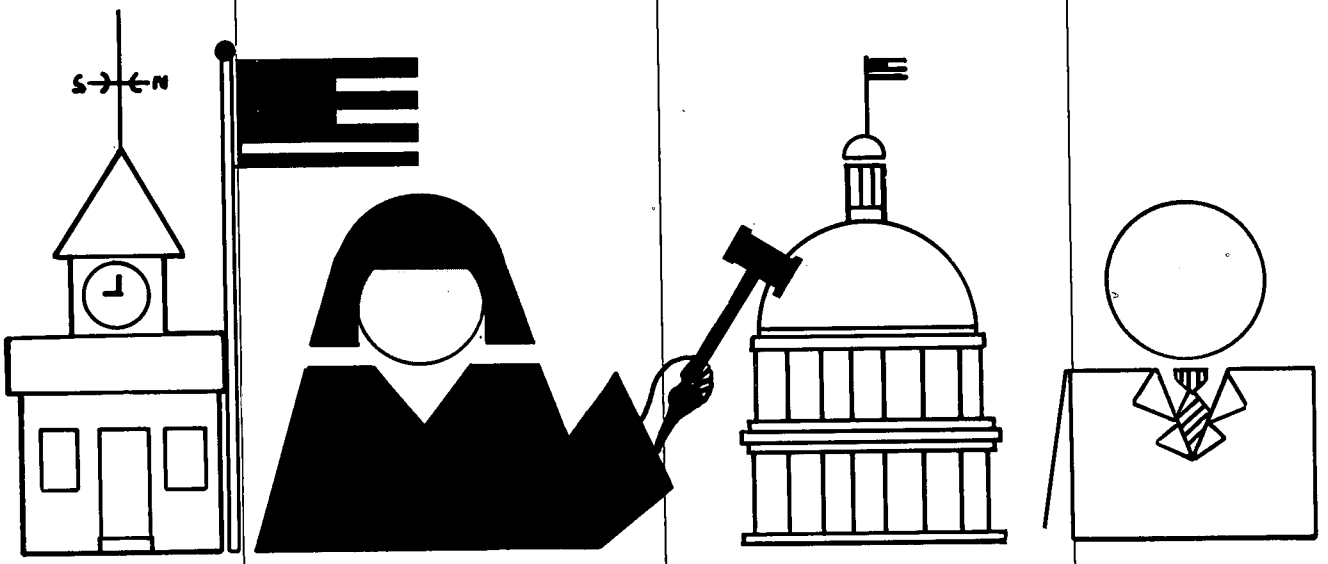
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FOCUS

JCPS ANNUAL DINNER
To Salute Black Elected Officials

SPECIAL ISSUE

A National Profile of Black Elected Officials



Joint Center for Political Studies

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Perspective

On March 2, the Joint Center will pay tribute to the nation's 5,600 black elected officials at its seventh annual dinner. A large number of these officials will be present for this special occasion, which features former Congresswoman Barbara Jordan as guest speaker.

But these officials will also be in Washington for another event that has far greater implications for their future success than receiving a much deserved honor. They will participate in the Fourth National Policy Institute, which will focus on both the issues that concern them and the financial resources that often elude them.

The Fourth National Policy Institute, which coincides with the Joint Center's annual dinner, will follow in the tradition of previous national gatherings in 1967, 1969, and 1975. It will involve participants in discussions on such issues as employment and training, education, social services, economic development—just to name a few. Participants also will try to identify the best and most practicable solutions to their concerns and the financial resources with which to implement programs. And of course, they will discuss coalition building, public-private partnerships, and voter mobilization—seeking to strengthen the strategies available to them to influence public policy decisions.

Expert panels will include speakers such as Mayors Wilson Goode of Philadelphia and "Dutch" Morial of New Orleans; Congressmen George Crockett of Michigan, Walter Fauntroy of the District of Columbia, and Alan Wheat of Missouri; Derek Bell, Dean of the University of Oregon Law School; Mary Berry, member of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights; Eleanor Holmes Norton, professor at Georgetown University; Marc Stepp, vice president of the United Auto Workers; and Frederick M. Stevens, senior vice president of K-Mart.

We see this important and timely meeting as a critical step in the black community's strategic planning process. This planning involves an examination of the current state of black America; an assessment of external factors, such as the economy and the political mood of the country; and making realistic projections of future social, economic, political, and technological trends. With this information in hand, we can begin to chart a progressive course and to identify policy options and strategies that best suit our needs.

Black elected officials must be involved in this planning, because they are on the cutting edge of today's pursuit of racial justice through public policy initiatives.

Their position of leadership is unique, and the difficulties they face are often unrecognized. They are exposed to the full blast of demands from their constituents, and yet they are often a small voting minority in the legislative bodies where decisions are made. Nevertheless, they have managed to make valuable contributions to the black community as well as to their jurisdictions as a whole.

For these and many other reasons, the Joint Center is saluting black elected officials. We are also saluting them because they are working symbols of the power of the black vote. And so by honoring them, we add a tribute and a word of encouragement to black voters.

The black vote will be a major factor in 1984. There is, I believe, an emerging movement within the black community to use the political process to pursue social justice in the 80s. This new movement helps to fulfill one dream that Martin Luther King, Jr., had for the disadvantaged in America. He called for a nonviolent revolution that relies, in part, on law and moral suasion, but that also relies heavily on direct political action. Historian David Lewis wrote that King believed that "racial compassion had to be reinforced by old-fashioned American political quid pro quo."

When black elected officials meet in Washington next month, they also will spend time mapping political strategies and determining the most effective means of further mobilizing the black vote.

Their meeting will be graphic evidence of black America's continuing quest for justice and equality in America.

Eddie N. Williams
President

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National Profile of Black Elected Officials

By Milton D. Morris

(Dr. Morris is Director of Research at the Joint Center for Political Studies.

For the past twelve years, the Joint Center has published the annual National Roster of Black Elected Officials, *with a statistical overview and a complete listing of all blacks in office as of July of the given year. With current technology, we believe we can update the listings more frequently and produce them more efficiently. We have therefore decided to shift the cutoff date from June 30 to January 30, to pick up officials elected in November and inaugurated in January.*

The statistical overview in this issue of Focus *covers all blacks in office as of July 1983; it will serve as a transition count. We are now in the process of developing an efficient new form of dissemination for the listing that will be as current and useful as possible. We will inform our readers of publication plans in the near future.)*

The Joint Center's most recent annual survey of black elected officials indicates that during the year ending in July 1983, the number of black elected officials increased by 8.6 percent—from 5,160 to 5,606. This is the sharpest increase since 1976 and one of the largest numerical increases in the past ten years. It is further evidence of a dramatic upsurge in black political participation at all levels of government.

Several factors apparently contributed to the upsurge in the number of black elected officials. One of the most important undoubtedly has been the sharp upturn in the percentage of blacks voting since 1980. This upturn was first evidenced in the 1980 presidential elections, when black turnout increased by a percentage point after nearly two decades of steady decline. In the 1982 Congressional elections the black vote rose more than 5 percentage points over 1978, the previous off-year elections, and the gap between black and white turnout reached an all-time low of 6.9 percent. Polling results suggest that this activity has been strongly stimulated by dissatisfaction with the Reagan administration. Moreover, highly visible black candidacies such as Los Angeles Mayor Tom Bradley's bid for governor of California and Harold Washington's mayoral race in Chicago helped spur black turnout further.

Another important factor behind the increase in BEOs has been the new round of redistricting necessitated by the 1980 census. That process created several legislative districts with black majorities—especially in states covered by Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Such districts greatly increase the opportunity for the election of blacks.

In some cases, such as Florida and South Carolina, multi-member senate districts have been replaced with single-member districts, which also increase the likelihood that black candidates can win elections. As a result, Florida elected its first black state senator since Reconstruction, and South Carolina is likely to do the same when elections are held later this year.

Although the overwhelming majority of black candidates must still depend on black voting majorities to win elections, another reason for the recent increase appears to be the growing skill and sophistication of black candidates in forging coalitions across racial and ethnic groups and using new campaign strategies. Many large cities have experienced sharp increases in the proportion of blacks and Hispanics, and there is evidence of a growing effort by both groups to build coalitions in seeking office.

The continued growth in the number of black elected officials has broad implications for blacks and for the political system. The psychic and symbolic benefits of these electoral successes for blacks are obvious and considerable. Such gains, especially in the South, are firm evidence of continued progress by blacks in breaking down once-formidable barriers to political participation and in achieving a direct role in the governance of their communities.

But blacks have sought much more than psychic benefits from political participation. They consider it a means of achieving concrete economic and social benefits and protecting themselves from discriminatory public policies and practices.

Although direct links between political participation and the distribution of specific benefits are often hard to prove, there is growing evidence that blacks indeed derive such benefits, especially from electing members of their own race to public office. For example, a 1981 study of Newark, New Jersey, found that black mayor Kenneth Gibson was instrumental in "expanding the universe of those engaged in the political system" and increasing the number of blacks appointed to higher offices and employed throughout city governments.

A recently published JCPS study, *Black Employment in City Government, 1973-1980,* found a strong correlation between black political influence and the number and quality of municipal jobs held by blacks in 40 cities. The correlation was especially strong for cities with black mayors. There is less systematic but impressive evidence that the distribution of many public services to minorities and encouragement of minority business development also are directly affected by the presence of blacks as mayors or members of municipal governing bodies.

Equally important, current gains can be expected to pave the way for steadily expanding black political influence. Political scientists have long claimed that people tend to participate more as they perceive desirable results of their participation. As evidence of the benefits of black political influence become widely perceived among blacks, they are likely to invest more effort in politics—both as voters and as candidates. To be sure, blacks who have won office are in the difficult position of balancing the expectations of their constituencies with the stringent financial conditions of their jurisdictions. Nevertheless, black elected officials are powerful mobilizers in their own right, invariably stimulating heightened interest and thus increased voting by blacks. Continued brisk growth in the ranks of black elected officials is therefore both evidence of a more inclusive political system and a stimulus to greater participation.

Black Elected Officials in the United States, July 1983

State	Total	Net Change Since July 1982	Federal		State			Substate Regional		County			Municipal					Judicial and Law Enforcement							Education				
			Senators	Representatives	Administrators	Senators	Representatives	Members, Regional Bodies	Other Regional Officials	Members, County Governing Bodies	Members, Other County Bodies	Other County Officials	Mayors	Members, Municipal Governing Bodies	Members, Municipal Boards	Members, Neighborhood Advisory Commissions	Other Municipal Officials	Judges, State Courts of Last Resort	Judges, Other Courts	Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Constables	Other Judicial Officials	Police Chiefs, Sheriffs, and Marshalls	Other Law Enforcement Officials	Members, State Education Agencies	Members, University and College Boards	Members, Local School Boards	Other Education Officials	
Alabama	309	+40				3	17			36		11	25	130			4	1	8	21	5	5				42	1	
Alaska	2	0					1																			1		
Arizona	14	−1					2			1				4						1						6		
Arkansas	297	+78				1	4						18	119			14	1	1	38						101		
California	244	+5	4			2	6	3		3	1	1	10	40	7		4	1	58						17	85	2	
Colorado	14	0				1	2							3					4						1	3		
Connecticut	61	+7			1	3	7						1	29	2		1			4						13		
Delaware	22	0				1	2						1	9												9		
Dist. of Columbia	254	0	1										1	10	232											10		
Florida	128	+10				2	10			3	1		7	82			1	1	9							12		
Georgia	284	+13				4	21			24		3	12	141	3			1	10	5	1					57	2	
Hawaii	1	−1																								1		
Idaho	0	0																										
Illinois	363	+38	3		1	6	13			28	2		18	136	41		14		26						3	72		
Indiana	67	0	1			2	6			8		1	1	34		3	2		3							6		
Iowa	7	+1				1													1						2	3		
Kansas	27	+1				1	3			2				8	1		2		2							8		
Kentucky	70	−9				1	3						3	41					3	2		1	1			15		
Louisiana	408	+36				2	11			86	1		13	141					4	31	1	10				108		
Maine	4	0												2	1											1		
Maryland	90	+8	1			5	18			3			7	38	2			1	6		3	1				5		
Massachusetts	30	+2				1	5			1				11	3											9		
Michigan	293	0	2		1	3	14			23		4	12	69			22		50	2				1	16	74		
Minnesota	10	0					1							3					2			1				3		
Mississippi	433	+9				2	15			28	31	9	21	163			5		2	65	2	4				79	7	
Missouri	153	+6	2			3	12			3			14	87			5		8	1	2	2				14		
Montana	0	0																										
Nebraska	5	−1				1								1												1	2	
Nevada	10	+2				1	2			1				2					1	1					1	1		
New Hampshire	1	+1												1														
New Jersey	190	+20				1	5			7		1	8	74	1		1									92		
New Mexico	6	0								1			1	3												1		
New York	236	+44	3			4	15			7				28	1		1		41	1						135		
North Carolina	291	+25				1	11	1		27	1		17	144			1	1	7	1	1	2				76		
North Dakota	0	0																										
Ohio	200	+6	1			2	10			2			8	94	3		5		24					1		50		
Oklahoma	124	+42				3	3			2			14	48	1		27		1			1				24		
Oregon	7	+1				1	1			1					1				2							1		
Pennsylvania	130	+7	1			4	15					1	2	40			2	1	24	24	1					15		
Rhode Island	6	0				1	3						1	1														
South Carolina	252	+17					20			33	1	3	14	108			2			2		3				62	4	
South Dakota	0	0																										
Tennesse	131	+4	1			3	10			50			1	27					11	5		1				22		
Texas	230	+23	1			1	12			8			9	89	1				7	17		1		1	4	79		
Utah	1	0				1																						
Vermont	0	0																										
Virginia	98	+5				2	4			30		4	5	45			2				3	3						
Virgin Islands	47	+2			1	13		25															8					
Washington	15	0				1	1						1	6					2							4		
West Virginia	20	0					1						2	13			2		1	1								
Wisconsin	19	+3				1	3			2				6					3			1				3		
Wyoming	2	+2					1																			1		
Total	5,606		21		4	85	290	4	25	420	38	38	247	2,030	68	235	117	8	321	222	19	36	1	11	45	1,305	16	

Black Mayors of Cities With Populations Over 50,000

Mayor	Term Expires	City	Population	% Black
[illegible]old Washington	4/87	Chicago, IL	3,000,000	40.0
[illegible]omas Bradley	7/85	Los Angeles, CA	2,996,763	17.0
W. Wilson Goode*	12/87	Philadelphia, PA	1,588,220	40.2
Coleman Young	12/85	Detroit, MI	1,203,339	63.1
Marion Barry	12/86	Washington, DC	637,651	70.3
Ernest Morial	3/86	New Orleans, LA	557,482	55.3
Andrew Young	12/85	Atlanta, GA	425,022	66.6
Kenneth Gibson	6/86	Newark, NJ	349,248	46.9
Lionel J. Wilson	6/85	Oakland, CA	339,288	46.9
Harvey B. Gantt*	12/85	Charlotte, NC	314,447	31.0
Richard Arrington	11/87	Birmingham, AL	284,413	55.6
Roy A. West	6/84	Richmond, VA	219,214	51.3
James Chase	12/85	Spokane, WA	171,300	1.6
James A. Sharp, Jr.*	12/85	Flint, MI	159,611	41.4
Richard G. Hatcher	12/87	Gary, IN	151,953	70.8
Thirman L. Milner	11/85	Hartford, CT	136,392	33.9
Loretta T. Glickman	5/85	Pasadena, CA	119,374	20.6
Gus Newport	4/86	Berkeley, CA	103,328	20.1
Noel Taylor	6/84	Roanoke, VA	100,247	22.0
Melvin Primas	7/85	Camden, NJ	84,910	53.0
Walter Tucker	12/85	Compton, CA	81,286	74.8
Thomas G. Mills	4/86	Carson, CA	81,221	29.3
Thomas Cooke, Jr.	12/85	East Orange, NJ	77,025	83.6
Wallace Holland	4/86	Pontiac, MI	76,715	37.2
Arnold Winfield	4/85	Evanston, IL (Evanston Township)	73,706	21.4
Eva Mack	3/85	West Palm Beach, FL	62,530	28.2
[illegible] E. Officer	5/87	East Saint Louis, IL	55,200	95.6

*Took office after July 1983; not counted in 1983 total.

Congressional Districts Represented by Blacks

Member of Congress	District	Principal City	% Black in District	% White in District	% Other in District
Dellums (D-CA)	8	Oakland	24	62	14
Dixon (D-CA)	28	Los Angeles	50	34	16
Dymally (D-CA)	31	Compton	36	40	24
Hawkins (D-CA)	29	Los Angeles	49	33	18
Fauntroy (D-DC)	At-Large	Washington, D.C.	70	27	3
Collins (D-IL)	7	Chicago	50	30	20
Savage (D-IL)	2	Chicago	77	18	5
Hayes (D-IL)	1	Chicago	92	7	1
Hall (D-IN)	1	Gary	30	65	5
Mitchell (D-MD)	7	Baltimore	79	20	1
Conyers (D-MI)	1	Detroit	87	11	2
Crockett (D-MI)	13	Detroit	79	18	3
Clay (D-MO)	1	St. Louis	65	34	1
Wheat (D-MO)	5	Kansas City	31	66	3
Towns (D-NY)	11	New York	32	59	9
Owens (D-NY)	12	Brooklyn	54	27	18
[illegible]gel (D-NY)	19	New York	54	31	15
[illegible]kes (D-OH)	21	Cleveland	79	20	1
Gray (D-PA)	1	Philadelphia	75	24	2
Ford (D-TN)	8	Memphis	63	36	1
Leland (D-TX)	18	Houston	43	39	18

Female Black Elected Officials in the United States, July 1983

State	Total	Net Change Since July 1982	Federal		State			Substate Regional		County			Municipal					Judicial and Law Enforcement						Education				
			Senators	Representatives	Administrators	Senators	Representatives	Members, Regional Bodies	Other Regional Officials	Members, County Governing Bodies	Members, Other County Bodies	Other County Officials	Mayors	Members, Municipal Governing Bodies	Members, Municipal Boards	Member, Neighborhood Advisory Commissions	Other Municipal Officials	Judges, State Courts of Last Resort	Judges, Other Courts	Magistrates, Justices of the Peace, Constables	Other Judicial Officials	Police Chiefs, Sheriffs, and Marshalls	Other Law Enforcement Officials	Members, State Education Agencies	Members, University and College Boards	Members, Local School Boards	Other Education Officials	
Alabama	58	+6					4					1	3	33			3			6	2					5	1
Alaska	1	+1																								1	
Arizona	3	+1					1																			2	
Arkansas	44	+14					1						3	13			10			2						15	
California	60	0				1	3	2					2	6	5		1		5						4	29	2
Colorado	5	+1					2												1						1	1	
Connecticut	15	−1				1	1							6	1					1						5	
Delaware	3	+1																								3	
Dist. of Columbia	113	+2												4		105										4	
Florida	22	+5				1	1			1	1		2	12			1		1							2	
Georgia	37	+3					5			1		1	1	15					3	1						10	
Hawaii	0	0																									
Idaho	0	0																									
Illinois	71	+8		1		2	3			7	1		1	18	11		4		3							20	
Indiana	14	−1		1		1	1					1		5		1	1									3	
Iowa	1	0																						1			
Kansas	2	+1																								2	
Kentucky	10	−1				1	1							5												3	
Louisiana	53	+4					1			4			2	22					1	3						20	
Maine	0	0																									
Maryland	26	+4					6			1			1	12	1						1					4	
Massachusetts	8	+3					2							2												4	
Michigan	94	−4					5			5			1	17			11		13					1	9	32	
Minnesota	1	0																								1	
Mississippi	79	0								1	14	3	3	25			5			10						18	
Missouri	43	−3					2			1			2	29			2		1							6	
Montana	0	0																									
Nebraska	1	−1																								1	
Nevada	2	0																						1		1	
New Hampshire	0	0																									
New Jersey	57	+10				1	1			4		1	1	10												39	
New Mexico	0	0																									
New York	88	+35				1	6			1				5			1		6							68	
North Carolina	55	+12					1	1		5			3	23			1		1		1					19	
North Dakota	0	0																									
Ohio	46	+2					1							21	3		1		5							15	
Oklahoma	44	+14					1			1			3	13			21									4	1
Oregon	2	0								1									1								
Pennsylvania	17	+2					2							6			2		2	1						4	
Rhode Island	0	0																									
South Carolina	47	+7					2			1			2	20			1									19	2
South Dakota	0	0																									
Tennessee	17	+6					1			2				3					1							10	
Texas	42	+9					3						1	15						2					1	20	
Utah	0	0																									
Vermont	0	0																									
Virginia	15	0										3		10			1				1						
Virgin Islands	16	+1/					4		11														1				
Washington	1	−1																								1	
West Virginia	4	+2												1			2			1							
Wisconsin	5	−1					2			1				1												1	
Wyoming	1	+1					1																				
Total	1,223		0	2	0	9	64	3	11	37	16	10	31	352	21	106	68	0	44	27	5	0	0	2	17	392	6

Telescope

Federal Election Commission Resources for Teachers and Students

The Federal Election Commission has expanded its outreach program for teachers and students. The commission will be sponsoring displays, lectures, and programs on federal elections at universities, conferences, and other locations throughout the country. In addition, high school and university groups are encouraged to visit the commission, where a speaker will explain election laws and the commission's research facilities. Educational materials and assistance available from the FEC include brochures, campaign guides, lectures, and slide programs. A guidebook, *Voter Information and Education Programs,* outlines suggested curriculum programs on the electoral process for various grade levels.

The FEC hopes high school and college teachers and their students will use these resources for research assignments. Students can learn how to obtain election-related government documents, use computer-generated information, analyze campaign finance statistics, and compare political campaigns. Material specific to an individual congressional district or state is available.

Those interested in obtaining FEC materials or using its research facilities may call the Office of Public Communications at (202) 523-4068; or toll free, (800) 424-9530.

NYC University Registers 13,000 Potential Voters

The City University of New York has registered more than 12,800 students since launching an ambitious voter registration drive at the beginning of the 1983-84 school year (see "Telescope" in *Focus*, October 1983). CUNY's colleges offered students a chance to register during regular course registration. CUNY's voter registration committee concluded that certain factors can spur student voter registration: (1) a strong commitment on the part of the college president; (2) appointment by the president of a senior administrator to monitor voter registration activities; (3) the appearance of a popular personality on campus (Jesse Jackson visited several of the campuses and was enormously successful in getting students to register); and (4) encouraging student involvement throughout the entire process.

The committee felt that a strong commitment from the college president was most important; those colleges that had strong leadership from the top and a close working relationship with the students who participated in the registration drive registered the largest numbers of students.

JCPS Publishes Study on Blacks in City Government

Black Employment in City Government, 1973-1980, a study of 40 cities by Peter K. Eisinger, is now available from the Joint Center. Dr. Eisinger, professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, found that the number of city jobs held by blacks rose by 9.3 percent between 1973 and 1980, in spite of a 7.1 percent decrease in the overall number of city government jobs during that period.

The *percentage* of all city government jobs held by blacks in the cities studied also increased, from 27.5 percent in 1973 to 32.6 percent in 1980.

Milton D. Morris, director of research at the Joint Center, points out "Eisinger's findings provide solid evidence that the increasing participation of blacks in urban governance—and particularly the election of blacks as mayors—is yielding tangible economic benefits. In view of the continuing rapid increase in the number of black mayors since 1980, we can anticipate widening opportunities for blacks in municipal employment."

Black Employment in City Government is available for $4.95 from the publications clerk, Joint Center for Political Studies, 1301 Penn. Ave., N.W., Suite 400, Washington, D.C. 20004.

Black Appointed Chief Justice of Pennsylvania

Robert N. C. Nix, Jr., a justice of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, was appointed chief justice, becoming the nation's first black to head a state court system. He was inaugurated at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia last month, where only several days earlier, W. Wilson Goode had been sworn in as the city's first black mayor.

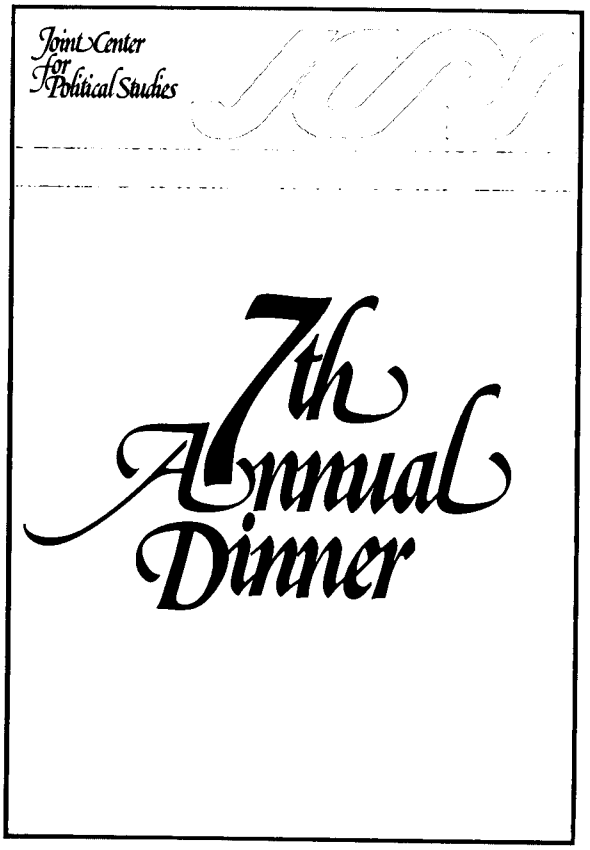
Nix, who attended the University of Pennsylvania Law School, was a deputy attorney general of the state from 1956 to 1958 and a partner in the firm Nix, Rhodes and Nix from 1958 to 1968 with his father, a former U.S. congressman from Pennsylvania. In 1968, he became judge of the Common Pleas Court of Philadelphia County, and in 1972, a justice of Pennsylvania's Supreme Court, where he served until his latest appointment.

Studies Indicate Link between Victim's Race and Use of Death Penalty

Several new studies indicate that imposition of the death penalty is related to the race of the victim: murderers of whites are much more likely to be sentenced to death than murderers of blacks. The Supreme Court has held that using the death penalty arbitrarily is unconstitutional; opponents of the death penalty cite these studies as evidence that it is applied arbitrarily and therefore unconstitutional. The courts have begun to consider the admissibility of these studies as evidence.

In one study, Samuel Gross and Robert Mauro of Stanford University examined the death penalty in eight states: Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, and Virginia. In each of these states, they found that a person was much more likely to receive a sentence of death for murdering a white than a black. For example, in Georgia, from 1976 to 1980, 8.7 percent of those convicted of murdering a white victim but only 0.9 percent of those convicted of murdering a black victim received the death sentence.

The authors of these studies cite several possible reasons for differences in the way the death penalty was applied including: a legal system that values white lives more than black lives, predominantly white juries and judges, and racial bias on the part of prosecutors. The studies show that prosecutors are more likely to seek the death penalty if a white person has been killed.



The Joint Center for Political Studies Seventh Annual Dinner will be held on Friday, March 2, 1984, at the Washington Hilton Hotel in Washington, D.C. This year's dinner is "A Salute to Black Elected Officials" and will feature as speaker Barbara Jordan.

John Filer, Chairman of Aetna Life & Casualty Company, is national chairman of the dinner. The general committee chairmen are Frank J. Fahrenkopf, Jr., chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Charles T. Manatt, chairman of the Democratic National Committee. On the Honorary Advisory Committee are Thornton F. Bradshaw, chairman of RCA Corporation; Charles L. Brown, chairman of AT&T; Douglas A. Fraser, former president of the United Auto Workers; Donald M. Kendall, chairman of PEPSICO, Inc.; Robert E. Kirby, former chairman of Westinghouse Electric Corporation; Lane Kirkland, president of the AFL-CIO; Reginald H. Jones, former chairman of General Electric Company; George Weissman, chairman of Philip Morris Inc.; and Jerome B. Wiesner, president emeritus of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The dinner will be held on the final night of the Fourth National Policy Institute for black elected and appointed officials, which will make it an especially lively event. Over 1,000 people have attended in previous years; an even larger crowd is expected this time. Among those sponsoring tables at the dinner this year are the AFL-CIO; American Petroleum Institute; ARA Services, Inc.; Atlantic Richfield Company; CIGNA Corporation; Coca Cola Company; Edison Electric Institute; Exxon Corporation; First Boston Corporation; Ford Motor Company; General Electric Company; ITT Corporation; Mobil Corporation; R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.; Schlumberger, Ltd.; Southern California Gas Company; and U.S. Steel Corporation.

Barbara Jordan was congresswoman from the eighteenth congressional district in Texas from 1973 to 1979. A member of the House Judiciary Committee, she rose to national prominence during the Watergate hearings. But she also played a key role in advancing important legislation. For example, amendments she submitted to extend Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act to cover blacks and Hispanics in the Southwest became law in 1975. Since leaving the House, she has been Lyndon B. Johnson Public Service Professor at the University of Texas at Austin.

Tickets for the dinner are $200.00 each; tables are $2,000. Table and ticket purchases are 85 percent tax deductible. For further information or reservations, please call Alfreda Edwards, 202 626-3516.

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