

CBC Subcommittee and Braintrust Assignments

Arts and Humanities:

Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm
—Susan Perry225-6231
Congressman Julian Dixon
—Bevan Dufty225-7084

Aging:

Congressman Harold Ford
—Darlene Scott225-3265

Communications:

Congressman William (Bill) Clay
—Michelle Bogdanovich225-2406
Congressman Mickey Leland
—Emyna Parker225-3816

Criminal Justice:

Congressman John Conyers
—Bill Kirk225-5126

Education:

Congresswoman Shirley Chisolm
—Susan Perry225-6231

Employment/Inflation:

Congressman Augustus Hawkins
—Saralee Todd225-2201

Health:

Congressman Louis Stokes
—Millicent Gorham225-7032
Congressman Ronald Dellums
—Marilyn Elrod225-2661

Congressman Charles Rangel

—Dr. John Holloman225-4365

Housing:

Congressman Parren J. Mitchell
—Nat Thomas225-4741
Congressman Walter Fauntroy
—Howard Lee225-8050
Congressman William Gray
—Claudia Pharis225-4001

International Affairs:

Congressman Charles Diggs
—Jack Barthwell225-2261
Congresswoman Cardiss Collins
—Betti Whaley225-5006
Congressman William Gray
—Singleton McAllister225-4001

Minority Enterprise:

Congressman Parren J. Mitchell
—Thomas Wallace225-4741

Voter Participation/Network Development:

Congressman Walter F. Fauntroy
—Cliff Smith275-0171
—Carl L. Green225-1691
Congressman Bennett Stewart
—Brad Mims225-5343

Science and Technology:

Congressman Melvin H. Evans
—Ulmont James225-1790

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Congressional Black Caucus Foundation INTERN PROGRAM



FOUNDATION PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS SHOWN ABOVE ARE: (L-R) Sheryl Webber, Intern Coordinator Interns: Michelle Stent; Richard Grisby; Rhonda Belt; Lauran Waters; Rodney Rideau; Ila McFadden; Valerie Bell; and Diane Eichelberger. Seated is Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm (D-N.Y.), Chairwoman, Ad-hoc Intern Committee

The Congressional Black Caucus Foundation recently completed its second Summer Session Intern Program for Black and minority graduate students. Eight graduate students participated in the two month session which ended August 10, 1979. Their names, and committee/subcommittee assignments were as follows:

Valerie Bell, Roosevelt, New York
Harvard University School of Law
Congressional Black Caucus Staff

Rhonda Belt, Houston, Texas
University of Texas
House Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Manpower and Housing

Diane Eichelberger, Washington, D.C.
George Washington University National Law Center
Senate Judiciary Committee

Richard Grisby, Atlanta, Georgia
Howard University School of Law
House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Subcommittee on Communications

Ila McFadden, Scranton, South Carolina
Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine
Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry

Rodney Rideau, Austin, Texas
University of Texas
House Committee on Appropriations, Subcommittee on Foreign Operations

Michelle Stent, Riverdale, New York
Howard University School of Law
House Committee on Education and Labor, Subcommittee on Human Resources

Lauran Waters, Washington, D.C.
American University
House Committee on Ways and Means, Subcommittee on Health

The Congressional Black Caucus Foundation also announced the appointment of Ms. Sheryl Webber of Orangeburg, South Carolina as the Intern Coordinator for the Program. Ms. Webber is a graduate of Spelman College in Atlanta, Georgia and earned a Master's Degree in Public Administration at the University of Pittsburgh. She was an intern in the Winter, 1979 session of the CBC Foundation Graduate Legislative Intern Program.

Ms. Harriet Pritchett, former Intern Coordinator has been appointed Management Assistant to the Congressional Black Caucus Executive Director.

The purpose of the Congressional Black Caucus Foundation Graduate Legislative Intern Program is to provide Black and minority graduate students with the analytical and technical skills necessary to improve their understanding of the Federal legislative and policy-making process. A primary goal of this program is to increase the number of Black and minority legislative staff in the United States House of Representatives and the United States Senate, particularly on the staff of congressional committees. There are currently over 18,000 total staff for House and Senate members in Washington, D.C. and the districts. Less than 1,000 of these are Black Americans. This is especially significant when the majority of legislative measures are developed and shaped on the House and Senate Committee and Subcommittee levels.

Since its beginning in 1977 the Congressional Black Caucus Graduate Legislative Intern Program has provided opportunities for 16 students from the following universities: Tennessee State University, Nashville, Tennessee; George Washington University, Washington, D.C.; University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri; Howard University, Washington, D.C.; University of California, Berkeley, California; Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts; University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Massachusetts; and American University, Washington, D.C.

The program will operate during the Winter (January through April) and Summer (June through August). For further information, please write to: The Congressional Black Caucus Foundation, Inc., 306 House Annex #1, Washington, D.C. 20515.

tional amendment to provide two Senators and as many Representatives as population warrants for Washington, D.C. in the United States Congress by involvement of a broad coalition of conscience in each State committed to basic human and political rights for the citizens of the Nation's Capital. The proposed constitutional amendment passed by over 2/3 of the votes in the U.S. House and Senate during 1978.

REAPPORTIONMENT AND THE CENSUS

GOAL: Maximizing Black political representation by ensuring a minimal Black census undercount and drawing of political district boundaries following the 1980 census in a manner which maximizes minority political representation. We should work toward the election of 50 Black Members of Congress. The decennial census for 1980 begins shortly and all Black organizations and leaders must speak out to the Black community and to the Federal government to ensure the best possible count of minorities and to avoid the high percentage of Blacks (one of every thirteen), Hispanics and other minorities who were not counted in the 1970 and previous censuses. Once the census is complete, State legislatures and local legislative bodies will redraw district boundaries for the U.S. House of Representatives, State legislatures, city and county councils and for other political districts. Involvement by the Black community, both as members of the legislatures, boundary-drawing commissions which may exist, and in vocal efforts to influence the boundary-setting process is critical and must begin at an early stage. There should also be preparation for legal actions which will certainly be brought to challenge some proposed boundaries as discriminatory and weakening Black political power. Further, the Congressional Black Caucus calls upon the Federal government to provide a means of equitably distributing Federal funds in a manner which takes account of any census undercount which may occur.

OTHER MAJOR PRIORITIES

(for action primarily through the Caucus subcommittees and Brain Trusts, and through Members' committees).

National Health Insurance/National Health Service: The Congressional Black Caucus supports passage of legislation providing for a comprehensive National Health Service and supports legislation providing for comprehensive National Health Insurance. We believe that such legislation should be passed during the 96th Congress, and that passage should not be limited by economic circumstances in the nation.

Higher Education: The Higher Education Act, to be revised this year, will be the focus of CBC activities in education. We are concerned that adequate economic support be provided to historically Black colleges and universities and that the TRIO program and graduate and professional opportunities program be strengthened. We continue our strong opposition to any form of tuition tax credits and call for strong civil rights provisions in any legislation creating a separate department of education.

Communications: A revision of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, will be submitted as legislation to be considered during the 96th Congress. The Caucus will work to ensure the appointment of a Caucus Member as a member of the Communications Subcommittee of the United States House of Representatives, thereby giving the Caucus direct representation to gain: (1) federal regulation of equal employment opportunity at the television networks; (2) the appointment of Black Americans as members of the Federal Trade Commission and a member of the United States Senate Communications Subcommittee professional staff; (3) designation of 50 percent of newly created radio and television broadcast frequencies for Black and minority American ownership; (4) strengthening of congressional oversight on Small Business Administration funds for minority purchasers of radio and television broadcast stations; (5) strengthening of congressional oversight of television and radio programming prod-

uction funds provided under the Emergency School Aid Act (ESAA) of 1972; (6) a doubling of the Black-owned radio and television broadcast stations, cable television and telephone systems, among others, by 1980; (7) substantial increase in employment and training opportunities for minorities in all communications industries, including the business, management, financial, administrative and distribution aspects of the music business and the Hollywood television and motion picture industries; (8) increase ten-fold minority-produced television and radio programming responsive to the minority community's interests; and (9) parity minority participation in the 1979 World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC). Other areas of concern include: performance rights in sound recording legislation before the House Judiciary Committee and advertising and programming directed toward children.

International Relations: The primary goals of Caucus efforts in the international arena have been and remain the achievement of majority rule in southern Africa and providing additional assistance to Third World nations. This year, major specific objectives include: 1) defeating any efforts to lift sanctions imposed against Rhodesia; 2) passage of legislation to prohibit both new investment and re-investment in South Africa; 3) removal of restrictions on refugees from Mozambique, Angola and Tanzania and removal of restrictions on providing aid to these nations; (4) support for final approval of the U.N. plan on Namibia and support for sanctions if the plan is not successful; 5) work to rescind the invitation to South African Prime Minister Botha to visit this country.

Urban Policy: The Administration's urban policy brought under its umbrella a broad range of programs, many previously existing. Success of the urban policy is best judged through budget allocations to the various programs and through actions, laws and regulations which serve to target program benefits on people and places with the greatest need. The President's budget is a severe disappointment in this respect. With respect to housing, the Caucus supports stronger legislation to address the problem of red-lining and a mix of housing subsidies funding which puts strong emphasis on housing for the least affluent, in particular providing adequate funds for public housing subsidies and modernization.

Martin Luther King, Jr. Birthday National Holiday: The Congressional Black Caucus has been a leader in gaining support for legislation to make January 15, the birthday of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., a full national holiday. This year, with the vigorous support of the President and leading members of both the House and Senate, we expect to create the first national holiday honoring a great Black American.

There are a number of other issues which remain high priorities for the Congressional Black Caucus. We have spoken to them before and will continue to speak out on them. They include welfare reform, criminal justice, energy, the arts and humanities, minority business enterprise and problems of the aging. In each of these areas, as with the others, individual Caucus members have taken the leadership in pursuing specific goals with the full backing of the entire Caucus and of Brain Trust and national support network participants. The difficulties to be overcome remain large, but each year it is evident that more Americans who support our goals, Black and non-Black, are becoming active in the political process in the challenge to attain economic justice and full equality for all Americans today and for our children tomorrow.

**NINTH ANNUAL
CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS
LEGISLATIVE WEEKEND
September 21-22, 1979
WASHINGTON, D.C.
MARK YOUR CALENDAR**

CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

96th Congress, 1st Session March, 1979

Black America is in a recession. Many whites, women, Hispanics, Native Americans and Asian-Americans continue to face long-term, severe economic deprivation. For Black America, the reality is an unofficial unemployment rate of 12.8 percent in February and a National Urban League estimate of 23 percent Black unemployment. Black family income is only 59 percent that for whites, while more than 28 percent of Black urban families and 19 percent of those in suburban and rural areas live below the official poverty level.

Despite these facts, we find many leaders calling for a cutback in government assistance to those in greatest need, many of whom live at subsistence levels. We find that too many in the nation appear to be forsaking our historic principles of equality. Too often, we see the fear of economic circumstances, rather than sound progressive policies, controlling the nation's priorities.

In this International Year of the Child, it is time to focus on the many children and young people who are the involuntary victims of poverty, discrimination and disadvantaged. It is time to recognize that the parents of these children are the victims of economic and social malfunctions—not their cause. We must look more deeply into the real causes of inflation, while conforming to the law of the land enacted last year in the Caucus Legislative Agenda build upon those of the past four years. The critical issues have not changed—unemployment and economic disparities, civil rights enforcement, political participation, health, education, increase of military expenditures at the expense of domestic social programs and international relations. We have selected four major priorities for this year which reflect the current situation: 1) FULL EMPLOYMENT, THE BUDGET AND THE ECONOMY; 2) EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES; AFFIRMATIVE ACTION AND JUSTICE; 3) FULL VOTING REPRESENTATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA; 4) THE 1980 CENSUS AND REAPPORTIONMENT. These are the issues on which the Caucus as a group and its staff will spend the majority of time, even as we emphasize other critical issues facing the Black community and the nation.

These other priority issues include: 1) National Health Services and National Health Insurance; 2) Higher Education; 3) Communications; 4) International Relations; 5) Urban Policy and Housing; 6) the Martin Luther King, Jr. Birthday Holiday bill; 7) Welfare reform; 8) Criminal justice; 9) Energy; 10) the Arts and Humanities; 11) Minority business enterprise and economic development; 12) problems of the aging. Through the Caucus subcommittee system and the Caucus Brain Trusts, individual members will take the leadership for the Caucus on these and other critical issues which arise through the legislative process during the year.

This is a year for expanding and strengthening the Congressional Black Caucus' support network, and it is the year for more fully developing close alliances with other groups with similar concerns. The Caucus held a joint press conference with the Congressional Hispanic Caucus last year in support of the Native Americans' Longest Walk. We are encouraged by the historic meeting between Black Hispanic leaders in the Democratic Party which took place at the Democratic Mid-Term Conference in Memphis in December 1978. In the international sphere, the Caucus has met with seven African Heads of State to expand our mutually supportive relationships around the world. These steps should be signals for building and strengthening alliances among those with common interests, needs and goals.

Further, the Caucus, for the first time, is establishing a Congressional Black Caucus archives to be housed at the Mooreland-Springarn research center of Howard University in Washington, D.C. We will also move toward greater utilization of public opinion

surveys to determine the concerns and aspirations of the Black community nationally.

Finally, in this International Year of the Child, the Congressional Black Caucus pledges to highlight and to stress the impact of each of the issues which we raise upon the youth of the nation and the world, and to support the work of the National Commission on the International Year of the Child. In our youth, we see the hope for true progress in improving the condition for all the peoples of the world. Yet, we also see the reality that another generation may start out life without the expectation of major advancement.

To move us further toward true equality and improving the condition for persons throughout our nation and the world, we set forth the following Legislative Agenda for the First Session of the 96th Congress.

FULL EMPLOYMENT, THE BUDGET AND THE ECONOMY

GOAL: The Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Act of 1978 must be implemented with emphasis on reducing unemployment to no more than 4 percent by 1983 and moving to eliminate disparities between unemployment rates for minorities, youth and women. This will require comprehensive economic policies which expand, rather than restrict, economic growth, and include lower interest rates, shifting tax burdens to more affluent individuals and corporations, and continued government support for job-creating expenditures. Specifically, the Caucus members will review each piece of legislation before their committees to determine whether expenditures will maximize job creation. Further, the Caucus will concentrate on the budget and appropriations process to assure that adequate budget targets are set and adequate funds are provided for domestic social programs, and that military expenditures are set at levels more appropriate for a peacetime situation. In that respect, we support passage of the Transfer Amendment to the budget to shift funds from military to domestic purposes. In the domestic budget, emphasis will be on the Labor Department's job-creating programs, health, education and welfare expenditures, and urban and rural development programs in HUD, Commerce, Agriculture and other agencies.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY/AFFIRMATIVE ACTION/JUSTICE

GOAL: Major goals in the civil rights field for 1979 are: 1) enforcement of the civil rights laws, with emphasis on implementing the reorganization plan for equal employment opportunity programs; 2) assuring effective involvement of the Black community in the case before the Supreme Court of *Weber v. Kaiser Aluminum*, which may be as important for the employment field as the *Bakke* case was for school admissions programs; 3) opposing the amendments to restrict civil rights enforcement as offered each year to the Labor-HEW Appropriations bill and to other legislation; 4) opposition to efforts to exempt tax-exempt schools from civil rights requirements as administered by the Internal Revenue Service; 5) increasing set-asides for minorities in various government programs; 6) providing cease and desist power under the Fair Housing Act, and writing equal opportunity provisions into the Communications Act.

FULL VOTING REPRESENTATION FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GOAL: Passage by 38 state legislatures of the proposed constitution
Continued on next page

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MEMBERS OF THE
Congressional Black Caucus

CORDIALLY
INVITE YOU TO JOIN US
IN OUR SALUTE TO

The International Year of the Child

AT OUR
Ninth Annual
Congressional Black Caucus
Legislative Weekend


"CHILDREN:
MANKIND'S GREATEST RESOURCE"

September 21-22, 1979
Washington, D.C.

CHILDREN: MANKIND'S GREATEST RESOURCE

Lest we forget, the most important resource had by any civilization throughout history has been people. From the Pyramids of Egypt to America's first transcontinental railroad, the greatness of man's structures evolved from his own greatness. Each brick and tie, each invention and work of art, each policy and law are but products of man, evolving as he has evolved through more than a dozen millennia. And, the raw material of man's own resource, the successors to all that man has done and left undone is the child.

Children's discontent with obsolete ideas and ideals and their thrust for improvement and innovation make them symbols of optimism. The innocence and purity of their thoughts and aspirations provide an ever-renewable source of hope for improving our society. The realities of our world, however, are too often allowed to transform our children into the victims of society, rather than its architects.

To be without the child is to end the civilization of man. The responsibility of each generation is to prepare the way, to provide the tools and to set forth the values for the next. No other effort is as important to the continuity of civilization.

America, as a nation in an unending search for natural resources, must tap the resource offering the greatest promise for bettering the society in which we live, our children. Tapping that pocket of oil somewhere, hopefully existing on this earth is of no consequence if the minds, hopes, dreams and aspirations of our children are overlooked and even worse, ignored. Children are the greatest resource that man has to offer because they are, always have been, and will continue to be—our future.

Some of the Ninth Annual CBC Legislative Weekend Participants

Phyllis Hyman, Andrew Young, Teddy Pendergrass, Jean Young, Cyrus Vance, Mayor Marion Barry Jr., Clarence Mitchell, Sugar Ray Robinson, Marian Wright Edelman, Ben Vereen, Reverend Jesse Jackson, Jeanne Moutousamy Ashe, the members of the Congressional Black Caucus, Lou Gossett, Wayne Davis, Tommy Bryant, the Duke Ellington School of the Arts Jazz Ensemble, the Metropolitan Baptist Church Young People's Choir, former Senator Ed Brooke, Channing Phillips, Gordon Braithwaite, Mayor Maynard Jackson, Eddie Williams, Judge Leon Higginbotham, thousands more and hopefully, you.

BRAIN TRUST SUMMARIES *Cont'd from page 5*

HOUSING BRAIN TRUST—On April 9, 1979, Congressmen Parren J. Mitchell (D-Md.), William H. Gray, III (D-Pa.) and Walter Fauntroy (D-D.C.), convened the initial meeting of the Congressional Black Caucus Housing Brain Trust in Washington, D.C.

The agenda began with a review of holdover legislation from the 95th Congress. The Brooke Section 8 Rehabilitation Assistance Program, which was deleted during the Conference on the 1978 Housing and Community Development Act Amendments, was one of the issues discussed. In addition, the Brain Trust analyzed major housing legislation pending in the House. Currently, the 1979 amendments to the Housing and Community Development Act are pending conference action. Two main features of this bill are the creation of single-purpose Community Development Block Grant and a Temporary Mortgage Assistance Payments program. This legislation would be a one year authorization and does not contain any major housing policy changes.

The Housing Brain Trust also considered the 1979 Fair Housing Amendments to Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. Specific concerns were raised with regard to the definition of handicapped persons, the present lack of enforcement features to minimize discrimination and *redlining* provisions in the bill.

H.R. 2792 and H.R. 2733, condominium legislation introduced by Congressman Lehman and Congresswoman Collins respectively, were also discussed. These proposals would basically establish standards to provide minimum national standards for disclosure and protection for purchasers and prospective purchasers of condominium housing units.

Additional issues that were raised concerned legislative proposals related to variable mortgage interest rates, state bonds to finance home mortgages, review and analysis of 1980 housing program budgets and appropriations, new housing regulations with respect to utility costs and public housing demolition projects. Other discussions focused on housing assistance programs, particularly the eligibility criteria, and consideration of the tenant participation and task force report regulations which have been controversial. The level of minority participation in HUD's procurement/contract programs and federal housing policies and community rehabilitation revitalization policies which displace low-income persons from their homes were also discussed.

In furtherance of the activities of the Housing Brain Trust, several legislative initiatives will be introduced before the first session of the 96th Congress adjourns.

A REPORT OF THE FIRST CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS SOUTHERN REGIONAL FORUM JUNE 1979

The first Southern Regional Forum was organized by the Congressional Black Caucus in the spirit of developing a productive black political agenda in the South, and throughout the rest of the United States. Moreover, the Southern Regional Forum took the Congressional Black Caucus to a people in a geographic area of great political potential.

The Caucus goals were to involve persons from the eleven Southern states in a day-long legislative workshop session (similar to the CBC Annual Legislative Weekend Workshops) around issues of priority concern: the impact of proposed federal budget cuts, and a status report on the D.C. Voting Rights Amendment. Additionally, the Caucus hoped to structure, in the eleven Southern states, an ongoing mechanism for communications, coordination, and collective action around the Caucus' legislative priorities by those at the local level.

The need for the building of such an Action Alert Communications Network was clearly demonstrated by a nationwide study released by the National Black Leadership Roundtable (NBLR). The National Newspaper Publishers Association analyzed the voting records of Members of Congress with significant black constituencies and found that an alarmingly large number of these representatives voted against black interests in the 95th Congress 75% to 95%; and in some instances 100% of the time. Among Members of Congress from the eleven Southern states, the study found that there were many members with substantial numbers of black constituents who consistently voted against the Congressional Black Caucus position.

The First Southern Regional Forum was the beginning of that process, an Action Alert Information Network through which hundreds of national black organizations and hundreds of thousands of black voters may participate in requiring accountability from those we elect to public office.

Building a National Action Alert Communications Network based on Congressional Districts was the primary objective of the Southern Regional Forum. One hundred and fifty National Black Leadership Roundtable (NBLR) organizations were requested to designate representatives from their organizations to attend the Forum from each of the eleven Southern states and their Congressional Districts within those states. The NBLR was formed during the 1977 Caucus Annual Legislative Weekend to provide a mechanism for communications between national black civic, civil rights, professional, political, religious and media organizations.

The NBLR organizations responded to the Caucus' request and identified 2,497 designated delegates to attend the Forum. Approximately 1,000 of 2,497 designated NBLR delegates were able to attend the Forum and of that amount, approximately 55% of the attendees were from Alabama; representatives from all of the eleven Southern states as well as California, West Virginia, Illinois,

Missouri, New York, New Jersey and Ohio. More importantly, the following goals and objectives were successfully obtained by the Caucus at the forum:

- Initiation of a congressional district network system
- process of developing congressional district network organizational structure agreed upon
- a rising awareness and respect by white Members of Congress on the concerns of Caucus members and black constituents
- process of identifying and obtaining a consensus on National issues through group discussions as well as identifying systems to accomplish those goals

The most encouraging thing about the Caucus' First Southern Regional Forum was the tremendous impact of thirteen members of the Congressional Black Caucus appearing together at a grass roots gathering in the deep South. It was a testament not only to the Caucus' understanding of the importance of organizing such a network, but also to how serious the Congressional Black Caucus is about getting the job done.

The Monday, May 28, 1979, edition of the New York Times stated: "The Congressional Black Caucus and delegates from eleven Southern states established an 'action alert communications network' here this weekend that they hope will help them to exert pressure on at least 100 white congressional representatives from heavily black districts to vote with the 17 member Caucus on important issues. . ." The First Southern Regional Forum positively amplified the actions of the Congressional Black Caucus under the leadership of Congresswoman Cardiss Collins, Chairwoman of the Caucus and under the direction of Congressman Walter E. Fauntroy, Chairman of the Voter Education Subcommittee. Therefore, the unified and *purposeful* showing of the Congressional Black Caucus in Birmingham resulted in a new sense of political respect for the Caucus members by the other Members of Congress, and a heightened level of desire by grass root black Americans to participate in the Congressional Black Caucus National Network Development Program.

POST SOUTHERN REGIONAL FORUM NETWORK DEVELOPMENT—The Southern Regional Forum has given the Congressional Black Caucus a tremendous start in the right direction. Moreover, the Congressional Black Caucus also learned several valuable lessons that should now enhance the Caucus' efforts to develop an Action Alert Network throughout the country.

An in-depth analysis and future planning of the CBC Network will take place in Washington, D.C. at the Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Weekend, which will be held on September 21 and 22 of this year.

Complete analysis of CBC SRF Survey will be distributed at the Ninth Annual CBC Legislative Weekend.

BLACK/HISPANIC COALITION

On May 4 and 5, the Black and Hispanic Coalition, a new delegation formed at the Memphis Mid-Term Conference of the national Democratic Party, held a "townhall" meeting in Houston, Texas. Congressional Black Caucus Members George L. "Mickey" Leland (D-Tx.), Ronald V. Dellums (D-CA), and John Conyers (D-MI) attended the townhall meeting. The purpose of the meeting was to allow the Black and Hispanic communities to discuss problems of immediate concern in their communities. Congressman George L. "Mickey" Leland (D-TX) and David Lizarraga, Chairman of the Hispanic American Democrats of California, are Co-Chairmen.

Two congressional subcommittees held field hearings: The

Subcommittee on Census and Population was co-convened by Subcommittee Chair Congressman Robert Garcia (D-NY) and Subcommittee member congressman Mickey Leland and the Subcommittee on Crime was convened by Subcommittee Chair, Congressman John Conyers.

For more information, contact Congressman Leland's office at 202/225-3816.

**JOIN US FOR THE
ANNUAL
LEGISLATIVE WEEKEND**

15-S. 25. Both chairmen of these committees, Senator Kennedy and Congressman Garcia, expressed their support. Prospects for passage of this legislation are now brighter than at any previous time, however, expressions of popular support are needed. Please urge your Congressperson and your two Senators to co-sponsor the Martin Luther King, Jr. national holiday bill (H.R. 15-S. 25).

Heretofore, the designation of a national public holiday in ones honor has been reserved only for President Washington, Columbus, and great national events. Dr. King warrants this honor. As the leader of the greatest modern example of popular political action in this country, he caused a rebirth in this nation, a reaffirmation of the ideas of freedom and justice. To honor him through a national holiday would also, of course, bestow a great honor on black Americans.

Dr. King championed justice and liberty for all Americans. He exemplified a very special ideal in human history—the ideal of serving one's fellow brothers and sisters. In teaching us how to live in justice and freedom, and how to die as well, Martin Luther King, Jr. taught us a great deal, indeed.

Braintrusts Summaries

FOREIGN AFFAIRS BRAIN TRUST—On March 30th, 1979 Congresswoman Cardiss Collins (D-Ill.) and Congressman William H. Gray, III (D-Pa.) convened a meeting with the Congressional Black Caucus Foreign Affairs Brain Trust in the Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Rhodesia/Zimbabwe, Southern Africa and Namibian settlement process were the major topics of discussion. Guests included: Richard Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, Department of State; His Excellency, Ambassador Paul Lusaka, Zambian Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Chairman to the United Nations Council on Namibia; Randall Robinson, Executive Director, TransAfrica; and the Honorable Dick Clark, Ambassador-at-Large and U.S. Coordinator for Refugees; Hon. Goler T. Butcher, assistant administrator for Africa in AID and Justin Nyoka, former correspondent for Rand Daily Mail and BBC, among others.

COMMUNICATIONS BRAIN TRUST—The Co-chairmen of the Congressional Black Caucus Communications Brain Trust, Congressmen William L. Clay (D-Mo.) and George "Mickey" Leland (D-Tx.), convened a meeting on the second of April with approximately 100 participants in the Rayburn House Office Building, Washington, D.C.

The agenda included a discussion of the 1980 budget and its impact on communications, provided by David Allen, an economist with the House Joint Economic Committee, and a look at the Federal Trade Commission and its hearings on advertising directed toward children along with the issue of media concentration and the current chairman vacancy. Michael Pertschuk, Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, Tracy A. Westen, Deputy Director of the FTC's Bureau of Consumer Protection, and Sandra Adair, staff attorney in the division of advertising practices, were the panelists. Representative Lionel Van Deerlin (D-Ca.) answered questions concerning H.R. 3333, Communications Act of 1979; Curtis T. White, of Hayes and White and a consultant on WARC-79 to numerous African countries and the communications arm of the Organization of African Unity, briefed brain trust participants on the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) and how it will

address minority interests along with State Department's Wilson Dizard, special assistant to the chairman of the U.S. delegation to WARC-79, Glen Robinson, who presented an update on the United States involvement.

HEALTH BRAIN TRUST—Congressman Louis Stokes (D-Oh.) and Congressman Ronald V. Dellums (D-Calif.) chaired the Congressional Black Caucus Health Brain Trust meeting along with Congressman Charles Rangel (D-N.Y.), Chairman, Subcommittee on Health, House Ways and Means, and Congressman Mickey Leland (D-Tx.), a member of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, Subcommittee on Health on February 22, 1979 in the Rayburn House Office Building on Capitol Hill.

Approximately 100 people participated in discussions on the President's proposed rescissions in the budget for fiscal year 1979 and the Administration's Hospital Cost Containment bill, a doctor's reimbursement through teaching hospitals for Medicare, charity care for indigent people and a program for the treatment of high blood pressure patients.

Guests included Under Secretary Hale Champion, Dr. Lloyd Elam, President, Meharry Medical College, Dr. M. Alfred Haynes, President, SECON, Inc., Carrie Rogers, President, National Black Nurses Association and Dean Gloria Smith, University of Oklahoma, American Nurses' Association.

MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE BRAIN TRUST—On March 27, 1979 Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (D-Md.) convened a meeting with the Congressional Black Caucus Minority Business Enterprise Brain Trust in Washington, D.C. The key issues discussed were Public Law 95-507 (a series of amendments to the Small Business Act and the Small Business Investment Act of 1958), MESBIC financing, international business and sophisticated domestic business such as the acquisition of divestitures. Over 80 Black businessmen and academia representatives attended the day long brainstorming session.

Recommendations included developing strategies to implement Public Law 95-507 and developing testimony for the Task Force on Minority Enterprise, House Small Business Committee, which Congressman Mitchell chairs.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE BRAINTRUST—The Congressional Black Caucus Criminal Justice Braintrust, chaired by Congressman John Conyers (D-Mi.), has held several braintrust meetings since the September Legislative Weekend. On March 30th, a braintrust meeting was held in conjunction with the annual conference of the National Association of Blacks in Criminal Justice in Philadelphia, Pa. The reform and reorganization of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) as proposed in H.R. 2108, and the appointment of Blacks to newly created federal judgeship positions were the principal topics of discussion. Brent Simmons, counsel with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund, and Elaine Schocas, counsel with the Senate Judiciary Committee, discussed the nominations process and the pressure points at which citizens can have impact into the selection of federal judges.

Criminal Justice Braintrust members received information on the Caucus' budget mobilization and sample letters to be sent to their local representatives and Members of Congress.

Other meetings of the Criminal Justice Braintrust have been held around the country. Last fall the Braintrust met in Oakland, California in conjunction with the statewide conference of the California Black Correctional Coalition. In February, the Braintrust met in Raleigh, North Carolina. A midwest meeting is planned as well as other regional braintrust meetings.

Congressional Black Caucus Committee and Subcommittee Assignments

OFFICERS:

Cardiss Collins, Chairwoman

Foreign Affairs

Inter-American Affairs

Africa

Government Operations

Chairwoman, Manpower and Housing

Ronald V. Dellums, Vice-Chairman

Armed Services

Research and Development

Chairman, Panel to Investigate Vieques, Puerto Rico

Chairman, District of Columbia

Fiscal Affairs and Health

Government Affairs and Budget

Julian C. Dixon, Treasurer

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development

Foreign Operations

William H. Gray, III, Secretary

Budget

Task Forces

Defense and International Affairs

Economic Policy, Projections and Productivity

Human and Community Resources

Foreign Affairs

Africa

International Operations

Democratic Steering and Policy Committee

District of Columbia

Subcommittee on Fiscal Affairs and Health

SENIORITY:

Charles C. Diggs, Jr.

Foreign Affairs

Africa

Asian and Pacific Affairs

District of Columbia

Judiciary, Manpower and Education

Augustus F. Hawkins

Education and Labor

Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education

Chairman, Employment Opportunities

Select Education

House Administration

Contracts

Printing, Chairman

Joint Committee on Printing

John Conyers, Jr.

Government Operations

Commerce, Consumer and Monetary Affairs

Manpower and Housing

Judiciary

Criminal Justice

Chairman, Crime

William L. Clay

Education and Labor

Employment Opportunities

Labor-Management Relations

Post Office and Civil Service

Civil Service

Postal Operations and Services

Chairman, Postal Personnel and Modernization

Committee on Committees

Louis Stokes

Appropriations

District of Columbia

HUD—Independent Agencies

Labor-Health, Education, Welfare

Budget

Chairman, Human and Community Resources

Shirley A. Chisholm

Rules

The Legislative Process

Secretary, Democratic Caucus

Parren J. Mitchell

Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs

Consumer Affairs

Chairman, Domestic Monetary Policy

General Oversight and Renegotiation

Small Business

Access to Equity Capital and Business

Opportunities

General Oversight and Minority Enterprise

Chmn., Task Force of Minority Enterprise

Joint Economic Committee

International Economics

Regional Whip

Charles B. Rangel

Ways and Means

Chairman, Health

Public Assistance and Unemployment

Compensation

Regional Whip

Select Committee on Narcotics

Democratic Steering and Policy

Walter E. Fauntroy

Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs

Consumer Affairs

Financial Institutions Supervision, Regulation and

Insurance

General Oversight and Renegotiation

Housing and Community Development

District of Columbia

Chairman, Government Affairs and Budget

Harold E. Ford

Ways and Means

Health

Oversight

Select Committee on Aging

Health and Long-term Care

Melvin H. Evans

Armed Services

Military Compensation

Interior and Insular Affairs

Energy and the Environment

National Parks and Insular Affairs

Oversight/Special Investigations

Water and Power Resources

Merchant Marine and Fisheries

Coast Guard and Navigation

Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the

Environment

Merchant Marine

George "Mickey" Leland

Interstate and Foreign Commerce

Energy and Power

Health and the Environment

Oversight and Investigations

Post Office and Civil Service

Census and Population

Postal Personnel and Modernization

Freshman Whip

District of Columbia

Judiciary, Manpower and Education

Bennett M. Stewart

Appropriations

HUD-Independent Agencies

Transportation

Other Statements on Key National Issues

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Continued from preceding page

THE SEARS, ROEBUCK CASE—On January 24, 1979, Sears, Roebuck and Company filed a lawsuit against eight Federal government agencies challenging government enforcement of Federal equal employment laws. Sears admitted in its lawsuit that it was about to be sued by EEOC because of its hiring and promotion practices affecting minorities and women. It is a dangerous lawsuit which argues that where an employer's workforce merely reflects existing patterns of traditional discrimination, for which the government must share some responsibility, an employer should not be held liable except in those cases where "intentional and purposeful" discrimination can be proven.

If accepted, this theory would have overturned Supreme Court precedents and made it all but impossible to prove discrimination owing to a requirement to show statistical evidence and evidence of practices resulting in discrimination. Demonstrating the effects of an employer's actions is certainly less difficult than showing a subjective mental state, and it is the effect of discrimination which has been accepted by the courts as the issue in anti-discrimination cases today. In addition, the Sears action was an effort to shift responsibility for limited minority employment opportunity from business to the government, with the argument that the workforce is unbalanced because of government action in protecting several classes of people, non-enforcement of the civil rights laws and the like.

The Sears lawsuit fueled the growing anti-affirmative action movement. If successful, it would have undermined key elements of civil rights law enforcement, particularly by requiring a showing of intent to discriminate rather than actual resulting discrimination. On May 14, 1979 Federal District Court Judge June Green dismissed the lawsuit.

FEDERAL JUDGESHIPS—The Omnibus Judgeship Act, passed last year, provides for the appointment of an additional 152 Federal judges—117 new district court judgeships and 35 new circuit court of appeals judgeships. At present, only 28 of 526 active Federal Court judges are Black or Hispanic Americans. A number of individuals and organizations have raised the issue of increasing minority representation on the Federal judiciary through the appointment of these new judges.

The process for appointment of District Court judges is submission by each State's United States Senators of candidates for the Federal District Court in the judicial district in which the State falls. For Circuit Court judges, the President has set up nominating commissions in each judicial circuit which will screen candidates and submit names of qualified candidates to the President. The President then makes formal nominations of judges to the Senate, and the Senate has the power to advise and consent on the nominations.

In practice, Senators have great influence in the selection of Federal District Court judges, but under the new procedure, the President will have greater influence over the selection of the Circuit Court judges. In addition, a number of states have set up merit selection panels to advise Senators on recommendations for the District court judgeships. These commissions are distinct from the nominating commissions which submit candidates to the President. There is a continuing debate as to how merit selection boards will change the judicial selection process in States where they have been instituted, but they certainly do not by themselves ensure greater minority representation. As of August 2, 83 of the 152 new Federal judges had been nominated. Twelve of these nominees were Black and three were Hispanic. Thirty-nine of those 83 had been confirmed and they included four Black Americans and two Hispanic Americans.

Letters addressed to Attorney General and to Senators from each state raising the issue of appointing minority Federal District and Circuit Court judges should be sent immediately.

THE NATIONAL BLACK LEADERSHIP ROUNDTABLE—On February 24, 1979, the National Black Leadership Roundtable, composed of nearly 200 heads of major Black organizations, met in Washington, D.C. to discuss the President's budget proposal. Now one-and-a-half years old, the Roundtable has met and pursued joint action on a number of issues facing the Black community in the areas of economic justice and civil rights.

At the February 24th meeting, those present were provided materials on the President's proposed budget cuts and were urged to have their organization's members from across the country write and call Representatives and Senators in opposition to the domestic budget cuts.

Since the meeting, the Caucus has communicated with thousands of persons to spread the same message: there will be fewer jobs, less housing produced, less food and nutrition assistance and other program reductions which will directly affect Black and less advantaged Americans if the President's budget proposal is implemented.

The National Black Leadership Roundtable meeting also discussed the Sears anti-affirmative action lawsuit and the question of appointing Black Americans to the Federal bench. An emergency meeting of the NBLR met at a time coinciding with action by other major national organizations on April 23-24, 1979 to oppose budget cuts on the House and Senate floor in early May.

D.C. VOTING RIGHTS UPDATE—The D.C. Voting Rights Amendment has now been ratified by six states: New Jersey, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Wisconsin and Connecticut. Thirty-eight states must ratify the amendment before it becomes part of the Constitution. The amendment would allow residents of the District of Columbia to elect voting members to the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate. The state legislatures have until 1985 to ratify the proposal. According to Congressman Fauntroy (D-D.C.), two or three more states may ratify this year. He says, "If that trend—seven to eight states ratifying the amendment each year—continues, the amendment will become a part of the Constitution within its seven year time limit."

In 6 other states the amendment has failed to win approval because supporters have yet to develop a well-coordinated strategy and timetable. However, we have taken the initial steps to establish a mechanism for effective teamwork in winning ratification of the amendment.

The District of Columbia government has authorized Congressman Fauntroy, D.C. Mayor Marion Barry and D.C. Council Chairman Arrington Dixon to form a *D.C. Voting Service Corporation* which officially opened April 2nd. The Service Corporation will develop education materials; stimulate citizen participation locally and nationally, and develop strategies and timetables for advocating ratification of the amendment in each state.

MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. HOLIDAY LEGISLATION—In each Congress from the 90th Congress onward, Congressman John Conyers has introduced legislation in the House of Representatives to designate Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday a national holiday. One hundred and nine Members of Congress have joined Congressman Conyers and the members of the Caucus in co-sponsoring H.R. 15. Twenty-nine Senators have joined Senators Bayh, Kennedy, and Dole in co-sponsoring S. 25, the companion bill. The President has also endorsed the Martin Luther King, Jr. national holiday bill.

On March 27th joint hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee and the House Census & Population Subcommittee on H.R.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE *Cont'd on page 5*

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

Statements

on Key National Issues

MOTTL AMENDMENT

The Congress, in late July, was faced with one of the most serious attacks on the Constitution and on civil rights in the form of the so-called Mottl Amendment. The Mottl Amendment, designed to stop school busing, would have prohibited local school boards from requiring assignment of pupils to schools beyond those nearest to their homes. The Mottl Amendment was strongly opposed by the Congressional Black Caucus and by a broad coalition ranging from civil rights groups to labor unions, women's organizations to legal organizations and constitutional law professors. The Mottl Amendment was so narrowly focused that it was inappropriate to the Constitution, would have undercut the 14th Amendment's equal protection clause and was so poorly drafted that it would have prohibited pupil assignments beyond the nearest school even for reasons unrelated to race, such as overcrowding.

The Caucus mobilized against the Mottl Amendment, calling a meeting of major organizations, personally contacting many House Members and alerting the national support network, which produced many letters to Members of Congress in opposition to the Mottl Amendment. Caucus efforts to stop this pernicious attack on the Constitution were successful when on July 24, 1979, the House voted 209-216 against the Amendment, far short of the 2/3 vote needed to send the Mottl Amendment to the Senate.

1980 BUDGET ANALYSIS

From January to May, the Congressional Black Caucus was deeply involved in efforts to alter national priorities as expressed in the Congressional Budget Resolution. The First Concurrent Budget Resolution, which sets targets for expenditures in major categories, is the result of the 1974 Budget and Impoundment Control law which attempted to rationalize the overall spending policies of the Congress.

Instead, the Budget Resolution has become essentially a means of putting a ceiling on expenditures for domestic social programs, while increasing military funds. This year, the President sent a proposed budget to Congress which did just that. The Caucus objected strenuously to the President's budget.

Caucus members Louis Stokes (D-Ohio) and William Gray (D-Pa.), who sit on the House Budget Committee, worked in that committee to increase funds for jobs, health, social security and other programs which had been cut by the President, and which the Budget Committee seemed intent on cutting even further. The Caucus' legislative support network was activated, with key contacts being selected in each Budget Committee member's district, and with wide distribution of information on the budget process and the President's proposals.

The Budget Resolution, which was passed by that committee, was a slight improvement over that offered by the President, but still unacceptable to the Congressional Black Caucus. They vowed to vote against the budget on the House Floor unless it were improved by House action.

HUMAN NEEDS AMENDMENT—There were six key amendment votes on the House floor. The most important was one offered by Congressman Parren J. Mitchell (D-Md.), a former Budget Committee member and the Caucus' representative on the Joint Economic Committee. The Mitchell Human Needs Amendment provided an

increase of \$2.0 billion for eight human needs programs in such areas as jobs, education, health, nutrition and social services. At the same time, it would have reduced the budget deficit by \$2.0 billion, an effort to show conservatives that the budget could be reduced even while human needs were being met. The funds for the programs and deficit reduction would come from closing tax loopholes which benefit wealthy individuals and institutions.

THE HOUSE—The House, continuing its cut-the-budget and balance-the-budget mentality, rejected the Mitchell Amendment and other efforts to provide funds for jobs. Although it also rejected amendments to cut the budget even further, Caucus members voted against final passage of the Budget Resolution as a bloc, the first time this has happened.

THE SENATE—The Budget Resolution finally adopted by Congress after Senate passage was somewhat worse than even that adopted by the House. It is a clear indication that Congress, in cooperation with the President, is unwilling to reorient national priorities and meet critical domestic needs.

The recent effort by conservatives to link passage of the Salt II Treaty to increased military spending undermines the whole cut-the-budget cry that these same persons have been making. It makes clear that their primary concern is not a spending reduction, but rather only a spending cut in programs of concern to the least advantaged Americans. Strong opposition to increasing military expenditures, which could well come at the expense of domestic programs, is needed.

The Budget Process for next year, the Fiscal Year 1981 Budget, has already begun. The President's Office of Management and Budget is already working on budget proposals to be submitted to Congress in January, 1980. The President must hear from the people that budget priorities must be reversed in the coming year.

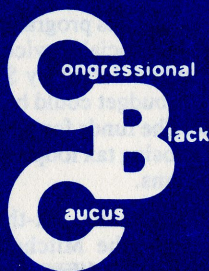
ANTI-CIVIL RIGHTS AMENDMENTS

Despite the Mottl Amendment victory, we have been less successful in opposing the continuing flurry of anti-civil rights amendments offered to legislation before the Congress. As has been true for the last several years, civil rights opponents have offered these amendments to a variety of legislation to stop affirmative action, stop school desegregation, and limit access to lawyers for the poor in an attempt to cut back the civil rights laws passed during the 1960's. This year, there were again anti-affirmative action, anti-busing and anti-abortion amendments offered to the Labor HEW Appropriations bill and all were passed by the House. Only the anti-affirmative action amendment was removed by the Senate and will not be in the final bill.

The bill setting up a separate Department of Education was another target of civil rights opponents. They attached a series of harmful amendments in the House, including anti-affirmative action, anti-busing, anti-abortion, limitations on the regulatory process and other limitations on civil rights. These would be particularly harmful if kept in the bill because this legislation is a basic charter for an institution expected to last many years. Nonetheless, while the House and Senate have both passed the separate Department of Education bill, it is still not clear that the conference committee of both Houses will be able to agree on a compromise version of the bill which will get the approval of both House and Senate. This is largely because of the anti-civil rights amendments, which are contained only in the House bill and not in the Senate bill. While Caucus members were not in agreement on the question of creating a separate Department of Education, they are in agreement that the anti-civil rights amendments should not be contained in any finally passed bill.

There has also been a strong attack on the Internal Revenue Service's effort to enforce civil rights laws when granting tax exemptions to private schools, an amendment to the Justice Department authorization bill to keep justice from bringing lawsuits which result in busing, and limitations on legal services attorneys' handling cases involving Haitian and other refugees.

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE *Cont'd on next page*



for the people

Cardiss Collins, Chairwoman
Ronald V. Dellums, Vice Chairman
Julian C. Dixon, Treasurer
William H. Gray, III, Secretary

SPECIAL FIRST AND SECOND QUARTER LEGISLATIVE REPORT LEGISLATIVE WEEKEND . NEW MEMBERS

306 House Annex I
Washington, D.C. 20515
(202) 225-1691

JOIN US IN WASHINGTON, D.C. FOR THE NINTH ANNUAL LEGISLATIVE WEEKEND SEPTEMBER 21-SEPTEMBER 22, 1979

The Ninth Annual Congressional Black Caucus Legislative Weekend will take place from Friday, September 21, 1979, through Saturday, September 22. A wide range of substantive and social events will take place during an event which has become a focal point for participation by the Black community in the legislative and national policy-making process.

The Legislative Workshops, to be held all day on Friday, will provide an opportunity for exchange of information on the major issues facing the Black community and the Congress. The theme of this year's Legislative Weekend — Children: Mankind's Greatest Resource — will be carried through a plenary session during the morning at which Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm, Congressman Augustus Hawkins, Marian Wright Edelman of the Children's Defense Fund, Rev. Jesse Jackson of Operation PUSH, and Clarence

Mitchell, Chairman of the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, will speak.

In the afternoon, there will be eleven workshop sessions: Education/Arts and Humanities, Aging, Communications, Criminal Justice, Economy/Inflation/Urban and Rural Impact, Minority Economic Development, Housing, Voter Participation/Network Development, Science and Technology, Foreign Affairs, and Health. Each of these workshop sessions will be led by one or more Caucus members with participation from experts in each field and participation by workshop participants.

The past year has seen many advances for Black political participation, and the Legislative Weekend workshops and social activities provide the opportunity to assess our position and plan for the future.

Report from the Chairwoman: Congresswoman Cardiss Collins

AN EXCERPT FROM THE REMARKS OF CHAIRWOMAN CARDISS COLLINS AT THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS RECEPTION FOR NEW MEMBERS

I want to thank all of you for joining us here to express your support for the Congressional Black Caucus and to welcome our five new members: Julian C. Dixon, Democrat, Los Angeles, California; Melvin H. Evans, Republican, Virgin Islands; William H. Gray, III, Democrat, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; George "Mickey" Leland, Democrat, Houston, Texas and Bennett M. Stewart, Democrat, Chicago, Illinois. We'd also like to give special thanks to James Denson and the D.C. Chamber of Commerce for sponsoring this event. This is a very special occasion. The last time we had this many freshmen was in 1973, when the quintet was completed by the special election of Walter E. Fauntroy, the first Black congressional delegate from the District of Columbia.

Our new members bring our number to seventeen, the same as in the 95th Congress, but not nearly as many of us as there should be. I look forward to the day when we can claim at least 50 members, for it will take that many to represent the number of registered Black voters when after the 1980 census, we are all counted accurately. In this connection, I'd like to note that according to the latest estimates, one out of every thirteen Blacks went uncounted in the last 1970 census. This will not happen again. We are here and will be counted.



New members honored at CBC Reception: From left to right Rep. George "Mickey" Leland (D. Tx.); Rep. Julian C. Dixon (D. Ca.); Rep. Melvin H. Evans (R. V.I.); Rep. Julian C. Dixon (D. Ca.); and Rep. Bennett M. Stewart (D. Ill.). Seated on the left is Speaker of the House, Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neil.

In the history of the United States Congress, there have been 47 Black members of the United States Congress and 3 Black United States Senators. But let me say that it's only a good foundation.