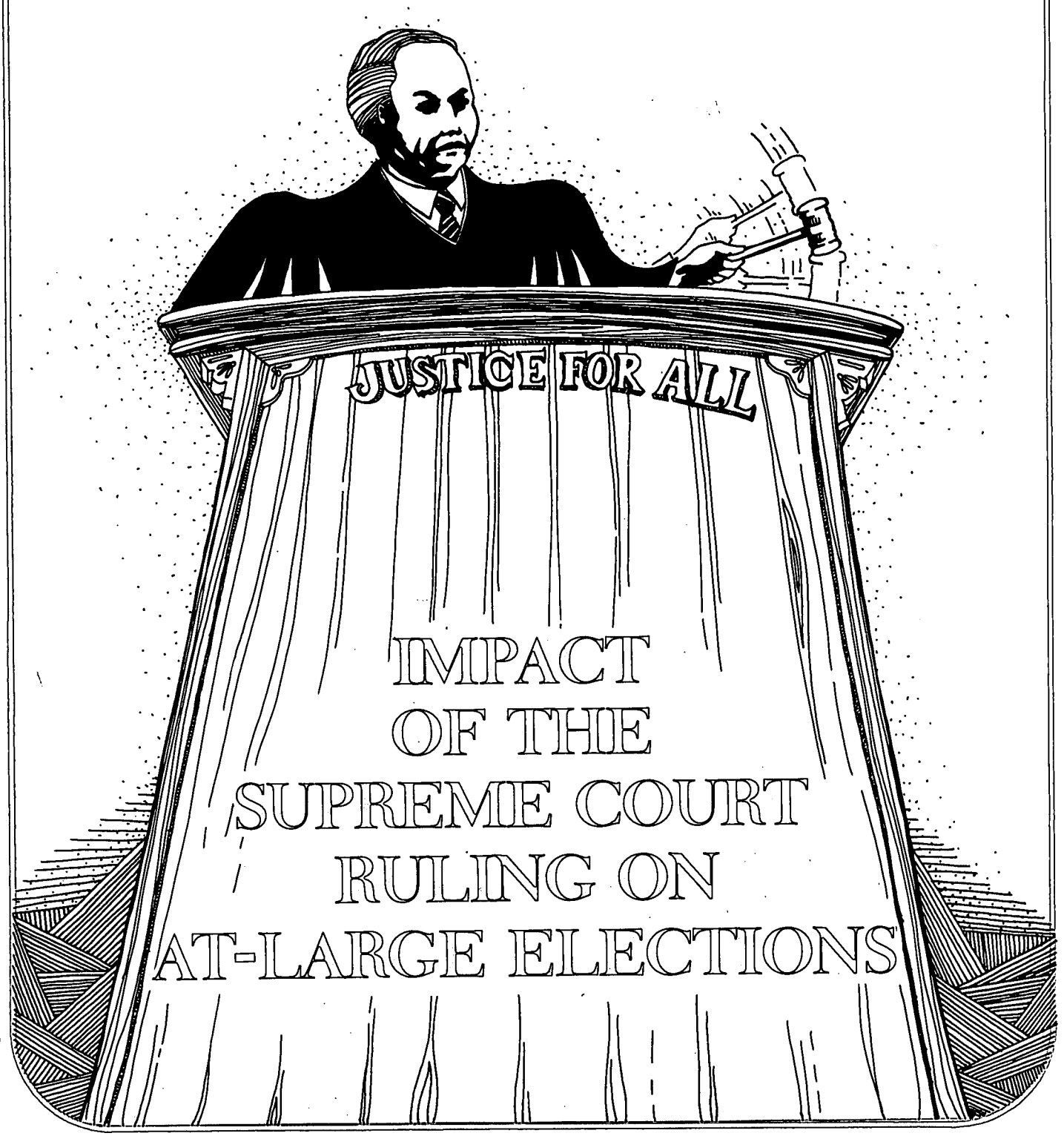
VOL. 8, NO. 5 May, 1980

FOCUS



IMPACT OF THE SUPREME COURT RULING ON AT-LARGE ELECTIONS

Joint Center for Political Studies

Perspective

While the 1980 census enumeration is just about over, many political, legal, and methodological issues surrounding the census undercount are far from being resolved.

A few weeks ago Census Bureau Director Vincent Barabba spoke to a Princeton University audience on "The Politics of The 1980 Census" and outlined how he planned to reach a decision on what to do about the undercount problem. At about the same time Mayor Coleman Young and the City of Detroit filed a law suit over the undercount issue against Barabba and his boss, Secretary of Commerce Philip Klutznick.

Almost as a prelude to this impending census showdown, the National Conference on a Black Agenda for the 80's adopted a strongly worded "demand" on March 2, calling for "the mandatory use of an adjusted population figure which includes the estimated undercount in all allocations of public monies and in the apportioning of political districts."

Let's recap for a moment. In 1970 the Census Bureau undercounted some five million persons, including 7.7 percent of the black population but only 1.9 percent of the white population.

The recognition that blacks, especially males, were selectively underenumerated in 1970 led to much public debate and to demands for an adjustment formula to correct the undercount which is expected to occur again this year.

Attempts to resolve the undercount problem are proceeding along three broad fronts: research and analysis; and legal and legislative remedies.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-NY) and Rep. Charles Rangel (D-NY) are among several members of Congress who are seeking a legislative remedy. It does not appear at this time, however, that any legislation is likely to emerge soon. Meanwhile, Census Bureau Director Barabba is pursuing research and analysis.

In addition to pushing new studies within the Census Bureau, Barabba convened a workshop last September, followed by a two-day national conference on the undercount earlier this year. His Princeton speech indicated that he will continue "to expand the dialogue about this problem . . . throughout the remainder of this year."

Barabba also stated: "Dealing as it does with the most fundamental political and economic consequences, I do not expect this process to be without controversy, rancor, and heat. But at this time in our history we cannot avoid making policy-relevant decisions because they are controversial. Nor can we avoid seeking to create procedures that will be open and that will ultimately contribute to the very quality and acceptability of the decisions arrived at."

On April 2 Mayor Coleman Young, on behalf of himself and his city, filed suit in the U.S. District Court of Eastern Michigan, complaining that the undercount deprived Detroit of fair political representation and an equitable share of federal funds. This, he said, was both illegal and unconstitutional. Young is seeking to force the Census Bureau to correct the undercount by adjusting the 1980 figures before they are both submitted to the President later this year.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Conference of Mayors has petitioned the Court to join in this law suit on the side of Young and the City of Detroit.

Barabba, caught between mounting political pressures and possible judicial and/or congressional intervention, is finding that the heat and controversy are indeed intense. Nevertheless, he continues to believe that his own course is the best way to "produce both a good and politically acceptable solution and, at the same time, provide the public with the means for assessing the manner in which the decision was reached."

If the pressures to correct the undercount continue, the embattled Census Bureau director may find "The Politics of the 1980 Census" spilling over into the politics of the 1980 presidential election.

Eddie N. Williams
President

FOCUS

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Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1980

by Toni Schmiegelow

(Toni Schmiegelow is the Director of Congressional Relations for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

Despite the fact that a federal fair housing bill was signed into law 12 years ago, today, widespread housing discrimination still exists.

In 1977, the National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing (NCDH) under contract with HUD, conducted a national survey to measure housing discrimination. That survey found that discriminatory practices in the housing market "persist on a significant scale in all areas of the United States."

Another NCDH study revealed that out of an audit of 3,000 real estate offices and rental units in 40 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas, blacks seeking a rental unit have an 85 percent chance of encountering discrimination at least once, and a 50 percent chance of encountering discrimination at least once when looking to buy a house.

To strengthen the Federal government's anti-housing discrimination enforcement powers, President Carter has made the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1980 (H.R. 5200) a major initiative.

In his State of the Union message earlier this year, the President said: "I will continue to press for enactment of this important civil rights initiative. It will enable the government to enforce our fair housing laws effectively and promptly. It is the most critical civil rights legislation before the Congress in years. The promise of equal housing opportunity has been far too long an empty promise. This bill will help make that promise a reality."

The existing law limits HUD to investigating discrimination charges, and conciliating the parties involved. Since conciliation is voluntary, it frequently fails, leaving the injured individuals with no alternative but to go to court on their own or give up and seek other housing. Presently, the Attorney General can only get involved if the complaint involves a "pattern and practice" of discrimination.

The chief sponsor of the Fair Housing Amendments Act of 1980 is Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.). The bill contains several key provisions. Most important is the administrative enforcement authority which would enable HUD to actively carry out the mandates of Title VIII. Once a complaint has been filed, HUD would be able to seek a temporary injunction from a District Court to halt the selling or rental of the housing unit in question.

If conciliation fails, the bill would authorize the Secretary to refer cases to an Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) for an administrative hearing to establish a violation of the law.

The Secretary could also refer cases to the Attorney General for court litigation as well as other appropriate relief and impose a civil penalty up to a maximum of $10,000.

Thus, the new administrative authority would give victims of housing discrimination access to administrative relief which would be an expedient, inexpensive, alternative to slow and costly litigation. It would serve as an important incentive to decrease discriminatory practices.

The Fair Housing Amendments Act not only prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of property, it also bars realtors from steering buyers to areas based on race; lending institutions from refusing to provide mortgages in certain inner-city areas; and insurance underwriters from refusing to write insurance for homes bought in certain ethnic neighborhoods.

Under H.R. 5200, handicapped Americans will be protected against housing discrimination. The law would prohibit refusal to rent or to sell on the basis of a handicap, which excludes active alcoholics or drug addicts. The law permits a handicapped person to make reasonable modifications at his or her expense to make a dwelling accessible, as long as the modifications do not create an inconvenience to other tenants and devalue the property.

Other key provisions of this legislation are:

- As with the present law, HUD would be required to certify state and local fair housing laws that are substantially equivalent to the federal law. Currently, 22 states have been certified, and 10 localities will be certified in the near future. The Secretary would then refer complaints to certified state or local agencies, where they exist, to determine reasonable cause, and to attempt to reach a voluntary agreement (conciliation). HUD, in addition, will provide the funds to help the agency to process the complaints. If, however, the agency fails to act within 90 days, the Secretary will be empowered to recall the cases and refer them to a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge.

- The Secretary is barred from reviewing or modifying Administrative Law Judge orders. These orders are subject to review in appropriate U.S. District Courts within 30 days. A Court of Appeals review would follow. A District Court Judge could modify, reverse, remand, or accept the Administrative Law Judge's order. He could also take new evidence.

- The Attorney General is authorized to go into court on behalf of the Secretary to obtain temporary or preliminary relief pending the outcome of an administrative hearing. The Secretary must first show that voluntary compliance had failed.

- Under the new law, property owners would not be exempted on the basis of owning less than four single family units. Owners renting rooms within a single unit would be exempted.

Although opponents of the bill have unsuccessfully tried to add on amendments that would otherwise weaken the administrative enforcement part of the bill, it faces stiff opposition from realtors, appraisers and the insurance lobby, who have failed through past lobbying efforts to seek exemption.

HUD Secretary Moon Landrieu, in summing up support for the bill on the part of the Administration, civil rights groups, and a host of other organizations who strongly back the bill, has said, "It is time that fair housing become a meaningful law rather than a statement of high purpose."

(Continued on Page 8)

Supreme Court Halts District Elections

(Editor's note: On April 22, 1980, the U.S. Supreme Court in the case of City of Mobile et. al. v. Bolden et. al. ruled that the system of at-large elections did not violate the U.S. Constitution. The following commentary by Joint Center President Eddie N. Williams was released in response to that decision.)

The drive by blacks and other minorities to increase their numbers in local elective offices has clearly suffered a set back, even if not a fatal one, by the U.S. Supreme Court's April 22 decision in *City of Mobile et. al. v. Bolden et al.*

The case, which challenged the at-large election system, was brought as a class action suit on behalf of the black citizens of Mobile, who comprise about 35 percent of total population, but have no black representative on that city's three-member governing commission. A Federal District Court had ruled that Mobile's at-large election system "violated the 15th Amendment and invidiously discriminated against Negroes in violation of the 14th Amendment." As a result, two blacks were chosen to represent predominantly black districts on the Mobile school board. It was this ruling that was overturned by the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court declared that the disproportionate (or discriminatory) effects of an at-large system were not sufficient to establish a claim to unconstitutional dilution of the black vote and that "intent" to discriminate would have to be proved.

The requirement to prove discriminatory intent is extremely difficult (some say impossible) to meet. Local governments can hardly be expected to articulate unambigiously any intent they may have to dilute black votes. Moreover, it is not clear at this time what kind of evidence the courts will accept as proof of intent to discriminate. Consequently, blacks and other minorities face the prospect of continued exclusion from thousands of local governmental bodies which are elected at-large.

Those familiar with the history of resistance to black political participation will readily recognize the effectiveness of at-large elections in preventing blacks from being elected to public office in localities where they are a large segment of the electorate but not a majority. In such localities, the abolition of at-large or multi-member election systems has been crucial to efforts to increase the number of blacks elected to office.

Since enactment of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, the number of black elected officials in the United States has grown significantly, from about 600 to over 4,600 today. However, blacks still constitute less than one percent of all elected officials in the country, although they are about 11 percent of the total population.

Moreover, the annual rate of increase in the number of black elected officials has been declining steadily since 1975; between 1978 and 1979 the net increase was only two percent. Joint Center research shows that even in localities where blacks exceed 40 percent of the total population, they remain excluded from governing bodies, often because of at-large or multimember election systems. The Supreme Court's decision will undoubtedly slow the drive to correct this inequity.

Within two weeks of the Supreme Court decision, the Mobile school board, the subject of the litigation, dismissed its two black members who had been chosen to represent predominantly black districts under an earlier ruling by a Federal District Court. Immediately, the city reverted to the at-large system of elections, thereby denying representation to its heavy black population.

Similar reversals are expected throughout the South where, according to the New York Times, "a movement to institute district elections has been halted in its tracks by the (Supreme Court) ruling. The widespread trend away from at-large voting for city, county, school board and state legislative offices had been proceeding under the pressures of a series of previous Supreme Court rulings."

Although the Supreme Court decision is cause for grave concern, its adverse effects may be somewhat softened by the fact that it was issued by a divided Court. Two of the six Justices who supported the decision concurred for reasons different from those of the other four. Thus, Justice Blackmun, in his separate concurring opinion, criticized the lower court for being too extreme in requiring the City of Mobile to convert its government to a mayor-council form. Blackmun concluded that the District Court was "perhaps overly concerned with the elimination of at-large elections *per se,* rather than with structuring an electoral system that provided an opportunity for black voters in Mobile to participate in the city's government on an equal basis."

Implicit in Blackmun's opinion is the suggestion that a milder remedy might have won his approval. It is possible, therefore, that future legal challenges to at-large elections, which take a different approach, might produce a different result.

It is important to note also that the Supreme Court's decision does not apply to election systems adopted since 1965 in areas, mainly in the South, covered by the Voting Rights Act. (Alabama is covered by the Voting Rights Act, but Mobile's at-large system was adopted in 1911.) In several cases the U.S. Department of Justice has disallowed use of at-large or multimember districts in states or localities covered by the Voting Rights Act because of their discriminatory intent or discriminatory effect.

Aside from myriad legal issues which attorneys and the courts must sort out, the most important and immediate effect of the Supreme Court's decision is the signal it transmits about the continuing erosion of black gains, including gains in the political arena.

Thus, the Supreme Court's decision is seen by some as an extension of its *DeFunis* and *Bakke* decisions and as an ominous harbinger of difficult times ahead. The Voting Rights Act, which will be up for renewal in 1982, may itself be imperiled.

Regardless of what legal remedies it might stimulate, the Court's ruling challenges blacks to become even more assertive and sophisticated in the political arena. This will require increasing their voter participation rates and developing coalitions, all with a view to enhancing their political potential, especially in at-large or multimember jurisdictions.

The Decision and the Dissent

(Following are excerpts from both the plurality decision of the U.S. Supreme Court and the dissent of Justice Thurgood Marshall in the case of City of Mobile et. al. v. Bolden et. al.)

The Plurality Decision

(Justice Potter Stewart delivered the opinion, in which he was joined by Chief Justice Warren Burger, Justice Lewis Powell, and Justice William Rehnquist.)

The District Court assessed the appellees' claims in light of the standard that had been articulated by the Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in *Zimmer v. McKeithen.*

That case . . . was quite evidently decided upon the misunderstanding that it is not necessary to show a discriminatory purpose in order to prove a violation of the Equal Protection Clause—that proof of a discriminatory effect is sufficient.

In light of the criteria identified in *Zimmer,* the District Court based its conclusion of unconstitutionality primarily on the fact that no Negro had ever been elected to the City Commission, apparently because of the pervasiveness of racially-polarized voting in Mobile. The trial court also found that city officials had not been as responsive to the interests of Negroes as to those of white persons. On the basis of these findings, the court concluded that the political processes in Mobile were not equally open to Negroes, despite its seemingly inconsistent findings that there were no inhibitions against Negroes becoming candidates and that in fact Negroes had registered and voted without hindrance . . .

The so-called *Zimmer* criteria upon which the District Court and the Court of Appeals relied were most assuredly insufficient to prove unconstitutional purpose in the present case.

Justice Marshall's Dissent

Marshall wrote: The American ideal of political equality, conceived in the earliest days of our colonial existence and fostered by egalitarian language in the Declaration of Independence, could not forever tolerate the limitation of the right to vote to white propertied males. Our Constitution has been amended six times in the movement toward a democracy for more than the few and this Court has interpreted the Fourteenth Amendment to provide that a "citizen has a constitutionally protected right to participate in elections on an equal basis with other citizens in the jurisdiction." *Dunn v. Blumstein.* The Court decision today is in a different spirit. Indeed a plurality of the Court concludes that, in the absence of proof of intentional discrimination by the state, the right to vote provides the politically powerless with nothing more than the right to cast meaningless ballots. . . .

If it is assumed that proof of discriminatory intent is necessary to support the vote-dilution claims in these cases, the question becomes what evidence will satisfy the requirement . . .

One useful evidentiary tool, long recognized by the common law, is the presumption that "every man must be taken to contemplate the probable consequences of the act he does." *Townsend v. Wathen* (K.B. 1808).

The Court in *Feeny* . . . acknowledged that proof of foreseeability of discriminatory consequences could raise a "strong inference that adverse effects were desired." . . .

I would apply the common-law foreseeability presumption to the present cases. The plaintiffs surely proved that maintenances of the challenged multimember districting would have the foreseeable effect of perpetuating the submerged electoral influence of Negroes, and that this discriminatory effect could be corrected by implementation of a single-member districting plan . . .

. . . Like outright racial hostility, selective racial indifference reflects a belief that the concerns of the minority are not worthy of the same degree of attention paid to problems perceived by whites. When an interest as fundamental as voting is diminished along racial lines, a requirement that discriminatory purpose must be proved should be satisfied by a showing that official action was produced by this type of pervasive bias. In the present cases, the plaintiffs presented strong evidence of such bias: they showed that Mobile officials historically discriminated against Negroes, that there are pervasive present effects of this past discrimination, and that officials have not been responsive to the needs of the minority community. It takes only the smallest of inferential leaps to conclude that the decisions to maintain multimember districting having obvious discriminatory effects represent, at the very least, selective racial sympathy and indifference resulting in the frustration of minority desires, the stigmatization of the minority as second-class citizens, and the perpetuation of inhumanity.

The American approach to government is premised on the theory that, when citizens have the unfettered right to vote, public officials will make decisions by the democratic accommodation of competing beliefs, not by deference to the mandates of the powerful. The American approach to civil rights is premised on the complementary theory that the unfettered right to vote is preservative of all other rights. The theoretical foundations for these approaches are shattered where, as in the present cases, the right to vote is granted in form, but denied in substance.

It is time to realize that manipulating doctrines and drawing improper distinctions under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, as well as under Congress' remedial legislation enforcing those Amendments, make this Court an accessory to the perpetuation of racial discrimination. The plurality's requirement of proof of intentional discrimination, so inappropriate in today's case, may represent an attempt to bury the legitimate concerns of the minority beneath the soil of a doctrine almost as impermeable as it is specious. If so, the superficial tranquility created by such measures can be but short-lived. If this court refuses to honor our long-recognized principle that the Constitution "nullifies sophisticated as well as simple-minded modes of discrimination," *(Lane v. Wilson),* it cannot expect the victims of discrimination to respect political channels of seeking redress. I dissent.

New JCPS Publications

In recent weeks the Joint Center has produced a number of publications which should have special appeal to FOCUS readers.

Technical Assistance Resource Guide

The problems facing municipalities today are often beyond the ability of local government alone to solve. Deteriorating housing, inadequate public and human services and declining commercial and industrial growth confront cities throughout the nation. Moreover, expanding federal regulations, increasing constituent demands and shrinking federal revenues are forcing cities to develop new programs to help meet their needs.

Technical Assistance Resource Guide, published by the Joint Center's Office of Community and Economic Development, catalogues community and economic development services available in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and the Virgin Islands. This guidebook should be particularly valuable for officials in areas of the country experiencing severe hardship due to lack of funds and/or expertise.

Included in the list of resource organizations are: councils of government, regional planning commissions, municipal leagues, private groups, colleges and universities, state departments of human affairs, and other state agencies. These organizations provide services in such areas as comprehensive and regional planning, grantsmanship, housing rehabilitation, air and water quality control, land use and solid waste disposal. The guide also lists the programs which the organizations administer. (Price: $10.00).

Getting on Top of Things

In 1979 the Joint Center launched a series of youth leadership development workshops for District of Columbia high school students. These workshops were designed to gain greater insight into the nationwide problem of voter apathy among young blacks. The program, funded with a grant from ACTION, offered 28 high school students the unique opportunity to express their views about the political and governmental process and to explore ways in which they could become more effective participants in that process.

Getting on Top of Things is a manual produced by the students themselves in the course of their workshop studies. In language sometimes unsophisticated but always direct, the students trace some of the history of black political participation in this country; they describe the structure of local D.C. government; they identify key figures, including the mayor, councilmembers, and members of the board of education; and describe the functions of their offices. They report on findings of attitudinal surveys which they themselves conducted in their schools and communities.

Although *Getting on Top of Things* was intended primarily to inform other high school students in the District of the workings of their government, this publication also provides valuable insight for others interested in seeking ways to involve youth more closely in the governmental process. (Price: $4.00).

Youth Leadership Development Handbook

The success of the Joint Center's Youth Leadership Development Program in the District of Columbia led to the expansion of the program in 1980 to include not only the District but eight other cities.

This handbook is designed to assist in the creation of youth leadership development programs in these cities, but it would also help other cities, organizations and agencies to start similar projects.

The manual outlines eight steps required to plan and conduct a working program. These include: assessing community needs and issues, assessing communtiy resources, organizing staff, setting goals and objectives, program design, administrative procedures, actual conducting of workshops, and conducting evaluations.

The handbook states that black youth have the lowest voter participation rate of any age group in the black community and in the nation as a whole. The manual also cites a report from the National Center for Education Statistics which points out that there has been a decline over the past decade in students' knowledge of the structure and function of government.

For communities seeking ways to reverse such trends, the Joint Center's *Youth Leadership Development Handbook* presents the necessary ingredients for a successful program. (Price: $4.00).

Youth Leadership Curricula Guide

This publication is a companion-piece to the workshop handbook previously outlined. It suggests workshop activities for students, teachers, counselors, and parents.

The student curricula guide is structured to stimulate maximum student participation. It outlines one session for example, in which students are to be given a case study presented in the form of a dialogue between young people in a community. They are asked to identify the characters with whom they most agree and those whose views are least acceptable to them.

Other materials include a self assessment test, workshop exercises, data sheets, and statistics with which to evaluate a hypothetical community.

The teacher/counselor section of the guide proposes subjects, process and resources which can be used by workshop instructors.

The parent section of the guide is designed not only to inform parents about the goals of the program, but also to give them an opportunity to discuss materials from the student workshops and to share in re-evaluating their own roles and experiences in community and political affairs.

An appendix to the curricula guide contains listings of books, periodicals, media resources and agencies which may be useful in the development of a youth leadership program. (Price: $6.00).

All of the above publications may be ordered from the Joint Center for Political Studies, 1426 H St., N.W., Suite 539, Washington, D.C. 20005. Orders under $15.00 must be prepaid.

Telescope

Kennedy and Bush Capture Pennsylvania Black Vote

Blacks gave strong support to the winners of the April 22 Democratic and Republican presidential primaries in Pennsylvania, but split their votes evenly between two black candidates who failed in their bids for the Democratic senatorial nomination.

These are the findings of a Joint Center analysis of over 22,000 votes cast in predominantly (90 percent or more) black sample precincts throughout the state.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, who narrowly defeated President Jimmy Carter in Pennsylvania, won 51.2 percent of the black vote compared to 44.4 percent for Carter. The remaining 4.4 percent of the black vote went to California Governor Jerry Brown or was cast for a "no preference" option on the ballot. In the Repubican primary, George Bush, who won 51.5 percent of the total vote compared to 43.8 percent for Ronald Regan, took 45.9 percent of the black vote. Reagan won 33.7 percent of the black vote, and other GOP presidential candidates shared the remaining 20.3 percent.

In the Democratic primary, black voters exhibited the same regional voting patterns as the total voting population. In Philadelphia, the hub of the eastern portion of the state where Kennedy fared best, the Massachusetts senator won 55.3 percent of the black vote. However, in Pittsburgh, hub of the western region where Carter fared best, blacks gave the President 59.1 percent of their votes compared to 35.2 percent for Kennedy.

In the Democratic sentaorial primary race, two prominent black candidates were entered in a field of eight. They were former Secretary of State C. DeLores Tucker and State Representative Joseph Rhodes.

Former Pittsburgh Mayor Peter Flaherty won the nomination with 53 percent of the vote, including 10.2 percent of the black vote. Rhodes won 12 percent of the total vote, including 38.8 percent of the black vote. Tucker won eight percent of the total vote, including 38.8 percent of the black vote.

Between them, Rhodes and Tucker drew 77.6 percent of all black Democratic votes cast but 22.4 percent of black voters chose to vote for Flaherty or other candidates in this bitterly contested race.

Black voter turnout was lower than the turnout rate for the state as a whole. Among Democrats, the black rate was 42.7 percent compared to 54.5 percent for the state; and among Republicans it was 31.5 percent compared to 54.8 percent.

In an earlier study, (see FOCUS, April 1980) the Joint Center concluded that in the Florida, Alabama, Illinois, and New York primaries, President Carter won between 52 and 67 percent of the black vote. In Illinois, the only other primary monitored by the Joint Center in which a substantial number of black Republican votes were cast, Rep. John Anderson won 59.2 percent of the black vote.

Help Wanted

The National Consumer Cooperative Bank, created to stimulate the development of consumer coops in rural communities, has asked the Joint Center to help identify low income and minority coops around the country.

Although the Bank's Office of Self Help Development and Technical Assistance is not yet fully operational, loans are being made to existing cooperatives.

Help the Joint Center pull together information on cooperatives that might profit now or later from this new federal venture. Send names and addresses of any cooperatives in your area to Sharon Horton, Research Department, Joint Center for Political Studies, 1426 H St. N.W., Suite 539, Washington, D.C., 20005.

Voting Age Population Increases 6.9 Percent Since 1976

When the nation goes to the polls in November it will have 10.4 million more people of voting age than in 1976, according to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The Bureau said last month that the total population 18 years of age and over is projected to reach 160 million, a 6.9 percent gain over 1976.

The total is expected to include 141 million whites, about 17 million blacks, 7.1 million people of Spanish origin and three million of other races—primarily American Indians and Asian Americans.

The Bureau estimates that women, who have constituted more than half of the voting age population since 1940, now comprise about 52.4 percent.

The voting age population in the South and West which grew substantially during the 1970s, now makes up 51 percent of the nation's voting age total. The Bureau said that heavy inmigration to these regions was primarily at the expense of the Northeast and North Central states.

The Bureau said that the voting age population that is not eligible to vote will include about 4 million aliens and more than 50,000 persons in mental hospitals, prisons, and other institutions.

JCPS to Hold Labor-Management Workshops for Public Officials

The Joint Center for Political Studies will sponsor a labor-management relations workshop for public officials at the St. Regis Hotel in Detroit, Michigan, June 12-14.

The workshops will deal with such subjects as trends in public employee organization and collective bargaining, the role of elected officials in negotiating and administering collective bargaining agreements, and the short and long term effects of negotiated agreements on municipal finances.

The workshops will make use of lectures, films, simulated collective bargaining sessions, and discussions.

The workshops were developed in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Division of Public Employee Relations.

The registration fee is $100 and there are a

(Continued on Page 8)

Telescope

limited number of stipends available. Those who wish to register less than seven days in advance should call the Joint Center for Political Studies, 202-638-4477 to confirm availability of space.

JCPS Seeks More Data Collectors

The Joint Center is continuing to expand its network of individuals throughout the country who assist in ongoing data collection tasks. Upcoming projects include preparation of the National Roster of Black Elected officials and coverage of the November elections. Participants will be designated Joint Center Associates and will be eligible to receive any Joint Center publication up to $15.00 in value. Anyone interested in participating in this very important project should write: Nancy Crothers, Joint Center for Political Studies, 1426 H Street, N.W., Suite 539, Washington, D.C. 20005, or call 202-638-4477.

1979 Roster Now Available

The 1979 edition of the National Roster of Black Elected Officials is now on sale. To obtain your copy of this valuable reference source, send $19.50 for each copy to: Publications Department, Joint Center for Political Studies, 1426 H Street, N.W., Suite 539, Washington, D.C. 20005. All orders for a single copy must be accompanied by payment. On orders of two copies or more, we will send a bill if you request, but postage and handling charges will be added to the bill.

Fair Housing . . .

(Continued from page 3)

On May 9, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights declared that the Fair Housing Bill was "in jeopardy." The LCCR report said:

"Just when it looked as if things were coming together on the Fair Housing Bill (H.R. 5200)—support building in the House, May 14 set as the date for floor consideration—we were dealt a cruel blow. The bill was pulled off the calendar. And no new date set.

"Every day's delay works against us. Unless we act immediately, we can lose this bill. Therefore, we urge a'l our organizations and friends to act at once!

"Phone or Write: Thomas ("Tip") O'Neill, Speaker of the House; James C. Wright, Majority Leader; and John Brademas, Majority Whip. c/o U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D.C. 20515."

Federal Grants Available For Recreation Rehabilitation

Local governments are being urged to submit applications for federal grants to rehabilitate recreation areas and develop improved recreation programs in economically hard-pressed communities. The deadline to apply is October 1, 1980. For more information contact: Sam Hall, Urban Programs, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Room 310, 440 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20243, or call 202-343-5971.

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