Chairman, I thank you for the opportunity to say a few words here. I hope other Senators who wish to speak may be able to get an opportunity, but let me just conclude by saying that Senator Dodd asked that I point out that he had a scheduling conflict and could not be here today, but he wishes to be here.

Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Thank you very much.

While there has been some heated rhetoric and concern on the Weld matter, it should be made a matter of record that none of it has come from Senator Biden or me. I like and admire Joe Biden, as I have indicated earlier.

Senator Kerry. Mr. Chairman, could I just ask one question?

The Chairman. And I am confident that the relationship—

Senator Kerry. Could I just ask you one question?

The Chairman [continuing]. No, sir. That the relationship we forged will not be undermined by this unfortunate affair.

There have been, however, many contrived reports—

The committee will be in order, please. You called this hearing, which is not a hearing. It is a meeting. Now I insist that you exercise some decorum.

There have been many contrived reports to the effect that my decision that there will be no hearing on the Weld nomination is somehow a radical departure from Senate procedure. Some have resorted to unfortunate namecalling—for example, “dictatorial”—and I have been lectured regarding what the Constitution says about hearings, and it says nothing, and the traditions of the U.S. Senate, and about democracy in general.

Such critics have merely demonstrated their own unfamiliarity with the Constitution, with the Senate, the Senate rules and precedents, and the authority of all committee chairmen.

A White House spokesman alleged earlier this week—and I quote him—“we are in an unprecedented area here. Even nominees who are rejected get hearings.” Mr. Weld himself joined once again the parade of misstatements of fact last weekend when he appeared briefly on ABC’s This Week program. Without the foggiest notion of what he was talking about, he declared, “You would be very hard pressed if you look back in the precedents of the U.S. Senate to find a case where a Presidential nominee for Ambassador was denied a hearing.”

Well, during the August recess I asked the nonpartisan Congressional Research Service to prepare a report for me disclosing just how unusual it is for a nomination to fail in committee without a hearing, not only for Ambassadorial nominees but for all nominees by the President to senior positions in the Federal Government. Specifically, I asked the Congressional Research Service to list every failed nomination during the past 10 years that did not receive a Senate hearing and, when possible, to explain the circumstances under which the nomination was blocked.

In examining this question, the Congressional Research Service excluded all nominations submitted during the last 3 months of a Senate session, 4 months in the case of judicial nominations, and all nominations that were submitted in the final month of a President's term in office. In other words, the CRS report includes only those nominations where there was more than sufficient time to act on a nomination but in which the nomination hearing was specifically blocked by the chairman.

Now, in the matter involving this nominee I have a lot of company. Based on criteria the Congressional Research Service reported to me that during the past 10 years alone there have been 154 failed nominees who never received a hearing. Unprecedented? You make up your own mind about that. Let me repeat. There have been 154 nominations in the past 10 years alone which died in committee without a Senate hearing because a chairman or ranking member or someone else did not want a hearing.

These include nominations for Ambassadorial and judicial posts, nominations for senior positions in the Department of Defense, the Department of Commerce, the Department of Justice, the Department of the Treasury, Department of Labor, Department of State, Department of Education, Department of Transportation, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development, nominations for senior positions in the independent agencies, including the Federal Aviation Administration, the Office of Management and Budget, and the Social Security Administration, also nominations for senior positions on important regulatory boards and commissions, including the Federal Communications Commission, the National Transportation Safety Board, and Commodity Futures Trading Commission—and I will get back to that in just a minute.

In most cases, the Congressional Research Service reported—and I am quoting—“in most instances, no information is publicly available to indicate why a hearing was not held because committees normally do not report why they take no action on a nomination.”

The Congressional Research Service submitted to me—and this information was available to anybody on this committee and to the news media—ten pages of charts identifying each of these 154 nominees, the position for which they had been nominated, the date that they were nominated, the date their nomination was withdrawn or returned to the President without a hearing—without a hearing. I have asked the staff, as you note, to enlarge these charts so that it can be seen by everyone present and maybe the television cameras will want to get it too.

I have already emphasized my great respect for Senator Biden, so I hope he will understand that it is with some reluctance that I must point out that, during his tenure as chairman of the Senate

Judiciary Committee, CRS has documented 44 separate judicial nominees whose nominations were sent to the Senate by the President of the United States, not one of whom, not one of whom was given a hearing by the Judiciary Committee.

Now there were many more than 44 nominations for which hearings were not held at the Judiciary Committee during this period, but CRS has counted only, only those judicial nominations sent up by the President at least 4 months before Congress adjourned. In other words, not one of these 44 nominations was a case where the clock simply ran out and there was no time to hold a hearing.

Senator Biden will no doubt remember one of those 44 nominees—U.S. District Judge Terry Boyle of North Carolina, who was nominated by President Bush to serve on the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Boyle was nominated on October 22, 1991, and his nomination was held in the committee files for almost a year, until it was returned to the President on October 8, 1992.

Now, despite my repeated appeals that a hearing be held on Judge Boyle's nomination, Judge Boyle never got one. Now, in saying this I cast no aspersions on Senator Biden. He was within his rights as chairman. He was within his rights as chairman, and I want you to take note of that, when he decided. I did not like it, but he decided that Judge Boyle would not get a hearing for the 4th Circuit Court of Appeals.

Now I recall no Senators invoking little-used Senate or committee rules in an attempt to force Senator Joe Biden to have a hearing. It was suggested to me, but I declined. I declined because I thought his authority as chairman ought to be insulated against petty contrivances. And, I certainly did not take to the airwaves to call Joe Biden a "dictator."

I would also point out another nomination that should be of particular interest to the committee, a nomination that came before the Senate Agriculture Committee on September 8, 1989, that of a Margot Machol, a very talented lady, well-recommended, who was nominated by President Bush to serve as a member of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Now I have before me three press accounts regarding the circumstances under which Margot Machol did not receive even a hearing. My staff on the Foreign Relations Committee has spoken directly with a number of people intimately familiar with the conflict over this lady's nomination.

By all accounts, public and private, Margot Machol was denied a hearing by the same able and distinguished Senator who brought us here today, the Senator from Indiana, Senator Lugar. Now, according to these news accounts, which I believe to be credible because we checked on them—and we are going to make copies of them available—Senator Lugar contended that Margot Machol was unqualified to serve as a member of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

But there is one more interesting angle to this. Margot Machol was nominated to be a member of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission at the same time, a lady named Wendy Gramm, who just happens to be the wife of Phil Gramm, United States Senator, and a great one, Wendy Gramm was nominated at the same time

by President Bush to serve as chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

Senator Lugar also fought, unsuccessfully, to block Wendy Gramm's nomination, but Margot Machol was not so lucky.

For the record, a glance at media accounts may be helpful. According to the March 8, 1990, edition of the Journal of Commerce, and I am quoting, "A senior White House aide said that Senator Lugar was trying to keep Wendy Gramm from being nominated and confirmed, citing the Indiana Senator's role in holding up the nomination of economist Margot Machol to sit on the same commission."

Senator Wellstone. Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman. And from the publication Institutional Investor of May 1990, and I quote, "Lugar has admitted that he raised questions about Gramm, although he has promised to vote for her now that she has been officially renominated, and has blocked action on Machol, whose nomination has been lingering since September."

Senator Wellstone. Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman. And another from the publication Securities Week, April 30, 1990, which reported, and I quote, "Margot Machol, whose CFTC nomination has been stalled since last December, is considering withdrawing her name in order to pursue other career opportunities. Machol's nomination ran into trouble last fall," the magazine said, "when Senator Richard Lugar, R-IN, the ranking Republican member of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry, told the White House that he did not believe Machol had enough knowledge of the futures industry to serve as a commissioner."

Senator Wellstone. Mr. Chairman, can Senator Lugar respond to this?

The Chairman. No, I will not yield.

Senator Wellstone. Should he not have a right to be able to?

The Chairman. The committee will be in order.

Senator Wellstone. I think there should be due process.

The Chairman. I am not going to debate with the Senator.

Senator Wellstone. I just think there should be fairness here. Senator Lugar should have a chance to respond.

The Chairman. Yeah, you have been fair.

The Machol nomination was buried in the Senate Agriculture Committee without a hearing for 14 months.

Feeling that all Senators may want to examine the CRS report, I am making copies available.

At this point, I feel obliged to read into the record some other nominees who have been denied hearings. Lawrence M. Hecker, Deputy Administrator of the Federal Aviation Administration, nominated on April 23, 1987, returned without a hearing August 7, 1987. CRS reports Senator Ford of Kentucky, chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee, refused a hearing because the nominee "lacked management ability."

James E. Gilleran to be Controller of the Currency, Department of the Treasury, was nominated May 21, 1992, returned without a hearing October 8, 1992. CRS reported that the chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Donald W. Riegle, Jr., decided not to

hold a hearing in hopes that his party will control the White House come next January.

Michael G. Kozak to be Ambassador to El Salvador, nominated October 3, 1991, returned without a hearing October 8, 1992. Joseph G. Sullivan to be Ambassador to Nicaragua, nominated February 27, 1992, withdrawn without a hearing September 24, 1992. CRS again had no reason listed. This was another case that Senator Dodd may recall, and I regret that he is not here.

Vaughan R. Walker to be U.S. District Judge, nominated February 28, 1989, returned without a hearing on August 4, 1989. CRS reported the nominee did not get a hearing because he was opposed—now get this—he was opposed by homosexual and women's groups, and by Senators Alan Cranston and Patrick J. Leahy.

Bradley P. Holmes, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission, nominated November 9, 1987, returned October 22, 1988. CRS reported that Senator Hollings said he was unwilling to hold hearings on this nominee.

There is an object—

Senator Kerry. Mr. Chairman, a point of parliamentary inquiry.

The Chairman [continuing]. The objection—

Senator Kerry. Parliamentary inquiry.

The Chairman [continuing]. I did not ask for this hearing.

Senator Kerry. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. The committee will be in order.

Senator Kerry. Mr. Chairman, a point of parliamentary inquiry.

The Chairman. You can get to it in a minute.

Senator Kerry. Well, in a minute we will not be meeting, Mr. Chairman. Am I correct?

Senator Wellstone. Will we have a chance to speak here today, Mr. Chairman?

The Chairman. I will not speculate as to whether any President allows nominees to dictate to him where they will serve. Speaking for myself and myself only, I will not put up with it as a committee chairman.

I shall withhold comment on Mr. Weld's plethora of self-serving declarations to the news media. Let me simply say that while Mr. Weld was deciding whether to launch, as he put it, "a ground war" or an "air war," I was working behind the scenes with the White House to see if an acceptable compromise might be possible.

On August 1, the first day of the Congressional recess, I sent to the President that four-page letter that I have alluded to. I wrote it at my home in Raleigh. And in that letter I explained my objections to Mr. Weld for the Mexico post, and I made an expanded offer to the President of the United States. That offer was that I would immediately, immediately convene hearings on the Weld nomination to any other country in the world that the President chose, provided, provided it was one where drug trafficking is not the principal U.S. foreign policy interest.

Now what Mr. Weld appears to be threatening is that unless his nomination to Mexico is moved he will begin a war within the Republican Party. Let him try. I have been tempted to say, but have not, that I, Mr. Weld, do not yield to ideological extortion.

So here is where things stand. Senator Lugar has the support of committee Democrats—and that is not an unexpected development.

He has one other Republican, who just happens not to be here today—

Senator Wellstone. He is. He is here.

The Chairman. I thought you were going to the funeral. I am glad to see you.

I have the support of the distinguished majority leader, who has declared this nomination "dead" and who has asked the President to withdraw it, plus the majority of my Republican colleagues on this committee.

To sum up, it was Senator Lugar who first used a parliamentary procedure to force this meeting. I did not want it. This is, to my knowledge, the second time in the history of the Senate and the first time in connection with a nomination that this rule has ever been invoked. Moreover, I have presented 154 examples of precedents for my actions during the last 10 years alone. It may be Senator Lugar's actions which are unprecedented and which violate the spirit of the Senate.

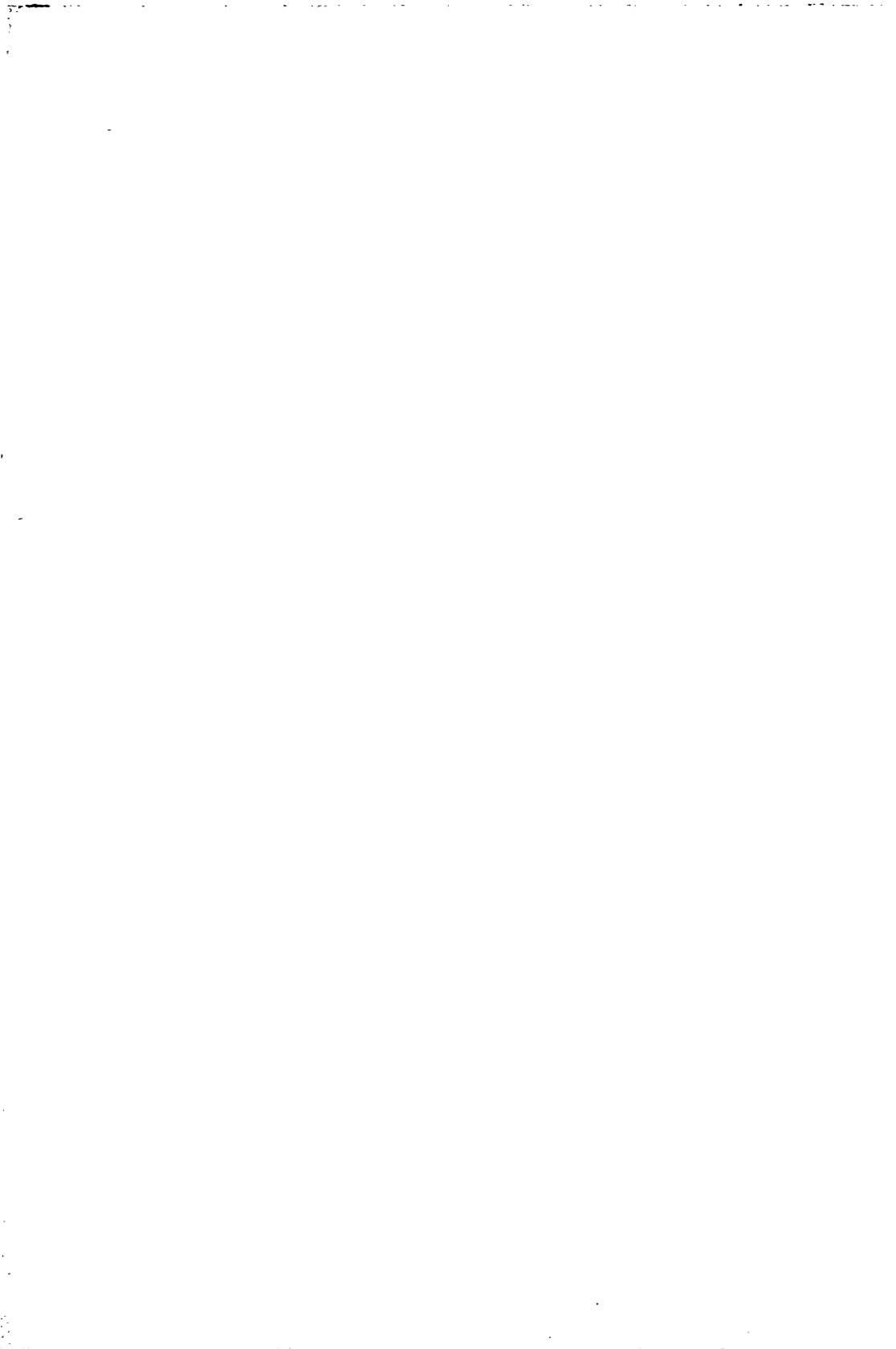
Now, let me make clear I am a friend, want to be a friend, and I intend to try to continue to be a friend to the Senator from Indiana. Whether he wants to return or restore or whatever is up to him. But it was his prerogative to invoke Rule 3. I was informed this morning that several others Senators who differ with Senator Lugar have exercised their Senator prerogatives by filing objections to allowing this committee to continue meeting after the 2 hours.

Under Senate rules, any Senator can object to a committee meeting continuing past 2 hours after the Senate went into session, and several Senators, as I say, have objected, I am advised.

I had hoped that I could state my case with more brevity, but because the distinguished Senator from Indiana decided to challenge my authority as a committee chairman and, by implication, challenging the authority of all other committee chairmen now and in the future, I have felt obliged to state this morning in detail for the record the true facts. You guys in the media, I love you all; but you ought to deal with facts and not speculation, and I mean that.

I thank all of you for your patience, and the committee, it now having reached 12, will stand in recess pending a formal call by the chairman.

[Whereupon, at 12 p.m., the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.]



APPENDIX

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
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MEMORANDUM—SEPTEMBER 5, 1997

To: Senate Foreign Relations Committee

Attention: Marc Theissen

From: Rogelio Garcia Specialist in American National Government/Government

Subject: Failed Nominations on Which No Hearings Were Held, 1987-1996

This memorandum responds to your request for a list of failed nominations to full-time positions on which no hearings were held during the years 1987-1996. The list, compiled from the nominations file in the Senate's Legis database, includes any available public information that may provide some light on why no hearing was held on a nomination. Such information was collected from newspaper and other available databases.

In the 10-year period covered, no hearings were held on at least 154 failed nominations to full-time positions. (At least eight of the nominations were resubmitted the following year and confirmed.) Hearings on a nomination may not have been held for a variety of reasons, including time constraints; holds by a Senator or Senators on the nomination; concern about a nominee's qualifications (skills and philosophy), ethics, or other problems; a President's backing away from a nominee; or any number of political and other factors. In most instances, no information is publicly available to indicate why a hearing was not held, because committees normally do not report why they take no action on a nomination. Occasionally, an article or note in a newspaper or a trade journal may provide some information on the matter. Often, however, there is no assurance that the information is either complete or accurate. When perceived political or other gains and losses are associated with a failed nomination, it is often very difficult to ascertain the real reasons why a hearing may not have been held.

The nominations are grouped by executive department, independent agency, regulatory boards and commissions, and the judiciary. Under each of these categories, listed by Congress from the 100th through the 104th, are listed the nominee, position, date of nomination, and date the nomination was returned or withdrawn by the President. Where available, public information regarding the possible reason for not having a hearing is included under the nominee. Excluded from the list are nominations that reached the Senate within approximately three months before it adjourned (four months in the case of judicial nominees) in order to limit as much as possible those instances where time constraints were a factor, or that were submitted by Presidents Reagan and Bush in the last month of their administrations (January 1989 and 1993.)

The 154 nominations on which no hearings were held include 57 to executive departments (22 were ambassadors or ambassadorial rank, of which eight were renominated and confirmed in the following Congress), nine to independent agencies, 29 to regulatory boards and commissions, and 59 to judicial positions. In at least 41 instances, newspapers or trade journals made some reference to the failed nominations. Issues cited most often dealt with ethical issues (10 articles) or qualifications problems (10 articles) problems associated with the nominees.

The list of nominations is found below. If I may be of further assistance, please call me at 7-8687.

Failed Nominations on Which No Hearings Were Held, 1987-1996¹

Nominee	Position	Nominated	Returned (Withdrawn)
A. Executive Departments			
100th Congress (1987-88)			
Keith L. Brown	Ambassador, Denmark, State (Renominated in 1989 and confirmed)	06/13/88	10/22/88
William A. Brown	Ambassador, Israel, State (Renominated in 1989 and confirmed)	05/24/88	10/22/88
Charles P. Danbar	Ambassador, Yemen, State (Renominated in 1988 and confirmed)	09/22/87	12/22/87
Frank J. Gaffney	Assistant Secretary, Defense (Reportedly rejected by Administration because of differences over arms control policy "Ex-Pentagon Official Horrified" By Administration's Arms Concession," by Harry Schweid <i>The Associated Press</i> , 12/04/87, PM Cycle)	04/27/87	(12/01/87)
Milton Frank	Ambassador, Nepal (Renominated in 1988 and confirmed)	09/11/87	12/22/87
Lawrence M. Hecker	Deputy Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, Transportation. (Committee "declined to hold hearings because several members said they had doubts about [nominee's] management qualifications for the agency's No 2 job." <i>The Washington Post</i> , 08/07/87, A19. A second source reported that Senator Wendell H. Ford (D-KY) Chairman of the Senate Aviation Subcommittee, had rejected the nominee because he "lacked management ability." <i>Aviation Week and Space Technology</i> , 09/14/87, p. 21)	04/23/87	08/07/87
John J. Maresca	Ambassador, Chief of U.S. Delegation to Conference On Confidence and Security, State. (Renominated in 1989 and confirmed)	06/07/88	10/22/88
David C. O'Neal	Assistant Secretary, Labor (Given recess appointment on 11/22/88)	03/28/88	10/22/88
101st Congress (1989-90)			
Frederick M. Bush	Ambassador, Luxembourg, State (Nominee reportedly shared fees for lobbying on Department of Housing and Urban Development projects being investigated by a House subcommittee. "Another Ambassador-Designate Encounters a Delay." <i>Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report</i> , Vol. 47 No. 39, p. 2583)	06/15/89	08/04/89
Karen L. Gillmor	Director, Women's Bureau, Labor	03/20/90	(09/25/90)
Charles M. House	Director, Office for Victims of Crime, Justice	05/14/90	08/04/90
John R. Hubbard	Ambassador, India, State	01/03/89	09/29/89
Eric M. Javits	Ambassador, Venezuela, State (White House asked committee to delay hearing because nominee issued subpoena in connection with a Securities and Exchange Commission investigation. "3 Ambassadorial Appointees Fall by the Wayside." <i>Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report</i> , Vol. 47 No 48, 12/02/89, p 3323)	07/11/89	(06/26/90)
Sonia Landau	Coordinator for International Communications & Information Policy, rank of Ambassador, State.	01/03/89	11/06/89
Jerry M. Moore, Jr	Ambassador, Lesotho, State (Nominee "was the defendant in a civil lawsuit, alleging assault for battery" which was later dismissed. "3 Ambassadorial Appointees Fall by the Wayside." <i>Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report</i> , Vol. 47 No. 48, 12/02/89, p. 3323.)	07/11/89	11/22/89
Drane K. Morales	Assistant Secretary, Energy (Nominee's qualifications questioned. "Choice for Top Environment Post At Energy Department Criticized." <i>The Washington Post</i> , 06/29/89, A3.)	04/12/89	08/04/89
Donna M. Owens	Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Justice	08/03/90	10/28/90

Failed Nominations on Which No Hearings Were Held, 1987-1996¹—Continued

Nominee	Position	Nominated	Returned (Withdrawn)
102d Congress (1991-92)			
Clarence H. Albright, Jr.	General Counsel, Housing & Urban Development	04/28/92	10/08/92
Debra R. Bowland	Director, Office for Victims of Crime, Justice	11/15/91	10/08/92
(Nominee's qualifications questioned. "Bush's Choice for Justice Slot Draws Fire." <i>Legal Times</i> , 06/15/92, p. 1)			
James P. Covey	Assistant Secretary, State	04/28/92	10/08/92
(Nomination reportedly held up by Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC) in order to get data from State Department on nominee's role in prewar Iraq policy. "Iraq Policy Still Bedevils Bush as Congress Asks: Were Crimes Committed," by Elaine Sciolino. <i>The New York Times</i> , 08/09/92, A18)			
Jerry R. Curry	Administrator, Federal Aviation Administration, Transportation ...	11/22/91	(04/09/92)
(Nominee reportedly critical of his former boss at the Department of Transportation and of a "powerful senator" during pre-confirmation briefings with Senate staff. <i>AutoWeek</i> , 06/15/92, p. 3.)			
Eric I. Garfinkel	Under Secretary, Commerce	06/24/91	(11/15/91)
(Nominee reportedly wanted to spend more time with his sick father. Several lobbyists speculated that he may have disagreed with the Administration's trade policy. "Garfinkel to Exit Commerce Post," by Peggy Abrahamson. <i>American Metal Market</i> , 11/06/91, p. 1)			
James E. Gilleran	Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury	05/21/92	10/08/92
(The Chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr. (D-MI), reportedly decided not to act on the nomination "in hopes that his party will control the White House come next January—and thus pick its own person for the post." <i>Washington Insight</i> . <i>Los Angeles Times</i> , 08/31/92, A5.)			
Charles M. House	Director, Office for Victims of Crime, Justice	01/04/91	08/02/91
Marvin H. Kusters	Commissioner of Labor Statistics, Labor	04/07/92	10/08/92
Michael G. Kozak	Ambassador, El Salvador, State	10/03/91	10/08/92
Gregori Lebedev	Inspector General, Defense	03/12/92	10/08/92
Marilyn McAfee	Ambassador, Guatemala	05/13/92	10/08/92
(Renominated in 1993 and confirmed)			
Joan M. McEntee	Under Secretary, Commerce	04/02/92	10/08/92
John M. Mercanti	Engraver, US Mint, Philadelphia, Treasury	01/04/91	(04/09/91)
Vicki A. O'Meara	Assistant Attorney General, Justice	03/13/92	10/08/92
William T. Pryce	Ambassador, Honduras, State	05/07/92	10/08/92
(Renominated in 1993 and confirmed.)			
David J. Ryder	Director, U.S. Mint, Treasury	07/25/91	10/08/92
Nicolas M. Salgo	Ambassador, Sweden, State	06/16/92	10/08/92
Stephen E. Steiner	Ambassador, U.S. Representative to the Start Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission, State.	09/17/91	10/08/92
Joseph G. Sullivan	Ambassador, Nicaragua, State	02/27/92	(09/24/92)
Maurice T. Turner, Jr.	Director, Bureau of Justice Assistance, Justice	08/01/91	10/08/92
(Reportedly, the nomination ran into complications during the background check. "Turner's Nomination to DOJ Post Stalls," by Daniel Klaidman. <i>Legal Times</i> , 04/27/92, p. 2.)			
Alexander F. Watson	Ambassador, Brazil, State	05/12/92	10/08/92
William G. Walker	Ambassador, Argentina, State	05/12/92	10/08/92

Failed Nominations on Which No Hearings Were Held, 1987-1996¹—Continued

Nominee	Position	Nominated	Returned (Withdrawn)
103d Congress (1993-94)			
Ramon C. Cortines (Nominee reportedly decided to accept position as Chancellor of New York City schools. "New Chancellor's First 24 Hours in New York," by Sam Dillon. <i>The New York Times</i> , 09/02/93, B3)	Assistant Secretary, Education	06/24/93	11/29/93
Lani Guinier (Nomination withdrawn because of nominee's controversial legal writings. "Clinton Withdraws Nomination of Guinier. Legal Writings' Controversy Dooms Choice," by Ruth Marcus. <i>The Washington Post</i> , 06/04/93, A1, A11)	Assistant Attorney General, Justice	04/29/93	(06/07/93)
Richard F. Keevey	Chief Financial Officer, Defense	11/20/93	11/14/94
John A. Rollwagen (Nominee under investigation by Securities and Exchange Commission for alleged insider trading. He asked that his nomination be withdrawn because of delay. "Commerce Dept. Nominee Leaves Running for Post," by David A. Vise. <i>The Washington Post</i> , 05/21/93, G1.)	Deputy Secretary, Commerce	04/19/93	(06/08/93)
Raymond G. Romero (According to an airline official, the nominee apparently fell victim to poor relations with the Chairman of the Aviation Subcommittee, Senator Wendell Ford (D-KY) "Pena Expresses Regret Over Nominee Romero, May Seek New Aviation Deputy for DOT," by Paul Page. <i>The Journal of Commerce, Inc. Traffic World</i> , 12/05/94, p. 47.)	Assistant Secretary, Transportation	04/14/94	11/14/94
Stephen M. Ryan (New Secretary of Defense reportedly wanted his own nominee for position of Inspector General. <i>The Washington Post</i> , 04/28/94, A25)	Inspector General, Defense	11/20/93	11/14/94
Stephen E. Steiner	Ambassador, U.S. Representative to theStart Joint Compliance and Inspection Commission, State.	06/16/93	11/14/94
104th Congress (1995-96)			
Eileen B. Claussen (Given recess appointment on 01/19/96)	Assistant Secretary, State	07/17/95	10/04/96
Peter B. Edelman (Given recess appointment on 01/19/96)	Assistant Secretary, Health and Human Services	12/22/95	10/04/96
Keith R. Hall	Assistant Secretary, Defense	05/23/96	10/04/96
Michael Kantor (Given recess appointment on 04/12/96, before he was nominated. Committee Chairman Senator Larry Pressler (R-SD) quoted as saying that his committee was too busy to hold a hearing. "You cannot confirm somebody who's in office already," Pressler said. "What would happen if we voted not to confirm?" "Senate to Skip Kantor Hearings." <i>The Star Tribune</i> , 06/25/96, 4A)	Secretary, Commerce	05/03/96	10/04/96
Robert S. Litt (Justice officials described failed nomination as "a casualty of election-year politics." "Justice's Second-Term Goal: Refining Change," by Benjamin Wittes. <i>Fulton County Daily Report</i> , 11/18/96)	Assistant Attorney General, Justice	11/09/95	10/04/96
Kevin E. Marchman	Assistant Secretary, Housing & Urban Development	03/14/96	10/04/96
J. Davitt McAteer	Solicitor, Labor	05/23/96	10/04/96
Joaquin F. Otero	Assistant Secretary, Labor	02/20/96	(08/01/96)
Pete Peterson (Renominated in 1997 and confirmed.)	Ambassador, Vietnam, State	05/23/96	11/04/96
Stanley A. Riveles	Ambassador, U.S. Commission to the Standing Consultative Commission, State.	07/10/95	10/04/96
Stanley N. Schrage	Ambassador, Djibouti, State	05/06/96	10/04/96

Failed Nominations on Which No Hearings Were Held, 1987-1996¹—Continued

Nominee	Position	Nominated	Returned (Withdrawn)
Gerald N. Tirozzi	Assistant Secretary, Education (Given recess appointment on 01/19/96)	12/29/95	10/04/96
B. Independent Agencies			
100th Congress (1987-88)			
John Alderson	Administrator, General Services Administration (Questions raised about nominee's financial dealings. "Both Sides Worried About Bad Report On Alderson," by John Purnell <i>The Washington Times</i> , 09/29/88, B5)	05/25/88	(09/27/88)
Jane A. Kenny	Director, ACTION (Given recess appointment on 11/22/88; renominated and confirmed in 1989)	04/27/88	10/22/88
Renald P. Morani	Inspector General, Veterans Administration	07/27/88	10/22/88
101st Congress (1989-90)			
Albert W. Angulo	U.S. Alternate Executive Director, Inter-American Development Bank (Questions raised about nominee's past business affiliations. <i>The World Bank Watch</i> , vol. 1, No. 7, 07/22/91, p. 3)	10/31/89	10/28/90
102d Congress (1991-92)			
Robert E. Grady III	Deputy Director, Office of Management and Budget	11/20/91	10/08/92
103d Congress (1993-94)			
Stanley G. Tate	Chief Executive Officer, Resolution Trust Corporation (Allegedly involved in insider trading. "Clinton's Choice to Head the RTC Withdraws: Miami Developer Was Accused of Using His Influence Improperly," by Daniel Southerland, <i>The Washington Post</i> , 11/25/93, D1)	07/13/93	11/14/94
104th Congress (1995-96)			
Patricia M. McMahon	Deputy Director, Office of National Drug Control Policy (Questions regarding nominee's qualifications. "How the Clinton Administration Is Abandoning the War Against Drugs," Backgrounder No. 989, The Heritage Foundation. <i>Heritage Foundation Reports</i> , July 12, 1996)	06/18/96	10/04/96
Kristen S. Moy	Administrator, Community Development Financial Institutions Fund	02/24/95	(01/24/96)
Linda C. Rhodes	Deputy Commissioner, Social Security Administration	08/10/95	(03/11/96)
C. Regulatory Boards and Commissions			
100th Congress (1987-88)			
Frederic Andre	Member, Interstate Commerce Commission	08/07/87	10/22/88
James E. Burnett, Jr.	Chair, National Transportation Safety Board	04/19/88	10/22/88
Charles C. Cox	Member, Securities and Exchange Commission	05/11/88	10/22/88
Douglas A. M. Ehlike	Member, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	02/18/87	10/22/88
Lee H. Henkel, Jr.	Member, Federal Home Loan Bank Board (Office of Government Ethics asked the Justice Department to investigate nominee's connections with a savings and loan institution regulated by the FHLB. <i>Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report</i> , vol. 45, No. 14, 04/04/87, p. 642)	02/13/87	(05/18/87)
Bradley P. Holmes	Member, Federal Communications Commission (Senator Ernest Hollings (D-SC) quoted as unwilling to hold hearings on nominee. "Nominees for FCC blocked," by Doug Halonon. <i>Crain Communications, Inc.</i> ; <i>Electronic Media</i> , 05/30/88, p. 3)	11/09/87	10/22/88
Salvatore R. Martoche	Member, National Mediation Board	04/20/88	(07/11/88)

Failed Nominations on Which No Hearings Were Held, 1987-1996¹—Continued

Nominee	Position	Nominated	Returned (Withdrawn)
Susan E. Phillips	Member, Federal Trade Commission	12/04/87	(10/21/88)
Thomas J. Simon	Member, Railroad Retirement Board (Given recess appointment on 11/22/88)	02/02/88	10/22/88
John R. Wall	Member, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission	05/05/87	(05/24/88)
Susan Wing	Member, Federal Communications Commission (Senator Ernest Hollings (D-SC) quoted as unwilling to hold hearings on nominee. "Nominees for FCC blocked," by Doug Halonen. Crain Communications, Inc. <i>Electronic Media</i> , 05/30/88, p. 3)	12/15/87	10/22/88
101st Congress (1989-90)			
Margot E. Machol	Member, Commodity Futures Trading Commission (Senior White House aide claimed Senator Richard G. Lugar (R-IN) as holding up nomination "Expertise of CFTC Commissioner Queried Ahead of Renomination" <i>The Journal of Commerce, Inc. Journal of Commerce</i> 03/08/90, 7A)	09/08/89	10/28/90
102d Congress (1991-97)			
Ford B. Ford	Member, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission (Given recess appointment on 09/04/91)	01/04/91	10/08/92
James M. Grossman	Chair, Foreign Claims Settlement Commission (Given recess appointment on 09/03/92)	11/15/91	10/08/92
Joshua M. Javits	Member, National Mediation Board	06/15/92	10/08/92
Evan J. Kemp, Jr. Member, Equal Employment	Opportunity Commission	05/19/92	10/08/92
Steven Manaster	Member, Commodity Futures Trading Commission	04/28/92	10/08/92
Roger L. Wollman	Member, United States Sentencing Commission	03/04/92	10/08/92
103d Congress (1993-94)			
Susan B. Perry	Member, National Transportation Safety Board	07/01/94	11/14/94
104th Congress (1995-96)			
Sarah M. Fox	Member, National Labor Relations Board (Given recess appointment on 01/19/96. Republican senators reportedly "denounced the appointment," claiming it moved the Board too far left and placed "historic precedents in danger." Bobbin Blenheim Media Corporation, <i>Bobbin</i> , Vol. 37, No. 9, 05/96)	12/18/95	10/04/96
Daniel Guttman	Member, Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission (Given recess appointment on 04/12/96)	02/06/96	10/04/96
Johnny H. Hayes	Member, Tennessee Valley Authority (Given recess appointment on 05/31/96)	03/28/96	10/04/96
Norwood J. Jackson, Jr.	Inspector General, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation	01/05/95	(12/20/95)

Failed Nominations on Which No Hearings Were Held, 1987-1996¹—Continued

Nominee	Position	Nominated	Returned (Withdrawn)
Mary L. Jordan	Member, Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission ... (Given recess appointment on 08/31/96)	05/01/96	10/04/96
Martin A. Kamarck	President, Export-Import Bank (Given recess appointment on 04/12/96)	12/21/95	10/04/96
Joe Scroggins, Jr.	Member, Federal Maritime Commission	07/14/95	10/04/96
Robert M. Sussman	Member, Nuclear Regulatory Commission	01/05/95	(07/17/95)
Yolanda T. Wheat	Member, National Credit Union Administration (Given recess appointment on 04/12/96)	11/09/95	10/04/96
D. Judicial Positions			
100th Congress (1987-88)			
David C. Treen	U.S. Circuit Judge, 5th Circuit	07/22/87	(05/10/88)
(Senator Patrick J. Leahy (D-VT) reportedly accused the Justice Department of having "refused for months to investigate 'serious allegations of impropriety'" against the nominee. "Leahy Fires Back at Thurmond," by Ruth Marcus. <i>The Washington Post</i> , 06/14/88, A21.)			
Judith R. Hope*	U.S. Circuit Judge, D.C. Circuit	04/14/88	10/22/88
Pamela A. Rymer*	U.S. Circuit Judge, 9th Circuit	04/26/88	10/22/88
(* Reportedly the "Democrats were determined to bury . . . the nominations" in a presidential election year, because "the appellate seats were too precious to . . . give up" <i>Washington Talk</i> , by Steven V. Roberts. <i>The New York Times</i> , 10/19/88, A22.)			
Jacques L. Wiener, Jr.	U.S. Circuit Judge, 5th Circuit	06/27/88	10/22/88
Robert C. Bonner	U.S. District Judge, C-CA	06/15/88	10/22/88
Marvin J. Gatbis	U.S. District Judge, MD	07/06/88	10/22/88
Alfred C. Schmutzer, Jr.	U.S. District Judge, E-TX	12/19/87	03/28/88
Melinda Harmon	U.S. District Judge, S-TX	06/23/88	10/22/88
Robert P. Charrow	U.S. Claims Court	02/02/87	08/10/87
101st Congress (1989-90)			
Kenneth L. Ryskamp	U.S. Circuit Judge, 11th Circuit	04/26/90	10/28/90
(Renominated on 01/08/91 and following hearings, rejected by committee on 04/11/91.)			
Adriane J. Dudley	U.S. District Judge, VI	03/08/90	08/04/90
Vaughn R. Walker	U.S. District Judge, N-CA	02/28/89	08/04/89
(Reportedly opposed by homosexual and women's groups, and by Senators Alan Cranston (D-A) and Patrick J. Leahy (D-VT). "Wilson Will Resubmit Judicial Nominees to Bush," by Pamela A. MacLean. <i>UPI</i> , 11/11/88, AM Cycle.)			
102d Congress (1991-92)			
Lillian R. Be Vier	U.S. Circuit Judge, 4th Circuit	10/22/91	10/08/92
Terrence W. Boyle	U.S. Circuit Judge, 4th Circuit	10/22/91	10/08/92
Sidney A. Fitzwater*	U.S. Circuit Judge, 5th Circuit	02/27/92	10/08/92
(Reportedly victim of presidential election year as "Democrats hoped for a presidential victory and a chance to name their own nominee for the coveted seat. . . ." "Loser," <i>Legal Times</i> , 12/28/92, p6.)			
Federico A. Moreno	U.S. Circuit Judge, 11th Circuit	03/10/92	10/08/92
John G. Roberts, Jr.	U.S. Circuit Judge, D.C. Circuit	01/27/92	10/08/92

Failed Nominations on Which No Hearings Were Held, 1987-1996¹—Continued

Nominee	Position	Nominated	Returned (Withdrawn)
John A. Smetanka	U.S. Circuit Judge, 6th Circuit	01/27/92	10/08/92
Franklin S. Van Antwerpen	U.S. Circuit Judge, 3d Circuit	09/11/91	10/08/92
Jay C. W. Waldman	U.S. Circuit Judge, 3d Circuit	07/26/91	10/08/92
Justin P. Wilson	U.S. Circuit Judge, 6th Circuit	03/20/92	10/08/92
Percy Anderson	U.S. District Judge, C--CA	03/20/92	10/08/92
Carlos Bea	U.S. District Judge, N--CA	11/20/91	10/08/92
Kenneth R. Carr*	U.S. District Judge, W--TX	01/27/92	10/08/92
Lawrence O. Davis*	U.S. District Judge, E--MO	03/20/92	10/09/92
James B. Franklin	U.S. District Judge, S--GA	11/26/91	10/08/92
Tony M. Graham	U.S. District Judge, N--OK	11/14/91	10/08/92
Andrew N. Hanen*	U.S. District Judge, S--TX	03/20/92	10/08/92
Robert D. Hunter	U.S. District Judge, N--AL	04/02/92	10/08/92
James W. Jackson	U.S. District Judge, N--OH	01/27/92	10/08/92
Edmund A.M. Kavanagh	U.S. District Judge, N--NY	07/25/91	10/08/92
Ronald B. Leighton	U.S. District Judge, WV	04/30/92	10/08/92
Russell T. Lloyd*	U.S. District Judge, S--TX	03/20/91	10/08/92
Maureen E. Mahoney	U.S. District Judge, E--VA	04/02/92	10/08/92
James R. McGregor	U.S. District Judge, W--PA	01/08/91	08/02/91
James S. Mitchell	U.S. District Judge, NE	04/07/92	10/08/92
Andrew P. O'Rourke	U.S. District Judge, S--NY	11/12/91	10/08/92
Manuel H. Quintana	U.S. District Judge, S--NY	03/26/92	10/08/92
Paul L. Schechtman	U.S. District Judge, S--NY	03/20/92	10/08/92
Thomas E. Sholts	U.S. District Judge, S--FL	07/26/91	10/08/92
Terral R. Smith*	U.S. District Judge, W--TX	01/27/92	10/08/92
(* Nominees reportedly fell victim to presidential election year politics, as Democrats hoped to preserve vacancies in expectation that their presidential candidate would win election. "Judiciary Panel Kills Texans' Nominations, by Mark Ballard American Lawyer Newspapers Group, Inc. <i>Texas Lawyer</i> , 10/05/92, p. 6. An additional 20 nominations were submitted within four months or less of Senate adjournment.)			
David G. Trager	U.S. District Judge, E--NY	11/27/91	10/08/92
Gene E. Voigts	U.S. District Judge, W--MO	03/24/92	10/08/92
John F. Walter	U.S. District Judge, C--CA	03/20/92	10/08/92

Failed Nominations on Which No Hearings Were Held, 1987-1996¹—Continued

Nominee	Position	Nominated	Returned (Withdrawn)
103d Congress (1993-94)			
(Two appeals court nominations and five district court nominations were submitted less than two months before adjournment in 1994)			
104th Congress (1995-96)			
James A. Beaty, Jr.*	U.S. Circuit Judge, 4th Circuit	12/22/95	10/04/96
(*Reportedly, Senator Orrin Hatch (R-UT) Chairman of the Judiciary Committee "and other conservatives attacked Beaty as an "activist, soft-on-crime" judge." "A Judicial Legacy Can Now Be Written," by Bruce D. Brown & Eva M. Rodriguez <i>New Jersey Law Journal</i> , 11/18/96, p. 8)			
J. Rich Leonard*	U.S. Circuit Judge, 4th Circuit	12/22/95	10/04/96
(*Reportedly, Senator Jesse Helms (R-NC) had wanted President Clinton to appoint U.S. District Judge Terrence Boyle to one of the seats in the 4th Circuit. Judge Boyle had been nominated to the 4th Circuit in 1991 by President Bush but the nomination never made it out of committee. "Senator benches nominees" <i>The News and Observer</i> (Raleigh, NC), 10/05/96, A3)			
M. Margaret McKeown	U.S. Circuit Judge, 9th Circuit	03/29/96	10/04/96
Charles R. Stack	U.S. Circuit Judge, 11th Circuit	10/27/95	(05/13/96)
(Questions about nominee's qualifications; reward for fundraising activities <i>Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report</i> Vol. 54, No. 19, 05/11/96, p. 1304)			
John H. Bingler, Jr.	U.S. District Judge, W-PA	07/21/95	10/04/96
Bruce G. Greer	U.S. District Judge, S-FL	08/01/95	(05/13/96)
Faith S. Hochberg	U.S. District Judge, NJ	11/27/95	10/04/96
Richard A. Lazzara	U.S. District Judge, M-FL	05/05/96	10/04/96
Sue E. Myerscough	U.S. District Judge, C-IL	10/11/95	10/04/96
Anabelle Rodriguez-Rodriguez	U.S. District Judge, PR	01/26/96	10/04/96
Leland M. Shurin	U.S. District Judge, W-MO	04/04/95	(09/05/95)
John D. Snodgrass	U.S. District Judge, N-AL	01/11/95	(09/05/95)
Christina A. Snyder	U.S. District Judge, C-CA	05/15/96	10/04/96
Hilda G. Tagle	U.S. District Judge, S-TX	08/10/95	10/04/96
Cheryl B. Wattlely	U.S. District Judge, N-TX	12/12/95	10/04/96

¹ Does not include nominations submitted (1) three months or less before Congress adjourned, except for those nominations carried over to the second session of a Congress; and (2) during last month of a President's term of office, i.e., January 1989 and January 1993.