

## -Federal Judges

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Jones, Sixth, and J. Jerome

Farris, Ninth, all in 1979.

Sitting district court judges not appointed by Carter are: James B. Parson, Illinois, by President Kennedy in 1961; William B. Bryant, Washington, D.C., by Johnson in 1965; Aubrey E. Robinson Jr. in Washington, D.C. in 1966 by Johnson;

Constance B. Motley, New York, in 1966 by Johnson; six appointed by President Nixon — David W. Williams, California, 1969; Barrington Parker, Washington, D.C., 1969; Lawrence W. Pierce, New York, 1971; Clifford Scott Green, Pennsylvania, 1971;

Robert L. Carter, New York, 1972, and Robert M. Duncan, Ohio, 1974; and two named by President Ford — Henry Bramwell, New York, 1974, and George N. Leighton, Illinois, 1976.

The Dixie barrier was broken in 1978 with the appointment of Robert F. Collins to the district court in New Orleans. The two Democratic U.S. senators from Louisiana, Russell B. Long and J.

Bennett Johnston, had been on record publicly for some time as supporting the appointment of a black federal judge in their state. Neither Nixon nor Ford responded to their clear signals.

The growing influence of the black vote in Dixie encouraged the change in attitude by Southern senators. The extent of the change was apparent when South Carolina's conservative Republican Strom Thurmond supported the naming of civil rights attorney Matthew Perry to sit in Washington on the U.S. Military Court of Appeals in 1978 and later as a 1979 appointee to a federal district court in South Carolina.

Other appoinces to federal courts in Dixie states include: Gabrielle McDonald, Texas; Joseph C. Howard, Maryland; Alcee Hastings, Florida, and Horace Ward, Georgia, all in 1979. Also John G. Penn, District of Columbia, in 1979, and the nomination of another federal district court judge to sit in D.C., that of Harry Edwards, is before the Senate for action.

Dawn Recipes:

## Salmon Chowder

When everyone returns home from a busy day of work or school, a quick and easy meal is in order.

And what a better way to share the day's events than over piping hot bowls of chowder.

The convenience of canned salmon makes Salmon Corn Chowder a favorite anyone in the family can easily prepare.

Serve the chowder with crusty bread or rolls and a green salad for a delicious menu idea.

Canned salmon is combined with other convenience and nutritious foods to make a thick, rich chowder which takes just minutes to prepare. The flavorful canned salmon and cream style and whole kernel corn are added to a base of cream of celery soup, accented with opion and celery.

A simple heating through and the chowder is ready to enjoy.

Highly nutritious and waste-free, canned salmon is a valuable source of many nutrients vital to a well balanced diet. The protein is complete, making it a good

substitute for meat or poultry.

Canned salmon is relatively low in calories and the fats present are polyunsaturated.

SALMON CORN CHOWDER

1 can (15½ oz.) salmon

1 medium onion, chopped
3/3 cup chopped celery

2 cans (10 % oz. each) condensed cream of celery soup

2½ cups milk

1 can (16½ oz.) cream style corn

1 can (12 oz.) whole kernel corn

Paprika

Drain and flake salmon, reserving liquid. Saute onion and celery in butter or margarine until tender. Add condensed soup, milk and salmon liquid. Heat, stirring, until smooth.

Add salmon, cream style corn and whole kernel corn. Cook until heated through. Sprinkle with paprika before serving. Makes 6 servings.

Others appointed are: Paul A. Simmons, Pennsylvania, 1978; Jack E. Washington, Washington, 1978; Mary Johnson Lowe, New York, 1978, and Julian A. Cook, Michigan, 1978.

During 1979 Carter appointed:
David S. Nelson, Massachusetts;
Benjamin Gibson, Michigan;
Anna (Diggs) Taylor, Michigan;
Ann Thompson, New Jersey;
James Giles, Pennsylvania, and
Terry Hatter, California. In 1978
Carter reappointed Nixon's 1969
appointee, Almeric Christian of
the Virgin Islands to another eight
- year term.

Tennessee Senator Jim Sasser recommended that Carter appoint Odell Horton of Memphis, who would become the state's first black federal judge. During 1980 there are expected to be selections from Virginia, North Carolina and Alabama.

President Carter expressed his position on the appointment of minorities and women to the federal judiciary during a breakfast meeting with reporters.

"If I didn't have to get Senate confirmation of appointees, I could just tell you flatly that 12 percent of all my judicial ap-

pointments would be blacks and 3 percent would be Spanish-speaking and 40 percent would be women and so forth," he said.

But there is the Senate.

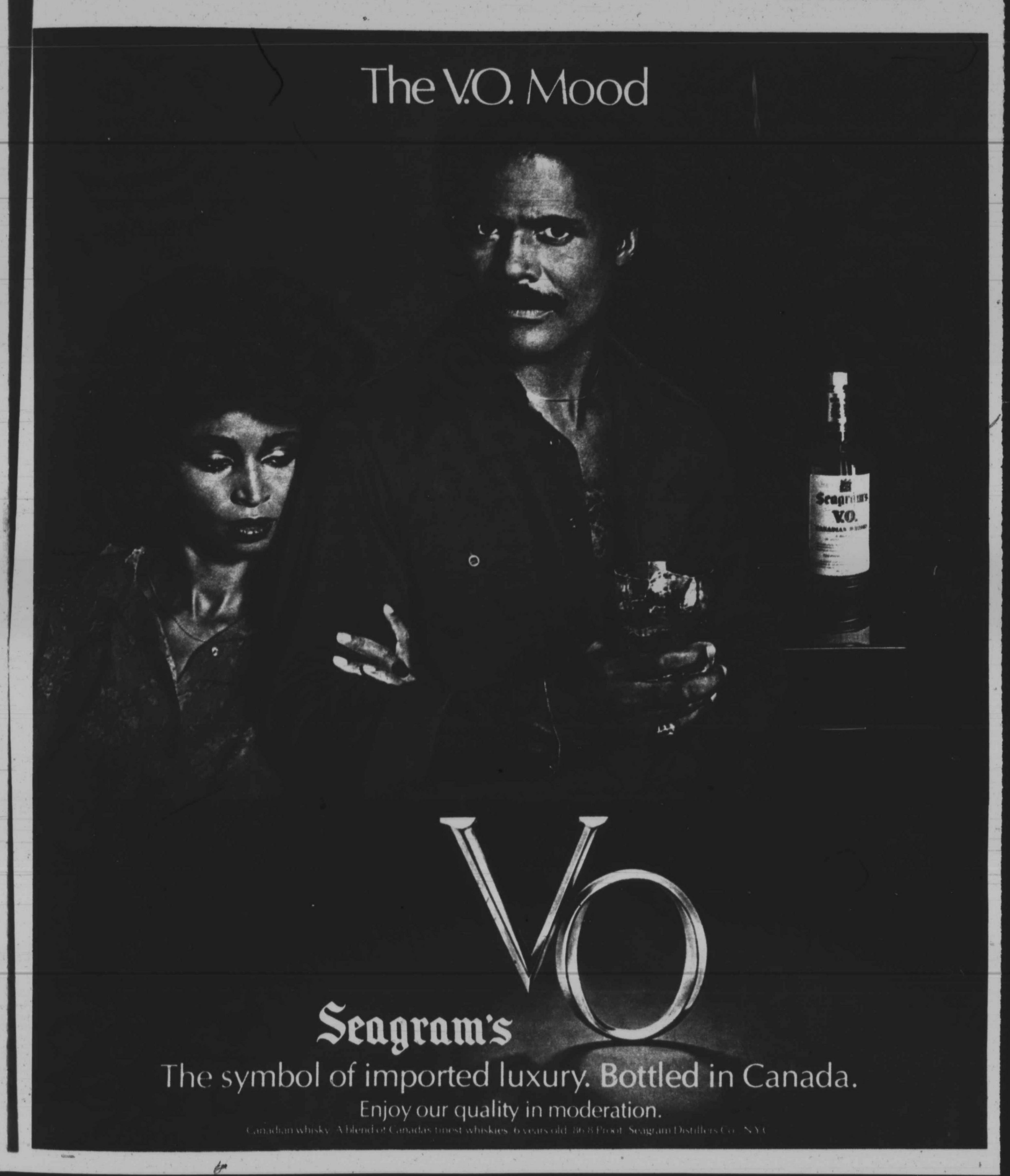
Former Attorney Gen

Former Attorney General Richard Kliendienst, when he still was an assistant to Attorney General John Mitchell, explained in an interview how the Senate's buddy-buddy system worked against blacks.

When the Republicans were in power, GOP senators would recommend judge candidates. If one senator was Republican and the other a Democrat, the Republican would make the recommendation, taking care not to put forth anyone who might be "personally obnoxious" to the Democratic senator.

If both senators in the state were Democrats, then other GOP officials in the state would make the recommendations.

The U.S. Senate was not likely to confirm anyone sent up from a state if its senators were not supportive—senatorial courtesy, they call it. Kleindienst said that despite a major effort, no Southern senators had been found to approve black nominees.



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