

The Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, Inc.

*The*

A tribute to the

*Conscience*

Congressional

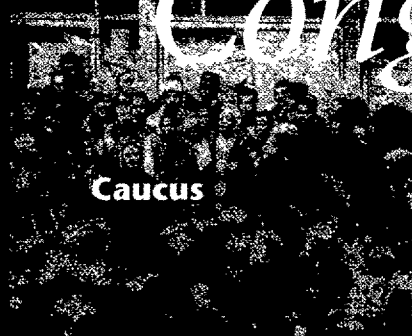
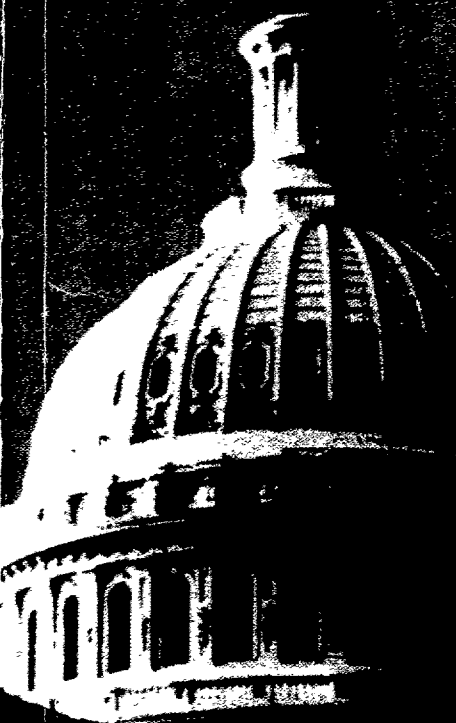
*of*

Black

*Congress*

Caucus

25





## **The Honorable Cardiss Collins**

As Chairwoman of the Board of Directors of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation (CBCF), it is my pleasure to welcome you to the 25th Annual Legislative Conference. This year's conference has special meaning for me because its theme—"A Tribute to the Congressional Black Caucus: The Conscience of Congress"—affords us the opportunity to celebrate the legislative legacy begun 25 years ago by the Founding Members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

In 1971, the 13 Black Members of Congress identified a need for an organization in Congress to speak with a united voice for Black America. From the beginning, these Members viewed their work as an extension of the civil rights movement of the 60's. The Congressional Black Caucus addressed the issues of social and economic deprivation and inequality; however, instead of the streets their battlefield was the halls of Congress. Today, the forty member CBC carries the gauntlet by providing the consistent voice of reason and fairness on legislative issues affecting America's underserved citizens.

In convening the 25th Annual Legislative Conference, we celebrate the successes of the CBC but are mindful of the challenges facing Black America and the Congressional Black Caucus.

The CBCF is pleased to sponsor this intensive four-day event. Throughout the conference you will be able to examine public policy in over 60 workshops, issue forums and braintrusts convened by members of Congress. In addition, more than 300 corporate, minority business, government and nonprofit representatives will exhibit an array of products and services. This year, the "CBCF National Town Hall Meeting" will broadcast live via Black Entertainment Television from the historic Lincoln Theater. The two hour event will provide a unique opportunity for America to watch as the CBC participate in a candid discussion on issues affecting their constituents.

We express our sincere thanks to the individuals, organizations and corporations who have supported the 25th Annual Legislative Conference. The proceeds from the fundraising events held during the conference will be used to support the educational programs, research and regional policy forums conducted by the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation.

Again, on behalf of the Board of Directors, I welcome you to our annual legislative conference and thank you for supporting the Foundation in its mission of developing the next generation of African American policy makers.

**The Honorable Cardiss Collins (IL-7)**

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## CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS FOUNDATION 25TH ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

SEPTEMBER 20-24, 1995

WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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## **The Honorable William J. Jefferson**

I am pleased to welcome you to the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's 25th Annual Legislative Conference. On this 25th Anniversary, we pay tribute to the Congressional Black Caucus—"The Conscience of Congress."

In celebration of the Silver Anniversary, we take the time to reflect on the accomplishments of the Congressional Black Caucus and envision the challenges that lay ahead.

Twenty-five years ago, the Congressional Black Caucus was founded by 13 visionaries who saw the importance of coming together as a group to develop a legislative agenda and a strategy that would address the concerns of the Nation and the needs of the African American Community. These 13 members laid the groundwork for the creation of the Congressional Black Caucus that has had a significant effect on every legislative battle that has occurred in Congress over the past 25 years. The Congressional Black Caucus continues to be a major force in affecting the legislative outcomes on domestic and international policy.

Over the past 25 years, Caucus membership has grown from the 13 founding members to the current 39 African American members that serve in the House and Senate. These members have chaired most of the powerful committees in Congress: Armed Services; District of Columbia; Education and Labor; Government Operations; Judiciary; Post Office and Civil Service and the Joint Economic Committee. Currently, in the 104th Congress, most Caucus members find themselves shaping legislation as ranking committee and subcommittee members since democratic control of the House and Senate ended after 40 years in the elections of 1994.

On this Silver Anniversary, as we pay tribute to the Congressional Black Caucus, we must also give praise to the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation. The Foundation has emerged as one of the premier national organizations that has taken the lead in the formulation of public policy issues affecting the African American community through its education, research, public policy forums, communications, public relations, and spouses' programs. And through its fellowship and internship programs, the Foundation has provided training to hundreds of students who continue to make outstanding contributions to this nation.

As we reflect on the accomplishments of the Congressional Black Caucus, we pay tribute to the founding members whose visions and dreams are having an enormous impact on this nation. But, we must continue the struggle and move forward and prevent the reversals of the economic, legislative and political gains that we have made in the Black community.

Our work continues and with your help and prayers, we will continue to move forward.

**The Honorable William Jennings Jefferson (LA-2)**

# CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS FOUNDATION 25TH ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1995  
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER (WCC)  
ISSUE FORUMS

## HOUSING - WCC 31

"The American Dream of Home Ownership Is Not Impossible."

12:30 - 2:00 P.M.  
Rep. Mel Watt  
Rep. Floyd Flake  
Rep. Eva Clayton

## THE FAMILY - WCC 25-26

"Role of African American Males in Mentoring Youth."

2:30 - 4:00 P.M.  
Rep. John Lewis

The National Panhellenic Council: "Empowerment and Collaboration in the Community: A Powerful Force."

4:30 - 6:00 P.M.  
Rep. Earl Hilliard  
Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee

## THE FAMILY CON'T - WCC 33

"Young, Gifted and Black."

12:30 - 2:00 P.M.  
Rep. Maxine Waters

"Urban Initiatives: Meeting America's Potential."

2:30 - 4:00 P.M.  
Rep. Chaka Fattah

"Youth Empowerment: Taking Control of Your Destiny"

4:30 - 6:00 P.M.  
Rep. Donald Payne  
Rep. Chaka Fattah

### **JAZZ FORUM - WCC 30**

"The Achievement of Jazz: Language, Aesthetics and Traditions"

5:00 - 8:00 P.M.  
Rep. John Conyers

### **HEALTH - WCC 32**

Wellness 2000: Strategies for the African American Community

12:30 - 2:00 P.M.  
Rep. Louis Stokes  
Rep. Harold Ford  
Rep. Eva Clayton  
Rep. Carrie Meek

"African American Women Veterans and Health Care: From Lifestyle Choices to Career Opportunities"

2:30 - 4:00 P.M.  
Rep. Maxine Waters

### **AGRICULTURE - WCC 32**

"The 1995 Farm Bill: What It Means to African Americans."

4:30 - 6:00 P.M.  
Rep. Eva Clayton

### **CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS - WCC 30**

"Will Affirmative Action Survive?"

12:30 - 2:00 P.M.  
Rep. James Clyburn  
Rep. Eleanor Holmes Norton  
Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee

"A Demand for Justice: The Political Prosecution of African American Leaders"

2:30 - 4:00 P.M.  
Rep. Bobby Rush

### **CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS CON'T - WCC 29**

"Disenfranchisement Techniques"

4:30 - 6:00 P.M.  
Rep. Bennie Thompson

### **EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY - WCC 23-24**

"Black Colleges and the 104th Congress: The Battle Continues."	12:30 - 2:00 P.M. Rep. Bill Clay
"Literacy: The Cornerstone of African American Advancement."	2:30 - 4:00 P.M. Rep. Donald Payne
Education of At-Risk Children	4:30 - 6:00 P.M. Rep. Robert Scott

### **EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY - WCC 10-12**

"Black Athletes: Educate, Pay and Play Them - It's time to do all of them!"	12:30 - 2:00 P.M. Rep. Edolphus Towns
"Restructuring Public Education: What Does, What Doesn't and What Could Work."	1:30 - 3:30 P.M. WCC 20-21 CBC Spouses

### **FOREIGN RELATIONS/INTERNATIONAL TRADE - WCC 25-26**

"The International Organization of Black Security Executives."	12:30 - 2:00 P.M. Rep. Alcee Hastings
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### **LABOR - WCC 29**

"Labor's Role in 1996 and Beyond."	2:30 - 4:00 P.M. Rep. Bennie Thompson
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### **CRIMINAL JUSTICE: CRIME, DRUGS - WCC 22**

"Stop the Violence - A Strategic Plan."	12:30 - 2:00 P.M. Rep. John Lewis
"Innovative Approaches to Violent Crimes by African-American U.S. Attorneys."	2:30 - 4:00 P.M. Rep. William Jefferson
"Juvenile Judges in the Front Line of the Criminal Justice System."	4:30 - 6:00 P.M. Rep. William Jefferson

## **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/SMALL BUSINESS - WCC 27**

"Tourism and Economic Development in the Virgin Islands."	12:30 - 2:00 P.M. Rep. Victor Frazer
"The Impact of Tourism on the African American Community."	2:30 - 4:00 P.M. Rep. Corrine Brown
The Information Super Highway: The "Next Frontier": New On-Line Networking in the African American Community.	4:30 - 6:00 P.M. Rep. Bobby Rush
Trade Fair	WCC, Hall B Sen. Carol Mosely Braun

## **COMMUNITY EMPOWERMENT - WCC 29**

"Legal Reform and the African American Community."	12:30 - 2:00 P.M. Rep. Corrine Brown Rep. Bobby Scott
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## **THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1995 CAPITOL HILL ISSUE FORUMS ISSUE FORUMS**

"The Continuing Ayers v. Fordice Case"/"The Crisis in Student Financial Aid: The Pell Grant Problem."	2:00 - 5:00 P.M. 2261 Rayburn Building Rep. Major Owens
"Creating Minority Corporate/Individual Investment Pools - The Power Side of Syndication."	2:30 - 4:00 P.M. 1300 Longworth Building Rep. Bennie Thompson



**SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1995  
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER (WCC)  
ISSUE FORUM**

**"When Race Is Not a Factor."**

**11:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.  
WCC 30  
Rep. Julian Dixon**

**OPEN MIKE TOWN HALL MEETING**

**"Current Worker and Labor Concerns and  
Strategies for Victory in 1996."**

**12:00 P.M. - 2:00 P.M.  
WCC 31  
Rep Major Owens**

**THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1995  
WASHINGTON CONVENTION CENTER (WCC)  
TRANSPORTATION BRAINTRUST - WCC 22**

"Transportation Strategies for the Twenty-First Century."	8:30 A.M. - 12 noon Rep. Earl Hilliard
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**FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1995  
BRAINTRUSTS**

**EDUCATION BRAINTRUST - 2175 RAYBURN BUILDING**

"The Crisis for African Americans in Education - Early Childhood, Elementary and Secondary."	9:00 A.M. - 12:00 noon Rep. Major Owens
"Strategies and Actions to Reverse Education Budget Cuts."	2:30 - 5:00 P.M. Rep. Major Owens

**HEALTH BRAINTRUST - WCC 32**

"Managed Care: The New Enterprise Zone."	9:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M. Rep. Louis Stokes Rep. Harold Ford Rep. Eva Clayton Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson Rep. Carrie Meek
The Assault on Health: A Call to Action	1:30 - 4:30 P.M. Rep. Louis Stokes Rep. Harold Ford Rep. Eva Clayton Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson Rep. Carrie Meek Rep. Robert Scott

**ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT/SMALL BUSINESS BRAINTRUST**

**MINORITY BUSINESS SUMMIT - 2154 RAYBURN BUILDING**

"Leveling the Playing Field."

9:00 A.M. - 2:00 P.M.

Rep. Kweisi Mfume

**THE BLACK FAMILY BRAINTRUST - WCC 25-26**

"The Black Family: Past, Present and Future."

3:00 - 5:00 P.M.

Rep. Barbara-Rose Collins

**ENERGY BRAINTRUST - 2138 RAYBURN BUILDING**

"Energy: Africa and the International Arena."

9:30 - 11:30 A.M.

Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee

**FOREIGN AFFAIRS BRAINTRUST - WCC 27**

"Salute of the 50th Anniversary of the United Nations."

9:30 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.

Rep. Donald Payne

Rep. Alcee Hastings

Rep. Albert Wynn

Rep. Victor Frazer

**CRIMINAL JUSTICE BRAINTRUST - WCC 29**

"Liberty and Justice for All? An Examination of Criminal Issues in the 104th Congress."

9:30 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.

Rep. John Conyers

Rep. Robert Scott

**VETERANS BRAINTRUST - 340 CANNON BUILDING**

"The Korean War, Its Meaning and Importance to African American Veterans."

1:30 - 3:30 P.M.

Rep. Sanford Bishop

Rep. Corrine Brown

Rep. Charles Rangel

**THE BLACK WOMEN'S BRAINTRUST - WCC 29**

"Reestablishing Black Male-Female Relationships: Key to Rebuilding the Black Family"

1:30 - 3:00 P.M.

Rep. Eleanor Holmes Norton

Rep. Sheila Jackson Lee

**CORPORATE AFFAIRS BRAINTRUST - 2360 RAYBURN BUILDING**

"Diversity in Corporate America: The Affirmative  
Action Debate."

10:00 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.  
Rep. Julian Dixon

**REDISTRICTING BRAINTRUST - WCC 23-24**

"Minority Representation under Siege - Voting  
Rights - Redistricting."

9:30 - 12:00 P.M.  
Rep. Mel Watt  
Rep. Cleo Fields  
Rep. Corrine Brown

**NARCOTICS AND DRUG ABUSE BRAINTRUST - 334 CANNON BUILDING**

"The Cost of Drug Abuse: Fiscal, Social and  
Moral."

9:30 - 11:30 A.M.  
Rep. Charles Rangel

**BANKING, FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS  
AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT BRAINTRUST - 340 CANNON BUILDING**

"From Housing to Commercial Development."

9:30 - 11:30 A.M.  
Rep. Maxine Waters

**SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY BRAINTRUST - 2325 RAYBURN BUILDING**

"Technology in a Changing World."

9:30 A.M. - 12:30 P.M.  
Rep. Eddie Bernice Johnson

**TELECOMMUNICATIONS BRAINTRUST - 2359 RAYBURN BUILDING**

"Telecommunications Reform--What does it hold  
for African Americans?"

10:00 A.M. - 4:30 P.M.  
Rep. Edolphus Towns

**FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS BRAINTRUST - 2128 RAYBURN BUILDING**

"Financial Institutions and Black Churches:  
Forging a Partnership in the Wake of the Second  
Reconstruction."

9:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.  
Rep. Floyd Flake  
Rep. Albert Wynn  
Rep. Walter Tucker, II

**FINANCE AND EDUCATION BRAINTRUST - 106 SENATE DIRKSEN**

**"The Contract with America and How Its Budget  
Cuts Affect the Minority Community."**

**2:00 - 4:00 P.M.  
Sen. Carol Mosely Braun**

**[end]**

# **AFRICAN AMERICAN SORORITIES PRESIDENTS' BREAKFAST AND MEETING**

Thursday, September 21, 1995, 7:30 - 10:00 am  
The LaTrobe Room, Level 3B, Grand Hyatt Washington

Hosted by *Dr. Eva L. Evans*  
International President  
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.

**WELCOME**

**Dr. Eva L. Evans**

**INTRODUCTIONS**

**SPECIAL PRESENTATIONS**

**Ms. Sharon H. Worthy**  
Director, Governmental Affairs  
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.

**REMARKS**

**Mrs. Myrlie Evers-Williams, Chairwoman**  
National Board of Directors, NAACP  
Member, Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.

**INVOCATION**

**Mrs. Jylla Moore Foster**  
National President  
Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.

**Breakfast Served**

**PRESIDENTS' BUSINESS SESSION**

**Mrs. Jylla Moore Foster, Moderator**

**Voter Education/Registration Crusade**

**Dr. Eva L. Evans**

Special presentation by **Dr. C. Delores Tucker**  
Chairwoman, National Political Congress of Black Women, Inc.  
Member, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.

**Black Women's Political Action Forum**

**Dr. Bertha Roddey**  
National President  
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.

**National Step Show Competition**

**Mrs. Corine Green**  
National President  
Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Inc.

**Center for African American Women, Washington, DC/NCNW**

**Mrs. Jylla Moore Foster**

**CLOSING SUMMARY**

**Mrs. Corine Green**

**BENEDICTION**

**Dr. Bertha Roddey**

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

Breakfast sponsored by **ANNETTE 2 BEAUTIQUE, Dallas, Texas**  
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National Presidents' corsages courtesy of **Mrs. Wilma Holmes Tootle, North Atlantic Regional Director**  
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Executive Directors' corsages courtesy of **Mrs. Bettye Lewis Maye, President, Lambda Kappa Omega chapter**  
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc., Fairfax, Virginia

Photography by **Jim Wells**  
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# *Women Honoring Women*



*Sunday, September 24, 1995*

*Hyatt Regency Hotel*

*Washington, DC*



*Mrs. Coretta Scott King*



*Dr. Betty Shabazz*



*Mrs. Myrlie B. Evers-Williams*



*C. DeLores Tucker meets with the President. From Left to Right: Minyan Moore, Dr. C. DeLores Tucker, Dr. Dorothy Height, President Clinton, Alexis Herman, Maya Angelou, Maggie Williams.*



DR. DOROTHY I. HEIGHT, Pres., National Council of Negro Women

THE HONORABLE ROSA PARKS, Mother of the Civil Rights Movement

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The Board of the Directors of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation would like to commend the following Corporate Underwriters and Platinum, Gold and Silver Sponsors who greatly contributed to the overall success of the 25th Annual Legislative Conference. Your generosity and steadfast support of our shared mission to elevate the influence of African Americans in the political and legislative arenas are immeasurable.

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**Loral Federal Systems**  
**McDonald's Corporation**  
**Merck & Company, Inc.**  
**National Education Association**  
**National Football League**  
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**Northrop Grumman**  
**Northwest Airlines**  
**PEPSICO**  
**PepsiCola**  
**Philip Morris Company**  
**Pizza Hut**  
**Potomac Electric Power**  
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**Sallie Mae**  
**The Clorox Company**  
**The Connell Company**  
**The Prudential**  
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**United Negro College Fund**  
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**Sony Pictures Entertainment**

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**The M.L.K. Jr. Center for  
Nonviolent Social Change**

**Total Access Network**

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**TRW Space & Defense**

**United Airlines**

**United Food & Company**

**United Steelworkers of America**

**USA Networks**

**Walt Disney**

**Waste Management, Inc.**

## Overview

The Congressional Black Caucus Foundation (CBCF) was established in 1976 as a non-partisan, non-profit, public policy, research and educational institute. As envisioned by its founders, the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's mission is to assist the leaders of today, while helping to prepare a new generation of leaders for the future. To that end, the CBCF has worked to broaden and elevate the influence of African Americans in the political, legislative and public policy arenas.

In aiding today's policy makers, the CBCF sponsors a series of issue forums, leadership seminars and regional conferences to stimulate dialogue and educate African Americans in the fundamentals of legislative and public policy development. These forums bring together the diverse perspectives of public policy experts and business and community leaders to explore and formulate solutions to domestic and foreign policy issues.

The Foundation's Institute for Policy Research and Education examines critical social, economic, and political issues confronting African Americans. The Institute also conducts research on federal government policies and programs designed to alleviate socio-economic problems.

The CBCF disseminates information gathered from its research through publications, issue forums, leadership seminars and conferences. The overall objective of the Institute for Policy Research and Education is to enhance the availability of research data and policy analysis, to ensure that African American elected officials, citizens and organizations can more effectively influence the political process.

Consistent with its mission to educate a new generation of leaders, the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation demonstrates its commitment by sponsoring three national educational programs. These programs provide students with financial resources; create opportunities for minority students to obtain a college education; and enhance their political education and exposure to the legislative process.

### ● *The CBCF Congressional Fellowship Program*

A comprehensive nine-month research program was established in 1976, to prepare minority graduate students and professionals for senior level careers in the legislative arena.

Fellows gain invaluable experience in developing legislative and public policy initiatives while working as staff members on Congressional House and Senate committees and subcommittees. Fellows perform a range of staff assignments including: conducting research and analysis; drafting legislation; and coordinating the logistics and public testimony for congressional hearings.

Educational enrichment is a major element of the fellowship program. Fellows receive an extensive orientation to Capitol Hill and regularly meet with Members of the Congressional Black Caucus, federal government officials and public policy experts. Fellows are also exposed to a broad range of issues and policies through a series of seminars and forums.

The program also includes a professional development component, which provides fellows with career counseling and a network of valuable contacts in public policy, education, government and business.

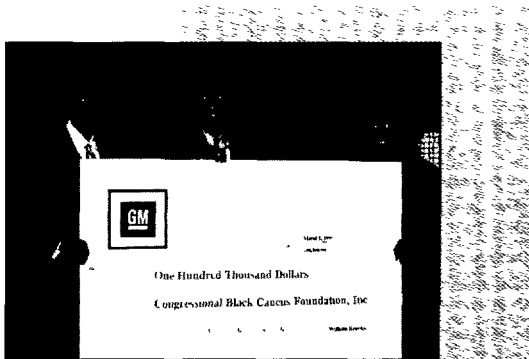
Fellowships include a stipend award. Interested applicants must be either: a full time graduate student; an individual with five years of professional work experience presently pursuing part-time studies; or a college faculty member with a demonstrated interest in the legislative or public policy process.

### ● *The Congressional Black Caucus Spouses Scholarship Fund Program*

A scholarship program was established by the Congressional Black Caucus Spouses (CBC Spouses) in 1988, to provide financial assistance to help defray the escalating expense of a college education. The CBC Spouses organization is comprised of the wives and husbands of the Members of the Congressional Black Caucus.

The program assists with tuition costs in an effort to enable minority students to fulfill their higher education goals. Since its inception, the fund has provided over \$2 million dollars in financial assistance to over 1,000 students.

CBC Spouses scholarships are awarded in the congressional district of each member of the Congressional Black Caucus. The program is administered at the local level by a selection committee appointed by the CBC Spouses.



Left to right: Congressman John Conyers (MI-14), Bill Brooks, VP General Motors; Congresswoman Cardiss Collins (IL-7). General Motors donating check to CBCF Educational Programs.



CBCF Miami Town Hall Meeting March, 1994.

**For additional information on CBCF educational programs, or to request an application, please call or write to:**

**Congressional Black Caucus Foundation  
Educational Programs  
1004 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.  
Washington, D.C. 20003  
202-675-6730**

Any graduating high school senior planning to attend an accredited institution of higher learning, or any full time undergraduate student in good academic standing, is eligible to apply for a CBC Spouses scholarship.

● ***The CBCF Congressional Internship Program***

An intensive internship program was established in 1986 to provide minority students with an in-depth orientation to Capitol Hill and the legislative process.

Students work as interns in the offices of Congressional Black Caucus Members. Interns gain valuable experience in the legislative process and enhance their political education.

The internship experience is also complemented by educational and cultural enrichment activities. Interns participate in roundtable discussions with Members of the Congressional Black Caucus, federal government officials and other public policy experts to gain insight on critical issues facing America. Interns also explore the cultural richness of the nation's capital through visits to museums, festivals and Black historical sites.

CBCF internships are available in summer and fall sessions. Interested applicants must be graduating high school seniors or undergraduate college students in good academic standing.



**Congresswoman Cardiss Collins and CBCF Congressional Interns.**

These model programs and other CBCF initiatives and activities are largely supported by fund-raising events held during the Foundation's Annual Legislative Conference. In its twenty-fourth year, the Annual Legislative Conference is widely recognized for providing a national forum, for the examination of strategies and viable solutions to public policy issues facing African Americans.

Congresswoman Cardiss Collins (IL-7), is Chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation. The CBCF counts among its Board of Directors, some of America's most influential elected officials, corporate executives, academicians, business owners and lawyers.

The Congressional Black Caucus Foundation has a stake in public policy development as it affects and is effected by African Americans, now and in the future. The Foundation is committed to helping our nation continue on the road to social and economic equality by making the legislative process representative of all Americans.



**Doug West, VP Toyota Motors Sales, USA Inc. and Congresswoman Collins. Toyota Motors Sales, USA Inc. donating check to CBCF Educational Programs.**



**Left to right: Quentin Lawson, CBCF Executive Director; Doug West, VP Toyota Motors Sales, USA Inc.; Congresswoman Collins, Bob Wade, Communications Manager, Toyota Motors Sales, USA Inc. Toyota Motors Sales, USA Inc. donating check to CBCF Educational Programs.**



**Left to right: Leon Hollins, Fannie Mae; Harriett Ivey, Fannie Mae Foundation; James A. Johnson, President, Fannie Mae; Congresswoman Collins and Quentin Lawson. Fannie Mae donating check to CBCF Educational Programs.**

## Board of Directors



Eula L. Adams is Executive Vice President, Finance, with First Data Corporation (FDC) - Integrated Services Division in Englewood, Colorado. He is responsible for the finance, audit, strategic and annual planning functions of five FDC subsidiaries: Integrated Payment Systems Inc. of Englewood, Colorado and Integrated Marketing Services, Cable Services Group and Call Interactive of Omaha, Nebraska as well as FDC's reservation Business, Anasazi of Phoenix, Arizona. In addition, he is responsible for day-to-day management of Integrated Payment Systems Operations, Voice Center and certain other administrative functions.

Adams joined FDC in 1991 from the Atlanta office of Deloitte & Touche where he was a Partner in the Audit Department. He was responsible for delivering audit and accounting services to clients in the retail, manufacturing, public sector, real estate and construction industries. He also was Partner-in-Charge of Human Resources and served on the firm's Management Committee.

New York-based First Data Corporation (NYSE: FDC) is a leading provider of high quality, high-volume information processing and related services to the credit card, consumer funds transfer, telemarketing/teleservices, healthcare, mutual fund, receivables management and cable television industries. FDC had revenues of \$1.5 billion and net income of \$173 million in 1993.

Mel Blackwell is Vice President, Federal Government Affairs for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T). He is responsible for Federal Government procurement issues on behalf of AT&T.

Previously, Blackwell was Regional Director of Government Relations for AT&T in Chicago. He represented AT&T and advocated its position before members of Congress and elected officials at the state and local levels of government. He joined AT&T in 1966 as an account representative and, prior to his current assignment, held progressively responsible supervisory and management positions in sales, service and collection for both residential and business customers.

A graduate of Elmhurst College with a Bachelor of Science degree in business administration, Mr. Blackwell has long been active in a variety of community affairs. He has been especially identified with the United Negro College Fund (UNCF). Under his leadership as General Chairman of UNCF's Chicago telethon in 1988 and 1989, nearly \$1.5 million was raised for participating colleges and universities. As Chairman of AT&T's employee campaign for UNCF in the Chicago metropolitan area, he helped raise \$680 thousand over a period of six years. In 1992, UNCF recognized him for these outstanding achievements with its prestigious Frederick D. Patterson Award.

Mr. Blackwell is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. He has one daughter, Michelle, a teacher; and a son, Greg, a recent graduate of the University of Arizona.



Mel



## Board of Directors

For more than 32 years, Dr. William Burke has gained a diverse blend of professional experience in a plethora of fields, including sports, mining, health care, politics, military, and the environment.

Founder and President of Southern California's largest single day event, the City of Los Angeles Marathon, Dr. Burke is actively involved in the civic and philanthropic activities of Los Angeles. He established the multi-million dollar sporting event in 1985 to perpetuate the spirit and vitality of the 1984 Olympic Games held in Los Angeles. The event includes an official charity program where participants annually combine to raise more than one million dollars in a single morning. Now celebrating its tenth anniversary year, the L.A. Marathon is an annual event that traverses ethnically diverse neighborhoods of Los Angeles involving thousands of participants, volunteers, and spectators from around the world.

Recently, Dr. Burke was appointed as representative to the Speaker of the Assembly, Willie L. Brown, Jr., on the South Coast Air Quality Management District Governing Board, through the year 1998.

Dr. Burke is also President of Genesis International, a Los Angeles based real estate and mining development holding company, which he founded in 1977. He formerly served as President of the Bently International Trading Company, and World Mining Development where he supervised the planning and construction of mining concessions in Mali, West Africa. As Founder and President of the American Health Care Delivery Corporation, Dr. Burke was responsible for developing the first pre-paid medical plan in the state of California. Dr. Burke was the Tennis Commissioner of the 1984 Olympics in L.A., and the President of the Batik Wine and Spirits.



Dr.

Ramona H. Edelin, President and Chief Executive Officer of the National Urban Coalition (NUC), has been associated with the Coalition since 1977, after an outstanding career as a social activist, scholar, and academic administrator.

Dr. Edelin has been especially identified with the development, implementation and replication of the NUC's award-winning Say YES To A Youngster's Future TM program. Under her leadership, the Coalition has instituted the M. Carl Holman Leadership Strategy Series, bringing together leaders from diverse arenas to discuss timely issues of public policy and organizational development. She has established the Executive Leadership Program, an initiative for young urban people of color whose interest and talents indicate that they are emerging leaders in a rigorously structured program of direct apprenticeship with national and local leaders, scholars, entrepreneurs, mentors, and experts. An Urban Life Village has been developed by Dr. Edelin as a new approach to the challenges of preparing urban families for productive lives and creating a job-producing small business environment. Dr. Edelin has also served as a catalyst in bringing the African American Cultural Initiative to public attention, and has been instrumental in convening African Americans and Latino leaders to discuss tensions between those two communities in the inner cities.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Fisk University, Dr. Edelin performed undergraduate work at Harvard University, and earned a master of arts degree in philosophy from the University of East Anglia in Norwich, England. She earned her doctorate from Boston University.

In August of 1994, President Bill Clinton appointed Dr. Edelin to the Presidential Board on Historically Black Colleges and Universities. She also serves as Vice Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, Inc., is a member of the Black Leadership Forum, and Chair of the Commission on Appointments of African American Women of the National Political Congress of Black Women.



## Board of Directors



Toni Fay is Vice President of Community Relations for Time Warner, Inc. the world's largest media and entertainment company. She was elected a corporate officer by the Time Warner Board of Directors in April 1993. She is responsible for the Company's public and social responsibility activities.

Prior to joining Time Inc. in 1982, Toni held positions as Director of Planning and Development for the National Council of Negro Women; Executive Vice President of D. Park Gibson Associates; and, Regional Commissioner for the Governor's Council on Drug and Alcohol Abuse in Pennsylvania.

Ms. Fay served on the Clinton-Gore Presidential Transition Team in 1992.

She maintains an active interest and involvement in civic affairs and serves on the Boards of the Coro Foundation; the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute; the NAACP Legal Defense Fund; the United States Committee for UNICEF; and, is Vice President of the National Council of Negro Women.

Ms. Fay, a native New Yorker, attended public schools in both New York City and Teaneck, New Jersey. She received her B.A. from Duquesne University and earned an M.S.W. and M.Ed. from the University of Pittsburgh.

Janice Griffin is Vice President, Government Affairs in The Prudential's Government Affairs Washington Office. The Government Affairs Washington Office handles the Company's federal government relations and lobbying activities.

Ms. Griffin is a graduate of Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. She joined The Prudential in 1980 and has held a number of management positions.

In 1987, Ms. Griffin transferred to the Public Affairs Department as Program Officer in the Prudential Foundation where she was responsible for the Foundation's education initiatives. She assumed her current position in 1989.

Ms. Griffin handles pension, company tax and employee benefits issues for The Prudential. She also has responsibility for the administration of The Prudential's Political Action Committee.

Ms. Griffin serves on the League of Women Voters Corporate Advisory Board and on the Board of Governors of the Congressional Management Foundation. She co-chairs the Second Wednesday Group.

Ms. Griffin has been a member of Good Hope Union United Methodist Church, located in Silver Spring, Maryland, since 1990 where she has held the position of Education Chairperson and has served on the Administrative Council.

Ms. Griffin has two sons and resides in Silver Spring, Maryland.



## Board of Directors

Elliott S. Hall is Vice President, Washington Affairs for Ford Motor Company. He was elected to that position in July 1987.

Mr. Hall had been a partner in the Detroit law firm of Dykema, Gossett, Spencer, Goodnow and Trigg. Previously he was chief assistant prosecutor for Wayne County, Michigan.

Mr. Hall has worked as a lawyer for the Chrysler Corporation and was Law Director for the City of Detroit.

He is presently a member of the boards of directors of the Federal City Council, the Washington Performing Arts Society, the National Symphony Orchestra, the D.C. Committee on Public Education, the Council for Court Excellence, the Washington Parent Group Fund and is a member of the board of trustees of The Shakespeare Theatre.

Mr. Hall is a past President of the Detroit Bar Association and the Wolverine Bar Association. He has served on numerous other boards including the Michigan National Bank Corp., the National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, the Mercy College of Detroit, and the Crambrook Education Community. He also served as Chairman of the Board of Detroit's Music Hall Center for the Performing Arts, and Mt. Carmel Mercy Hospital in Detroit.

He and his family live in Washington, D.C.



Jesse Hill, Jr., retired Chairman-President and Chief Executive Officer of Atlanta Life Insurance Company served the company with distinction from 1973 until 1992.

Under his leadership the profits, assets and net worth reached the highest level in the company's history. A principal owner of Concessions International, Mr. Hill is also chairman and Co-Founder of RST Environmental Services.

A leaders in the vanguard for Civil Rights, Business and Economic Development, he is credited with guiding and directing the desegregation of Atlanta Public Schools and the desegregation of University of Georgia, Georgia State and Georgia Tech.

Mr. Hill is a Director of Delta Air Lines, National Services Industries, Knight-Ridder, Inc. and Sun Trust Bank of Georgia and a member of the Board of Directors of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation. For nearly 14 years, Mr. Hill served as a member of the Board of Regents of the State of Georgia. He is also a 15 year member of the Board of Directors of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change.

A member and trustee of Big Bethel AME Church, he served as Superintendent of Sunday School for over 25 years. Hill served as Chairman of Andrew Young's successful campaign to be elected to Congress in 1972 and each of his successful campaigns as Mayor of the city of Atlanta. He also served as chairman of the successful campaign of Maynard Jackson.

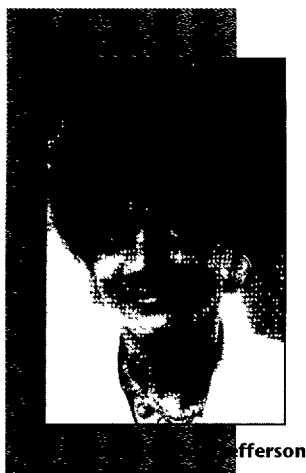
In 1977, Mr. Hill was elected Chairman of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, the first Black to hold such a position in a major American city. He is recipient of six honorary degrees and numerous professional and civic awards.

Born in St. Louis, Missouri in 1947, Hill earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Mathematics and Physics. In 1949, he received a Master of Business Administration degree from the University of Michigan.

Married to the former Zaire Gonzales Sanchez, Hill and his wife have two daughters, Nancy Cooke, and Azira Kendall and six grandchildren, Chaman Jessica Cooke, Jonathan Charles Cooke, Mark Oliver Kendall, John Robinson Kendall, Zachary Robinson Kendall and Michelle Alexandra Kendall.



## Board of Directors



Jefferson

Andrea Green Jefferson serves as a Director of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, Inc.

Dr. Jefferson is President of her own company, The A Group, Inc., a marketing, management and consulting firm headquartered in Louisiana. During the past 25 years, she has served in various administrative positions in the public school systems of Massachusetts, the District of Columbia and Louisiana. She has also served as Vice Chancellor and Director of Graduate Programs for two universities.

Dr. Jefferson has been active in community service in Louisiana for many years. Currently, she serves as Chair of the Amistad Research Center, an internationally renown scholarly center which serves as the national repository of African American political history; a member of Tulane University President's Council, a Director of the Louisiana State University Medical Center's Stan S. Scott Cancer Research Center, a member of the Louisiana Governor's Task Force on AIDS and Infectious Diseases, and a member of the Paul S. Morton Scholarship Foundation Board of Directors.

Dr. Jefferson received her undergraduate degree from Southern University and A&M College, the Master's Degree from Rutgers University and she earned her Doctorate from the University of New Orleans. She completed post graduate study at the Harvard University Graduate School of Education.

She and her husband, U.S. Representative William J. Jefferson of Louisiana, are the parents of five children, Jamila, a first year law student at Harvard Law School, Jailia, a second year student at Harvard College, Jelani, Nailah, and Akilah, students in the public schools of New Orleans.

Ingrid Saunders Jones is Vice President of Corporate External Affairs for The Coca-Cola Company and Chairperson of The Coca-Cola Foundation, both of which are headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia.

Ms. Jones joined the Company in 1982 as the assistant to the Vice President of Urban Affairs. Subsequently, she served as a Director and an Assistant Vice President before being elected to her current position in 1991.

Earlier in her career, Ms. Jones spent three years as Executive Assistant to the Honorable Maynard Jackson, then mayor of Atlanta, and two years as Legislative Analyst for the President of the Atlanta City Council. A native of Detroit, she is former Executive Director of the Detroit Wayne County Child Care Coordinating Council. She also taught in the public schools of both Detroit and Atlanta.

Ms. Jones' professional responsibilities and personal interests involve her in a range of organizations. She serves on the founding advisory board of Emory University School of Public Health and on the Boards of Trustees of Bennett College and the Interdenominational Theological Center.

Ms. Jones is a member of the advisory board of Leadership Atlanta and the Boards of Directors of UNICEF, the National Minority Supplier Development Council, the Metropolitan Community Foundation, the Woodruff Arts Center, Just Us Theater Company, the Society of International Business Fellows and a member of the Business Policy Review Council.

Ms. Jones earned a bachelor's degree in education from Michigan State University and a master's in that field from Eastern Michigan University.



Ingrid

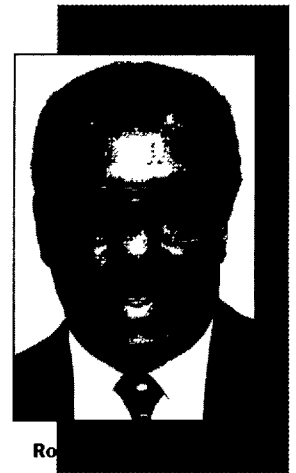
## Board of Directors

Following a twenty-eight year tenure at AFL-CIO, Robert McGlotten currently is a partner in the legislative affairs consulting firm of McGlotten & Jarvis. Serving in several capacities while at the American Federation of Labor, Mr. McGlotten, most recently was the organization's Legislative Director. In that position he headed an eight-member staff of professional legislative representatives who presented the views of American labor to the United States Congress. He also served in the Federation's Department of Civil Rights and was Executive Director of the Human Resources Development Institute. McGlotten's other AFL-CIO titles include Legislative Department Associate Director and Legislative Representative. In 1973, he was assigned to serve in the US Department of Labor as Special Assistant to then-Secretary Peter J. Brennan.

He also represented the National AFL-CIO at the National Alliance of Businessmen, serving as Vice President for Labor Relations. Mr. McGlotten's has worked with the with the Federation of Teachers and the United Steelworkers of America. In addition, he is a former staff representative of the Transport Workers Union.

A recipient of numerous awards and honors, McGlotten in 1990 received the Embassy of Israel's Dr. Martin Luther King Civil Rights Commemoration. He is presently a member of the Boards of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Activities and the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, and is a former member of the Board of Trustees of Benedict College in Columbia, South Carolina.

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and St. Joseph's College for Industrial and Labor Management, Bob McGlotten also served two-and-a-half years in the US Army. He is married to the former Cheryl Goode.



Mrs. Maria Owens is the wife of Congressman Major R. Owens of New York. She is a native of New York City and a graduate of Brooklyn College. Mrs. Owens' wide variety of interests range from politics to flower arranging and interior design. A long time community activist and a seasoned administrator, Mrs. Owens once served as the overseer of New York's largest community action agencies and as Executive Director of South Bronx Community Corporation.

She is presently on the staff of the House Economic and Education Opportunities Committee and serves as Chairwoman of the Congressional Black Caucus Spouses. Mrs. Owens is a member of several natural organizations and is a former member of Columbia University School of Social Work Advisory Board.

Mrs. Owens and Congressman Owens preside over a blended family of five children - Cecilia, Carlos, Millard, Geoffrey, and Christopher.

## Board of Directors

Corbett A. Price is the Founder and Chief Executive Officer of KURRON, a New York based health care management company which specializes in the rehabilitation of distressed hospitals and health care systems.

Mr. Price has more than twenty years of experience in hospital and health systems management. He has successfully managed individual hospitals and groups of hospitals in Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, New York and West Virginia. Following his remarkable tenure with a large investor-owned hospital chain, Mr. Price helped establish the National Hospital and Health Services Corporation, a consortium of 80 urban medical centers created to introduce the financial and managerial expertise of investor-owned hospitals into the public sector.

Mr. Price is extremely knowledgeable in the areas of acquisitions, mergers, capital restructuring and facilities planning and construction. He also has extensive experience in the development and management of alternative delivery systems including long term care facilities, ambulatory surgery centers, home health agencies and substance abuse treatment centers.

Mr. Price is a recognized expert in health care management. He has advised the governments of Mexico, Barbados and Jamaica on health care delivery systems and facilities. Mr. Price is a native of Washington, D.C., and the father of two teen-aged sons, Dorian and Devin.



As Vice President of Corporate Affairs for R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Ben Ruffin leads the company's national, state and local partnerships with key minority business, civic and professional organizations. He also directs the company's minority programs in education support, business development and community involvement, drawing from his background in the civil rights movement, government and business.

Ruffin joined the RJR corporate affairs staff in 1986 as a director and was appointed a vice president of Reynolds Tobacco in 1989. Reynolds Tobacco, best-known for its Winston, Salem and Camel cigarette brands, has more than 10,000 employees and is the domestic tobacco subsidiary of RJR Nabisco Inc., one of the nation's leading consumer products companies.

Ruffin is a renowned public speaker, and more often than not his message reflects his background and personal experience: "It's not where you're from, it's where you are going. It's not what your name is, but the name you make for yourself."

Ruffin overcame humble beginnings in Durham, North Carolina, to earn an undergraduate degree from North Carolina Central University and later a Masters in Social Work from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He became involved in the civil rights movement in the early 1960's, and soon was leading demonstrations.

Education, and the key role it can play in helping break the cycle of poverty and improve the quality of life for all citizens, is a frequent message in Ruffin's public speaking appearances. His personal commitment to education includes service on the Board of Governors of the 16-institution University of North Carolina system and as corporate chairman of the Winston-Salem-archa United Negro College Fund campaign.

Ruffin and his wife, Avon, live in Winston-Salem and have two daughters, April and Benita.



## Board of Directors

Wayman F. Smith, III is Vice President of Corporate Affairs for the Anheuser-Busch Companies headquartered in St. Louis, Missouri. He also serves on the Board of Directors of the company's largest subsidiary, Anheuser-Busch, Inc.

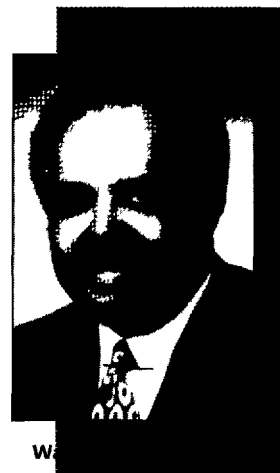
A lawyer, Mr. Smith earned his Juris Doctor degree from Howard University School of Law. His undergraduate degree in Business Administration was earned from Monmouth College in West Long Branch, New Jersey.

Prior to joining Anheuser-Busch, Mr. Smith was a partner in the St. Louis law firm of Wilson, Smith and McCullin. Previous positions he has held include those of St. Louis municipal court judge and director of conciliation for the Missouri Commission on Human Rights. For 12 years, Mr. Smith held elective office in St. Louis as a member of the city's Board of Alderman.

He is active in numerous organizations and causes both nationally and in the St. Louis community. Currently, Mr. Smith is a member of the Board of Trustees of the National Urban League; the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation; the NAACP Special Contribution Fund, and chairman of the Board of Trustees of Howard University.

He is a Board Member of the St. Louis Symphony; the Urban League of Metropolitan St. Louis; Ranken Technical College; the Arts and Education Council (vice chairman); Junior Achievement of Mississippi Valley; Backstoppers; the St. Louis Metropolitan YMCA and the St. Louis Regional Educational and Public Television Commission. Mr. Smith was recently selected chairman of the Harris-Stowe State College Board of Regents.

Mr. Smith's daughter, Kymberly Ann Smith, is a practicing attorney in Washington, D.C.



LeBaron Taylor is Senior Vice President of Corporate Affairs for Sony Music Entertainment Inc. (formerly CBS Records Inc.), and Vice President of Sony Software Corporation (Sony Music Entertainment Inc., Sony Pictures Entertainment and Sony Publishing). Mr. Taylor reports to the Chairman and CEO of Sony Music Entertainment Inc.

Previously, Mr. Taylor had been Vice President and General Manager, Corporate Affairs, Sony Music Entertainment Inc. He joined CBS Records in 1974 as Vice President, Special Markets, and later became Vice President, Black Music Marketing, with the added responsibility of Jazz/Progressive Music marketing. In 1979 he was appointed Vice President and General Manager, Divisional Affairs. Under his leadership, CBS Records' Black Music Marketing became the model for the entire industry.

Sony Music and LeBaron are the only two-time recipients of the Congressional Black Caucus Chair Award.

Mr. Taylor is a speaker at various colleges and universities. He serves as Chair of the Corporate Advisory Council and member of the Board of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, President Emeritus of the Philadelphia Music Alliance, a member of the Board of Trustees of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Treasurer and member of the Board of Governors of the Joint Center for Political and Economic Studies, Chair of the Executive committee of the Rhythm and Blues Foundation, the NAACP Special Contributions Fund, the Business Policy Review Council, the Jesse Owens Foundation, Sigma Pi Phi Fraternity, and the International Association of Sales Professionals. Mr. Taylor attended Wayne State University.

## Board of Directors

Anthony Welter has distinguished himself as a visionary yet practical business leader.

In 1989 he demonstrated cutting-edge instincts when he founded Healthcare Management Alternatives, Inc. one of the country's first privately-owned companies to provide Medicaid managed care to underserved, inner-city populations. Several years later he established Managed Healthcare Systems, Inc. and his leadership helped make it the fastest growing Medicaid managed care provider in New York during its first year of operation.

Currently as Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer of AmeriChoice Corporation, he directs both these highly successful managed care health care plans in Pennsylvania and New York. He also manages AmeriChoice Health Services, Inc., a third corporate subsidiary. Recently Mr. Welter was asked to serve as Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the Morehouse School of Medicine.

Mr. Welter also has served in several senior level management positions in government, including Executive Assistant to the late U.S. Senator Jacob Javits. Mr. Welter has also assisted in the growth of the Edward C. Mazique Parent-Child Center and St. Ann's Infant and Maternity Home, both located in Washington, D.C. He is also a Director of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, Inc., the Community Service Society of New York and Dance Theatre of Harlem.

Raised in Brooklyn, New York, Mr. Welter holds a J.D. from the New York University and a B.A. in Economics from Manhattanville College. He is a member of the State Bars of New York and the District of Columbia.





Quentin R. Lawson was appointed Executive Director of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation (CBCF) in September, 1992. Mr. Lawson serves as Chief Executive Officer of the CBCF and is responsible for the overall management and administration of the organization.

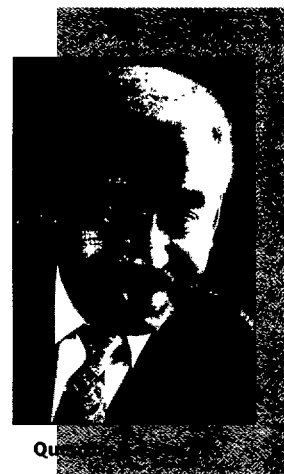
Prior to joining the CBCF, Mr. Lawson served as Executive Director of the National Forum for Black Public Administrators (NFBPA), where he is credited with generating the broad based support necessary to establish the organization in 1983.

Before assuming full time leadership of the NFBPA and managing the association's transition to full time operations in October, 1987, Mr. Lawson served as Executive Vice President of Public Technology, Inc., a non-profit, research, and technical assistance organization serving municipal and county governments.

His previous professional experience included service as the Human Development Director for the City of Baltimore, where he coordinated health, education and human services programs. Other aspects of his background include experience as a teacher and school principal.

He earned a bachelor's degree from West Virginia State College and master's degrees from Morgan State University and the University of Maryland.

Mr. Lawson was appointed by Maryland Governor William Donald Schaefer to the Maryland Higher Education Commission, where he currently serves as vice chair and to the Governor's Council on Adolescent Pregnancy, where he currently serves as the Chairman. His participation in community activities is felt through his service as Chair of the Board of Directors of Arena Players Inc., a highly successful community based, performing arts organization. He is also a member of the Board of Directors of the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.



Qu



Goldson

Amy Robertson Goldson has been the Foundation's counsel since 1978. Ms. Goldson's other areas of practice involve entertainment law, corporate and commercial matters, civil litigation, and government contracts.

Before establishing her private practice in 1982, Ms. Goldson was an attorney with Smothers, Douple and Long, a Washington, D.C. law firm. Prior to that, she served as an attorney in the Tax Court Litigation Division, Office of Chief Counsel, Internal Revenue Service. Active in numerous civic and community organizations, Ms. Goldson is currently a Director of the Black Entertainment and Sports Lawyers Association (BESLA), and a former Director of the Washington Performing Arts Society. Ms. Goldson is also active in the Breast Cancer Resource Committee, the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and the Washington Area Lawyers for the Arts.

Ms. Goldson is a member of the District of Columbia Bar, the American Bar Association, and the National Bar Association. She is admitted to practice before the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, the U.S. Court of Appeals, the U.S. Supreme Court, the U.S. Tax Court, the D.C. Court of Appeals, and the U.S. Court of Military Appeals.

Ms. Goldson received her Juris Doctor degree from Catholic University Law School in 1976, and her B.A., magna cum laude, from Smith College. She is also a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

## 1970-1995

Historically, the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) has focused on organizational mechanisms by which it could influence public policy on a wide range of issues. As part of this 36 effort, the CBC has established and maintained communications with the Black community and with policy makers at all levels of government. Through the collaboration of lawmakers, scholars, educators, community activists, religious, business, and labor groups, among others, the CBC has met the need for an informed assessment of public policies and their impact on the Black community.

When the CBC was formally organized in 1971, its purpose was to introduce and press for legislative, administrative and judicial remedies that would benefit Blacks and other similarly situated people throughout the United States.<sup>1</sup> Early in the Caucus' development, however, it became apparent that the scope of the group's concerns extended beyond the boundaries of the United States to the international community as well. In a statement to President Nixon, the Caucus wrote, "our concerns and obligations as Members of Congress do not stop at the boundaries of our districts; our concerns are national and international in scope."<sup>2</sup>

Since its formal organization, the CBC has met with each U.S. President to discuss major issues of concern to the Caucus and its constituency. The CBC continues to work for the attainment of political, social, and economic equality for all people.

Accordingly, the Caucus has worked to find effective ways to influence U.S. domestic and foreign policy. The group has been active in all stages of development of legislation. The scope of the legislation has ranged from non-binding resolutions to comprehensive legislation providing for specific and concrete action. In addition, the CBC has: developed and endorsed recommendations for policy initiatives; coordinated and disseminated information among the various levels of government, outside organizations, and the public; sponsored workshops and conferences on policy areas and issues; organized or participated in a number of demonstrations and boycotts; and promoted letter-writing campaigns and clemency appeals for political prisoners and their families.

**Founding Members**



Ronald V. Dellums



Ralph M. Metcalfe



Charles B. Rangel



Charles C. Diggs, Jr.



Parren J. Mitchell



Louis Stokes



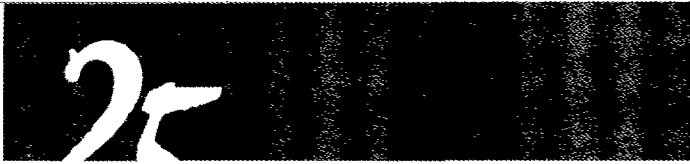
Walter E. Fauntroy



Robert Nix, Sr.



Augustus F. Hawkins



## Reflections

We meet tonight in the majority-black capital of this most powerful nation in the world which seems powerless to solve its most fundamental problems. We meet to assert the common bonds that unite men and women of all races, creeds and generations who share a fierce determination to liberate the legions of the oppressed. We come together to arm and equip ourselves to fight more effectively than ever before for those who are too seldom victors, too often victims ...

The response which your generous outpouring of aid and encouragement tonight represents, reflects the range and depth of support which the caucus has had the rare good fortune to receive since its inception. Black and white, rich and poor, from every segment of skill and concern in our society, we have been made to feel that a surprising number of people knew and cared what the caucus was really about ...

Even as we celebrate ... let us not forget that it is by no easy path that we have arrived at this night. And the journey is far from over.

From Remarks of the Honorable Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-MI), Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, June 18, 1971 [First CBC Annual Dinner]



**George Collins**  
March 5, 1926—December 8, 1972



**George T. Leland**  
November 27, 1944—August 7, 1989



**Ralph Metcalfe**  
May 30, 1910—October 10, 1978



**Robert Nix, Sr.**  
August 9, 1905—June 22, 1987



**Harold D. Washington**  
April 15, 1922—November 25, 1987



## Health Care

I have advocated and support a program of national health care and services which will offer every American, regardless of his ability to pay, comprehensive services. When American families must sacrifice their way of life on the altar of medical bills, something is desperately wrong.

In this country, we not only can't afford to get sick—often we cannot even get the care and treatment required. There are too many sicknesses for which we have no treatment—and the funds for finding the answers we need are totally inadequate. The United States trails 12 nations in infant mortality rates, six in maternal mortality rates, 17 in life expectancy for males and 10 in life expectancy for females. This unnecessary and steadily deteriorating condition cannot be tolerated by a “developed” nation which takes pride in its ventures to the moon.

The Hon. William L. Clay (D-MO)

Report to Constituency In Extension of Remarks of the Honorable William (Bill) Clay. Congressional Record, v. 118, Sept 18, 1972. p. 30828.

## Criminal Justice System

America's criminal justice system is a source of anything but justice, and is in itself “criminal” in nature given the manner in which it victimizes both the public at large and the luckless thousands whom it apprehends, tries in its courts, and condemns to schools of crime and recidivism. In its most direct contact with crime—prevention, detection, apprehension, conviction, and correction—the system of criminal justice fails miserably to do anything about its reduction.

If it is to succeed, the criminal justice system must be viewed as a process, all components of which must unfold toward the same goal, namely the prevention and control of crime and the rehabilitation of offenders. To succeed, this system must flow humanely, efficiently, and with justice from police to prosecutor to judge to jailer. The success of each function depends upon the effectiveness of all. The failure of any one component insures the failure of the entire system.

The Hon. John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI)

Congressional Black Caucus' True State of the Union Message The Criminal Justice System. Congressman John Conyers, Jr. Congressional Record, v. 119, Feb 22, 1973. p. 5080



## **Welfare Reform**

One of the most pressing problems facing the country today is welfare reform. Yet probably no other problem has been so obscured by self-serving rhetoric and conscious demagoguery.

There are two ways to approach the problem of welfare. One way is to assume that the cost of the welfare program is the main drain on the country's resources, and that the corruption caused by welfare is the main cause of the country's sickness. Many people who should know better have adopted this approach for reasons of their own.

The alternate approach is to accept the goal of caring for the old, the sick, and all our fellow citizens who through forces beyond their control are unable to compete in the fierce battle for survival that the rest of us are so proud of winning. We accept this goal not in the grudging spirit of patronizing charity, but to avoid the shame of indifference and denial.

The Hon. Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA)

Problems of Welfare Reform. In Remarks of Ronald V. Dellums. Congressional Record, v. 118, Sept 25, 1972 p 32016

## **Civil Rights/Equal Opportunity**

On this occasion, I think it is appropriate for my colleagues and myself to rededicate ourselves to the ideas that inspired the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the creation of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, the establishment of affirmative action programs and other such progressive moves. And in this rededication, we must strive to continue to establish new programs that will insure justice and equality in the job market and all other areas of our society. But just as importantly, we must see to it that the measures we have already taken to achieve that goal are being fully and effectively implemented.

The Hon. Charles B. Rangel (D-NY)

Human Rights Day. In Extension of Remarks of Charles B. Rangel. Congressional Record, v. 122, March 11, 1976. p 6320.

## **Drug Abuse and Crime**

A spirit of innovation is desperately needed to solve the growing problem of narcotics addiction and drug-related crime. Our government must attack this scourge at its source by taking retaliatory action against those countries which grow and process the heroin being sold on our city streets and in our schools. We need treatment and rehabilitation facilities and we need drug education programs. Addiction must be treated as a sickness and not a crime. The government must be willing to take on the forces of organized crime if it is to win our national battle against narcotics addiction.

The Hon. Louis Stokes (D-OH)

Congressional Black Caucus' True State of the Union Message Overview. In Remarks of Louis Stokes. Congressional Record, v. 119, Feb. 22, 1973. p. 5069.

## The Honorable Donald M. Payne

On behalf of the 39 African American Members of Congress who comprise the Congressional Black Caucus (CBC), I would like to welcome you to the 25th Annual Legislative Conference. One quarter of a century ago, the CBC was founded to "introduce and press for legislative, administrative and judicial remedies that would benefit blacks and other similarly situated people." Today, with the shift in the congressional majority-minority status, we are seeing changes in our nation's priorities. The need for reaffirmation of the CBC mission is indeed clear.

Looking over the history of the Caucus, I find myself reveling in the gains we have made as a people. For 25 years we have worked diligently for better education, health care, housing, representation, and expanded economic opportunities. We have seen an increase in the number of minority representatives. Now, we are faced with attacks on those principles that have moved us forward.

While our status in the 104th Congress has changed, we continue to work fervently to remain the conscience of the Congress and the country. Our voices and, more importantly, you voices are heard on every piece of legislation that is debated in the House. We have not had many legislative victories but we have been able to modify legislation, making it more palatable for those we serve.

As Chairman of the CBC, I want to thank you for continuing to recognize the importance of coming together to discuss our futures. The prize in this race is not given to the swift nor the strong, liberal nor conservative, but to those who will endure to the end. As Charles C. Diggs, Jr., the CBC's first chairman, stated at our first conference in 1971, "...let us not forget that it is by no easy path that we have arrived at this night. And the journey is far from over." With you dedicated support we will continue to succeed.



Donald M. Payne (NJ-10)





## **Hon. Sanford D. Bishop, Jr.**

Sanford D. Bishop, Jr., is serving his second term representing Georgia's Second Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives.

He is committed to public service which promotes a higher, better quality of life through jobs and a stronger, more diversified economy; a better educated population; safe and secure communities, free of crime and drugs; a clean environment; affordable, accessible health care, and a strong national defense. He has helped secure funding in excess of \$203 million in grants and appropriations for middle and southeast Georgia's urban and rural communities in the areas of flood relief, crime, economic development, housing, transportation, health care, education, environment, agriculture, and defense.

Congressman Bishop serves on the Agriculture Committee and the Veterans' Affairs Committee. On Agriculture, he serves on the Risk Management and Special Crops Subcommittee, with jurisdiction over commodity futures, crop insurance, peanuts, tobacco, sugar, honey and bees, family farming, fruits and vegetables, domestic and foreign marketing related to assigned commodities, and related marketing orders; and the Department Operations and Nutrition, and Foreign Agriculture Subcommittee, with jurisdictions over agency review and analysis, special investigations, pesticides, nutrition, food stamps, hunger, consumer programs, and trade matters, including foreign agriculture assistance programs. On Veterans' Affairs, he serves on the Hospital and Health Care Subcommittee.

He served in the Georgia House of Representatives from 1977-1990 and the Georgia Senate from 1991-1992. He was elected to the U.S. House in 1992 and reelected in 1994. He represented Georgia on the Southern Growth Policies Board and held many other community, state and national leadership positions.

Congressman Bishop was born February 4, 1947 in Mobile, Alabama, the son of the late Sanford D. Bishop, Sr., the first president of Bishop State Community College and Mrs. Minnie S. Bishop, a librarian. He was graduated from Morehouse College in 1968 and received a Doctor of Law Degree from Emory University in 1971. He served in the U.S. Army, completed basic training at Fort Benning, Georgia, entered Advance Reserve Officers Training and received an Honorable Discharge in 1971. He was the primary partner in the Columbus, Georgia law firm of Bishop and Buckner, P.C. He is an Eagle Scout, a 32nd Degree Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Fourth Street Baptist Church in Columbus.



## **Hon. Corrine Brown**

Congresswoman Corrine Brown proudly represents the Third Congressional District of Florida. Rep. Brown is an advocate for economic development, education, and senior citizens' rights. She has introduced legislation to create more health care facilities for veterans and has co-sponsored measures to reduce crime. Her accomplishments, thus far, have made her one of the most productive Members of Congress.

A native of Jacksonville, Florida, Congresswoman Brown served in the Florida House of Representatives for ten years. During her decade of service in the Florida House, Congresswoman Brown was the first woman ever elected Chairperson of the Duval County Legislative Delegation. She also served as a consultant to the Governor's Committee on Aging and was appointed to represent the women of Florida on the Manpower Training Council.

Rep. Brown attended Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University where she earned a Bachelor of Science Degree and a Master's Degree. She also received an Education Specialist Degree from the University of Florida and received an Honorary Doctor of Law Degree from Edward Waters College. She has been a faculty member at Florida Community College of Jacksonville, the University of Florida, and Edward Waters College.

Congresswoman Brown serves on the Transportation and Infrastructure Committee and the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs. Rep. Brown is a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, the Caucus on Women's Issues, the Older Americans Caucus, the Congressional Sunbelt Caucus, the Congressional Space Caucus, and the Congressional Fire Services Caucus.

Florida's Third Congressional District was created to empower minorities. It includes parts of 14 counties: Alachua, Baker, Clay, Columbia, Duval, Flagler, Lake, Levy, Marion, Putnam, Orange, St. Johns, Seminole, and Volusia, and 39 cities and townships.



## **Hon. William L. Clay**

The senior member of the Missouri congressional delegation, and a native of St. Louis, William L. Clay was elected to the House of Representatives in 1968. He is the Ranking Member of the House Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee.

The cornerstone of Congressman Clay's legislative agenda is "workers rights." He was a key sponsor of the Family and Medical Leave Act, HR 1, which was the first bill signed into law by President Clinton. In October 1994, President Clinton signed into law the Hatch Act Reform Bill which Congressman Clay worked on for nearly two decades.

Mr. Clay is on the board of the W.E.B. DuBois Foundation and the Jamestown Slave Museum. He has served on the boards of Benedict and Tougaloo Colleges. He is the founder of the William L. Clay Scholarship Fund, a nonprofit, tax-exempt scholarship program which presently enrolls fifty-six students in twenty-one different schools.

Mr. Clay holds a Bachelor of Science degree in history and political science from St. Louis University and is the recipient of numerous honorary degrees for his achievements as a legislator. The Congressman is author of two books: *To Kill or Not to Kill*, published in 1990, which deals with the savagery of capital punishment, and *Just Permanent Interests*, published in September 1992, which chronicles the history of Black members of Congress.



## Hon. Eva Clayton

Congresswoman Eva Clayton brings to Congress more than 25 years of experience in both government and the private sector, including more than 10 years of experience as an elected official.

Clayton returns to the 104th Congress for a second term, serving as Vice-Chair of the Democratic Policy Committee on Research. In addition, she serves on the Executive Committee of the House Rural Caucus. She is also a member of the Agriculture Committee and she is ranking member on the Small Business Subcommittee on Procurement, Exports and Business Opportunities.

Clayton has received numerous awards for her legislation in the areas of Agriculture and Rural Economic Development including awards from the Housing Assistance Council and the Food Research Action Committee.

During the 103rd Congress, she co-authored legislation that saved the Section 515 Housing Program which provides affordable housing for thousands of North Carolinians.

Eva Clayton made history in November of 1992, when she became the Representative for North Carolina's First Congressional District. She gained immediate seniority by filling the unexpired term of the late Congressman Walter B. Jones, Sr.

She quickly became a strong force on Capitol Hill and was elected as President of the Democratic Freshman Class, the first woman ever to hold such an office. The 103rd Congress had the largest class of new members to arrive on Capitol Hill since 1948.

Clayton was also appointed to the House Speaker's Committee on Policy Development and the Presidential Entitlement Commission. As a result of her efforts, Clayton was named the most influential newcomer to the 103rd Congress, a designation made by congressional staff members.

Before coming to Congress, Clayton served as a member of the Warren County Board of Commissioners, serving as Chairperson from 1982-1990. In 1990, she was named "Outstanding North Carolina County Commissioner" by her fellow North Carolina Commissioners.

In 1981, she founded Technical Resources International, Ltd. (TRI), specializing in economic development. TRI's clients included local and state governments, small businesses, nonprofit organizations and regional banks.

Clayton also served as Executive Director of the Soul City Foundation, a federal New Town project. She also served as Director of the North Carolina Health Manpower Development Program of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

She has been an active advocate for rural health care, housing assistance and job training. She has served on numerous local, state and national boards to foster programs addressing issues of concern to all North Carolinians.

In 1991, as an active member in the Presbyterian Church, Clayton traveled to Berne, Switzerland to participate in an Ecumenical Consultation on the Environment.

Clayton has served on numerous boards and commissions including the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, the North Carolina League of Municipalities, National Association of County Officials and President of the Housing Assistance Council.

Eva Clayton holds a B.S. degree from Johnson C. Smith University and a M.S. degree from North Carolina Central University in Durham. She attended law school at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and North Carolina Central University in Durham. Clayton is a member of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Clayton was born September 16, 1934 in Savannah, Georgia. She is the mother of four children, Theaoseus, Jr.; Martin; Reuben and Joanne. She has been married to Theaoseus T. Clayton, Sr. for 39 years.



## Hon. Jim Clyburn

Jim Clyburn, a native of Sumter, South Carolina and a graduate of South Carolina State University, was elected to the 103rd Congress of the United States on November 3, 1992.

He was President of the Freshman Class and serves on the Veterans' Affairs and the Transportation and Infrastructure Committees. Congressman Clyburn is also the Democratic Zone Whip for South Carolina, North Carolina and Tennessee.

For the first ten years of his professional life, Rep. Clyburn served as a teacher, an employment counselor, and director of community and youth development programs.

In January, 1971, he was appointed to the staff of Governor John C. West and served until October, 1974, when Governor West appointed him South Carolina's Human Affairs Commissioner where he served until June 1, 1992, when he retired from state government to run for Congress.

Congressman Clyburn currently serves on the Governing Boards of Wofford College in Spartanburg, SC, the Center for Cancer Treatment and Research in Columbia, SC, and the South Carolina Literacy Association. He is a member of the Southern Regional Council in Atlanta, Georgia, a Life Member of the NAACP, a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., and is a Mason and Shriner.

Numerous groups have given Rep. Clyburn special recognition. Among them are Public Administrator of the Year by the South Carolina Chapter of the American Society for Public Administration, and the National Governors Association's Annual Award for Distinguished Service to State Government. He has been awarded Honorary Doctorates by Winthrop College, the College of Charleston, and the Medical University of South Carolina.

He is married to the former Emily England of Moncks Corner, South Carolina, and they are the parents of three daughters.



## **Hon. Barbara-Rose Collins**

Barbara-Rose Collins represents the 15th Congressional District of Michigan. Ms. Collins, a Democrat, has been elected and consistently reelected to Congress with margins of greater than 80 percent.

Congresswoman Collins was appointed to the Public Works and Transportation Committee with assignments on the Aviation Subcommittee and the Investigations and Oversight Subcommittee. She also served on the Post Office and Civil Service Committee and in 1993 became Chairperson of the Postal Operations and Services Subcommittee. Other assignments include appointments on the Government Operations, the Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs Subcommittee and the Employment, Housing, and Aviation Subcommittee.

Out of concern for her daughter's education, Ms. Collins launched her political career in 1970 by making a successful bid for a seat on the Detroit Region I Public School Board. A product of the Detroit Public School system, she has strong convictions about the critical role of education in her community, and she emphasized those convictions during her tenure on the Board. In addition to proposing mandatory homework for children, she pioneered the development of a multicultural and Afrocentric curriculum. She stayed on the Board until 1973.

In 1974, Ms. Collins successfully campaigned for a seat in the Michigan House of Representatives. There she served as Chair of the Standing Committee on Urban Affairs and Vice-Chair of the Public Health Committee. While serving in the Michigan House, she sponsored bills to create urban enterprise zones, ensure the proper dating of foodstuffs, provide sex education in the schools, and to fight sexual harassment. In addition, Ms. Collins pioneered legislation to equalize pension benefits for women and men. She also founded and chaired the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus. She held her House office until 1981, when she won a seat on the Detroit City Council.

While serving on the Detroit City Council, Congresswoman Collins initiated city ordinances on South African divestiture, toxic waste cleanup, and single room occupancy (SRO) housing for the homeless. She served as Chairperson of the Task Force on Litter and Clean-Up Detroit and the Task Force on Teenage Violence and Juvenile Crime. She was also a member of New Detroit's Minority Business Committee.

In the Michigan State Legislature, Collins served as Chairperson of the House Standing Committee on Urban Affairs and as Chairperson and founding member of the Michigan Legislative Black Caucus. In addition, she served as Vice-Chairperson of the Michigan Democratic Caucus and was Vice-Chairperson of the Public Health Committee.

Congresswoman Collins attended Wayne State University where she majored in Anthropology and Political Science. She received an Honorary Doctorate Degree in Law in 1994 from the Urban Bible Institute. She is the recipient of numerous awards and honors.

Ms. Collins is an active member of the Shrine of the Black Madonna, Pan-African Orthodox Christian Church. She enjoys playing the piano and harp, and listening to operatic and symphonic music. Her other hobbies include reading science fiction novels and portrait painting.

Congresswoman Collins was born April 13, 1939 in Detroit, Michigan. She has two adult children: Cynthia and Christopher. She has five grandchildren: Bruce, Amber Rose, Shaina Marie, Kwame and Barbara-Rose.



Congresswoman Cardiss Collins, D-IL, the longest serving African American woman in Congress, has been the representative for Illinois' Seventh Congressional District for over 20 years. Born on September 24, 1931 in St. Louis, Missouri, Mrs. Collins moved to Detroit at where she graduated from the Detroit High School of Commerce and attended Northwestern University. She holds honorary degrees from Barber-Scotia College, Spelman College and

## Hon. Cardiss Collins

Winston-Salem State University. She also has received awards from Loyola University, and

Roosevelt University in Chicago, as well as, numerous other awards and commendations. In 1990 the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation presented Mrs. Collins with the William L. Dawson Award for Legislative Development in recognition of her legislative agenda and successes.

Mrs. Collins was first elected to Congress on June 5, 1973, in a special election to fill the seat left vacant by her husband, Congressman George W. Collins, who was killed in an airplane crash.

A trailblazer, she was the first African American Congresswoman from the state of Illinois. For nearly a decade she was the only African American woman in Congress and first African American to hold the party leadership rank of Democratic Whip-at-Large. In 1979, she was elected Chairwoman of the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Manpower and Housing, again the first African American and the first woman to serve in that capacity. She was elected chair of the Congressional Black Caucus in the 96th Congress, and is credited with helping to shape the then 17 member CBC into a more unified body. She was a member of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation and in 1994, became the first woman to chair that organization.

In 1991, she became the first woman, and the first African American to chair a subcommittee of the Committee on Energy and Commerce when she was named Chairwoman of the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Competitiveness.

Mrs. Collins is the ranking Democratic member of the Government Reform and Oversight Committee.

Her investigations of college sports resulted in increased pressure on colleges and universities to carry out the mandates of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972. On February 17, 1993 Congresswoman Collins introduced H.R. 921 the Equity in Athletics Disclosure Act.

A long-time advocate for universal health insurance, she co-sponsored the Universal Health Care Act of 1991, and the Family and Medical Leave Act of 1991. She also authored legislation to create the Office on Minority Health in the National Institutes of Health.

Since 1992 the House has adopted Mrs. Collins' resolution designating October as National Breast Cancer Awareness Month.

Mrs. Collins wrote the 1990 law which expanded Medicare coverage for screening mammography for and sponsored the Medicaid Infant Mortality Act of 1991, and legislation which expanded Medicaid coverage for PAP smears for early detection of cervical and uterine cancer.

She authored the Child Safety Protection Act of 1993, legislation requiring warning labels on dangerous toys and federal safety standards for bicycle helmets. The bill was signed into law June 16, 1994. Investigations by Mrs. Collins into child care facilities and services offered to federal employees resulted in more than a three-fold increase in the number of child care centers for federal workers.

As chair of the Government Activities and Transportation (GAT) Subcommittee from 1983 to 1991, Congresswoman Collins pushed ground breaking laws controlling the transport of toxic materials and led the charge to provide safer and more secure air travel. Findings from the investigation led by Mrs. Collins of the nation's aviation security system lead to adoption of the Aviation Security Improvement Act of 1990.

Congresswoman Collins' other legislation achievements on behalf of minorities and women include an amendment to the Airport and Airway Safety, Capacity and Expansion Act of 1987.

Mrs. Collins is a member of the Friendship Baptist Church of Chicago as well as the Allied Street Baptist Church in Alexandria, Virginia; the NAACP; the Chicago Urban League; the LINKS; the Coalition of 100 Black Women; the Black Women's Agenda; the National Council of Negro Women; the Alpha Kappa Alpha and Alpha Gamma Rho Sororities; and is secretary of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues; and Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus Task Force on Intercollegiate Athletics.

Mrs. Collins has a son, Kevin and a granddaughter, Candice.



U.S. Representative John Conyers Jr., a Detroit Democrat, was reelected in 1994 to his sixteenth term in the U.S. House of Representatives, winning by 82 percent of the vote in Michigan's Fourteenth Congressional District. He was recently elected by his congressional colleagues to be the first African American to serve as the Democratic Leadership of the pivotal House Committee on the Judiciary, which has jurisdiction over constitutional, consumer protection, and civil rights issues. Rep. Conyers is also the Dean and original Co-founder of the Congressional Black Caucus. Conyers' home district is the city of Detroit and includes Wayne County communities: Dearborn Heights, Grosse Pointe Shores, Grosse Pointe Woods, Harper Woods, Highland Park, and Redford.

## **Hon. John Conyers, Jr.**

During his 30 years in Congress, social justice and economic opportunity have become focal points of Rep. Conyers' accomplishments.

In his Judiciary Committee role, which is responsible for all crime and civil rights legislation and a major portion of consumer protection legislation, Rep. Conyers secured \$4 billion for crime prevention in the 1994 Omnibus Crime Bill. Local governments will obtain \$1.6 billion in crime prevention programs, including \$28 million for Detroit and Wayne County. Conyers has already attached crucial civil rights measures to the Crime Bill, including the Racial Justice Act, which prevents the application of the death penalty in a racial discriminatory manner, and the Police Accountability Act, which directs the Attorney General to compile national statistics on incidents of police brutality. Rep. Conyers generated the Justice Department's national study of police brutality and conducted hearings in several cities on police violence, racially motivated violence, sentencing, white collar crime, grand jury reform, and other criminal justice matters.

Conyers penned the Hate Crimes Statistic Act, the Victims of Crime Act, and the Public Safety Officers Benefit Act. All three of these measures were signed into law.

A strong advocate of health care reform, Conyers authored legislation in the 103rd Congress which would provide a comprehensive universal health care program. Conyers also commissioned the General Accounting Office report. The American Health Security Act, authored by Reps. Conyers and McDermott, was co-sponsored by 91 House members.

Nationally syndicated columnist Jack Anderson wrote in 300 newspapers on March 10, 1994: "Conyers is a serious player and a junkyard dog investigator, watching out for the taxpayers' wallets by rooting out fraud, waste, and abuse in every corner of the bureaucracy...His only special interest appears to be his constituents of Detroit."

As Chairman of the House Committee on Government Operations during the 103rd Congress, Conyers exposed more than \$310 billion in wasted taxpayers funds in a widely cited report credited by Vice President Gore for presaging the Administration's major "reinventing government" initiative.

Congressman Conyers has authored legislation on voter registration, social security, public housing, civil and constitutional rights, small business, family farms, education, economic and community development, foreign affairs, defense contracting, and procurement. He authored and spearheaded the drive for passage of the Martin Luther King Jr. Holiday Bill. He offered the first nuclear freeze amendment on the House floor and has authored a wide range of full-employment legislation. His Chief Financial Officers Act was signed into law on November 16, 1990, creating chief financial officers for the entire U.S. Government and 23 Federal agencies. His amendment prohibiting the export of nuclear-related materials, technology, equipment, information and personnel to South Africa became a part of the House-approved Anti-Apartheid Act.

Conyers has been active in making Washington respond to Detroit's housing need. He has obtained a \$2 million HUD loan which resulted in the opening of the General Motors Milwaukee Avenue Stamping Plant creating 132 jobs. In the past year Conyers has obtained \$3 million for housing at Focus: HOPE's Industry Mall, \$4 million to Presbyterian Villages of Detroit for 50 senior citizen housing units, and \$1 million for the West Detroit Interfaith Community Organization.

Rep. Conyers was educated in Detroit's public school system and earned a Bachelor of Arts degree and a Doctor of Law degree at Wayne State University. He is the recipient of many awards for leadership, including a Southern Christian Leadership Conference Award presented to him by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and honorary degrees from numerous colleges and universities. Conyers is married to the former Monica Estes. The couple has a son, John III.





## Hon. Ronald V. Dellums

Throughout his tenure in the Congress, Mr. Dellums has provided critical leadership in the effort to curb military spending and reverse the nuclear arms race. He has often been the first to articulate the danger, waste, uselessness or needless redundancy of weapons programs or acquisitions such as the MX, Pershing II or Midgetman missiles, the B-1 and B-2 bombers, or the Strategic Homeporting initiative. His ideas have often presaged by years the final outcome of these debates. For example, Mr. Dellums' had advocated nine years earlier the "double-zero" option on theater nuclear weapons that subsequently provided the basis for the INF Treaty in 1988. Current questions as to the need for land-based missiles as part of the strategic deterrent reflect Mr. Dellums' arguments about weapons "synergy" during the early MX missile debate a decade ago.

As chair of the Armed Service Committee in the post Cold War period, Mr. Dellums led a vigorous examination of the state of our military establishment including its purposes, its budget and other issues including sexual harassment and racial discrimination in the armed forces. In his new position of Ranking Member, he will work to continue the down-sizing efforts already begun and will oppose efforts of the new majority to revert to the Cold War mentality with its inflated and provocative military budget. He believes strongly that additional and sustained cuts in military forces can be made without threat to our legitimate national security goals. A strong advocate of economic conversion planning, Mr. Dellums has consistently advocated efforts to retrain workers and to provide community impact aid during this period. Moreover, he believes that a vigorous program of federal investment of defense savings can provide the jobs and social investment necessary to move the economy successfully into the post-Cold-War-era.

Much of his thinking can be found in his book, *DEFENSE SENSE: The Search for a Rational Military Policy* (Cambridge, Mass., Ballinger Pub. Co., 1983). The book is one product of a set of hearings he held in 1982 on "The Full Implications of the Military Budget." The other is the first alternative military authorization bill to ever be debated on the House Floor, an effort that Mr. Dellums has repeated many times in the debate since. While times have changed, the currency of these earlier ideas still finds its way into the continuing debate on the proper size and role of the U.S. military.

Throughout the Reagan and Bush years, Mr. Dellums led the determined Congressional Black Caucus effort to advance an alternative agenda. The alternate budget developed by the CBC and its allies contained the military budget proposals advanced independently by Mr. Dellums. In addition, they provided for investment in education, housing, job training and development, health care, and drug abuse education.

It is Mr. Dellums' longstanding vision and advocacy of coalition politics-uniting people across race, class, sex, and other lines-that helped give birth to the national movement that has been known as the rainbow coalition.

Mr. Dellums led the congressional effort to end U.S. support for the racist apartheid regime of South Africa, first introducing in 1971 a bill for sanctions. Fifteen years later his bill passed the House, leading to the imposition of sanctions over President Reagan's veto.

Prior to his election to Congress, he served on the Berkeley City Council (1967-71).

He is the father of grown children and a proud grandparent as well.



## Hon. Julian C. Dixon

Congressman Julian C. Dixon (Democrat) represents the 32nd congressional district of California, which includes the greater Crenshaw community and parts of West Los Angeles.

Congressman Dixon serves on the powerful House Appropriations Committee which recommends funding for all federal programs. He is a member of the Appropriations Subcommittee on Commerce, Justice, State, and Judiciary and the Subcommittee on Legislative. He is a senior ranking Democratic member on the Subcommittee on the District of Columbia. The California Congressman is serving his second term on the Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence.

In December 1992, Dixon was elected by the California Democratic delegation to serve as the regional representative on the influential Democratic Steering and Policy Committee - the Committee that makes recommendations regarding members' committee assignments, legislative priorities and floor schedules.

As a senior member of the Appropriations Committee, the Congressman has been instrumental in securing federal funds for the construction of the Los Angeles Metro Rail project - a central component of a mass transit system designed to meet the burgeoning transit needs of Southern California. He is the leading spokesman for greater access to the subway system for a cross section of residents and businesses of the inner city.

Following the 1992 civil disturbances in Los Angeles, Rep. Dixon moved quickly to introduce a dire emergency supplemental appropriations bill to provide funds to start the rebuilding process. Then-House Majority Leader Richard Gephardt named Mr. Dixon to serve on the bipartisan congressional Urban Task Force on Disasters.

With an end to the Cold War, Rep. Dixon has supported funding for economic conversion. He joined members of the bipartisan California Task Force on Defense Reinvestment and Economic Development in recommending initiatives to save jobs and reinvest in California. In an effort to revitalize the once thriving domestic rail car industry, Mr. Dixon introduced a bipartisan bill calling for direct federal assistance for research and development of rail car technology.

Congressman Dixon works hard to maintain our nation's commitment to civil rights and has cosponsored every major civil rights initiative since he was elected to the House of Representatives. He led the fight to preserve the independence of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission after attempts were made in the 1980's to undermine its mission. He has also been recognized for his leadership on issues related to low-and moderate-income housing, education and health care. He wrote the first economic sanctions law against South Africa. He has been an outspoken advocate for humanitarian and disaster assistance in desperately poor countries in Africa and the Caribbean.

For nearly a decade, Mr. Dixon chaired the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct. From 1986-1990, Congressman Dixon served as President of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation. During the 98th Congress, he chaired the Congressional Black Caucus, and in 1984, he was Chairman of the Standing Committee on Rules for the Democratic National Convention.

In 1992, Dixon was cited as one of the State's Most Effective Legislators by the California Congressional Recognition Program. In 1985, Politics in America named him as one of the twelve "Unsung Heroes in Congress," in acknowledgment of his ability to garner support for his legislative agenda. His effectiveness as a legislator and commitment to justice has earned him several honors and awards from numerous civic groups.

Congressman Dixon was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1978 and is now serving his ninth term in Congress. Before entering Congress, Mr. Dixon served six years in the California State Assembly and was Chairman of the Assembly Democratic Caucus. Born in Washington, D.C., he is married to the former Betty Lee of Los Angeles. He has one son, Cary Gordon Dixon.



## **Hon. Chaka Fattah**

Chaka Fattah, an experienced lawmaker, is in his first term as Congressman of the Second Congressional District of Pennsylvania in the U.S. House of Representatives. The Second District includes areas of Philadelphia and Delaware County.

As a legislator, during his service in the Pennsylvania State Senate (1988-1994), and the State House of Representatives (1982-1988), he was nationally recognized as an effective leader for urban issues.

Congressman Fattah currently serves on the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight and subcommittees on Human Resources and Intergovernmental Affairs and District of Columbia; and the Committee on Small Business and the subcommittees on Procurement, Exports and Business Opportunities and Regulation and Paperwork.

Additionally, Congressman Fattah has been appointed a member of the Democratic Policy Committee, the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee and elected Whip of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Congressman Fattah was recognized nationally in 1994 for outstanding leadership in Time magazine's roster of America's most promising leaders and in 1984 by Ebony magazine as one of the 50 Future Leaders. He's a recipient of the Pennsylvania Public Interest Coalition's State Legislator of the Year Award. And he has achieved international recognition as a member of the British/American Project for the Successor Generation.

A life-long resident of Philadelphia, Congressman Fattah attended Community College of Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School and University of Pennsylvania's Fels School of State and Local Government where he earned a Master's Degree in Government Administration. He completed the Senior Executive Program for State Officials at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government.

Congressman Fattah is married to Patricia Renfroe, Esq. They have three children. The Congressman is 38 years old and a member of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church in Philadelphia.



## **Hon. Cleo Fields**

Cleo Fields, Louisiana Democrat was elected to serve his first term in the United States Congress in 1992. He was sworn into office on January 5, 1993 at the age of 30, making him the youngest member of the 103rd Congress.

As a member of the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services, Fields serves on the Subcommittees on Housing and Community Opportunity, and Domestic and International Monetary Policy.

In addition, Fields serves on the House Committee on Small Business where he serves on the Subcommittees on Government Programs and Tax and Finance.

Fields was a member of the Democratic Caucus Committee on Organization, Study and Review for the 103rd Congress.

Cleo Fields was born November 22, 1962 in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He is a 1980 graduate of McKinley High School in Baton Rouge.

In 1984, Fields earned his B.A. degree from Southern University in Baton Rouge. During his senior year, he was elected Student Government Association President. In the same year, he was elected by the Louisiana Council of Student Body Presidents to serve on the Louisiana Board of Regents. He also made the Dean's List and was chosen a member of Who's Who Among Students in American Colleges and Universities.

Directly following his undergraduate studies, Fields entered Southern University School of Law. During law school, he served as a law clerk for both the East Baton Rouge Parish City Prosecutor's office and the Parish Attorney's Office.

In 1987, the same year he graduated from law school, Fields was elected to the Louisiana State Senate. At the age of 24, he was the youngest state senator in Louisiana history and the youngest state senator in the nation at the time.

In his second term, Fields continues to be a strong voice for children and consumers. A long time advocate of youth, Fields strongly objects to weakening programs which benefit children. Fields has offered many bills and amendments which deal with education, job training, check cashing, insurance disclosure, and other banking related issues.

Fields is a member of Mt. Pilgrim Baptist Church in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. He is married to Debra Horton of Baton Rouge. The couple have one son, Cleo Brandon Fields, born January 22, 1995.



## Hon. Floyd H. Flake

Representative Floyd H. Flake, (D-NY), was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1986 to represent New York's 6th Congressional District (Queens). His election to the House was the first elective office sought by Rep. Flake, and that accomplishment represented a grass-roots effort to bring the 6th Congressional District's concerns to the national agenda. Rep. Flake's continuing emphasis on economic opportunity and civil and human rights provided the Congress with an outspoken voice and legislator committed to the cause of social and economic justice. Rep. Flake has consistently led the fight against the devastating impact of drugs on the national community. In addition, he has made affordable housing and quality education priorities in his service in the House and in his pastorate of the Allen A.M.E. Church in Jamaica, New York.

In the Congress, Rep. Flake has distinguished himself as a leading advocate of national policies to make local community and economic development more achievable. As a senior member of the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services and the Committee on Small Business, he has labored to create new initiatives and to preserve successful programs that aid underserved communities. The Bank Enterprise Act of 1994, authored by Rep. Flake, is regarded as one of the most economically viable elements of the Community Development Financial Institution Act of 1994.

In this Congress, Rep. Flake is the senior Democrat on the Committee on Banking and Financial Services' Subcommittee on Domestic and International Monetary Policy. His ranking member status provides a forum in which he examines opportunities for U.S. investment in emerging economies around the world. Rep. Flake has used this arena to effectively address the collective economic affairs of African nations.

As Chairman of the House Committee on Banking, Finance, and Urban Affairs' Subcommittee on General Oversight, Investigations, and the Resolution of Failed Financial Institutions in the 103rd Congress, Rep. Flake was a leading advocate for reform of the Community Reinvestment Act (CRA).

On the Committee on Small Business, Rep. Flake has authored legislation which significantly widens the circle of opportunity for disadvantaged small businesses to compete for government procurement contracts. Further, he has continually encouraged efforts by the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC) to better implement minority and women-owned business guidelines, thereby allowing more of these firms to compete for contracts with the agency.

In his role as pastor of the Allen A.M.E. Church since 1976, Rev. Flake has overseen the growth of the church from a congregation of 1,400 with an annual budget of \$250,000 to a congregation of nearly seven thousand and an annual budget of \$4.5 million. This tremendous growth has been transformed into meaningful community institutions for the residents of New York City. Allen A.M.E.'s subsidiaries have improved the quality of life in many respects. The church has been able to complete a number of successful community development projects, including a 300-unit senior citizen complex, a Christian school and multi-purpose center serving over 400 students, and a multi-service center providing health care, Head Start education, psychiatric services, and numerous other community needs. Further, Rev. Flake also built 61 affordable homes for local residents and established a home care agency to assist elderly and infirm individuals. The total budget for the church and its subsidiaries is nearly \$24 million which supports an employment base of 800 people.

Born in Los Angeles, California, on January 30, 1945, Rep. Flake attended the public schools of Houston, Texas. He received an undergraduate degree from Wilberforce University, and he has studied in graduate programs at Payne Theological Seminary in Ohio and Northeastern University in Boston, Massachusetts. In 1994, he earned a Doctorate of Ministry degree from the United Theological Seminary in Dayton, Ohio.

He is married to the former M. Elaine McCollins of Memphis, Tennessee, and they are the parents of two daughters, Aliya and Nailah, and two sons, Rasheed and Hasan.



## **Hon. Harold E. Ford**

Congressman Harold Eugene Ford has proudly served the residents of Tennessee's 9th Congressional District for 11 consecutive terms, beginning in 1974. As the first and only African-American Tennessean ever to be elected to the United States House of Representatives, Congressman Ford is a ranking member of the powerful and prestigious House Committee on Ways and Means.

In 1981, Congressman Ford was selected as the Chairman of the Ways and Means Subcommittee on Public Assistance and Unemployment Compensation, making him the youngest member of Congress ever to be selected as a Subcommittee Chairperson. The Subcommittee, which has subsequently been changed to the subcommittee on Human Resources, has jurisdiction over approximately \$52 billion in programs, including Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC), Title XX and Supplemental Security Income under the Social Security Act, Child Welfare and Foster Care, Low Income Energy Assistance, and Unemployment Compensation.

As former chairman and current ranking member of the Subcommittee on Human Resources, Congressman Ford has played pivotal roles in shaping our nation's welfare and unemployment policy. As chairman of the Subcommittee on Human Resource, Congressman Ford authored the landmark Family Support Act of 1988 which reformed our nation's welfare system. The Family Support Act is designed to increase opportunities and obligations for work, training and education among AFDC recipients.

Congressman Ford has been instrumental in bringing several youth training programs like Job Corps and Youth Fair Chance to the Ninth District, ensuring that the young people are given the training and skills they need to prepare them for the highly competitive job market.

Prior to his election to Congress, he served two terms in the Tennessee Legislature. He was elected to this state office at the age of 25, and represented the same geographic area of Memphis in which his great grandfather served as a squire during the Post-Reconstruction Era.

Congressman Ford is active in social and community activities in Memphis and throughout the country. He is a member of the National Advisory Board of St. Jude Children's Research Hospital, and the Metropolitan YMCA Board, and is a trustee at Fisk University in Nashville, and Rust College in Holly Springs, Mississippi. He is also a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

He is a recipient of a Bachelor of Science degree in Business Administration from Tennessee State University in Nashville, an Associate of Arts degree in Mortuary Science from John Gupton College in Nashville, and a Masters in Business Administration from Howard University in Washington, D.C.

Congressman Ford was born on May 20, 1945 in Memphis and is the eighth of 15 children of N.J. and Vera Ford. Congressman Ford is married to the former Dorothy Bowles of Memphis. They are the proud parents of three sons: Harold Jr., Jake, and Sir Isaac. He and his family are members of the Mt. Moriah East Baptist Church of Memphis.



## Hon. Gary A. Franks

Gary A. Franks, a conservative Republican, was elected to the 102nd Congress in November, 1990. His election marked the first time in nearly 60 years that a Black Republican was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. He is the highest ranking elected Black Republican official in the United States.

Congressman Franks represents the Fifth Congressional District in Connecticut, a richly diverse, twenty-seven town district located in the western part of the state.

Franks is a member of the House Commerce Committee and is Vice Chairman of that Committee's Energy and Power Subcommittee. He is a member of the House Republican Policy Committee, the senior of the two Black Republican Congressmen, the lone Republican in the forty member Congressional Black Caucus, and a member of the Conservative Opportunities Society.

During his first term, Congressman Franks served on the Armed Services Committee. During his tenure on the Committee, Connecticut received an unprecedented amount of government contracts.

Franks has introduced legislative initiatives on the revitalization of our urban areas and welfare reform. The Urban Entrepreneurial Opportunities (UEO) Act is a bill that encourages Fortune-500 type companies to invest in the rebuilding of urban areas by assisting urban entrepreneurs. The bill allows companies to contribute to the success of enterprise zones without being located in the enterprise zone. The Parental Responsibilities Act is the welfare reform initiative proposed by Congressman Franks. Currently, only 22 percent (22%) of the single, never-married mothers on welfare have identified the father of their child for paternal support purposes. This results in perpetuating the spiral of government dependency. Franks' legislation would require states to enforce an already existing law or face losing a portion of their welfare benefits.

Congressman Franks also initiated the Debit Card bill which encourages states to make use of the electronic benefits transfer technology for the disbursement of welfare funds. The 1995 Republican Welfare Reform bill includes provisions requiring parental identification and the approval for the use of block grants for states implementing the electronic benefits transfer program.

Congressman Franks served three (3) terms as an Alderman in Waterbury. On the Board of Aldermen, Franks served as president pro tem for one term, vice-chairman of the zoning commission, and as a fire board member. He ran unsuccessfully in 1986 as the Republican Party's candidate for state comptroller. Though Franks lost the election, he led all Republicans in vote getting. In 1987, he ran unsuccessfully for State Republican Chairman in Connecticut. Out of nine candidates, he finished third.

Prior to his election, Congressman Franks worked for three Fortune 500 type companies; Continental Can, Chesebrough Ponds and Cadbury Schweppes, as a labor relations executive for ten years before founding his own real estate investment company.

He is a native of Waterbury, CT, attended Sacred Heart High School and graduated from Yale University. Franks received a leadership award, was elected to a senior honor society, and was selected as captain of the basketball team.

In 1991, Congressman Franks was featured in USA Weekend magazine as one of the twenty most promising people in politics for the 1990's. He has appeared on various television shows and has been interviewed/profiled on various news shows.

Congressman Franks lives in Waterbury with his wife, Donna, and their two daughters, Azia and Jessica Lynn, and their son, Gary, Jr.



## **Hon. Victor O. Frazer**

Victor O. Frazer brings a broad range of experience to this position, and is unquestionably qualified to represent the people of the Virgin Islands in the United States Congress. He is only the second native Virgin Islander to be elected to the U.S. House of Representatives.

After graduation from Charlotte Amalie High School in 1960, he attended Fisk University in Nashville, Tennessee and graduated in 1964 with a Bachelors Degree in History. He spent 1964-1968 working in banking at Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company in New York City and The Security Trust Company in Rochester, New York. In 1968, Rep. Frazer entered Howard University School of Law in Washington, D.C. and was awarded a Juris Doctorate in 1971.

Congressman Frazer's professional experience on state, federal and local levels spans a wide and diverse spectrum of legal services. He worked in the Virgin Islands and Washington, D.C. as an attorney for the Neighborhood Legal Services Program; for the Interstate Commerce Commission; for the United States Patent Office; for the Office of the City Attorney in Washington, D.C.; for the Virgin Islands Water and Power Authority, and he has also been engaged in the private practice of law in New York, Maryland, Washington, D.C. and the Virgin Islands.

Congressman Frazer has worked for several members of the United States Congress since 1981. He served as Administrative Assistant and Counsel to Congressman Mervyn M. Dymally of California. He also served as counsel to the Committee on the District of Columbia, Subcommittee on Judiciary and Education. Congressman Frazer worked on the staff on Congressman John Conyers, Jr. of Michigan. Congressman Frazer was instrumental in the creation of the Caribbean Action Lobby, which lobbies on behalf of the other Caribbean islands. He established a legislative internship program that affords Virgin Islands Senate staffers the opportunity to travel to Washington, D.C. and study the Congress.





## Hon. Alcee L. Hastings

Alcee L. Hastings, a second term Congressman, is the first to represent Florida's newly formed District 23 which spans the seven counties of Dade, Broward, Palm Beach, Hendry, Martin, St. Lucie, and Okeechobee in South Florida.

In his first term, Congressman Hastings served on the Foreign Affairs Committee, the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee and the Post Office and Civil Service Committee. His subcommittee assignments included Africa, Europe and the Middle East, Merchant Marine, Coast Guard and Navigation and Oversight and Investigations. He now serves on the Science Committee and the International Relations Committee.

In his first term, Congressman Hastings provided strong support for H.R. 5, "The Caesar Chavez Workplace Fairness Act", which ensures working men and women of America the right to strike without fear of being fired or being permanently replaced. Congressman Hastings also worked to ensure the restoration of funds cut from the Medicare program, because the cuts would have a harmful effect on senior citizens in his district.

Congressman Hastings also secured funds for his congressional district for the repair and improvement of State Road 7 and Highway 27, and the installation of a median barrier on I-95 in Palm Beach County; and chaired, at the request of fellow Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) member William Clay, an oversight hearing on racial discrimination at the National Institutes of Health.

During the 103rd Congress, Congressman Hastings introduced legislation to protect the Port of Everglades and he successfully offered an amendment to the Foreign Aid Authorization bill, urging the Arab League to repeal the Economic Boycott against Israel. He introduced legislation enabling employees the use of circumstantial evidence, in cases where the employee alleges discriminatory employment practices by the employer, absent any direct evidence of such practices. Congressman Hastings also supported vital legislation on the national front, such as the Clinton Health Care Package, striker replacement reform, NAFTA, Budget Reconciliation, Freedom of Access to Health Clinics, National Service, Family and Medical Leave, and the Crime Bill.

During the current session Congressman Hastings offered a Floor amendment to ensure that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission receives its full funding. He also offered a Floor amendment to prevent the new Republican majority from enacting legislation which would prevent charities which receive Federal funding to lobby the Congress on any issue.

Congressman Hastings has had a distinguished career as an attorney, civil rights activist, and a Federal Judge. He has advocated the rights of minorities, women, and the elderly whether in the courtroom or in the halls of Congress. An intrepid, eloquent and sometimes fiery speaker, he is committed to utilizing his oratorical, legal, and political skills in support of humane, democratic principles.

Born in Altamonte Springs, Florida, Congressman Hastings attended Crooms Academy and later graduated from Fisk University with a Bachelor of Arts Degree. He attended Howard University School of Law and received his Juris Doctor Degree from Florida A&M University in Tallahassee, Florida.



## **Hon. Earl F. Hilliard**

Congressman Earl F. Hilliard was elected to the House of Representatives in 1992 as Alabama's first African American Member of Congress since Reconstruction. He represents the 7th Congressional District of Alabama. He presently serves on the Committee of Small Business and the Subcommittee on Procurement, Taxation and Tourism; the Subcommittee on Minority Enterprise, Finance and Urban Development; and the Subcommittee on Rural Enterprises, Exports and the Environment. He serves on the Agriculture Committee and the Subcommittee on Livestock and the Subcommittee on Environment, Credit and Rural Development. He also serves on the Forestry 2000 Task Force and the Congressional Arts Caucus. Congressman Hilliard is a Member of the Congressional Black Caucus where he chairs the Transportation Branch.

Prior to his election to the 103rd Congress, Congressman Hilliard was elected the first Chairman of the Alabama Black Legislature Caucus in 1975 and was elected to the Alabama State Senate in 1980, and was subsequently reelected to the Alabama State Senate in 1982, 1983, 1986, and 1990. He served with distinction as Chairman of the Senate Commerce, Transportation and Utility Committee; Chairman of the Jefferson County Senate Delegation in 1986 and was reappointed in 1990. Congressman Hilliard chaired the Senate Judiciary Committee from 1982-1986.

While in the Alabama legislature, Hilliard sponsored the Fluoride Bill and the Tax Abatement Bill. He was the Senate sponsor of the Horse Track Bill which created hundreds of jobs for residents of Birmingham, Alabama. He sponsored legislation that allowed Alabama State, Alabama A&M and Tuskegee University more money, percentage wise, than ever before. Hilliard created a scholarship program for low-income youths to attend Lawson State Community College, Tuskegee University, and Miles College. As a result, over 400 students have been enrolled in the program.

He directed \$118,000 to be used for the Civil Rights Institute in Birmingham; and he donated funds to the North Pratt Library, Carver High School, Jackson-Olin High School, the Pratt Historical Society; and he was responsible for increasing financial aid to The University of Alabama, Birmingham and Talladega Colleges. Hilliard also sponsored legislation in the form of a resolution renaming Highway 150 in Bessemer in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

He is a graduate of Morehouse College; The Atlanta University School of Business; and Howard University Law School. He is a member of the National Bar Association and he is a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity. He is also the recipient of numerous awards for outstanding service to civic, legislative, leadership and humanitarian efforts.

Congressman Hilliard is married to the former Mary Franklin of Atlanta, GA, a teacher and administrator by profession; and he is the father of two children, Attorney Alesia L. Hilliard Smith and Earl Jr., a law student.



## **Hon. Sheila Jackson Lee**

Congresswoman Sheila Jackson Lee was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1994 to represent the 18th Congressional District in Houston, Texas. Upon arriving in Washington, the Congresswoman was elected President of the Democratic Freshman Class, and was appointed to serve as the freshman member of the House Democratic Steering and Policy Committee.

Congresswoman Jackson Lee is a member of the Committee on the Judiciary and serves on the Crime Subcommittee. The Congresswoman is also a member of the Committee on Science, where she serves on the subcommittees on Space and Aeronautics, and Basic Research. She is also a congressional member of the Human Rights Caucus and the House Democratic Caucus Task Force on Hunger.

Before her election to Congress, Representative Jackson Lee was sworn in as one of the first African American female At-Large Council members in the City of Houston. Prior to serving on the City Council, she served as an Associate Municipal Court Judge for the City of Houston.

As a council member, Sheila Jackson Lee was instrumental in the passage of legislation dealing with human rights. She concentrated on issues such as homelessness, gun safety and responsibility, cable television regulations, and the revising of the traffic modification ordinance. The Congresswoman was also involved with aviation, redevelopment and revitalization.

Congresswoman Jackson Lee's various community interests led her to participate in numerous civic and professional organizations. She was an active member of the State Bar of Texas, and is one of only three African American women to have served as Director of the State Bar of Texas. From 1987 to 1988, she chaired the Justice Court Subcommittee. Congresswoman Jackson Lee is also the former Director of the Texas Young Lawyer's Association, and chaired its Minority Affairs Committee.

Congresswoman Jackson Lee received her undergraduate degree from Yale University, graduating from the Honors Program in Political Science. She went on to receive her Juris Doctorate from the University of Virginia School of Law.

The Congresswoman is married to Dr. Elwyn C. Lee, Vice President of Student Affairs and Special Assistant to the President of the University of Houston. She is the mother of Erica Shelwyn Lee, and Jason Cornelius Bennett Lee ages 14 and 9, respectively.



## **Hon. William J. Jefferson**

Congressman William Jennings Jefferson was elected to Congress in 1990, the first African-American from Louisiana since Reconstruction and reelected to his third term representing Louisiana's Second District on October 1, 1994.

In the 104th Congress, Congressman Jefferson serves on the Committee on National Security (formerly Armed Services) and on the Committee on House Oversight (formerly House Administration). He serves on the National Security Committee's Subcommittee on Procurement and the Merchant Marine Task Force.

In addition to his committee work, Congressman Jefferson is an active participant in the Democratic Party leadership and in developing legislative strategy. Democratic Leader Richard Gephardt appointed him as a member of the Democratic Party's Steering & Policy Committee, and Democratic Whip David Bonior named him as Deputy Whip at-Large. Also, he is an officer of the Congressional Black Caucus in the 104th Congress, after serving as part of the group's executive committee for the 102nd and 103rd Congresses.

During his second term in the 103rd Congress, Congressman Jefferson was a member of the powerful and prestigious Committee on Ways and Means and is the second in line to fill a Democratic vacancy on the committee. He also has served on the Committee on District of Columbia; Education and Labor; and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

During his first term, Congressman Jefferson began his rise into the Democratic leadership when he was elected Whip for the twenty-nine (29) first-term Democratic members of the 102nd Congress.

In addition, Congressman Jefferson served on Leadership Task Forces on the Balanced Budget, Emergency Aid to Cities, Voter Registration and Legal Services.

A lifelong resident of Louisiana, Rep. Jefferson is a Distinguished Military Graduate of Southern University ROTC and a graduate of Harvard Law School. After graduating from Harvard Law School, he served as a commissioned First Lieutenant in the U.S. Army's Judge Advocate General Corps, retiring as a Captain.

Then, Mr. Jefferson took a position as law clerk to the late Honorable Alvin B. Rubin of the U.S. District Court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. Thereafter, he served as Legislative Assistant to U.S. Senator J. Bennett Johnston.

Mr. Jefferson founded the law firm Jefferson, Bryan and Gray (now Bryan, Jupiter, Lewis & Blanson) which is the largest predominantly African-American firm in the South and rated 'a.v.' by Martindale-Hubbell, the highest rating accorded lawyers.

Mr. Jefferson served three terms in the Louisiana State Senate where he served on the State Bond Commission, the Senate Finance Committee and as Chairman of the Senate and Governmental Affairs Committee.

As a State Senator, he was twice named "Legislator of the Year" by the prestigious Alliance for Good Government. He also served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Urban League of Greater New Orleans, as a cooperating attorney for the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund, and as Trustee of the Greater St. Stephen Baptist Church. He is a member of the Louisiana State Bar Association and the District of Columbia Bar Association.

Congressman Jefferson and his wife, Andrea, are the parents of five children, three of whom attend New Orleans public schools. The oldest daughter, Jamila is a second year student at Harvard Law School, and the second eldest, Jalila, is a junior at Harvard College.



## Hon. Eddie Bernice Johnson

Congresswoman Eddie Bernice Johnson represents the 30th Congressional District of Texas consisting of portions of Dallas, Collin, and Tarrant Counties. The district comprises major portions of the city of Dallas, including the central business and arts districts.

From 1972 to 1977, she was a three-term Member of the Texas State House of Representatives. Her political triumphs earned her the distinction of being the first black woman ever elected to public office in Dallas County, the first Black woman ever elected to the Texas House representing Dallas County, and the first woman in the history of the state to chair a major Texas House committee.

In 1977, Johnson resigned her post to accept an appointment by President Jimmy Carter as the Regional Director of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The department has since been renamed Health and Human Services, and Department of Education.

Voters returned Eddie Bernice Johnson to public office in 1986 by electing her to the Texas State Senate representing District 23. A decisive victory brought her, the first woman and the first Black American representing the Dallas district, to the Texas Senate since Reconstruction.

During her tenure in the Texas Legislature, Congresswoman Johnson has been the chief sponsor of legislation affecting the disenfranchised. She spear-headed measures to preserve neighborhoods, improve health and community services, as well as education, and was an advocate of women's and minority issues. The Dallas Morning News described her as, "tough, shrewd and unswervingly devoted to her principles." The Dallas Democrat was one of the Legislature's strongest supporters of women and minorities.

In 1992, Congresswoman Johnson won an astounding victory to the United States House of Representatives, winning 74 percent of the vote in the general election. She became the first Black woman from Dallas in the 30-member Texas House delegation, and the first Black woman Representative from Texas since former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan of Houston in the 1970s.

In her second term in the U.S. House of Representatives, Congresswoman Johnson serves the 30th District of Texas as a Democratic Deputy Whip for the Democratic Leadership. She is also on the United States House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure—House Subcommittee on Surface Transportation, and the United States House Committee on Science—Subcommittee on Technology, and Subcommittee on the Environment. Congresswoman Johnson also serves as Secretary of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Prior to her career in public office, Congresswoman Johnson received her nursing preparation from St. Mary's College at the University of Notre Dame. Later, she earned a Bachelor of Science degree in Nursing from Texas Christian University and a Masters degree in Public Administration from Southern Methodist University.

In addition to her successful career in public service, Congresswoman Johnson is widely known and respected for her commitment to creating a positive economic and civic environment in her native Texas. In recognition of her dedication and service to education and the community, Johnson has been awarded honorary doctoral degrees from three Texas colleges for her service and contributions in the field of education and the community. She received L.L.D.'s from Bishop College, Jarvis Christian College, Texas College, Paul Quinn College, and Houston Tillotson College.

She was also Chief Psychiatric Nurse at the Veteran's Administration Hospital as well as a Registered Nurse at St. Paul Hospital in Dallas. Congresswoman Johnson is the only member of the U.S. Congress who is a registered nurse. She was also the vice-president of the Visiting Nurse Association of Dallas.

The Congresswoman is the founder of the Eddie Bernice Johnson and Associates, a business and consulting firm. This company has business located in the Dallas-Fort Worth International Airport. As a business professional, she served as a consultant to Sammons Corporation, a conglomerate managing approximately 49 companies, and she was a founding member of the Board of Directors of Sunbelt National Bank.

Congressman Johnson, has one son, Kirk, and two grandchildren, Kirk, Jr. and David. She holds numerous honors, awards, distinction, and memberships both locally and nationally. She was born in Waco, Texas and is a member of St. John Missionary Baptist Church in Dallas.



Described as 'one of the most courageous persons the Civil Rights Movement ever produced,' John Lewis has dedicated his life to protecting human rights, securing personal dignity, and building what he calls "The Beloved Community." He has displayed a sense of ethics and morality that has won him the admiration of many of his House colleagues.

## Hon. John Lewis

He was born the son of sharecroppers on February 21, 1940 outside of Troy, Alabama. John Lewis grew up on his family's farm and attended segregated public schools in Pike County, Alabama. He holds a Bachelor of Arts degree in Religion and Philosophy from Fisk University; and he is a graduate of the American Baptist Theological Seminary in Nashville, Tennessee.

At an early age, Lewis developed an unwavering commitment to the Civil Rights Movement. For more than three decades, he has been in the vanguard of progressive social movements and the human rights struggles in the United States. During the height of the Civil Rights Movement from 1963 to 1966, Lewis was the Chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC). SNCC was largely responsible for the sit-ins and other activities of students in the struggle for civil rights.

As a student in Nashville, Lewis organized sit-in demonstrations at segregated lunch counters in the city. As a result of the activity as a sit-in demonstrator, he and others formed SNCC.

In 1961, Lewis volunteered to participate in the Freedom Rides to challenge segregation at interstate bus terminals. Lewis risked his life and was beaten severely by mobs for participating in the Rides.

Despite his youth, Lewis became a recognized leader in the Civil Rights Movement. By 1963, he was recognized as one of the 'Big Six' leaders of the Civil Rights Movement. (The other Big Six leaders were Whitney Young, A. Philip Randolph, Martin Luther King, Jr., James Farmer and Roy Wilkins.) Lewis was one of the planners and a keynote speaker at the 'March on Washington' in August 1963.

In 1964, Lewis coordinated SNCC efforts to organize voter registration drives and community action programs during the Mississippi Freedom Summer. The following year, Lewis led the demonstrators in one of the most dramatic nonviolent protests of the Movement. Lewis and fellow activist Hosea Williams led 525 marchers across the Edmund Pettus Bridge in Selma, Alabama on March 7, 1965. Alabama state troopers attacked the marchers in a confrontation that became known as 'Bloody Sunday'. That fateful march and a subsequent march between Selma and Montgomery, Alabama led to the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965.

In 1977, John Lewis was appointed by President Jimmy Carter to direct more than 250,000 volunteers for ACTION, the federal volunteer agency. In 1980, he left ACTION and became Community Affairs Director of the National Consumer Co-op Bank in Atlanta.

Lewis' first electoral success came in 1981 when he was elected to the Atlanta City Council. While serving on the Atlanta City Council, Lewis was an advocate for ethics and neighborhood preservation.

Elected to Congress in November 1986, Lewis represents Georgia's Fifth Congressional District. He was re-elected by an overwhelming majority to a fifth term in Congress in November 1994.

In the 104th Congress, Lewis is a member of the House Ways and Means Committee. He serves as Chief Deputy Democratic Whip and sat on the influential Steering and Policy Committee in the 102nd and 103rd Congresses. He is Co-Chair of the Congressional Urban Caucus.

Since joining the Congress, Lewis has drawn much praise from political observers who have predicted a bright future for him in national politics. In 1990, the National Journal named John Lewis as one of 11 "rising stars in Congress." The Journal stated "Few House Members, let alone those with little seniority or clout, have had such momentous experiences before coming to Washington that other Members of Congress want to hear about them. John R. Lewis (D-GA.), has that cachet and he has made it a plus in his House service. In so doing, he also has begun to show the reason for his earlier success."

Congressman Lewis' wife, Lillian, lives in Atlanta where she is Director of External Affairs, Office of Research and Sponsored Programs at Clark Atlanta University. The Lewises have one son, John-Miles Lewis.



## Hon. Cynthia Ann McKinney

Cynthia Ann McKinney, United States Representative from the 11th District of Georgia, became Georgia's first African-American Congresswoman after being elected in November 1992 with 75% of the vote. She is currently the only woman serving in Georgia's Congressional delegation.

The 11th District, one of Georgia's largest districts, sprawls across 22 Georgia counties. Spanning from the eastern suburbs of Atlanta in south DeKalb county, further east to August and the South Carolina border, across the rural heartland, and down to coastal Savannah, the 11th District was created as a result of population growth and the Voting Rights Act.

Born on March 17, 1955, Cynthia now lives in south DeKalb County. In 1978, she completed her undergraduate degree at the University of Southern California. She is currently a doctorate candidate in International Relations at Tufts University's Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

From 1988 to 1992, Cynthia served in the Georgia House of Representatives where she worked on civil rights issues, including economic opportunities for minority - and women - owned businesses and environmental justice. Cynthia gained prominence fighting for fair reapportionment in Georgia.

In 1984, Cynthia worked as a Diplomatic Fellow at Spelman College in Atlanta. She also taught political science at Clark Atlanta University and most recently at Agnes Scott College, a woman's college in DeKalb County. Cynthia served on the board of the HIV Health Services Planning Council of Metro Atlanta, and she is a member of the National Council of Negro Women, the NAACP, and the Sierra Club.

Legislative issues Cynthia has focused on this term included the 'Code of Conduct' bill, rural development initiatives, environmental justice, reinventing governments, support for Motor Vehicle, and the establishment of multi-member districts.

As a member of the Agriculture Committee, Cynthia is the ranking member from Georgia. She serves on one Agriculture subcommittee: Department of Operations, Nutrition and Foreign Agriculture. Cynthia is also seated on the International Relations Committee, serving on its International Operations and Human Rights Subcommittee. The Democratic Caucus elected her Whip for Region 8, covering the Democratic delegations of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

In addition to her committee work, Cynthia is an active member on the Congressional Black Caucus, the Women's Caucus, and the Progressive Caucus, she serves as the secretary for the Women's Caucus for the 104th Congress.

Cynthia is the daughter of Georgia State Representative Billy McKinney and Leola McKinney, a former nurse at Grady Hospital in Atlanta. She is also the proud mother of her nine year old son, Coy Grandison, Jr.



## Hon. Carrie Meek

Congresswoman Carrie Meek, the first African American elected to Congress from Florida since Reconstruction, has had successful careers as a public servant, college administrator and educator.

Elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1992 from Florida's 17th Congressional District, she quickly rose to prominence as the only Democratic member of her Congressional Class to win a seat on the powerful House Appropriations Committee. She is a member of the powerful House Budget Committee which sets overall spending levels for the entire discretionary portion of the federal budget. She is also a member of the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee, which has broad investigative jurisdiction over virtually every program in the federal government. She serves on the Subcommittee on National Economic Growth, Natural Resources, and Regulatory Affairs and the Subcommittee on the Postal Service.

Rep. Meek has championed efforts to create new jobs through federal programs and private initiatives. She has worked hard to use the resources of government to promote economic opportunity and sponsored a series of public meetings to bring local business men and women together with key government contracting and foreign trade officials.

As a new member of Congress, Congresswoman Meek introduced legislation—subsequently passed by Congress and signed into law by the President—to provide retirement security for household workers such as gardeners, nannies and other household workers.

She played a key role in providing over one hundred million dollars in federal assistance to help rebuild Dade County after the devastation caused by Hurricane Andrew and guided through Congress legislation to improve Dade County's transit system, airport and seaport; to construct a new family and child care center in North Dade; to rebuild Homestead Air Reserve Base; and to fund at Miami-Dade Community College one of the nation's most advanced aviation training programs in the country. She is also a strong advocate for senior citizens and has pushed particularly hard for measures to assist Haitian children and reunite families that have been divided by U.S. immigration policies.

Before her election to Congress, Rep. Meek was a member of the Florida House of Representatives and the Florida Senate, where she chaired the Education Appropriations Subcommittee and established herself as a skilled debater and one of the Legislature's most effective members.

As a State Senator, Meek developed much of Florida's current housing finance policy, establishing a broad array of public policy guidelines that has made the dream of home ownership a reality for thousands of families. Moreover, her legislative efforts have resulted in the construction of over 1,000 affordable rental units.

Born in Tallahassee, Florida—the granddaughter of a slave—Congresswoman Meek earned a B.A. in Biology and Physical Education from Florida A&M University and a Master's degree in Public Health and Physical Education from the University of Michigan. She coached women's basketball at Bethune-Cookman College, taught biological sciences and physical education there and at Florida A&M University, and later served as Special Assistant to the Vice President of Miami-Dade Community College in Miami, Florida.





## Hon. Kweisi Mfume

Kweisi Mfume (pronounced Kwah-EE-see Oom-FOO-may) represents Maryland's 7th Congressional District, to which he was first elected in 1986. He was born, raised and educated in the Baltimore area, and it was there that he followed his dreams to impact society and shape a more humane public policy.

Congressman Mfume, whose African name means 'conquering son of kings,' became politically active as a freshman in college. He graduated magna cum laude from Morgan State University in 1976 and later returned as Adjunct Professor, teaching courses in political science and communications. He earned an advance degree in liberal arts from Johns Hopkins University with a concentration in International Studies and Foreign Relations.

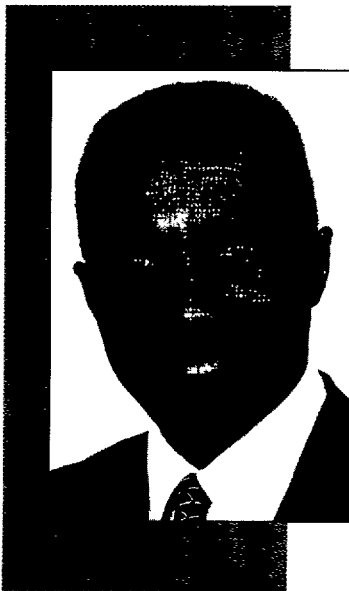
As Mfume's community involvement grew so did his popularity. He translated that approval into a grassroots election victory when he won a seat on the Baltimore City Council in 1979.

Since coming to Congress, Mfume has been active with broad committee obligations. He serves on the Banking and Financial Services Committee and is the Ranking Member on the General Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee. He also serves on the Small Business Committee, where he established and chaired the Subcommittee on Minority Enterprises, Finance and Urban Development during the 103rd Congress. He has been able to focus Congressional attention on a broad range of minority business development concerns in the United States. He has just completed a brief term as Chairman of the Joint Economic Committee and continues to serve on that Committee.

During his tenure in the House of Representatives, Congressman Mfume has consistently advocated landmark minority business and civil rights legislation. He successfully co-sponsored the Americans with Disabilities Act and authored the minority contracting and employment amendments to the Financial Institutions Reform and Recovery Act. He strengthened the Equal Credit Opportunity Act and amended the Community Reinvestment Act in the interest of minority financial institutions. He co-authored and amended the Civil Rights Act of 1991. He is the sponsor of legislative initiatives banning assault weapons and establishing stalking as a federal crime.

Congressman Mfume just completed two incredibly successful years as Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus and continues to be an active member. He was recently appointed to a leadership position in the House Democratic Caucus as the Vice Chairman for Communications.

He serves on the Morgan State University Board of Regents, the Board of Visitors for the United States Naval Academy and on the Advisory Board of the Schomburg Commission for the Preservation of Black Culture. He is also a member of Big Brothers and Big Sisters of Central Maryland and Parents Anonymous of Maryland.



## **Hon. Carol Moseley-Braun**

Carol Moseley-Braun made history in January 1993, when she became the first African American woman to serve in the United States Senate. She represents the great State of Illinois.

In the past two years, Senator Moseley-Braun has developed a significant and diverse record of legislative achievements. She has been an effective advocate on family issues, sponsoring and supporting legislation regarding job creation, crime, education, community development, health care and the status of women and children.

For example, Senator Moseley-Braun amended the major education bill of the 103rd Congress to include the Education Infrastructure Act—securing \$100 million for repairing and reconstructing America's many unsafe schools; introduced successful legislation requiring the Armed Services to enact procedures for handling cases of racial or sexual harassment; and was instrumental in ensuring the inclusion of Ethanol in the Environmental Protection Agency's Reformulated Fuels Program.

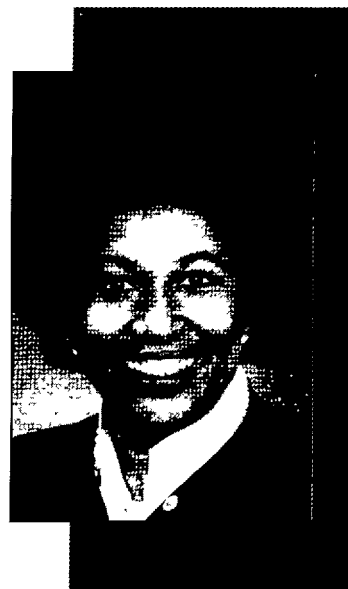
Senator Moseley-Braun is a member of the Finance Committee; the Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee and the Special Committee on Aging. She served on the Judiciary Committee during her first two years in the Senate, before earning a spot on the powerful Finance Committee, which has jurisdiction over taxes, social security, Medicare, and significant parts of trade and welfare.

Senator Moseley-Braun has a history of service to the people of Illinois. She was a prosecutor for the U.S. Attorney's Office for three years, served for ten years in the Illinois House of Representatives (1978-88), and spent four years as the Cook County Recorder of Deeds (1988-92). She was the first woman and first African American to serve as Assistant Majority Leader in the Illinois House of Representatives or to hold executive office in Cook County Government.

The hallmark throughout her public service career has been an ability to build coalitions comprised of people of all backgrounds and experiences who are committed to the principles of good government.

The Senator attended Chicago public schools and the University of Illinois at Chicago. She received her law degree from the University of Chicago. Her success as a prosecutor earned her the United States Attorney General's Special Achievement Award. She was awarded best legislator awards each of her ten years in the legislature.

In addition to her Senate Committee assignments, Carol Moseley-Braun served on the President's Commission on Entitlements and is a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, the Hispanic Caucus, the Congressional Arts Caucus, the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues, the Empowerment Caucus and the Northeast-Midwest Senate Caucus, among others.



## Hon. Eleanor Holmes Norton

Congresswoman Eleanor Holmes Norton was elected to her third term in the House of Representatives with 85% of the vote. Among her most recent achievements are obtaining senatorial courtesy from President Clinton, allowing her to recommend federal District Court judges, five thus far, as well as U.S. Attorney Eric Holder; action that averted major cuts in the District's federal payment last year; a bill to prevent the transfer of handguns and ammunition to minors, later incorporated into the crime bill; and leadership of the committee that saved locality pay raises for federal workers.

For the first time since the District was created more than 200 years ago, the Congresswoman won the right for delegates to vote on the House floor last session. When the Republicans became the majority in 1995, however, they revoked this right from the five delegates, all Democrats. Congresswoman Norton continues to wage the fight with the belief that she can regain her vote because the District is third per capita in federal income taxes despite lacking full representation in the Congress.

The Congresswoman is now the ranking or lead Democratic member of the District of Columbia Subcommittee, which has replaced the former D.C. Committee. Her other subcommittees, also reflect District priorities. They are the Water Resources & Environment Subcommittee and the Public Buildings & Economic Development Subcommittee, whose jurisdiction over federal jobs is the single most important factor affecting the D.C. economy.

Beyond her core committee assignments, Congresswoman Norton is Vice Chair of the Congressional Caucus on Women's Issues and is deeply involved in an unusual variety of issues affecting the District and the nation. The Congresswoman is a member of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Study Group, the policy arm of the Democrats in the House. She also is a member of the Congressional Black Caucus, the Congressional Arts Caucus, the Environmental and Energy Study Conference, the Federal Government Service Caucus, and the Congressional Tourism Caucus.

Congresswoman Norton, a tenured professor of law at Georgetown University, came to Congress as a national figure who chaired the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission under President Jimmy Carter. Even before she sought elective office, Ms. Norton had been named one of the 100 most important women in America (Ladies Home Journal) and one of the most powerful women in Washington (Washingtonian Magazine). She was also a nationally recognized commentator, writer, civil rights and women's rights leader, and is the recipient of more than 55 honorary degrees.

After receiving her B.A. from Antioch College in Ohio, Congresswoman Norton simultaneously earned a Master's Degree in American Studies from Yale Graduate School and a law degree from Yale Law School. Yale Law School has awarded her the cross of merit as an outstanding alumnus of the Yale Law School, and Yale Graduate School has awarded her the Yale Wilbur Cross Medal as an Outstanding Alumnus of the Graduate School.

Ms. Norton has served on the boards of three Fortune 500 companies and the Board of the Rockefeller Foundation, as well as the Board of Governors of the D.C. Bar Association and as a trustee of many professional, civic and civil rights organizations. The Congresswoman is the mother of John Holmes Norton and Katherine Felicia Norton.



## Hon. Major Owens

A senior member of the House Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities, Congressman Owens has served as a hard-driving force for the successful passage of legislation on plant-closing notification, extended employment benefits, child-care expansion, and the very important increase in the minimum wage. Congressman Owens has led the crusade for the 'right to strike' legislation which would prohibit employers from hiring permanent striker replacements.

In Congress, as well as in his District, Owens has been an advocate for a better educated American public and for full employment for all Americans who want to work. He has championed efforts to solve longstanding problems of school improvement among urban, rural and bilingual schools and for legislation designed to reshape the federal role in education research and development, particularly where improving education for youth is concerned. His strong national stance on education reform and his efforts to reach out and transform the concept of education has given him the distinct honor of being dubbed the 'Education Congressman' by citizens in his district. He has played a critical role in co-sponsoring legislation that would keep illegal firearms off the streets and legislation that would require a seven-day waiting period for handgun purchases, allowing local law enforcement officials to check the background of prospective buyers for a criminal record.

Owens' entry into public service and politics began during the civil rights movement of the 1960s. His involvement in politics is partially a result of his work as chair of the Brooklyn Congress of Racial Equality (CORE), as Vice President of the Metropolitan Council on Housing, a city-wide tenants rights group and as the Commissioner of the New York City Community Development Agency.

In 1974, Owens became the first New York State Senator elected from Brooklyn's newly created 17th Senatorial District. Owens remained in this position until 1982, when he was first elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. In November 1994 he was reelected for a seventh term by 89% of the vote. Congressman Owens is a member of the House Government Reform and Oversight Committee and a senior member of the House Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee, where he is Ranking Member on Subcommittee on Workforce Protection.

Owens was born June 28, 1936 in Memphis, Tennessee. He was educated at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia, where he received his Bachelor's degree in Mathematics in 1956, and Atlanta University, where he received his Master's degree in Library Science in 1957.

After completing his Master's degree, Owens moved to Brooklyn, settling in the Prospect Heights community. During this period, he held a number of specialized and supervisory positions in the Brooklyn Public Library. Over the years, Owens has stayed connected to his first profession as a librarian. He is considered a scholar and national expert on library education and information development. He has taught at Columbia University in one of the nation's top library schools, and was the much-lauded speaker at the White House conference on Libraries in 1979 and 1990. In 1988, he was awarded an Honorary Doctorate degree from Atlanta University and received the same honor from Audrey Cohen College of Human Services in 1990.

Owens is married to Maria A. Owens of New York City. The children of their blended family are Christopher, Geoffrey, Millard, Carlos and Cecilia.



## Hon. Donald M. Payne

Donald M. Payne was elected to serve as the Representative of the 10th Congressional District of New Jersey in 1988 by an overwhelming majority. He was re-elected in 1990, 1992 and 1994 with a wide margin of the vote. Congressman Payne is a member of the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee and its Subcommittees on Employer-Employee Relations, and Early Childhood, Youth and Families. He also serves on the International Relations Committee and its Subcommittee on Africa and its Subcommittee on International Operations and Human Rights.

Congressman Payne has played an active role in both domestic and foreign policy matters. His first legislative resolution, establishing National Literacy Day to promote literacy was unanimously approved by his colleagues and was signed into law by the President during the 101st, 102nd and 103rd Congresses.

In response to an alarming increase in AIDS cases, Rep. Payne convened congressional hearings in New Jersey on AIDS prevention, education, and treatment. He was instrumental in securing additional funds in the federal budget to address the AIDS crisis. Legislation he introduced to improve the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act to help "boarder babies" was approved by Congress and signed into law by the President. He also held hearings on the rising incidence of tuberculosis, and the impact of incineration on public health. He actively worked for the passage of the Family & Medical Leave Act, and the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

Congressman Payne traveled to Haiti and worked to restore its democracy. He also played an active role in focusing on the plight of Haitian refugees. The Congressman visited the famine-stricken nation of Somalia and was among the first to call for the U.S. military to become involved in humanitarian assistance. He spearheaded an effort among pharmaceutical companies to provide medicine and supplies to the people of Somalia. The drive was successful in raising over \$2 million. Congressman Payne headed a presidential mission to war-torn Rwanda to help find solutions to the country's political and humanitarian crises.

Before being elected to serve as New Jersey's first African-American Congressman, he served as a member of the Newark Municipal Council from 1982 to 1989. In 1972, Congressman Payne was elected to the Essex County Board of Chosen Freeholders, and served until 1978. In 1977, he served as the Board's director. A true community leader, he has worked with young people as a teacher from 1957 to 1964, and with various youth-oriented activities throughout his adult life. In 1970, he was elected president of the YMCA of the USA, serving as its first African-American president.

Rep. Payne's work with the YMCA has afforded him the opportunity to help people worldwide. He has assisted in the development of education, housing, and local government systems in numerous Third World nations. He became a member of the World YMCA Refugee and Rehabilitation Committee in 1970, and served as its chairman (1973 to 1981).

Congressman Payne currently serves on the boards of directors of the Congressional Award Foundation, the National Endowment for Democracy, and Trans Africa. He also serves on the Advisory Council of the U.S. Committee for UNICEF.

Congressman Payne serves as chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus. He is also a member of the House Democratic Leadership Advisory Group.

After receiving a bachelor of arts degree from Seton Hall University in New Jersey, Congressman Payne pursued graduate studies at Springfield College in Massachusetts. He holds honorary doctorates from Chicago State University and Drew University. From 1964 to 1972, prior to his election to the Freeholder Board, he was an executive with The Prudential Insurance Company. From 1975 to 1988 he was Vice President of Urban Data Systems, Inc., a family-operated computer forms business headed by his brother, William.



## Hon. Charles Rangel

Congressman Rangel is serving his thirteenth term for the 15th District, which includes East and Central Harlem, the Upper West Side, and Washington Heights/Inwood. Congressman Rangel a ranking Democratic member of the Committee on Ways and Means, and Dean of the New York State Congressional Delegation.

Congressman Rangel is the senior Democrat on the Trade Subcommittee on the Committee on Ways and Means, and a member of its Human Resources Subcommittee. On the Trade Subcommittee, which has jurisdiction over all international trade agreements. The Congressman pays particular attention to trade with the Caribbean and Africa, and the development of the Harlem International Trade Center in Upper Manhattan.

Congressman Rangel is also a member of the Joint Committee on Taxation for the 104th Congress.

This panel is responsible for advising the Congress on the Internal Revenue Code and the implications of proposed tax legislation. As a Congressional advisor to the U.S. Trade Representative, he is also involved in international conferences and negotiating sessions on trade issues. Congressman Rangel is also a member of the President's Export Council, working to build consensus on international trade matters among its membership of business, agriculture, labor, and Congressional leaders and Cabinet officers.

Congressman Rangel is the principal author of the five billion dollar Federal Empowerment Zone demonstration project to revitalize urban neighborhoods throughout America. He is also the author of the Low Income Housing Tax Credit, which is responsible for financing ninety percent of the affordable housing recently built in the U.S. in the last ten years.. The Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, which Congressman Rangel also championed, has provided thousands of jobs for underprivileged young people, veterans and ex-offenders.

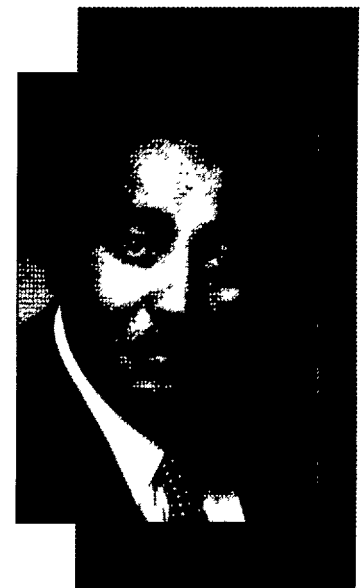
As the former chairman of the Select Committee on Narcotics Abuse and Control, Congressman Rangel leads the nation's fight against drug abuse and trafficking. In his efforts to reduce the flow of drugs into the United States and to solve the nation's growing drug abuse crisis, Congressman Rangel has chaired the Congressional Drug Abuse and Control Caucus.

Congressman Rangel is a founding member and has chaired the Congressional Black Caucus; he has also chaired the New York State Council of Black Elected Democrats and was a member of the House Judiciary Committee during the hearings on the articles of impeachment of President Richard Nixon.

Congressman Rangel served with the Second Infantry Division in Korea and earned the Purple Heart and Bronze Star. As Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus Veterans Task Force, Congressman Rangel has authored several pieces of legislation to benefit minority and women veterans, including a successful bill that established the Office of Minority Affairs within the Department of Veterans Affairs.

Congressman Rangel is a graduate of New York University and St. John's University School of Law. He began his career in public service as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York and later served in the New York State Assembly. He was elected to the 92nd Congress, November 3, 1970, and has been reelected to each succeeding Congress.

Congressman Rangel lives in Harlem with his wife Alma, who is the Co-Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus Spouses and participates heavily in many community organizations. Congressman and Mrs. Rangel have two children.



## Hon. Bobby L. Rush

Congressman Bobby L. Rush was first elected to serve as a member of the U.S. House of Representatives on November 3, 1992, representing Illinois' First Congressional District. He was reelected to the 104th Congress on November 8, 1994.

Congressman Rush influences the national debates on a variety of issues. He has had a particularly strong role in the development of anti-crime legislation, reform of the nation's welfare system and initiatives to stimulate community development and economic growth in the inner city neighborhoods. As a freshman lawmaker, Rush enjoyed unparalleled success with the signing into law of The Community Development and Regulatory Act, landmark community banking legislation based largely on a plan Rush introduced in the 103rd Congress.

After winning reelection to the 104th Congress, Rush was appointed to the House Committee on Commerce and two of its subcommittees—the Subcommittee on Telecommunications and Finance and the Subcommittee on Energy and Power. He was also tapped by the House Democratic Leadership to serve as one of 12 deputy whips. Rush additionally was elected President of the Sophomore Democratic Class by his sophomore colleagues.

Prior to his election to Congress, Congressman Rush was an Alderman in the Chicago City Council representing the 2nd Ward on Chicago's South Side. He was first elected to the City Council in 1983, was re-elected in 1987 and again in 1991. As an Alderman, Rush helped pass significant environmental protection and neighborhood development legislation.

Congressman Rush was born on November 23, 1946, in Albany, Georgia. His family later moved to Chicago and lived on the near north and west sides. Rush attended Marshall High School, and at the age of 17, enlisted in the United States Army. He served in the military from 1963 until 1968, receiving an Honorable Discharge. Following his military service, Rush attended Roosevelt University, where he graduated with honors with a bachelor's degree in general studies in 1973. Rush received his Master's degree in Political Science from the University of Illinois at Chicago in 1994.

IN 1987, the Chicago Tribune recognized Rush as one of the '87 Chicagoans to Watch in '87. He was featured in the award-winning television documentary "Eyes on the Prize" in 1990; a documentary on the Black Panther Party on San Francisco's KQED-TV and has been featured in a number of national publications including the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Los Angeles Times, and the Wall Street Journal. Rush has also appeared on numerous national television programs including NBC's "Today Show," "CBS This Morning," and ABC's "This Week With David Brinkley."

Congressman Rush is the recipient of the Department of Commerce and Community Affairs' Illinois Enterprise Zone Award for his participation in creating 20,000 jobs in Enterprise Zone II; the CAN DO Linkage Award for his leadership on behalf of community development legislation; Operation PUSH's Outstanding Young Man Award; the Henry Booth House Outstanding Community Service Award; the South End Jaycee's Outstanding Business and Professional Achievement Award; the Chicago Black United Communities Distinguished Political Leadership Award. He has also received recognition from the NAACP and National Bankers Association.

As an active participant in the unprecedented movement throughout the United States in the 1960s to secure basic civil and human rights for African Americans, women and others, Bobby Rush was a member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) from 1966 to 1968 and a founder of the Illinois Black Panther Party in 1968. Rush also coordinated the Panther Party's Free Breakfast for Children program and its Free Medical Clinic, which developed the nation's first mass sickle cell anemia testing program. This visionary Panther initiative forced America's health care providers to recognize the impact of sickle cell anemia on the black community and to develop national research into its causes, effects and possible solutions, a practice which endures to this day.

Congressman Rush and his wife Carolyn have been married 15 years and have five children.



## **Hon. Robert C. 'Bobby' Scott**

Representative Robert C. 'Bobby' Scott represents the 3rd Congressional District of Virginia. It includes portions of 18 cities and counties and covers an area from Hampton Roads to Richmond and includes some localities on the Middle Peninsula and Northern Neck.

Born on April 30, 1947, he is a graduate of Harvard College and Boston College Law School. He received an Honorable Discharge for service in the Massachusetts National Guard and the U.S. Army Reserves. Representative Scott practiced law in the city of Newport News from 1973 through 1991. He is a member of St. Augustine's Episcopal Church in Newport News.

Representative Scott was first elected to Congress on November 3, 1992, and won reelection to a second term on November 8, 1994. He has assignments on two House Committees. He is a member of the Judiciary Committee and two of its Subcommittees; Crime, and Commercial and Administrative Law. Scott also serves on the Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee; he serves on the Early Childhood, Youth, and Families Subcommittee and the Oversight and Investigations Subcommittee.

Rep. Scott previously served in the Virginia House of Delegates from 1978 to 1983 and in the Virginia State Senate from 1983 to 1993. During his tenure in the Virginia Legislature, Scott focused his efforts on six critical areas: health care, education, employment, crime prevention, social services and consumer protection.

He introduced legislation which created the Governor's Employment and Training Division. He championed many measures which have improved health care for infants and children. His bills increased Virginia's minimum wage law and established the Neighborhood Assistance Act which provides tax credits to businesses that make donations to approved social service and crime prevention programs.

Rep. Scott has received dozens of awards and accolades from local, state and regional organizations for his service to his constituents and his community.

In 1983, Congressman Scott was named Virginian of the Year by the Virginia Young Democrats. In 1985, he was awarded the prestigious Brotherhood Citation from the National Conference of Christians and Jews. In 1986, Rep. Scott received the first Public Health Recognition Award ever presented by the Virginia Health Association.

In 1987, he was awarded the Child Advocate Award from the Virginia Chapter of American Academy of Pediatrics and a Distinguished Service Award from the Virginia Fraternal Order of Police.

In 1989, he received the Outstanding Legislator Award from the Southern Health Association. In 1990, Scott was named Outstanding Business Leader by the Peninsula Sales and Marketing Executives and was honored by the Virginia Council on Coordinating Prevention with an award for Excellence in Prevention.

Congressman Scott has been awarded Honorary Doctorates of Humane Letters from St. Paul's College, Livingstone College, and Florida Memorial College. He has received Honorary Doctorates of Law from Virginia State and Virginia Union Universities.





## Hon. Louis Stokes

On November 6, 1968, Louis Stokes was elected Congressman of the 21st District of Ohio on his first bid for public office. By virtue of his election, he became the first Black Member of Congress from the State of Ohio. He is currently serving his fourteenth term in Congress.

In the 104th Congress, Representative Stokes is a member of the Appropriations Committee where, by virtue of his seniority, he is the third ranking member of the full committee, and the ranking member on the Subcommittee on Veterans Affairs, Housing and Urban Development, and Independent Agencies.

In addition, he continues to serve as a member of the Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services and Education. In the Congress, Stokes ranks fourteenth overall in House seniority. He is the eleventh ranking Democratic Member of Congress. Representative Stokes was also appointed by Minority Leader Dick Gephardt as a member of the Leadership Advisory Group. The panel will play a key role in advising the leadership on important policy issues. By virtue of his seniority, Congressman Stokes also serves as Dean of the Ohio Congressional Delegation.

Stokes practiced law for fourteen years in Cleveland, Ohio, and was chief trial counsel for the firm of Stokes, Character, Terry, Perry, Whitehead, Young and Davidson. As a practicing lawyer, he participated in several cases in the United States Supreme Court. In 1968, he personally argued the landmark "stop and frisk" case of *Terry v. Ohio* in that court.

Congressman Stokes and his brother, Municipal Court Judge Carl B. Stokes, are native Clevelanders and former law partners. Carl Stokes made history in 1967 when he was elected Mayor of Cleveland, making him the first Black Mayor of a major American city.

On September 21, 1976, Congressman Stokes was appointed by Speaker Carl Albert to serve on the House Select Committee on Assassinations. The committee had a mandate to conduct an investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the deaths of President John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. On March 8, 1977, Speaker Thomas P. 'Tip' O'Neill appointed Congressman Stokes as Chairman of this committee. On December 31, 1978, Congressman Stokes completed these historic investigations and filed with the House of Representatives 27 volumes of hearings, a Final Report and Recommendations for Administrative and Legislative Reform.

In February of 1980, Congressman Stokes was appointed by Speaker O'Neill to the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct (Ethics Committee). In the 97th, 98th, and 102nd Congresses, he was elected Chairman of this Committee.

In February, 1983, Congressman Louis Stokes was appointed by Speaker O'Neill to the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence. This Committee has legislative authorization and oversight jurisdiction over the intelligence agencies and intelligence-related activities of federal agencies. In the 99th Congress, Representative Stokes was elected Chairman of the Subcommittee on Program and Budget Authorization for the Intelligence Committee.

In January, 1987, the 100th Congress, Speaker Jim Wright appointed Congressman Stokes as Chairman of the Intelligence Committee. He also appointed him to serve on the House Select Committee to Investigate Covert Arms Transactions with Iran. In the 101st Congress, Representative Stokes was appointed to serve on the Ethics Task Force and the Pepper Commission on Comprehensive Health Care.

Since 1971, Congressman Stokes has been named by *Ebony* Magazine as one of the 100 Most Influential Black Americans each year. In 1979, he was nominated by *Ebony* Magazine in three categories for the Second Annual American Black Achievement Awards.

Congressman Stokes is married to Jeanette (Jay) Francis Stokes. He is the father of Shelley Stokes Hammond, Angela Stokes, Louis C. Stokes and Lorene Stokes Thompson. He and Jay are the grandparents of Brett S. Hammond, Eric S. Hammond, Kelley C. Stokes, Kimberly L. Stokes and Alexandra F. and Nicolette S. Thompson.



## Hon. Bennie Thompson

Bennie Thompson, a native of Bolton, Mississippi began his political career over 25 years ago when he won his first elected office as Alderman in his hometown, Bolton. After four years as Alderman, he served six years as Mayor of Bolton and then was elected Supervisor of Hinds County District Two. He served as County Supervisor for 13 years. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 1992 and represents Mississippi's Second Congressional District.

Bennie Thompson was educated in the public schools of Hinds County, Mississippi. He received a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science from Tougaloo College, a Master of Science degree in Educational Administration from Jackson State University, and completed extensive coursework at the University of Southern Mississippi toward a doctorate degree. For a brief time in his professional career, he taught in the public school system of Mississippi, and also served as an adjunct professor at Jackson State University.

Being a product of Mississippi colleges he had first hand knowledge of the disparity between funding, equipment, and supplies provided to the historically black colleges and those provided to white colleges. In reaction to that situation in 1975, Bennie Thompson became one of the original plaintiffs in The Ayers Case, which was decided in favor of the plaintiffs by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1992.

Congressman Thompson's record includes many personal accomplishments a few of which are:

- Securing the first rural doctor, fire engine and trained volunteer fire department for the town of Bolton.
- Being a plaintiff/material witness in numerous election redistricting cases-a constant warrior in the struggle for fair election districts and rules in state, county and city elections.
- Taking the position of front-line supporter of worker's rights, on the picket lines, and in the courts.
- Receiving a Presidential appointment to serve on the National Council on Health Planning and Development.
- Securing federal funding to set up and operate the first public transportation system to serve rural Hinds County, Mississippi.
- Being a Founding Member and past President of both the Mississippi Association of Black Mayors, and the Mississippi Association of Black Supervisors.

In his continuing efforts to safeguard Mississippi's farm interests, seek ways to improve business development, and protect Mississippi waterways; Congressman Thompson secured positions on the Committees on Agriculture, Small Business and Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Congressman Thompson, a lifelong member of the Asbury United Methodist Church, located in Bolton, has also been active in numerous civic, community, and professional organizations. Claflin College in Orangeburg, South Carolina, recently conferred the honorary Doctor of Laws degree on Congressman Thompson, noting that it was given for a 'life dedicated to the civil rights movement'. The Congressman is a member of the Board of Trustees of Tougaloo College, the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council, and the Board of Directors of the Housing Assistance Council. In his participation on each of these Boards, as in his day-to-day activities, he has steadfastly held to the principles of parity, entitlement, and the assurance of protection of the rights of minorities.



## Hon. Edolphus Towns

Edolphus 'Ed' Towns was first elected to public office in November 1982 as the U.S. Representative for Brooklyn's 11th Congressional District, now the 10th Congressional District. The Congressman is a member of the elite Commerce Committee, and his subcommittee assignments are Telecommunications and Finance, and Health and Environment. He also serves on the Committee on Government Reform and Oversight and its Subcommittee for Human Resources and Intergovernmental Relations.

Rep. Towns has carved out a niche in the arenas of health care and telecommunications, and has been a major contributor on key aspects of healthcare reform. As a subcommittee chairman in the 103rd Congress, he made affordable and universal healthcare access top priorities. He received national acclaim in print and on television for his successful efforts to dramatize the unique healthcare needs of women, the economically disadvantaged, senior citizens, and other under-served populations. His notable accomplishments include advocating to save Poison Prevention Control Centers; improving training opportunities for prospective minority physicians; equalizing quality of medical service in urban/rural communities; and ensuring that women's health concerns are protected.

During the 102nd Congress, Rep. Towns served as the chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus. In 1992 he was selected as a conferee on the National Energy Strategy bill. He was also a member of the 1992 Democratic Platform Drafting Committee for the Democratic National Convention.

The Brooklyn Representative believes in coalition building and is a firm supporter of traditional democratic agendas. During his congressional career, Congressman Towns has been noted for his legislative efforts on behalf of minority farmers, bilingual education, restoring funds for Freedom National Bank depositors, and upgrading academic performance in intercollegiate athletics through the Student Right to Know Act. He has also advocated on behalf of the 'Brady Bill' handgun control, national health care reform, and environmental equity.

Congressman Towns has the distinction of being the first African American to serve as Brooklyn Deputy Borough President. Additionally, he and his son, Assemblyman Darryl Towns, achieved a political first when they were simultaneously elected to public office in the state of New York. Congressman Towns' varied professional background includes assignments as an assistant administrator at Beth Israel Medical Center, a professor at New York's Medgar Evers College and Fordham University, and a teacher in the New York City public school system. He is also a veteran of the United States Army.

The congressman received his master's degree in social work from Adelphi University, and his bachelor's degree from North Carolina A&T University.

Mr. Towns serves on the Board of Trustees of Shaw University, the Advisory Board of Medgar Evers College, and is a member and supporter of the United Negro College Fund, the National Association of Social Workers, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Inc., and the Brooklyn Guardsmen.

Ed Towns was born in Chadbourne, North Carolina. He is married to the former Gwendolyn Forbes. The couple has two children, Darryl and Deidra. The congressman also serves as a surrogate father to his nephews, Jason and Jerome Towns.



## **Hon. Walter R. Tucker, III**

Congressman Walter R. Tucker, III represents California's 37th District. The area, primarily African American and Hispanic, stretches 36 miles from Southeastern Los Angeles to the Wilmington Harbor (including Watts, Athens, Willowbrook, Lynwood, Carson, East Torrance, East Gardena, Long Beach, Harbor City/Harbor Gateway, Lomita and Wilmington) with the city of Compton as the epicenter.

Upon being sworn into office in January 1993, Tucker at the age of 36, became the youngest African American from California currently serving as a member of the United States House of Representatives. That accomplishment was preceded by his tenure as the youngest person to serve as Mayor of Compton, California, from April 1991 until his election to the House.

Tucker credits his parents, Martha and the late Dr. Walter R. Tucker, for setting the benchmark for excellence in all endeavors. Tucker's father served as Mayor of Compton for three terms from 1981 until his death in 1990, and Martha Tucker continues to be an active force in youth development through the Dr. Walter R. Tucker Foundation.

The needs of the 37th Congressional District - encompassing over 500,000 constituents in 15 Southern California communities - shaped the mandate for Tucker's accomplishments after little more than a year in office. He serves on the Transportation and Infrastructure, and Small Business Committees and most recently, authored legislation for the 1.8 billion Alameda Corridor Project, a new transportation infrastructure linking the San Pedro Bay Ports with key rail and truck routes and with transcontinental rail yards in downtown Los Angeles. The state-of-the-art facility will provide over 10,000 jobs while enhancing the nation's competitiveness in international trade.

In addition to the Alameda Corridor initiative, the Congressman took the lead in securing the site for Compton's Regional Job Training Center, a \$35 million project in cooperation with Southern California Edison; he successfully lobbied the Metropolitan Transportation Authority to locate its \$200 million plant, and the jobs it will create, within his district; and points with pride to the fact that the 37th Congressional District was selected in April 1994 from nine potential sites across the country as the location of a new Job Corps Center.

Tucker attended Princeton University for two years before he graduated with honors from the University of Southern California, where he earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in Political Science in 1978. He earned his Juris Doctor in 1981 from Georgetown Law Center, then returned to California. Tucker served as Deputy District Attorney for Los Angeles County from 1984 to 1986. In 1986, he opened a private law office in Compton, where he specialized in criminal law until he was elected to Congress.

Tucker and his lovely wife, Robin, are the parents of two children, Walter IV and Autumn. Tucker, who also is an ordained minister, has volunteered hundreds of hours to helping youth and seniors.



Congresswoman Maxine Waters is serving her third term in Congress, representing California's 35th district which includes parts of South Central Los Angeles and the cities of Inglewood, Hawthorne, and Gardena.

Congresswoman Waters is a member of the House Committee on Banking and Financial Services, and the Committee on Veterans' Affairs. She is the ranking Democrat on the Committee on Veterans' Affairs Subcommittee on Education, Training Employment, and Housing and serves on the Banking Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity and on the Banking Subcommittee on Capital Markets, Securities, and Government-Sponsored Enterprises.

A leading member of the Congressional Black Caucus and the Congressional Caucus for Women's Issues Congresswoman Waters also serves as a Co-Chair of the Congressional Urban

## Hon. Maxine Waters

Caucus, is a member of the Democratic National Committee and the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee.

A proponent for women, children, and minorities, Ms. Waters compiled an impressive list of accomplishments during her service in Congress:

- Rep. Waters' Emergency Development Loan Guarantee Program authorized \$10 billion in Section 108 loan guarantees to cities for economic and infrastructure development, housing, and small business expansion. The program was signed into law in the fall of 1992.

- In the area of housing, Congresswoman Waters succeeded in assuring preference to low-income veterans in purchasing foreclosed properties from failed banks and savings and loans; the creation of 'Youthbuild', to employ disadvantaged youth in the rehabilitation of low-income housing; and in the expansion of two important pro-family programs, the Family Investment Centers, and the Family Unification Program.

- In the wake of the 1992 civil disturbances in Los Angeles, Rep. Waters founded Community Build, a grassroots rebuilding project concerned with community-based economic development and job creation.

- On July 2, 1993, the President signed into law a \$50 million appropriation for Rep. Waters' "Youth Fair Chance" program.

- Rep. Waters won passage of legislation creating a "Center for Women Veterans" within the Department of Veterans' Affairs to coordinate programs and to help implement policies effecting the growing number of women veterans. She also authored legislation to provide greater access and facilities for women at veterans' health facilities, as well as for the inclusion of women in clinical trials.

- Rep. Waters' community development bank bill, HR. 1699, was the most comprehensive such bill introduced in the Congress. President Clinton's legislation was based, in part, on Rep. Waters' legislation. Under the program, \$360 million over four years will be available for lending in undeserved areas.

- As a member of the House Banking Committee, Congresswoman Waters has won provisions to give women and minority-owned firms preference in acquiring failed financial institutions in undeserved areas and won assurances of significant participation by such firms in Resolution Trust Corporation business. Due to her efforts, financial institutions must consult with the communities affected in the event of bank closures to work toward alternative services and institutions. As a member of the Banking Subcommittee on International Development, Rep. Waters has fought for and won expanded U.S. debt relief for Africa and other developing nations.

- Rep. Waters' Community Banking and Economic Investment Initiative, currently pending before Congress, would tighten requirements for financial institutions to invest in low-income neighborhoods which traditionally have been "redlined."

- Rep. Waters' National Property Reinsurance Act would authorize the federal government to work closely with private insurance companies to increase access to affordable insurance for businessowners and homeowners in undeserved areas.

- Her Public Housing Rent Reform Act would reform public housing rents in order to give residents more incentives to work and save.

- Rep. Waters has been, for the past dozen years, a leader in the movement to end Apartheid and assure a one-person, one-vote democracy in South Africa, working closely with African National Congress leader Nelson Mandela. She was a member of the official U.S. delegation to Nelson Mandela's inauguration as President of a free South Africa. She also was a key figure in congressional efforts to restore to power Haiti's democratically-elected president Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

The leading voice in addressing the HIV/AIDS crisis, Representative Waters was instrumental in the establishment of the Minority AIDS Project of Los Angeles; organized the first Congressional Black Caucus hearing on AIDS in the African American community; and won increased funding authorization for federal housing targeted to serve people with HIV/AIDS and their families.

Born in St. Louis, Missouri. Congresswoman Waters attended California State University, where she earned a Bachelor of Arts degree.

She is married to Sidney Williams, the United States Ambassador to the Commonwealth of the Bahamas and is the mother of two adult children, Edward and Karen.



## **Hon. Melvin L. Watt**

Melvin L. Watt ('Mel') was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives from North Carolina's 12th District in 1992 and became one of only two black members elected to Congress from North Carolina in this century. He serves on the Banking and Financial Services Committee and the Judiciary Committee.

Congressman Watt was born in Mecklenburg County on August 26, 1945. He is a graduate of York Road High School in Charlotte. He was a Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1967 with a BS degree in Business Administration. He was also president of the business honors fraternity as a result of having the highest academic average in the Business School. In 1970 he received a JD degree from Yale University Law School where he was a member of the Yale Law Journal. He has received honorary degrees from North Carolina A & T State University and Johnson C. Smith University.

Mel practiced law with the law firm formerly known as Chambers, Stein, Ferguson and Becton from 1971 to 1992, the last seven years of which he was managing partner. He is part owner of East Towne Manor, a 120-bed board and care facility for the elderly and disabled.

Mel was the campaign manager of Harvey Gantt's campaigns for City Council and Mayor of Charlotte and for the United States Senate. He served from 1985-86 in the North Carolina Senate where he was regarded as the outstanding freshman legislator and became known as "the conscience of the Senate." He did not seek a second term in the State Senate and announced that he would not consider running for elective office again until his children completed high school.

Mel is a member of the Mt. Olive Presbyterian Church and a life member of the NAACP. He served as president of the Mecklenburg County Bar and has been active on many professional, community and civic boards and organizations.

Mel is married to the former Eulada Paysour. They have two sons — Brian, a 1990 graduate of Yale University, and Jason, a fourth year student at Yale.



## Hon. Albert R. Wynn

Congressman Albert R. Wynn represents the 4th District of Maryland, the only majority African-American suburban district in the country. Elected in 1992, Representative Wynn has already made his mark in Congress with the inclusion of his 'Defense Conversion Opportunities Act' in the 1994 Defense Authorization Bill and by being elected to the post of Democratic Regional Whip for the 104th Congress. The measure provides \$50 million in grants to help laid off military workers find new jobs in the health care and law enforcement fields.

Wynn, 43, has been described in local newspapers as a legislator who "just keeps on working." He had a 99 percent (99%) voting and attendance record last year and introduced five bills, including the "Small Business Lending Disclosure Act." This measure would require banks to make public the approval rate of small and minority business loans. He also worked to assure that federal retirees did not lose millions of dollars in survivor benefits. Wynn added an amendment to a banking bill which will expand the Community Development Banking Program. He also co-authored several amendments which will reform the R.T.C.'s contracting process, opening the door for small businesses.

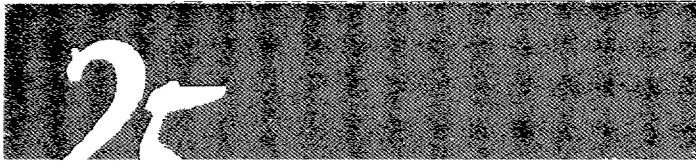
Wynn currently serves on the Banking and Financial Services Committee and the International Relations Committee.

The 4th District includes parts of Prince George's and Montgomery Counties in the Washington, D.C. suburbs. The racially and ethnically diverse district is home to 72,000 federal employees, more than any other Congressional District in the country.

Wynn attended Prince George's County public schools, received his B.S. in Political Science from the University of Pittsburgh in 1973, studied Public Administration at Howard University's graduate school and in 1977 received his law degree from Georgetown University. In 1981, he started Albert R. Wynn and Associates, in Landover, MD. Wynn spent a decade in the Maryland Legislature. He served one term in the House of Delegates, where he was a member of the Ways & Means Committee. He successfully ran for the Senate, where he was a member of the Budget & Taxation Committees and served as Deputy Majority Whip. In the spring of 1992, Wynn beat 12 Democratic opponents to win the primary, and won the November general election with 76 percent (76%) of the vote. Wynn joins 39 other African-American members in the U.S. House of Representatives.

In 1994, he married Jessie Tianaya Jackson. The happy couple resides in Largo, MD, and belongs to the Maple Springs Baptist Church. Wynn is also a member of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.





## 1970-1971

The following listing highlights some of the activities of the CBC over the years. The primary elements involved in the selection of issues included: their priority with the Caucus; their effect on policy; their historic or symbolic significance to the Caucus or its constituency; and the extent to which information was readily available. This list includes information on certain issues of major legislative focus to the Caucus as a whole, as well as some of the initiatives proposed by some (though not all) CBC members to help accomplish the group's stated goals.

**Democratic Select Committee:** In 1970, a loosely-knit group of the Black Members<sup>3</sup> of the U.S. House of Representatives, calling themselves the Democratic Select Committee, occasionally met to enhance their participation in the legislative process and to address issues of concern to Black and other minority citizens. This group served as the core for a more structured organization of Black Members—the Congressional Black Caucus.

**Formal Organization [January 1971]:** The Congressional Black Caucus (CBC) was formally organized. Members of the group were Representatives Shirley Chisholm (D-NY), William L. Clay (D-MO), George W. Collins (D-IL), John Conyers, Jr. (D-MI), Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA), Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-MI), Augustus F. Hawkins (D-CA), Ralph Metcalfe (D-IL), Parren J. Mitchell (D-MD), Robert N.C. Nix (D-PA), Charles B. Rangel (D-NY) and Louis Stokes (D-OH).<sup>4,5</sup>

**Recommendations (to President Nixon) [March 25, 1971]:** During a historic meeting with President Nixon, executive agency officials, and key White House staffers, the CBC submitted 61 recommendations for action in several policy areas. As one political observer later noted: "The Nixon meeting marked a turning point in the modern history of Blacks in Congress. Almost overnight the CBC was transformed from an episodic, informal protest group within Congress to a highly visible, legitimate vehicle that could speak for the Black community."<sup>6</sup>

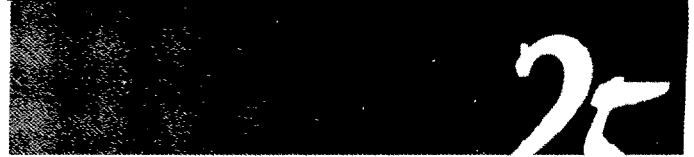
**Report to the Nation [May 24, 1971]:** The CBC issued a formal statement assessing President Nixon's response to its 61 recommendations. CBC Chairman Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-MI), described the President's reply as "deeply disappointing."<sup>7</sup>

**First CBC Annual Dinner [June 18, 1971]:** The CBC held its first annual Congressional Black Caucus Dinner. Actor/Performer/Activist Ossie Davis delivered a stirring keynote address: "It's Not the Man, It's the Plan; It's Not the Rap, It's the Map."

**Racism in the Military [November 15-18, 1971]:** The CBC held hearings on racism in the military. The hearings were preceded by on-site visits to 10 U.S. military installations by 10 of the 13 CBC members. The CBC's findings and recommendations were later compiled in a report and forwarded to the Department of Defense and to the House Armed Services Committee.

**Action Manifesto on South Africa [December 14, 1971]:** CBC Chairman Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-MI), released a comprehensive statement assessing U.S.-South Africa policy. The statement—Action Manifesto as a Result of My Trip to South Africa, Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde—included 55 recommendations that were endorsed by the CBC and presented to Secretary of State William P. Rogers and National Security Advisor Henry Kissinger.





## 1972-1975

**First CBC Press Conference in Africa [January 18, 1972]:** The CBC held its first press conference in Africa (in Zambia), focusing attention on the concerns of Blacks in Africa and highlighting some of the similarities between Afro-Americans and Africans.

**Racism in the Media [March 6-7, 1972]:** The CBC held hearings on racism in the mass media.

**National Policy Conference on Education for Blacks [March 29-April 1, 1972]:** The CBC co-sponsored a forum on education consisting of parents, students, community activists, and experts in education, law, and civil rights.

**Conference on National Priorities [April 5-6, 1972]:** The CBC Institute of Politics at Harvard University, and three major newspapers\* co-sponsored a forum on reordering national priorities. Primary issues included: education, health, housing, employment, law and justice, and mass communications.

**African-American National Conference [May 25, 1972]:** Initially organized by the CBC, the Conference formulated recommendations for U.S. policy in southern Africa and examined how Black Americans could help Black Africans.

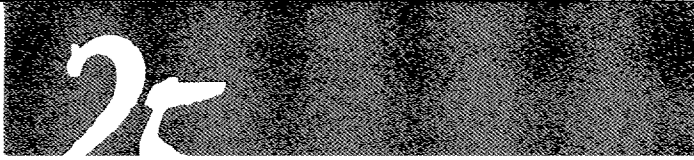
**Black Declaration of Independence and the Black Bill of Rights [June 1, 1972]:** The CBC issued its Black Declaration of Independence and the Black Bill of Rights, and called on the Democratic Party to adopt its provisions. The articles in the Black Bill of Rights pertained to: jobs and income, foreign policy, education, housing and urban problems, health, minority enterprise, drugs, penal reform, Democratic Administration appointments, justice and civil rights, the military, and self-determination for the District of Columbia.

**True State of the Union Message [January 31, 1973]:** The CBC issued The True State of the Union Message in response to President Nixon's State of the Union Message. Issues covered included: poverty programs, welfare reform, housing, Africa, the District of Columbia, employment and economy, health, minority economic development, crime and narcotics addiction, economy, racism in the military, foreign policy, education, criminal justice system, civil rights, rural development, and revenue sharing.

**Meeting with President Ford [August 11, 1974]:** Two days after Gerald R. Ford became President,<sup>9</sup> the Black Caucus met with him to discuss major issues, particularly domestic issues concerning Black Americans.

**For the People [1975]:** The CBC began publication of a monthly newsletter—For the People—for distribution to Black elected officials, public interest groups, and U.S. citizens.

**CBC Network Strategy [1975]:** The CBC established the precursor to its National Action Alert Communications Support Network—a plan devised to more actively involve Black constituents in agenda setting and the legislative process.



## 1975-1977

**First Legislative Agenda [February 27, 1975]:** The CBC presented “the Caucus’ first formal statement of legislative goals and activities for an upcoming session of Congress”—the CBC’s Legislative Agenda. It focused on issues pertaining to: the economy, access and political participation, and Federal domestic assistance.

**Voting Rights Act [April 29, 1975]:** The CBC announced its unanimous support for a bill that would extend the Voting Rights Act for an additional 10 years and expand its coverage to include many Spanish-speaking and other minority persons.

**U.S.-Africa Policy [August 25, 1975]:** The CBC’s reputation as a legitimate force was enhanced further when Secretary of State Henry Kissinger met with members to discuss U.S.-Africa policy. During the meeting, the Caucus submitted a written overview on improving U.S. relations with Africa.

**Legislative Agenda, 1976:** The CBC Legislative Agenda for 1976 identified 10 fundamental issues as the CBC’s legislative priorities: full employment, health care, urban revitalization, rural development, civil and political rights, education, welfare reform/social insurance, economic development/aid to minority businesses, the economy, and foreign policy.

**African-American Manifesto on Southern Africa [September 25, 1976]:** The CBC convened the Black Leadership Conference on Southern Africa. The Conference evaluated current policy and examined future policy initiatives. It also drafted and unanimously adopted the African-American Manifesto on Southern Africa, which prescribed a plan for U.S. policy on Africa.

**Local Public Works Capital Development and Investment Act Amendments (PL 95-28) [February 24, 1977]:** The CBC authored and mobilized support for passage of the Mitchell Amendment, which required that at least 10 percent of the funds allocated under the Act be spent on contracts awarded to minority firms.

**CBC Braintrust System [1977]:** The CBC initiated its Braintrust System—an internal system of subunits to focus on issues of concern to the CBC, its constituency, and the Congress.

**Legislative Agenda, 1977:** Major areas of attention identified by the Caucus in its Legislative Agenda for 1977 were: full employment, minority business enterprise, strengthening equal opportunity and affirmative action laws, universal voter registration, and foreign affairs, particularly with respect to the African nations and other developing countries.

**Twelve-Point Plan of Action [October 21, 1977]:** The CBC developed a 12-Point Plan of Action on U.S.-South Africa Policy and sent it to President Carter.

**House Passed First Anti-Apartheid Resolution [October 31, 1977]:** House Concurrent Resolution 388 (HCR 388), a CBC-sponsored resolution denouncing the government of South Africa for repressive acts against its people, was the first resolution critical of apartheid to be adopted by either House. (The measure was adopted by a vote of 347 to 54.)

**1978-1980**

**Legislative Agenda, 1978:** In addition to full employment, the CBC's Legislative Agenda included: equal opportunity/affirmative action, minority business development, political participation, foreign affairs, urban policy, education, welfare reform, health, and communications.

**Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment and Balanced Growth Act (PL 95-523) [October 27, 1978]:** President Carter signed into law a modified version of legislation originally crafted by the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D-MN) and CBC member Augustus F. Hawkins (D-CA). Passage of this bill had been a top priority of the Caucus for years.

**School Busing [July 24, 1979]:** The CBC and civil rights, labor, and religious groups successfully mobilized opposition to the Mottl (D-OH) Anti-Busing Amendment, which declared busing to achieve racial balance in public schools unconstitutional. The measure was defeated in the House (209-216).

**Legislative Agenda, 1979:** Major priorities of the CBC were: full employment, the budget and the economy (with a particular focus on implementing the provisions of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act, of 1978), equal opportunities, affirmative action and justice, full voting representation for the District of Columbia, and the 1980 census and reapportionment.

**U.S.-Rhodesia Policy [May 16, 1979]:** CBC Chairwoman Cardiss Collins (D-IL) discussed the CBC's views on U.S. policy toward Rhodesia at a hearing held jointly by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs Subcommittees on Africa, and International Organizations.

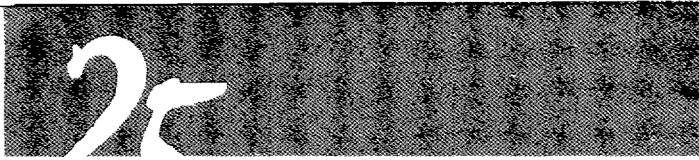
**Reinstitution of the Military Draft [July 17, 1979]:** The CBC issued a statement of its strong opposition to compulsory military registration and service during peacetime.

**Legislative Service Organization Status for the CBC [July 1979]:** The CBC was among a number of groups formally recognized as legislative service organizations (LSOs). As such, Members were allowed to support the group using contributions from their official expense and clerk-hire allowances, so long as the CBC met and maintained the organizational, financial, and operational requirements prescribed by the Committee on House Administration in regulations it adopted on July 18, 1979.<sup>10</sup>

**Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1979 [August 2, 1979]:** The CBC issued a statement of its strong support for the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1979, which provided additional tools necessary to achieve equal housing opportunities for all persons.

**Action-Alert Communications Network [1979]:** The CBC revised and broadened a networking strategy it had begun using in 1975. The result was the establishment of the CBC's Action-Alert Communications Network.<sup>11</sup>

**Budget Analysis [February 5, 1980]:** In the CBC's analysis of the President's proposed FY 1981 budget, the Caucus criticized it for: cutting domestic programs spending; implementing policies that would increase unemployment; and recommending a massive, long-term increase in military spending.



## 1980-1982

**Legislative Agenda, 1980:** This year, the CBC's first priority was full employment and empowerment of Blacks who had been victims of economic oppression. Other issues included: the King Holiday Bill; full voting representation for the District of Columbia; fair housing; low-income housing; civil rights; criminal code reform; historically Black colleges and universities; the 1980 census and redistricting; energy policy; majority rule in southern Africa; economic aid to less developed nations; and opposition to peacetime military draft and draft registration.

**U.S.-Haiti Policy [May 12, 1980]:** At a hearing held by the Senate Judiciary Committee, Delegate Walter Fauntroy (D-DC), a member of the CBC Task Force on Haiti, denounced the U.S. Government's policy on Haiti and affirmed the CBC's commitment to justice for the Haitian people.

**White House Reception [September 25, 1980]:** President Carter hosted a reception at the White House for Members of the CBC, citing this as the first time this kind of invitation had been extended to them.

**Meeting with President Reagan [February 2, 1981]:** The CBC met with President Reagan for a "get acquainted session." Issues discussed included: the economy, inflation, unemployment, social programs, and the budget deficit.

**First CBC Alternative Budget Proposal, FY 1982 [March 18, 1981]:** CBC Chairman Walter E. Fauntroy (D-DC) made public the first of the CBC's formal alternative budget proposals. The CBC developed the proposal in response to President Reagan's challenge that anyone who disagreed with his economic program could suggest an alternative.<sup>12</sup> During House consideration of the first budget resolution for fiscal year 1982 (May 5, 1981), the CBC was credited with being the first group to respond to the President's challenge. The CBC proposal would have: restored funds for social programs, cut military spending, and provided for a series of tax cuts in some areas, while increasing taxes in others. (The CBC's proposal was rejected by a vote of 69-356 on May 6, 1981.)

**Proposed Budget's Impact on the Black Elderly [May 27, 1981]:** In conjunction with the House Select Committee on Aging, and the National Center for the Black Aged, the CBC sponsored hearings on the Impact of the Administration's Proposed Budget Policies Upon the Black Elderly.

**Legislative Service Organizations (LSOs) [1981]:** Under revised LSO regulations, the CBC and all other LSOs were required to be funded solely from congressional resources (i.e., Members' clerk-hire and official expenses allowances). Accordingly, all LSOs had to relinquish all outside funding by 1983 or sever their official ties with Congress.

**Asylum for Dennis Brutus [February 11, 1982]:** The Christian Science Monitor reported that the CBC and the President of Amherst College were the principle forces in a cooperative effort to gain political asylum for Dennis Brutus. Brutus had been critical of South Africa's apartheid system and had been exiled in the U.S.

**Alternative Budget Proposal, FY 1983 [May 24, 1982]:** CBC Chairman Walter Fauntroy (D-DC) introduced the CBC's Alternative Budget Proposal. It provided for significant spending increases in non-defense programs so as to restore funds previously cut from Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Medicaid, unemployment compensation, and other programs. It further recommended reforming the tax system and holding defense spending relatively constant over the following three years. (The measure was rejected on May 24, 1982, by 152-268, with one Member voting "present.")

**Voting Rights Act Reauthorization [1982]:** The CBC actively supported passage of a bill to extend the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (as reauthorized in 1975 to expire in August 1982) for 10 years, thus continuing to protect the right of every American to vote by prohibiting voting discrimination.

**International Monetary Fund (IMF) Loan [October 19, 1982]:** The CBC opposed a "\$1.1 billion loan by the IMF to South Africa."<sup>13</sup>

**Alternative Budget Proposal, FY 1984 [March 16, 1983]:** CBC Chairman Julian Dixon (D-CA) introduced the CBC alternative budget proposal for fiscal year 1984. The proposal placed jobs as the number one priority and was designed to: enact a substantial jobs program, reduce defense spending, reduce the deficit, restore funding for needed social programs, and reform the tax system. (The measure was referred to the House Budget Committee on March 16, 1983, but no further action was taken on it.)

**Martin Luther King, Jr., National Holiday [1983]:** The CBC was instrumental in mobilizing congressional and national constituency support for the successful passage of a bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., a national holiday. The measure, which designated the third Monday in January as a Federal holiday, was signed into law (PL 98-144) on November 2, 1983.

**Nelson Mandela—Call for Release [February 7, 1984]:** Rep. George Crockett, Jr. (D-MI) introduced for himself, the CBC members and other colleagues, a resolution calling on the South African Government to release Nelson Mandela from prison and revoke the banning order<sup>14</sup> on Winnie Mandela. The resolution was passed (voice vote) on September 18, 1984.

**Alternative Budget Proposal, FY 1985 [April 5, 1984]:** CBC Chairman Julian Dixon (D-CA) introduced the proposal which provided for the largest deficit reduction of all the budget proposals offered. In addition, it would have increased domestic spending \$99 billion, cut defense spending \$203 billion and raised \$181 billion in taxes. (The proposal was rejected by a vote of 76-333.)

**Economic Sanctions—South Africa [July 25, 1984]:** The New York Times reported that the CBC had challenged President Reagan to veto the economic sanctions against South Africa that were passed in the House as part of the Export Administration Act.<sup>15</sup>

**Domestic Programs [1985]:** The CBC was involved in the successful congressional effort to increase spending on anti-poverty programs and to protect them from further cuts.

## 1985-1987

**Alternative Budget Proposal, FY 1986 [May 22, 1985]:** CBC Chairman Mickey Leland (D-TX) introduced the CBC's budget proposal (dubbed "the Compassionate Budget Proposal") for fiscal year 1986. Major provisions of the measure included: an increase in spending for domestic programs, a 25 percent minimum tax on corporations and wealthy individuals, tax reductions targeted to low- and moderate-income taxpayers, and a reduction in military spending by ending the purchase of certain defense weapons. (The proposal was rejected 54-361, with one Member voting "present.")

**South Africa—"Pass Book" Protest [September 30, 1985]:** At the request of CBC Chairman Mickey Leland (D-TX), hundreds of attendees at the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation's Annual Legislative Weekend Prayer Breakfast wrote their names on cards (i.e., mock "pass books") bearing the South African seal. This action was a symbolic gesture in support of Black South Africans who were required to carry "pass books".

**Anti-Apartheid Legislation [1986]:** The CBC was instrumental in the passage of the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986 which imposed sanctions against South Africa. The Act also provided that stronger sanctions be implemented if the South African Government failed to make substantial progress to end its apartheid system. In addition, it provided for the rescission of sanctions if the South African Government took certain steps toward dismantling apartheid. The measure was cleared by the Congress on September 12, 1986, and was vetoed by President Reagan on September 26, 1986. On September 29, 1986, the House voted (313-83) to override the President's veto and the Senate followed on October 2, 1986 (84-14).

**Alternative Budget Proposal, FY 1987 [May 15, 1986]:** CBC Chairman Mickey Leland (D-TX) introduced the CBC's budget proposal—The Quality of Life Budget. The proposal included provisions that would have: reduced the Federal deficit to \$62.58 billion by 1989; taken Social Security programs off-budget and increased benefit payments; increased the allocation of resources toward education and employment; fully funded food and nutrition programs; and increased the efficiency and equity of the Tax Code by closing tax loopholes and eliminating tax shelters. (The measure was defeated by a vote of 61-359).

**Supreme Court Nomination—Robert Bork [September 10, 1987]:** CBC Chairman Mervyn Dymally (D-CA) announced the CBC's opposition to the nomination of Robert Bork to the U.S. Supreme Court. Reasons given by Mr. Dymally included: Bork's opposition to voting rights, civil rights, open and fair housing, and affirmative action. (Bork's nomination was subsequently defeated in the Senate.)

**Alternative Budget Proposal, FY 1988 [April 9, 1987]:** CBC Chairman Mervyn Dymally (D-CA) introduced the CBC's alternative budget proposal, which challenged the fiscal priorities and programmatic policies of the Reagan Administration. This budget would have: restored cuts to student loan programs, provided health care for the elderly, made a major commitment to catastrophic health care, and established welfare reform by providing training and skills development for welfare recipients so that they could become gainfully employed. (The proposal was rejected by a vote of 47-369.)



## 1987-1990

**Alternative Budget Proposal, FY 1990 [May 4, 1989]:** CBC Chairman Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA) introduced the CBC's alternative budget proposal for fiscal year 1990 which would have raised taxes on the rich and decreased military spending. This measure would have reduced the deficit and increased non-military spending to provide for the expansion of programs in a number of areas, including: safety; shelter and educational opportunities; environmental concerns; persons living in rural areas; affordable housing for low-income and moderate income people; repair of highways; health care; Medicare; veterans; and drug programs that emphasize prevention and treatment. (The measure was rejected in the House by a vote of 81-343.)

**Meeting with President Bush [May 23, 1989]:** Members of the CBC met with President Bush and discussed a number of issues, including: employment, poverty, education, housing, hunger, drugs and drug-related violence, military policies, South Africa, and the Caribbean.

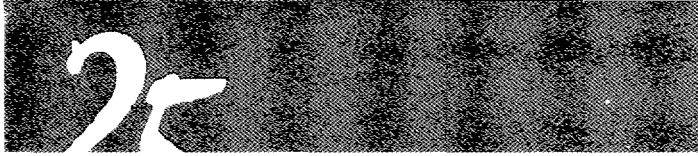
**Financial Institutions Reform [1990]:** The CBC was instrumental in establishing Federal requirements within the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement Act of 1990, requiring participation by minority institutions in the Savings & Loan Bailout through contracting with the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) and the Resolution Trust Corporation (RTC).

**Alternative Budget Proposal, FY 1991 [May 1, 1990]:** CBC Chairman Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA) introduced the CBC's Quality of Life Alternative Budget for fiscal year 1991. Through a practical and fair combination of changes in spending priorities and tax policies, this proposal would have reduced the deficit by more than any other alternative budget proposal being offered. It would have cut military spending and reallocated much of the defense savings to increased funding for such domestic programs as: job training, education, housing, health care, environmental protection, food and nutrition, and anti-drug education and treatment programs. It would have increased funding for agriculture, energy conservation, as well as the development of alternative and renewable energy sources. This proposal would have provided increased assistance to emerging democracies in Europe, Africa, and the Caribbean. In addition, it would have altered the tax structure to increase taxes on corporations and the wealthy. (The proposal was rejected in the House by a vote of 90-334.)

**U.S.-South Africa Policy [June 27, 1990]:** The Washington Times reported that Nelson Mandela, at a breakfast organized by the CBC in his honor, thanked the members for their active role in having economic sanctions imposed against South Africa.

**Health Care and the Black Elderly [September 28, 1990]:** The CBC Health Braintrust and the Senate Special Committee on Aging held a joint hearing—Profiles in Aging America: Meeting the Health Care Needs of the Nation's Black Elderly.

**Meeting with President Bush [June 26, 1991]:** The Washington Times reported that the CBC had its second meeting with President Bush to discuss the Civil Rights Bill, economic sanctions against South Africa (i.e., conditions which should be met for the U.S. to lift sanctions), and other topics.



## 1991-1992

**Civil Rights Act of 1991:** The CBC aggressively supported passage of the Act which addressed certain Supreme Court decisions that some perceived as having made it more difficult for workers to pursue and win job discrimination lawsuits. Among other things, the Act: banned all racial discrimination in the making and enforcement of contracts; permitted workers to recover compensatory and punitive damages, while setting limits on the amount of those damages; and allowed plaintiffs and defendants the choice of a jury trial.

**Blacks in the Military [February 27, 1991]:** The Washington Times reported that members of the CBC met with Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Colin Powell to discuss aspects of the roles of Blacks in the military.

**Criminal Justice System [March 13, 1991]:** The New York Times reported that, as a result of a videotaped beating of suspect Rodney King by the Los Angeles police, members of the CBC asked the Justice Department to conduct a broad investigation into police brutality in that city.

**Supreme Court Nomination—Clarence Thomas [July 12, 1991]:** The Los Angeles Times reported that the CBC was the first Black organization to actively oppose the nomination of Clarence Thomas to a seat on the U.S. Supreme Court. According to the New York Times, on July 11, 1991, the CBC held a meeting and voted 19 to 1 to oppose the nomination of Judge Thomas.

(Thomas' nomination was later approved by the Senate )

**Health Care Issues [September 13, 1991]:** The CBC and the Select Committee on Aging held a hearing— The Challenging Health Issues Affecting Older African-Americans.

**Alternative Budget Proposal, FY 1993 [March 5, 1992]:** CBC Chairman Edolphus Towns (D-NY) introduced an alternative budget proposal jointly developed and sponsored by the CBC and the House Progressive Caucus. The measure would have cut annual military spending in half within four years, shifting the savings to domestic programs, including economic conversion retraining programs associated with the reductions made in military spending. It would have provided for dramatic increases in domestic discretionary spending, but never exceeded the budget deficit targets set up in 1990. It also would have offered tax relief for middle-income and working class families. (The proposal was rejected by 77-342 on March 5, 1992.)

**1992 Congressional Election Impact [November 3, 1992]:** The Nation (re)elected the largest number of African-Americans in history, including Carol Moseley-Braun (D-IL), the first Black woman Senator, 16 House freshmen and 23 House incumbents (including one Delegate).

**Impact on Budget Reconciliation [1993]:** The CBC played a critical role in preserving those provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 that offered significant gains for low-income families. Some provisions of the Act: supported child care and other social services; established a childhood immunization program to offer free immunization to children enrolled in Medicaid and to any child whose family lacked health insurance coverage; expanded the food stamp program; reduced the origination fees and interest rates for student loans; and greatly expanded the earned income tax credit for low-income working families.



**1993-1994**

**Alternative Budget Proposal, FY 1994 [March 17, 1993]:** CBC Chairman Kweisi Mfume (D-MD) introduced an alternative budget proposal jointly authored and sponsored by the CBC and the House Progressive Caucus. Supporters argued that it would have achieved a balanced budget by 1998. To that end, the measure provided for: the elimination of the energy tax; tax increases for some; and reductions in military spending, while directing significant portions of the peacetime savings to veterans' pension benefits, education, and job training. Savings from the military spending would also have been redirected to social programs, including health care, housing, employment, education, crime prevention, and rural and urban community development. (The proposal was rejected in the House by 87-335 on March 18, 1993.)

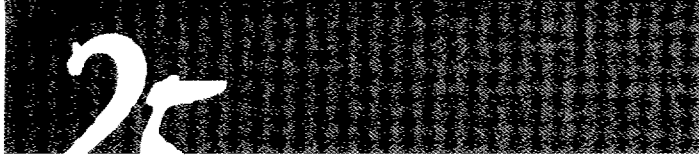
**Criminal Justice System [August 13, 1993]:** The Los Angeles Times reported that Rep. Maxine Waters (D-CA) and 24 other members of the CBC had written a letter to Attorney General Janet Reno asking that Reno appeal the sentences handed down by U.S. District Judge John Davies to the Los Angeles policemen involved in the Rodney King Case.

**Intercollegiate Athletics [October 20, 1993]:** The Washington Post reported that the CBC and the Black Coaches Association had joined to discuss issues and concerns about the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) and to review certain NCAA rules, practices, and requirements. The CBC appointed a Task Force on Intercollegiate Athletes chaired by Rep. Cardiss Collins (D-IL).

**Alternative Budget Proposal, FY 1995 [March 11, 1994]:** CBC Chairman Kweisi Mfume (D-MD) introduced the CBC's alternative budget proposal for fiscal year 1995. Titled A Budget to Rescue America, it provided for redirecting some military spending to jobs, job training, education, and health care. It emphasized jobs and putting people back to work. The measure also funded many aspects of the crime bill and continued funding for such programs as Low-Income Home Energy Assistance, Community Development Block Grants, and Head Start. It reassessed allocation of funds for foreign aid and included provisions restoring funds earmarked for the Development Fund for Africa. At the same time, it stayed within discretionary spending caps, and provided additional money for deficit reduction. (The proposal was rejected in the House by a vote of 81-326.)

**Racial Justice Act (HR 4017) [1994]:** The CBC aggressively supported the bill which permitted defendants to submit statistical evidence to challenge a death sentence as racially discriminatory.

**1994 Congressional Election Impact:** None of the CBC members was defeated in the 1994 general election, but the Republican Party gained control of the House. As a result, the CBC lost three House committee chairmanships and 17 subcommittee chairmanships. (Because Republicans are the majority party in the House during the 104th Congress, they are also the chairs of the committees and subcommittees.) As Members of the minority party, CBC members currently serve as Ranking Members on four full committees and 12 subcommittees.



## 1995

**Abolition of LSO Status [January 4, 1995]:** At the beginning of the 104th Congress, the Republican-controlled House of Representatives formally abolished the category of Legislative Service Organization (LSO) as a recognized entity of the House. The loss of LSO status meant a loss of funding for staff and support services for the CBC and 27 other groups formerly designated as LSOs. CBC Chairman Donald M. Payne (D-NJ), reiterated the group's determination to "persevere despite the constraints."

**CBC Status and Structure [early 1995]:** The CBC registered with the Committee on House Oversight (formerly the Committee on House Administration) as a congressional Member organization (CMO). Like the groups formerly designated as LSOs, CMOs are governed by regulations developed expressly for them and must meet the reporting requirements of the House Oversight Committee. Members may not contribute funds from their official allowances to support the activities of CMOs, but Members may pool resources (including staff) under certain conditions.

This year, the CBC has organized a number of task forces to address specific issues. These include the Task Forces on Affirmative Action, the Budget, the Crime Bill, and Welfare Reform.

**Foster Nomination [February 7, 1995]:** The CBC and members of the Congressional Women's Caucus held a press conference to reiterate their support for the nomination of Dr. Henry Foster to the position of Surgeon General. (The nomination was subsequently defeated in the Senate.)

**Tax Incentives for Minority Broadcasters [February 10, 1995]:** At a press conference, the CBC denounced efforts to repeal tax incentives for minority broadcasters. Later, the CBC sent a letter to President Clinton urging him to veto the legislation.

**Meeting with Democratic Leadership [March 7, 1995]:** The CBC met with the Democratic Minority Leader, Richard Gephardt (D-MO), to discuss the group's concerns about attempts to weaken affirmative action and other legislative issues.

**Meeting with President Clinton [March 15, 1995]:** Members of the CBC were part of a delegation invited to the White House to discuss affirmative action with President Clinton.

**Development Fund for Africa [1995]:** The CBC played a crucial role in the restoration of \$110 million that had been cut from the Development Fund for Africa during the recessions process.

**Meeting with Thabo Mbeki [March 1, 1995]:** The CBC met with Thabo Mbeki, First Deputy President of South Africa. Topics discussed included: the current political and economic situation in South Africa; the Reconstruction and Development Programme (RDP); the importance of the CBC's role in maintaining U.S. interest in African/South African issues; and concerns about Congress' moves to cut foreign aid.

## 1995

**Selma to Montgomery March [March 1995]:** Members of the CBC including CBC Chairman Donald M. Payne (D-NJ) and Rep. John Lewis (D-GA), a participant in the original Selma to Montgomery march, played an active role in arranging the reenactment in Alabama of the historic Selma to Montgomery Civil Rights March on the 30th Anniversary of the original event.

**U.S.-Africa Policy [April 5, 1995]:** CBC Chairman Donald M. Payne (D-NJ) testified on the crisis in Rwanda and Burundi at hearings held by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs.

**Alternative Budget, FY 1996 [May 18, 1995]:** CBC Chairman Donald M. Payne (D-NJ) joined CBC Alternative Budget Task Force Chairman, Major Owens (D-NY) in introducing the CBC's alternative budget for fiscal year 1996. The proposal was called A Budget for the Caring Majority and for Rebuilding America because of its emphasis on using the Nation's wealth and power to benefit all of the people. The proposal would make education the Nation's top priority for the next ten years. It would increase funding for education and job training by 25 percent; continue highly successful programs like Head Start; protect Medicaid and Medicare programs at their current levels; protect Social Security with no extensions of the age for eligibility or COLA cuts; provide humanitarian and educational development assistance for struggling nations; and provide for a tax cut for working people, while raising revenue by requiring corporations to pay their fair share of the tax burden. (The proposal was rejected by a vote of 56-367, with one Member voting "present.")

**Haiti [May 17, 1995]:** The CBC met with the U.S. Ambassador to Haiti, Bill Swing, to discuss Haitian issues.

**Justice for Mumia Abu-Jamal [June 30, 1995]:** Members of the CBC wrote a letter to Attorney General Janet Reno urging that she do all in her power to insure that Mumia Abu-Jamal, an African-American journalist known for his reporting of police brutality in the 1970s and 1980s, was granted a stay of execution and a new trial. A stay of execution that had been scheduled for August 17, 1995 was granted until all appeals processes have been exhausted.

**Meeting with President Clinton [July 12, 1995]:** The New York Times reported that the CBC met with President Clinton and expressed the group's concerns on affirmative action, voting rights and the Federal budget.<sup>16</sup>

**U.S.-Haiti Policy [July 12, 1995]:** CBC Chairman Donald M. Payne (D-NJ) testified before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Western Hemisphere and Peace Corps Affairs. He reported on his monitoring of the June 25, 1995 elections in Haiti.

**U.S.-Africa Policy [July 20, 1995]:** At hearings held by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations Subcommittee on African Affairs, CBC Chairman Donald M. Payne (D-NJ) testified on the crisis in Nigeria.

**Clemency Appeal [July 21, 1995]:** CBC Chairman Donald M. Payne (D-NJ) wrote a letter on behalf of the CBC to General Sani Abacha of Nigeria asking for clemency for those accused in secret trials of plotting to overthrow the government.



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## 1995

**Formation of a Multi-Caucus Task Force [July 24, 1995]:** The CBC met with the Congressional Hispanic Caucus, the Asian Pacific American Caucus, and the Women's Issues Caucus to discuss strategy to counter a proposed anti-affirmative action measure. At the meeting, an Affirmative Action Advisory Group was appointed and, later, a joint press conference was held to denounce the Dole/Canady Bill, which would eliminate federal set-asides for minorities and women.

**Food and Nutrition [July 25, 1995]:** During food stamp reauthorization hearings, convened by the House Committee on Agriculture Subcommittee on Department Operations, Nutrition and Foreign Agriculture, CBC Chairman Donald M. Payne (D-NJ) testified on lifting the ban on purchasing vitamins with food stamps.

## ENDNOTES

<sup>1</sup> See Barnett, Marguerite Ross. A Historical Look at the CBC. *Focus*, Aug./Sept., 1977. p. 3-4

<sup>2</sup> Statement to the President of the United States by the Congressional Black Caucus, U.S. House of Representatives, March 25, 1971. In Remarks of Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-MI). *Congressional Record*, v. 117, March 30, 1971

<sup>3</sup> In addition to the six black House incumbents who had been reelected (Reps. John Conyers, William Dawson, Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Augustus F. Hawkins, Robert N.C. Nix, and Adam Clayton Powell, Jr.), three freshmen (Reps. Shirley Chisholm, William (Bill) Clay, and Louis Stokes) had been elected in the 1968 general election. Another black Member—George W. Collins—was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Daniel J. Ronan (D-IL). Representative Collins began service on November 3, 1970, bringing the number of Black House Members serving in the 92nd Congress to 10

<sup>4</sup> Delegate Walter E. Fauntroy (D-DC), who was elected from the District of Columbia on March 23, 1971, officially joined the group on April 19, 1971, increasing its membership to 13. (Barnett, A Historical Look at the CBC, p. 4.)

<sup>5</sup> Sen. Edward W. Brooke, III (R-MA), who was then the only Black ever elected to the Senate by popular vote, was not an official member of the group. However, he “developed an informal relationship with the caucus” (Cooper, Kenneth J. *Black Caucus GOP Loner Opts to Stay*. *Washington Post*, June 15, 1993. p. A8.)

<sup>6</sup> Barnett, A Historical Look at the CBC, p. 4.

<sup>7</sup> Nixon Response to Black Caucus: ‘Goals are Same’. *Congressional Quarterly Weekly Report*, v. 29, May 28, 1971. p. 1173

<sup>8</sup> The three co-sponsoring newspapers were: the *Boston Globe*, the *Chicago Sun-Times*, and the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin*

<sup>9</sup> Richard Nixon resigned the Presidency on August 9, 1974

<sup>10</sup> Committee on House Administration: 1979 Regulations. In: U.S. Congress. House. Committee on House Administration. Ad Hoc Subcommittee on Legislative Service Organizations. *Legislative Service Organizations Report*, 97th Cong., 2d Sess. Washington, U.S. Gov. Print. Off., 1982. p. 3-4

<sup>11</sup> Jones, Charles E. Testing a Legislative Strategy: The Congressional Black Caucus’s Action-Alert Communications Network. *Legislative Studies Quarterly*, v. 12, November 1987. p. 521-523.

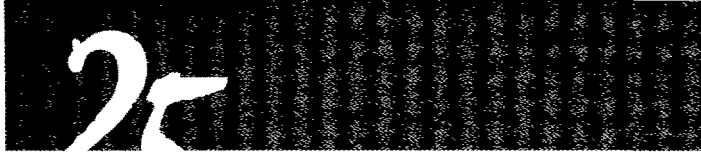
<sup>12</sup> The CBC had produced analyses and impact statements on budget proposals in previous years. Also, CBC member Parren Mitchell (D-MD) had presented his own “human needs alternative budget” in response to President Carter’s budget proposal in 1980. According to one source, however, neither the CBC nor any other House Democratic group had previously offered a full alternative budget proposal. (Source: Judis, John. *Blacks in Congress Refuse to Cave In*. In *These Times*, April 22-28, 1981. p. 5-7.)

<sup>13</sup> Fauntroy, Walter, and William H. Gray. Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus. Letter to U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. October 19, 1982

<sup>14</sup> In South Africa, “banning” removed from public life a person, an organization, or written work. A banned person lived under a form of house arrest and could only see a limited number of persons (usually one) at a time. He or she could not be quoted, even after death. A writer could be banned, as could any or all of his or her works. Laure, Jason, and Ettagale Laure. *South Africa: Coming of Age Under Apartheid*. New York, Farrar Straus Giroux. 1980. p. 22-23.

<sup>15</sup> *Black Caucus in Challenge*. *New York Times*, July 25, 1984. p. D15

<sup>16</sup> Purdum, Todd. *Black Caucus Tells the President of Its Fears for Affirmative Action*. *New York Times*, July 12, 1995, p. A13



## 1971-1995

Year	Chair	Vice Chair
1971	Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-MI)	Augustus F. Hawkins (D-CA)
1972	Charles C. Diggs, Jr. (D-MI) <sup>1</sup> Louis Stokes (D-OH) <sup>1</sup>	Augustus F. Hawkins (D-CA)
1973-1974	Louis Stokes (D-OH)	Parren J. Mitchell (D-MD)
1975	Charles B. Rangel (D-NY)	Yvonne B. Burke (D-CA)
1976	Yvonne B. Burke (D-CA)	Walter E. Fauntroy (D-DC)
1977-1978	Parren J. Mitchell (D-MD)	Shirley Chisholm (D-NY)
1979-1980	Cardiss Collins (D-IL)	Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA)
1981-1982	Walter E. Fauntroy (D-DC)	William H. Gray, III (D-PA)
1983-1984	Julian C. Dixon (D-CA)	William H. Gray, III (D-PA) <sup>2</sup> Mickey Leland (D-TX) <sup>2</sup>
1985-1986	Mickey Leland (D-TX)	Edolphus Towns (D-NY)
1987-1988	Mervyn M. Dymally (D-CA)	Alan Wheat (D-MO)
1989-1990	Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA)	Alan Wheat (D-MO) <sup>2</sup> Kweisi Mfume (D-MD) <sup>2</sup>
1991-1992	Edolphus Towns (D-NY)	Cardiss Collins (D-IL) <sup>2</sup> Kweisi Mfume (D-MD) <sup>2</sup>
1993-1994	Kweisi Mfume (D-MD)	Cardiss Collins (D-IL) <sup>2</sup> Alcee L. Hastings (D-FL) <sup>2</sup>
1995	Donald M. Payne (D-NJ)	Barbara-Rose Collins (D-MI) <sup>2</sup> Earl F. Hilliard (D-AL) <sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Rep. Diggs resigned as CBC Chair on February 9, 1972; Rep. Stokes was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Diggs' resignation.

<sup>2</sup> During some Congresses, the CBC's organizational structure provides for two Vice Chairs to serve simultaneously.

<sup>3</sup> Representative Harold Washington resigned from the House on April 30, 1983, having been elected Mayor of the City of Chicago; Rep. Cardiss Collins was elected to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Washington's resignation.



Secretary	Treasurer	CBC Whip
Charles B. Rangel (D-NY)	_____	_____
Charles B. Rangel (D-NY)	William L. Clay (D-MO)	_____
Charles B. Rangel (D-NY)	William L. Clay (D-MO)	_____
_____	Andrew J. Young (D-GA)	_____
Cardiss Collins (D-IL)	Andrew J. Young (D-GA)	_____
Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA)	Cardiss Collins (D-IL)	_____
William H. Gray, III (D-PA)	Julian C. Dixon (D-CA)	_____
Harold Washington (D-IL)	Julian C. Dixon (D-CA)	_____
Edolphus Towns (D-NY)	Harold Washington (D-IL) <sup>3</sup> Cardiss Collins (D-IL) <sup>1</sup>	_____ _____
Alan Wheat (D-MO)	Cardiss Collins (D-IL)	_____
Cardiss Collins (D-IL)	Kweisi Mfume (D-MD)	_____
Cardiss Collins (D-IL)	Charles A. Hayes (D-IL)	_____
William J. Jefferson (D-LA)	Charles A. Hayes (D-IL)	Craig A. Washington (D-TX)
William J. Jefferson (D-LA)	Barbara-Rose Collins (D-MI)	Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX)
Eddie Bernice Johnson (D-TX)	William J. Jefferson (D-LA)	Chaka Fattah (D-PA)

Established in 1976, the Congressional Black Caucus Spouses (CBC Spouses) organization is comprised of the wives and husbands of the members of the Congressional Black Caucus. There are currently twenty-seven members of the CBC Spouses organization. Working in concert with the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, the Congressional Black Caucus Spouses have concentrated their efforts toward enhancing educational opportunities for deserving minority students.

The CBC Spouses are committed to providing the resources and opportunities which enable youth to gain the skills and education to succeed in our highly competitive and technological society. This commitment is demonstrated by the establishment of the CBC Spouses Scholarship Fund Program, educational issue forums and other community service projects. The CBC Spouses are also responsible for establishing the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation Fellowship Program in 1976.

The CBC Spouses Scholarship Fund Program was established in 1988 to provide tuition assistance to worthy undergraduate students throughout the country. In five short years, the program has provided over \$2 million in scholarships to over 1,000 students from across the country.

In addition to their ongoing scholastic support, the CBC Spouses have taken on the challenge of educating Black Americans about public policy issues of critical importance to their community. Initiated in 1990, these forums have featured national policy experts in discussions on breast cancer, the challenges faced by single mothers, AIDS, violence, and educational issues facing young people.

As demonstrated by their endeavors, the CBC Spouses are committed to enhancing the African American community by providing the resources and opportunities to educate a new generation of leaders.

Maria Owens is Chair of the Congressional Black Caucus Spouses.



**Carol Clay**



**Theaoseus Clayton, Sr.**



**Patricia Renfroe Fattah**



**Debra Fields**



**Elaine Flake**



**Dorothy Ford**



**Maria Owens**



**Alma Rangel**



**Marisol Reynolds**



**Gwen Towns**





**Robin Tucker**



**Emily Clyburn**



**Monica Conyers**



**Roscoe Dellums**



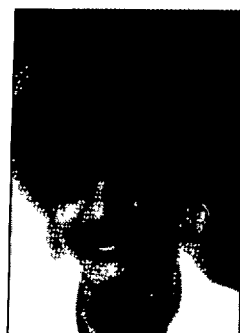
**Betty Dixon**



**Donna Franks**



**Mary Hilliard**



**Andrea Jefferson**



**Elwyn Lee**



**Lillian Lewis**



**Carolyn Rush**



**Jay Stokes**



**London Thompson**



**Eulada Watt**



**Sidney Williams**



**Jessie Wynn**

## 25th Annual Legislative Conference Exhibitors

BOOTH#	EXHIBITOR NAME	BOOTH#	EXHIBITOR NAME	BOOTH#	EXHIBITOR NAME
1223	Afformations	1326	JCPenney Co., Inc	1407	Service Employees international Union
1023	Africa Link	1010	JCR, Inc	1303	Seward Park Furners
1017	African Ebony Art Gallery	1001	Joan Butterfield	1130	Shades of Color - Accessories
1014	Afrique Nana	1108	Joni Jarr	1118	Shukn's Goldsmiths
830	Ahmanson Mortgage Co.	1127	Kay's Creations	1229	Simple Classics Art Wear
1004	Alexander's Fine Jewelry, Etc.		Lawrence Otis Gram	1129	Sister to Sister
1109	All That Glitters ... Inc.	1221	Leather Importers of Italy	1020	Soulful Crosswords, Inc
914	American Fed. of Teachers, AFL-CIO	1313	Library of Congress	1222	Special Treasures
817	American Postal Workers Union, AFL-CIO	1309	Maryland Dept. of Natural Resources	1030	Sweet Novelties & Things
924	American Red Cross	922	Maryland Office of Tourism Development	1324	Tampa Convention & Visitors Assn
818	Anheuser Busch Companies	310	Mazda Motor of America, Inc.	1405	The American Lung Association
923	Arlington County Personnel Dept.	1331	Mercy Health Plan	1022	The Better Life Club
1007	Artistic Treasures	521, 523	MetLife Insurance Company	1529	The Children's Defense Fund
1024	Ashaway Products Co.	1202	MettersMEDIA Network, Inc	919	The MayaTech Corporation
628	AT&T	907	Miami Sports & Exhibit Authority	1111	The Scarf Lady
329	Bell Atlantic	510	Miller Brewing Company	1530	Thompson's Import Export
1302	Bell Co.	1315	Minority Health Professions Foundation	1128	Tony Sherman, Artist
517	BET/YSB/Emerge Magazines	602	Mobil Oil Corporation	728	Toyota Motor Sales, U S.A. Inc
911	Bureau of the Census, Data User Services Division	1127	Ms. Kay's Creation	B(Entrance)	United Black Fund, Inc
1406	Business Organized to Help, Inc.	618	Mutual of Omaha Companies	910	U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)
518	Cadillac Motor Car Division	1208	Natasha's Boutique	320	U.S. Air, Inc.
403	Congressional Black Caucus Foundation	122	Natl. Aeronautics & Space Adm. (NASA)	324	U.S. Department of Agriculture/Forest Service
1207 - 13	CBCF Spouse	1400, 1401	National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education	C(Entrance)	U.S. Department of Commerce
1012	Caravan Books & Imports	1322	Natl. Assn. of Area Agencies on Aging	1323	U.S. Department of Justice/Civil Rights Division
1002	Cee's Fashion Boutique	829	National Bar Association	509	U.S. Department of Justice/Federal Bureau of Prisons
622	Central Intelligence Agency	1316	National Black Leadership Initiative On Cancer	827	U.S. Department of Justice
110	Challenger Center for Space Science Ed.	811	National Committee to Preserve Social Security & Medicare	927	U. S. Department of State
328	Chrysler Corporation	400	National Council of Negro Women, Inc	929	U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs
1212	Coastal Imports	918	Natl. Criminal Justice Reference Service	727, 729	U S Postal Service
502	Coca-Cola Company	511	National Education Association	427	U S Postal Inspection Service
128	Coors Corporation For National Service	121	National Library of Medicine	429	U.S. Secret Service
1114	Daff's Specialities	1329, 1330	National Marrow Donor Program		U.S. Small Business Administration
908, 807-9	Dark & Natural	1409	National Security Agency	1228	Uniquity
620, 622	Dean Witter Reynolds, Inc.	A(Entrance)	National Urban League	1008	Universal Creations
1310	Dept. of Education, White House Initiative on HBCUs	428, 430	NationsBank	1101	Upscale Magazine
1203	Dorian Communications/Equal Access , Washington	528	Nissan Motor Corporation	1027, 1029	Visions in Black
930	Drug Enforcement Administration	1028	Northern Virginia Urban League, Inc	1210	VV Designs
1305	DT&H Enterprises, Inc.	921	Office of Fair Housing & Equal Opportunity, HUD	813	WMX Technologies
1013	E & S Gallery	1328	Office of Minority Health Resource Ctr	1120	West Love
110	Eastman Kodak	1306	Organization of a New Equality	1520	Women of Color Designs
1308	Elizabeth City State University	1403	Paine Webber	624	Youth Services International
123	Federal Bureau of Investigation	928	Peace Corps		
612, 614	Fleet Financial Group	701	Peps Co.		
902	Ford Motor Company	302	Philip Morris Companies		
1121, 1123	Frontline Gear	1515	Polygram Records		
1318	Gillette	1102, 1104	Premier Art Productions		
318	General Motors Acceptance Corp.	1301	RAG Clothiers		
810	GMC Truck Division, General Motors Corp.	821	Resolution Trust Corporation		
828	Harvard/JFK School of Government	116	Revlon Professional Products		
1124	Heritage Accessories & More	1230	R.H. Enterprises		
610	Hyatt Hotels and Resorts	1525	Richard C. Thomas/ Visual Jazz Art Gallery of New Orleans		
920	Howard University, Moorland-Spingarn Research Center	1107	Rosetta's Dolls		
901	Industrial Bank, NA	1314	Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture		
912	Information & Services Clearing House, Howard University School of Divinity	1103	Second Thoughts		
1408	Institute of Caribbean Studies	1122	Selections by Cozy		
1018	Janet's Jewelry	1219	SemiQ Fashions, Inc.		

Exhibit Hall Hours:  
 Wednesday, Sept 20th, 2:30 P.M. - 7 P.M.  
 Thursday, Sept. 21st, 10 A.M. - 7 P.M.  
 Friday, Sept., 22nd, 10 A.M. - 7 P.M.  
 Saturday, Sept., 23rd, 10 A.M. - 3 P.M.

## 25th Annual Legislative Conference Staff

**1004 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.**  
**Washington, D.C. 20003**  
**(202) 675-6730**  
**(202) 547-3806 Fax**

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Jakki Dennis	<i>CBC Spouses Programs Director</i>
Kelvin Dickerson	<i>Director of Communications</i>
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William Marshall, Jr.

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### **Special Thanks**

Pia Brown, Lionel Collins, Donna Crews, Yolanda Dandridge, Sam Devonish, Gail Dixon, Eddie Edwards, Richard Evans, Marquette Folley, Monique Frazier, Asrat Getahun, Kevin Grant, Janis Hazel, Cedric Hendricks, Dorothy Jackson, Maurice Johnson, Mordecai King, Doree Mayo, Sylvia A. McCoy, Stephen Cameron Newsome, Emmanuel Payton and Jimmie Williams

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*1004 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.*

*Washington, D.C. 20003*

*202-675-6730*

The Annual Legislative Conference  
Journal and publications are produced  
and published by the Communications  
Department of the Congressional Black  
Caucus Foundation

1004 Pennsylvania Avenue, S.E.

Washington, D.C. 20003

202-675-6730

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