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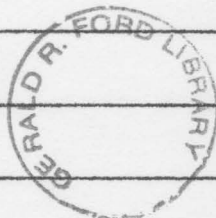
Morfe Ack: "you will have to check
with Ford's people" on State Dinner
1st dinner ^{THE WHITE HOUSE} Hussein
WASHINGTON
Gen. Haig called - asked me
to carry the ball on Census mt
Date

TO: JOHN CALHOUN _____
HAZEL CORNWELL _____
PAT HUGHES _____

FROM: STANLEY SCOTT

ACTION: Papers memo for Ford on
issues they will raise

^{Sensitive}
Henry K - Rhodesia - talk paper +
background





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Secretary of Housing and
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Secretary of the Treasury
Attorney General
Director of the Office of
Economic Opportunity
Administrator of the Small
Business Administration
Commissioner of the Equal
Employment Opportunity
Commission
Chairman of the Civil Service
Commission

August 13, 1974

Mr. John Calhoun
Staff Assistant to the President
Old Executive Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20500



Dear John

As per our conversation of this morning, I am forwarding to you copies of materials which may be pertinent to the forthcoming meeting between President Ford and the Congressional Black Caucus.

For your further information, the Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, Representative Charles Rangel of New York, has a Hispanic constituency of approximately 80,842, or 17.3% (predominantly Puerto Rican).

If I may be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely

Reynaldo P. Maduro
Executive Director

Enclosures

New White House Mood Seen

Ford to Meet With Black Caucus

By Mary Russell

Washington Post Staff Writer

President Ford phoned the chairman of the 16-member Congressional Black Caucus yesterday to request a meet-

President Nixon. The request was ignored for almost a year, until caucus members publicly complained; a meeting was finally held on March 25,

called him at the Cannon Building yesterday morning, began by thanking Rangel for a telegram he had sent congratulating the new President for promising

EAST HARLEM FEDERAL FUNDING SEMINAR

November 10th, 1973

SEMINAR REPORT



EAST HARLEM FEDERAL FUNDING SEMINAR

November 10, 1973

SEMINAR REPORT

Sponsored by:

CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR
SPANISH SPEAKING PEOPLE
1707 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20506

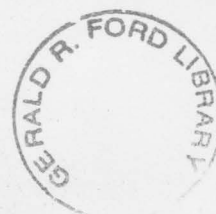
and

CONGRESSMAN CHARLES B. RANGEL
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Washington, D.C. 20515



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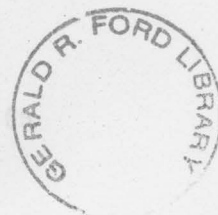
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BACKGROUND

In August of 1973, the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People was approached by Congressman Charles B. Rangel of New York City with the idea of holding a Federal Funding Seminar in East Harlem, a predominantly Spanish speaking area of New York City. The Cabinet Committee was quite interested, and it agreed to co-sponsor the Seminar and to design and coordinate it in conjunction with Congressman Rangel's office.

On November 10, 1973 the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People, in conjunction with Congressman Charles B. Rangel, co-sponsored a Federal Funding Seminar designed specifically for East Harlem. This is a report of that Seminar.



INTRODUCTION

Within New York City there is a sizeable Spanish speaking community, numbering more than one million persons. One of the largest segments is in East Harlem.

During the past year there have been various changes in the Federal government which have affected minority communities throughout the country. Of major importance was the decision to discontinue the Office of Economic Opportunity, which deals primarily with local minority community groups. Revenue sharing has come into being, and there is now what is known as "The New Federalism." These changes have created certain needs within communities, such as:

- a) information regarding the Federal resources available which could be utilized to support community projects;
- b) lines of communication with Federal agencies; and,
- c) information on the changes within the Federal government and its new structure.

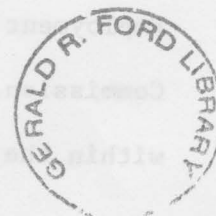
Congressman Charles Rangel, Representative from New York's 19th Congressional District, which includes East Harlem, has been concerned with the numerous requests for information stemming from these needs. In hopes of finding a solution,

the Congressman met with the Executive Director of the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People, Mr. Reynaldo P. Maduro, and discussed the possibility of holding a Federal Funding Seminar specifically for the residents of East Harlem. The idea of bringing Federal representatives into East Harlem and giving the community the opportunity to present and discuss its needs and concerns with them personally was a good one, and Mr. Maduro agreed to co-sponsor and coordinate the Seminar.

The Seminar was held in New York. The program included presentations from members of various governmental agencies in the morning, and concurrent panel-workshops in the afternoon. The conference took place on November 10, 1973 at P. S. 83, at 109th Street in East Harlem.

We would like to thank the following for their assistance and cooperation in helping make the Seminar a success:

the East Harlem Community Corporation, which was of great assistance in helping coordinate activities in East Harlem; Mr. Joseph Pacheco, Principal of P. S. 83; and Mr. Victor Suarez of Schaefer Brewing Company, which sponsored a typical Puerto Rican luncheon for all participants.



HIGHLIGHTS OF PROCEEDINGS

Saturday, November 10, 1973

9:00 AM to 10:00 AM

Registration and Coffee Hour

10:00 AM to 12:30 PM

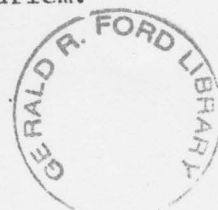
General Assembly

Congressman Charles Rangel hosted the morning session. He presented the background information on the conference and the day's schedule. The Congressman stated his great concern for the people of East Harlem and vowed that this was only the beginning of his efforts to assist the people of El Barrio in getting the assistance from Washington necessary to develop and fund programs needed by the East Harlem community.

The welcoming and opening remarks were presented by Mr. Reynaldo P. Maduro, Executive Director of the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People, which is composed of members from the following agencies: Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Treasury, Justice, Office of Economic Opportunity, Small Business Administration, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the Civil Service Commission. Legislation has been introduced and passed within the House of Representatives (HR 10397) to enlarge

upon the membership body with the addition of the Departments of Transportation and Defense, and the Veterans Administration. The Cabinet Committee's primary function is that of advisor to the public and private sectors to assure that programs and services are reaching the Spanish speaking throughout the country. As a result of its close relationship with the public sector (Federal Government), the Cabinet Committee has conducted comprehensive studies in the areas of economic development, employment, education and program delivery directed to the Spanish speaking. It has entered into various co-ventures with the Civil Service Commission and the Social Security Administration in order to increase the number of Spanish speaking employees of the Federal government. In the area of economic development, it has fostered seminars and the establishment of ten MESBIC's throughout the country. In the area of education, the Cabinet Committee, through position papers and private conversations, has endeavored to improve upon the government's position on bilingual/bicultural education. During Fiscal Year 1974 the Cabinet Committee will continue to fulfill its statutory responsibility as previously stated.

In co-sponsoring this Seminar, it is the Cabinet Committee's hope that it is assisting to build the lines of communication between Washington and the people of East Harlem.



Mr. Alex Becerra, Coordinator of Spanish Speaking Programs at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, was the first guest speaker of the day. Mr. Becerra, newly appointed at HUD, emphasized that he was looking forward to implementing the functions of his newly created office. He spoke of the agency's need to meet with those it serves throughout the nation. HUD has designed, and is scheduled to hold, seminars throughout the country, at which there will be presentations and workshops in all areas in which HUD is involved. The New York Seminar is scheduled for November 28 through December 1 at the Biltmore Hotel, and all interested community groups and individuals are invited to attend.

Mr. Becerra, aware of the fact that civil rights and equal employment opportunity at HUD are of major concern to the East Harlem community, stated that Mr. Michael Colon, Assistant Regional Administrator for Equal Employment Opportunity, Region II, HUD, was aware of the community's needs, and that he wants to set up a special seminar with his staff and the Spanish speaking in New York.

Mr. Becerra briefly outlined the programs HUD presently has and the reality of its budget constraints. He said that if anyone need contact him, he may be reached at the following address:

Mr. Alex Becerra
Coordinator of Spanish Speaking Programs
Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, SW
Washington, D.C.
202-755-5974

The second guest speaker was Mr. Newton Downing, Regional Director, Region II, of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise. Mr. Downing opened his presentation by emphasizing that it is important to understand how OMBE's programs are developed and what they are trying to accomplish. "The business of developing programs is just as much a part of the movement to achieve social justice as any other." Business, he believes, is similar in many respects to a game: there are special rules and principles which businessmen must abide by. "If we try to judge what happens in business without being aware of these special rules and principles, we can jump to a lot of conclusions which can be very wrong." He believes that the basic rule of business is, "one must earn profit."

Mr. Downing then spoke about OMBE. The agency's main job is to provide management and technical assistance to minority business through organizations which it funds, such as the National Economic Development Association and the Puerto Rican Forum.



For assistance, these organizations can be contacted directly, or Mr. Downing may be reached at:

Mr. Newton Downing
Regional Director, Region II
Office of Minority Business Enterprise
252 7th Avenue
New York, New York

The Office of Minority Business Enterprise has just been reorganized in order to bring its programs closer to the people. In terms of money, there have been large cutbacks and generally there is a tightening up. At the conclusion of Mr. Downing's presentation, a proposal for an East Harlem Economic Development Program was presented to him by the community.

The third speaker was Mr. George Ziener from Drug Abuse Education and Training at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Mr. Ziener stated that the responsibility of his office is to support, encourage, and maintain programs to train people working in the drug abuse treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention areas.

The main topic of Mr. Ziener's presentation was the National Institute for Drug Abuse's concern for training people who have the capabilities and skills to deliver treatment and rehabilitation. NIDA's responsibility is to encourage and work with people in education/prevention programs in the

drug abuse area. Mr. Ziener emphasized the fact that the drug field is not one with very definite standards. His agency does not have an answer for how to cure addicts, nor does it even have the best cure. What he feels it does have is many programs which have had, in some cases, very good results.

The drug abuse program deals extensively with minorities. In New York, over 40% of all drug users are Puerto Rican. NIDA is presently seeking members of minority groups to work with their own minorities. Mr. Ziener also discussed 16 programs which NIDA offers in training and education in the New York area. Of these, three are in the Harlem/ East Harlem area. The training these programs offer is in very specific areas relating to drug abuse programs. For information on the programs in the New York area, contact:

Mr. George Ziener
National Institute on Drug Abuse
Drug Abuse Training and Education Branch
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland

In closing, Mr. Ziener briefly described a course which the Department of Labor is establishing to train rehabilitation counselors specifically in three skills:

- a) to work with the individual to prepare him for a job;
- b) to work with the employer to prepare him to hire



someone with a stigma, either because of criminal or drug associations; and

- c) to use existing job training programs in order to help the individual get a job.

The fourth and final speaker of the morning was Mr. Felipe Garcia, Deputy Director of the Office of Spanish Surnamed Americans at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington, D.C. Mr. Garcia opened by stating that he was glad to participate in this seminar, not only because he was born in Harlem and had lived the majority of his life in New York City, but because he was aware of the urgent needs of this community. He went on to discuss the New Federalism and the effects it has had on procedures and structures within the government. He underlined the fact that this was an important area, of which everyone should become aware. The decentralization of decision-making authority and money in certain areas has gone directly to the states and local communities. Mr. Garcia emphasized the need for people to become more involved in and aware of the procedures used and the power of decision which now lies within their local cities and states. State and local advisory groups and councils will, in many cases, be making the decisions which formerly were made in Washington.

He pointed out that, on the other hand, there are still a great deal of Federal monies and programs emanating from Washington, and that Federal agencies should be in more direct contact with communities. The needs of communities such as East Harlem are not being met at the level and standard which the needs demand. An important point made by Mr. Garcia was that 80% of monies for education come from the local area. "We must focus on our own states and get more involved if the educational needs of our children are to be met."

In conclusion, Mr. Garcia offered whatever assistance he could provide from Washington and stated that he could be contacted at the following address:

Mr. Felipe Garcia
Deputy Director
Office of Spanish Surnamed Americans
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
330 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C.



12:30 PM to 1:30 PM Lunch

1:30 PM to 3:30 PM Workshops

During this time period, concurrent workshops were held on five major areas of concern with participation from Federal agencies and East Harlem residents.

Economic Development

- Resources - Mr. Newton Downing, Regional Director
Office of Minority Business Enterprise
New York, New York
- Mr. Ralph Perez, Deputy Regional Director
Office of Minority Business Enterprise
New York

Education

- Resources - Ms. Norma Varisco de Garcia, Consultant
Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for
Spanish Speaking People
Washington, D.C.
- Mr. Elias Padilla
Human Rights Division
National Institutes of Education
Washington, D.C.

Crime and Drugs

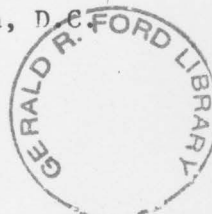
- Resources - Mr. Bernardo Segura
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
New York
- Mr. George Ziener
Drug Abuse Education and Training
National Institute of Mental Health
Washington, D.C.

Social Services

- Resources - Ms. Gwenn Wong
Social and Rehabilitation Service
Department of Health, Education & Welfare
Washington, D.C.
- Mr. Louis Gonzalez, Senior Research Analyst
Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for
Spanish Speaking People
Washington, D.C.
- Mr. Gilberto Falcon
Department of Health, Education & Welfare
New York

Housing

- Resource - Mr. Alex Becerra, Coordinator of Spanish Programs
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C.



3:30 PM to 4:00 PM

Break

4:00 PM to 5:00 PM

General Assembly and
Workshop Reports

The concluding session was moderated by Ms. Josephine Bustos from the Cabinet Committee. Each workshop reported on what had been discussed, and presented resolutions which were drafted and approved by all workshop participants. The following are the resolutions which originated from the workshops and which were approved by the entire General Assembly at the final session.

RESOLUTIONS

Workshop on Education

1. That in order to affect the monopoly of access that exists in New York with respect to minority resources available on the Federal level, Congressman Rangel's office and the Cabinet Committee should develop a catalog of East Harlem community organizations based on their programs and that the appropriate Federal guidelines be immediately forwarded to each.

2. That the East Harlem community be encouraged to originate its own proposals to the National Institute of Education instead of relying on academia for either direct technical assistance and/or training.

3. That when a contractor seeks to study a particular community's project, he be required to submit written approval from the community.

(Resolutions 2 and 3 are related to Adult Post Secondary Programs, College Feeder and General Research Programs.)

Workshop on Economic Development

1. That Congressman Rangel work for the reinstatement of an Economic Development Corporation in the East Harlem community.



2. That Congressman Rangel work in Congress for an increase in the level of funding for minority economic development.

3. That Congressman Rangel meet with representatives of the East Harlem community to discuss economic goals for East Harlem.

Workshop on Crime and Drugs

1. That Congressman Rangel assist in conveying the needs of the East Harlem community to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of the City of New York.

2. That the East Harlem community attempt to work directly with the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of the City of New York to solve its problems.

3. That the East Harlem community develop a program based on its most urgent needs, and submit the program to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of the City for funding.

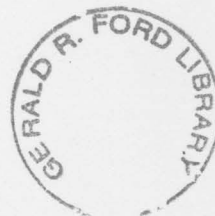
Workshop on Social Services

1. That the East Harlem community develop a research and demonstration proposal regarding the Puerto Rican elderly and submit it for funding to HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service Department.

2. That an inquiry be initiated by Congressman Rangel's office and the East Harlem Community Corporation into the State Plan for Social Services through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.
3. That the East Harlem community have an input into the State Plan for Social Services, in view of the fact that it relates to community services, homemaker services, day care, etc.
4. That the East Harlem Community Corporation assign a full time resource person to communicate with State and Federal governments, so that the community might have some input into legislation affecting it.

Workshop on Housing

1. That a special meeting be set up between the Puerto Rican community and officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development at the Fair Housing/Equal Opportunity Seminar to be sponsored by HUD on November 28 at the Biltmore Hotel in New York.
2. That a meeting be arranged between the HUD Region II Equal Employment Opportunity staff and the East Harlem community.



FOLLOW-UP

The Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People and the office of Congressman Rangel will disseminate the resolutions to key agencies and officials in Federal, City and State governments. In addition, Congressman Rangel's office will hold a follow-up meeting with all Federal representatives who participated in the Seminar in order to discuss the results of the Seminar and how best to proceed in meeting the needs of East Harlem and in implementing the resolutions passed.

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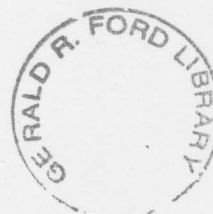
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New York, New York
(212) 348-5626

Juan Ortiz
1305 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, New York

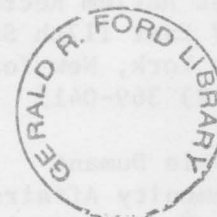
Zoraida Martinez
Aguilar Senior Citizens Center
174 East 111th Street
New York, New York
(212) 722-4960

Franklin Valdez
20 East 109th Street
New York, New York

Norma Cawino
176 East 110th Street
New York, New York
(212) 876-1334

Maria Pimentel
345 East 101st Street
New York, New York

Robert Acevedo
East Harlem Manpower Center
225 East 99th Street
New York, New York



Ernest Escobar
307 East 101st Street
New York, New York

Francisco Bermudez
East Harlem Community Corporation
105 East 106th Street
New York, New York

Raymond Barba
East Harlem Community Corporation
105 East 106th Street
New York, New York

George P. Rodriguez
MEND
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New York, New York
(212) 534-3992

Amalia Morales
El Grito del Barrio
1799 Lexington Avenue
New York, New York

Ruben Estrada
United Residents of Milbank Frawley
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New York, New York
(212) 427-4006

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Marta Zallez
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George Gullenthal
18 East 109th Street
New York, New York

George Espada
Lexington Planning Coalition
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New York, New York
(212) 876-5757

Robert Lewis
United Leadership
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New York, New York

Edward Abraham
United Youth Council/Carver
1542 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

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New York, New York
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Al Harris
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East River North
New York, New York

Raul Lopez
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New York, New York

John Guy
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New York, New York

Paul Trusso
Lexington Planning Coalition
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Victor Perez
East Harlem Youth Employment Service
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Neighborhood Crisis Center
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New York, New York
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New York, New York
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New York, New York
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New York, New York

Thelma Smith
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New York, New York
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Martin Cora
East Harlem Community Corporation
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Felicites Gonzalez
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New York, New York
(212) 534-9829

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Democratic District Leader
70 AD Part A
New York, New York

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Gracie Station
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New York, New York

Lavaughn M. Donovan
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Willie Medina
70 East 111th Street
New York, New York

Angela C. Muller
All Nations Women's Club
New Uork, New York
(212) 989-3309

E. Javillo
Caribe Democratic Club
1410 Park Avenue
New York, New York
(212) 876-2428

Henrietta Brown
Planning Board 11
1895 Second Avenue
New York, New York



NEWS **CHARLES B. RANGEL**

Congressman

New York (contact) Eric Freedman — 212-866-8600
Washington (contact) George A. Dalley — 202-225-4365

230 Cannon House Office Building • Washington, D.C. 20515

FOR RELEASE
FRIDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1973

RANGEL INVITES CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH SPEAKING PEOPLE TO EAST HARLEM



Congressman Charles B. Rangel (D-Man.) today announced his invitation to the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People to come to the East Harlem Community and provide information on Federal Programs relevant to the needs of East Harlem.

"The Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People" Mr. Rangel said "has accepted my invitation and will be joining me in co-sponsoring a federal funding seminar for East Harlem.

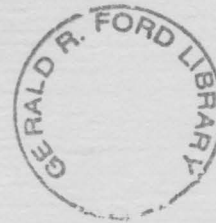
The federal funding seminar will be held on November 10, 1973 at the Munoz Rivera School, P.S. 83 located at 219 East 109th. Street from 9:30 a.m. till 5:00 p.m.

The Cabinet Committee has invited Cabinet level officials from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Institute on Mental Health, Equal Employment Commission, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise and other federal officials to come into the community and explain what each agency is doing to meet the needs of East Harlem.

The conference will be a non-political bi-partisan effort to create more effective working relationships between the leadership of the East Harlem Community and decision makers in federal agencies who administer the federal programs that most affect East Harlem.

"I am hopeful" Mr. Rangel said "that this conference will be the beginning of a continuing dialogue between the East Harlem Community and the federal policy makers on the Cabinet Committee.

D R A F T



DATE: August 14, 1974
TO: STANLEY SCOTT
FROM: TIMOTHY L. JENKINS
SUBJECT: AGENDA AND APPROACH FOR PRESIDENT FORD'S MEETING WITH
CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

The single most important concern in the up-coming meeting is to avoid the President's seeming to approach the subject of black and low income interests from a defensive posture. Too often in the past when such meetings have been arranged, they began on a downhill direction because the traditional pattern for the blacks was to propose, the President to react; or for the President to begin by attempting to lecture on the accomplishments of his Administration.

To vary from this unfortunate pattern, it will be useful for the President to open the session with his own affirmative list of actions that he is either committed to take or contemplating taking for the Caucus' reaction. The advantageous benefit from this arrangement is that it enables the President to be forthcoming and aggressively expressing his interests on how the power of his office can be creatively mobilized in serving those neglected areas of national interest. The following is a list of policy and program items which I believe capable of commanding the Caucus' respect.

1. The President could commit one of the two percentage points ~~which~~ HUD has the discretion under the new Housing and Community Development legislation, exclusively toward the interest of the minority community. *Give relief in hardship situations... To many is example in line of right to good housing - Community Development. HUD interest is 3yr plan up how they use money.*
2. The President could commit his Administration to using the full weight of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to guarantee the substantial integration of all state and local law enforcement agencies. *Ex. integration of state, city police force. Law & order. State & city police force. LEAA should get money order.*

- ? Check Graham with # of modification.
3. *Meeting Device for Review strong guidelines.*
 4. *Renewal of voting rights legislation.*
? When does it end?

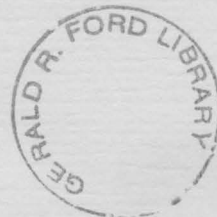
Stanley Scott

August 14, 1974

Take the bold step of ~~pro~~^{initial} proposal, catch
cover off board.

3. The President ~~could~~ commit himself to the creation of a supra departmental coordination surveillance and policy direction for all federal civil rights activity. ~~Lower level in the better case we must implement~~
- ✓ 4. The President can commit himself to the appointment of a black as Secretary of either HUD or HEW. ~~Cabinet rank.~~
5. The President can ~~commit~~ his Administration to further enlargement of the ~~fiscal~~ Home Rule in the District.
6. The President can ~~commit~~ himself to the affirmative enforcement of the treaties barring trade with Rhodesia.
7. The President could ~~commit~~ a specific level of resources to assist in the ~~development~~ of basic industries in African countries. ~~Apology for error~~
8. The President can ~~commit~~ the full weight of the United States against continued pattern of genocide in South Africa, Burundi, Uganda.
9. Grants f.d. ~~business~~ in demand.
10. Check E-RA - w/How position.
11. F Home ~~How~~ ✓
12. ~~Appoint~~^{Announce} of ~~an~~ ~~announcement~~ blocker to Legal Services Panel - Timothy Jenkins. Candidate.
~~How many are appointed~~
13. I have asked Stan Scott

Pres Power
to Appoint
to chair.



THOMAS E. MORGAN, PA., CHAIRMAN

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI, WIS.
WAYNE L. HAYS, OHIO
L. H. FOUNTAIN, N.C.
DANTE B. FASCELL, FLA.
CHARLES C. DIGGS, JR., MICH.
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BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL, N.Y.
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LEE H. HAMILTON, IND.
ABRAHAM KAZEN, JR., TEX.
LESTER L. WOLFF, N.Y.
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PIERRE S. DUPONT, DEL.
CHARLES W. WHALEN, JR., OHIO
ROBERT B. (BOB) MATHIAS, CALIF.
EDWARD G. BIESTER, JR., PA.
LARRY WINN, JR., KANS.
BENJAMIN A. GILMAN, N.Y.
TENNYSON GUYER, OHIO
ROBERT J. LAGOMARSINO, CALIF.

MARIAN A. CZARNECKI
CHIEF OF STAFF

Congress of the United States

Committee on Foreign Affairs

House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

August 14, 1974

Mr. Stanley S. Scott
Special Assistant to the President
The White House
Washington, D.C. 20500



Dear Stan:

I am writing in reference to S.1868, a bill to restore full U.S. compliance with United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia. I am sure that you realize that this is an issue of great concern to me.

Independent majority-ruled Africa, whose raw materials, including Nigerian oil, are becoming increasingly critical for the United States, considers repeal of the Byrd amendment a priority issue.

As you may know, S.1868 is scheduled for consideration by the full House this coming Tuesday, August 20. A crucial element in our success is the active involvement of the White House and State Department.

I would greatly appreciate anything you can do to facilitate active administration support.

Enclosed, for your consideration, are background materials setting forth the major issues.

Sincerely,

Charles C. Diggs, Jr.
Chairman, Subcommittee on Africa

CCD/lyj
Enclosure

Committee on Foreign Affairs

Immediate Release
June 28, 1974

For further information contact:
Leslie Yates (202) 225-8971

DIGGS APPLAUDS FOREIGN AFFAIRS VOTE ON SANCTIONS

Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., (D-Mich.), Chairman of the House Subcommittee on Africa, applauded yesterday's action of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in voting (25-9) to report S. 1868, a bill to restore U.S. compliance with United Nations sanctions on Rhodesia, to the House floor.

In Southern Rhodesia, a tiny white minority illegally seized power with its Unilateral Declaration of Independence (UDI) in 1965 -- a minority which represents less than five percent of the total population. Ninety-five percent of the population is black. The minority regime, headed by Ian Smith, maintains its repression only by instigating rigid economic, political and legal control very much akin to apartheid.

The United Nations, at the request of Great Britain (the legitimate authority in Southern Rhodesia) responded to UDI by voting sanctions against the regime. The United States supported and voted for U.N. sanctions in the Security Council. However, in 1971, passage of an amendment to the Military Procurement Act (the so-called Byrd amendment) had the effect of exempting Rhodesian chrome and other "strategic materials" from U.N. sanctions.

During the last session of Congress, S. 1868 was unanimously reported out of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on International Organizations and Movements and, subsequently passed by the Senate after the significant defeat of a filibuster.

Supporters of S. 1868 indicate that repeal of the Byrd amendment, which allowed the importation of chrome and ferrochrome from Southern Rhodesia, is crucial for a variety of reasons.

--U.S. relations with Africa have been unnecessarily damaged by the Byrd amendment. Africa, whose raw materials, including Nigerian oil, are becoming increasingly critical for the United States, considers repeal of the Byrd amendment a priority issue.

--By not adhering to its international legal obligations, the international credibility of a United States which, at the same times, argues for sanctions against other international lawbreakers, has been impaired.

--Competition from cheap imports of Rhodesian ferrochrome, allowed by the Byrd amendment, has been injurious to our own domestic ferrochrome industry.

--The United States' national security does not require importation of Rhodesian minerals as our national strategic stockpile contains enough excess material to replace Rhodesian imports for nearly 20 years.

--Alternative sources of chrome and ferrochrome (the processed ore used in stainless steel production) are available. Chrome is imported from the Soviet Union, Turkey, South Africa, and the Philippines; ferrochrome from Finland, West Germany, South Africa, and Brazil.

--Sanctions would deny the illegal Ian Smith regime a valuable source of critical foreign exchange (Southern Rhodesia has gained over \$43 million from the trade in minerals with the United States alone), thereby constituting viable, nonviolent pressure for change in Southern Rhodesia.



RHODESIAN SANCTIONS

S.1868, a bill to halt importation of Rhodesian chrome and restore the United States to full compliance with U.N. Security Council sanctions, passed the Senate in December 1973 and was reported favorably by the House Committee on Foreign Affairs on June 27. The following material is intended to answer some of the allegations about sanctions with facts.

I. Allegation: Sanctions deny the U.S. metallurgical grade chrome ore essential during a national emergency.

Fact: The U.S. stockpile of chrome has a substantial excess. Deputy Secretary of Defense W.P. Clements stated in a letter on July 20, 1973, that defense requirements for chromite ore are only 2.3 percent of the national stockpile. Office of Emergency Preparedness figures indicate that there is enough chrome to take care of defense needs for over forty years. Mr. Henry Ford noted in a letter to Rep. Charles Diggs this May that "One way of assuring adequate supply for the years immediately ahead, should the Rhodesian embargo be reimposed, would be for Congress to pass legislation that would release the national stockpile of chromite and ferrochrome. *

II. Allegation: Sanctions has made the United States dependent on lower quality chrome from the USSR which is sold at exorbitant prices.

Fact: Between 1961 and 1966 (the year before sanctions), imports of chrome from Russia jumped from 4.7 percent to 58 percent according to the Department of Commerce, while imports from Rhodesia fell from 47.2 percent to 17.6 percent. Although Rhodesian chrome has been available, domestic ferrochrome producers have continued to buy over 50 percent of our chrome imports from the Soviet Union.

According to Mr. John Morning, supervisory physical scientist for the Division of Ferrous Metals of the U.S. Bureau of Mines, the Soviet Union has the highest grade chrome ore in the world, with a chrome to iron ratio of 4:1 as opposed to the 3:1 ratio of Rhodesian chrome. Figures from the Bureau of the Census for 1973 show that the United States paid only \$58 per ton for Soviet chrome ore while paying \$80 per ton for Rhodesian chrome ore.

III. Allegation: Sanctions have damaged the U.S. ferrochrome industry.

Fact: The opposite is true. The removal of sanctions has allowed Southern Rhodesia to export increasing amounts of cheap ferrochrome to the United States in direct competition with our domestic industry. The United Steelworkers of America, in the April 7, 1974 issue of Steel Labor, pointed out: "Today seven USWA locals who once employed 2,800 workers in four companies in Ohio, West Virginia, South Carolina, and Alabama now have a work force almost 30 percent smaller -- directly attributed to ferrochrome imports of which Rhodesia is the largest source." Because of the essentiality of ferrochrome for stainless steel production, it is not in the U.S. long-term interests to lose the capacity to produce ferrochrome.

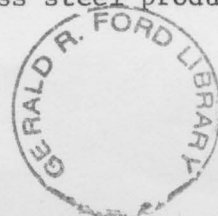
IV. Allegation: Sanctions would cut the United States off from needed supplies of ferrochrome and chrome.

Fact: There are 700,000 tons of excess ferrochrome and 3 million tons of excess chrome in the national stockpile. Alternative sources of ferrochrome at prices cheaper than Rhodesia's are Brazil and Finland. Metallurgical grade chrome is available from the national stockpile, as well as from Turkey, the Philippines, the USSR, South Africa, and Pakistan. There is enough excess chrome and ferrochrome in our stockpile to replace Rhodesian imports for nearly 22 years.

V. Allegation: Reimposition of Rhodesian sanctions would constitute meddling in the internal affairs of another country.

Fact: It should be remembered that Rhodesian sanctions were instituted by the United Nations, thereby constituting a multilateral, rather than a unilateral, U.S. action. Failure to adhere to sanctions is a violation of our international legal obligations.

* Ferrochrome -- the processed chrome ore used in stainless steel production.



Furthermore, as a major world power, virtually any significant political and economic action the United States takes is felt internally in other countries. (Southern Rhodesia, however, is not recognized as a "country" by any state in the world, including South Africa.) The Byrd amendment does assist Rhodesia's illegal Ian Smith regime in its attempts to maintain power by affording it \$43 million in valuable foreign exchange from the trade with the United States alone -- thereby, significantly affecting the internal situation in Southern Rhodesia.

In the past, the Congress has not hesitated to use economic measures to influence the internal affairs of other countries, as evidenced by the nearly 300 House co-sponsors of the bill to tie freedom of emigration with East-West trade (the Vanik amendment).

VI. Allegation: Independent Africa is not concerned with the U.S. position on Rhodesian sanctions.

Fact: This is patently untrue. Governor Linwood Holton, in a May 30, 1974 letter to Rep. Edward Biester, wrote:

Some eleven African nations took the initiative in publicly and privately praising the United States for the Senate repeal action in their own countries and at the United Nations. The Foreign Minister of Zambia (a leading copper-producing nation) wrote to our Ambassador expressing his country's pleasure, a sentiment reiterated in a public radio and press statement in Lusaka. The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ghana expressed his country's strong approval in person to then Assistant Secretary of State-designate for African Affairs Donald B. Easum in Accra. An official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Nigeria, one of America's leading petroleum sources, welcomed the Senate vote.

....I would add that most nations' representatives who commented also expressed the hope that the House of Representatives would follow suit in repealing the Byrd amendment in order to complete the action. A number noted that positive U.S. action in this domain would have a beneficial effect in encouraging other nations to be more rigorous in their own observation of sanctions.

As a nation which has a growing need for Africa's resources, the United States cannot afford to remain insensitive to independent Africa's concerns with U.S. support for minority rule in southern Africa. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, in a February 8, 1974 letter to Rep. John Buchanan has stated: "...the Byrd provision has impaired our ability to obtain the understanding and support of many countries including such important African nations as Nigeria, a critical source of low-sulphur petroleum, and a country in which we have investments of nearly \$1 billion."

The inevitability of independence in Portugal's African "territories" makes the Byrd amendment an even more short-sighted policy, inimical to the United States' longer-range concerns.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 15, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. WILLIAM E. TIMMONS
FROM: DAVID PARKER
SUBJECT: Approved Presidential Activity

Please take the necessary steps to implement the following and confirm with Mrs. Nell Yates (x. 2699). The appropriate briefing paper should be submitted to Charles Wardell, *David W.*

Event: Meeting with Congressman Rangel and Black
Caucus
Date: Wednesday, August 21, 1974 Time: 10:30 a.m.
Duration:
Location: The Cabinet Room
Participants Rangel and Black Caucus Group
Press Coverage: Full Press Coverage

cc: Mr. Hartmann
Amb. Rumsfeld
Mr. Marsh
Mr. Burrell
Mr. Garment
Dr. Hoopes
Mr. Jones
✓ Mr. Scott
Mr. terHorst
Mr. Rustand
Mr. O'Donnell

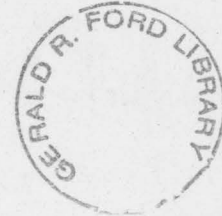


THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 15, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ALEXANDER HAIG
ROBERT HARTMANN
KENNETH COLE
WILLIAM TIMMONS



FROM:

STANLEY SCOTT *JS*

SUBJECT:

Agenda and Approach for President's
Meeting with Congressional Black
Caucus

In my view, the single most important concern in the upcoming meeting is to avoid the President's seeming to approach the subject of black and low income interests from a defensive posture. Too often in the past when such meetings have been arranged, they began on a downhill direction because the traditional pattern for the blacks was to propose, the President to react; or for the President to begin by attempting to lecture on the accomplishments of his Administration.

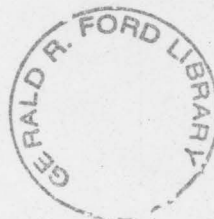
To vary from this nonproductive pattern, it would be a plus for the President to open the session with his affirmative list of actions that he is either committed to take or contemplating taking for the Caucus' reaction. The advantageous benefit from this arrangement is that it enables the President to be forthcoming while aggressively expressing his interests on how the power of his office can be creatively mobilized in serving those neglected areas of national interest.

The following is a list of policy and program items which I believe capable of commanding the Caucus' respect.

1. The President could commit his Administration to using the full weight of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to guarantee the substantial integration of all state and local law enforcement agencies.

2. The President could commit himself to the creation of a super departmental coordination and monitoring staff to give policy direction for all federal civil rights activity. The laws are on the books and must be implemented under White House leadership.
3. The President could commit a specific level of resources to assist a higher level of concern in the development of basic industries in African countries.
4. The President can commit himself to the affirmative enforcement of the treaties barring trade with Rhodesia.
5. The President can announce appointment of and/or consideration of top blacks to serve on the new Legal Services panel.
6. The President could commit one of the two percentage points over which HUD has the discretion under the new Housing and Community Development legislation, exclusively toward the interest of the minority community.
7. The President can commit himself to the appointment of qualified blacks and other minorities to top level jobs in the federal government.
8. The President could announce that, in addition to his meeting with the Caucus, that he has directed that Stan Scott launch a series of meetings with a cross-section of black Americans to gain their views and insights regarding the present and the future to assist the President and his new Administration. (Starting next week, I will be meeting with black leaders to give them a sense of involvement and to assist us in developing solutions to minority problems.)
9. The President could commit himself to increasing the number of civil rights personnel responsible for monitoring Revenue Sharing guidelines. This has been a sore spot with the Caucus.
10. While I know this is a sensitive issue in the Congress, the President might want to make a commitment to extend the Voting Rights legislation which shortly comes up for renewal.

Our office would appreciate an opportunity to discuss these issues prior to the meeting.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 16, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO: JOHN CALHOUN
FROM: PAM NEEDHAM *B*
SUBJECT: OEO and Poverty Programs



With respect to OEO it was the policy of the Nixon Administration that that agency was to be one of innovation in the development of antipoverty programs. As those programs proved themselves, they were to be spun off into the agencies that had similar on-going activities. That was done. For instance, Job Corps was delegated to Labor, Head Start to HEW, Comprehensive Health Centers to HEW, etc. The Administration felt that such moves strengthened rather weakened the programs, that they benefited from access to the resources and experience of the larger departments.

That same philosophy has been followed in the case of Community Action programs. These programs were initially conceived as local initiative experiments whose goal was to grow into independent local institutions. After nine years, it was felt that they were past the experiment stage and were ready to be administered and funded by local and State governments if they so desired. As genuine community programs, responsibility -- and the funding -- should be properly assumed by the local people. That is why this year's proposed budget contained no more funding for Community Action.

check minutes
In the case of legal services, it was the Nixon Administration's policy that the necessary task of providing legal representation to the needy should be carried out by an independent nonprofit corporation. Legislation to establish that corporation and to strengthen the legal services program was signed in July and President Ford is in the process of considering appointments to the board.

With the signing of legal services legislation, the only major program remaining in OEO is Community Action, which, if approved by Congress, will be turned over to other levels of government. OEO, having served its purpose, would be no longer necessary. That, and the general philosophy that antipoverty programs are better developed and administered within the context of on-going departments is the reason that no money has been requested for continuation of the agency.



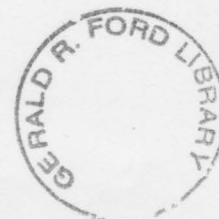
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

OFFICE OF REVENUE SHARING
1900 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20226

AUG 16 1974



MEMORANDUM FOR: Mr. Stanley Scott
The White House
FROM: John K. Parker, Deputy Director
Office of Revenue Sharing
SUBJECT: Briefing Paper for President Ford



Attached is the briefing paper you requested for President Ford in preparation for his meeting with the Black Caucus next Wednesday.

Also attached are materials you may find useful:

- o A recent U. S. News and World Report article on revenue sharing.
- o A recent National Journal article critical of civil rights (page 1079) aspects of revenue sharing.
- o The Annual Report on revenue sharing that gives a good overview.
- o Getting Involved, produced by ORS with the help of civil rights groups - over 80,000 copies are in use around the country (complaints and nondiscrimination information on pps. 17-19).
- o Mr. Watt's statement to Senator Muskie, updating the Annual Report.

Please let me know if we may be of further assistance.

Attachments

cc: Mr. Graham W. Watt

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

August 16, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR STANLEY SCOTT

FROM: BILL PARRAS *Bill Parras*
SUBJECT: Presidential Talking Points for Black Caucus Meeting

Attached is a brief overview of the OMBE program.

We tried to call you last night to obtain greater clarification of your needs, but you must not have received the message.

We have arranged for John Topping, the General Council of OMBE, to be available to answer any questions you might have and to come down to assist you in putting together an OMBE package. Topping's number is 546-8947.

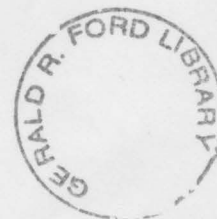
If for any reason further assistance is needed you might want to call:

The OMBE Budget Officer, Ron Wilson - 598-5231 (home number), or

The OMBE Director of Finance and Administration, Tony Staderker - 423-9139 (home number).

For your information, we have also attached a briefing paper that was prepared for Fred Malik, but never used regarding minority issues in March. Portions of the paper which are no longer relevant are crossed out.

Attachment



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

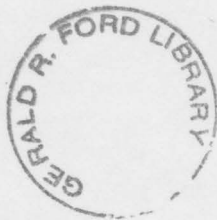
August 20, 1974

TO: STAN SCOTT

FROM: JERRY JONES

Please note General Haig's comment
on the attached as follows:

"Thanks Stan. Please follow-up
per our telecon. The last agenda
item should carefully worked
with HAK. H"



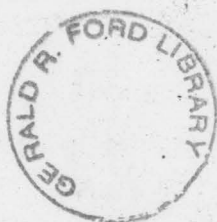
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Aug 16

Stan Swift

Thanks Stan

Please follow-up
period when
the last agenda
item should be
carefully worked up
HAK



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 15, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ALEXANDER HAIG
ROBERT T. HARTMANN
KENNETH COLE
WILLIAM TIMMONS



FROM:

STAN SCOTT *SS*

SUBJECT:

Presidential Meeting: Congressional
Black Caucus, August 21

New York Congressman Charles Rangel, Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, has expressed the desire of his colleagues to have an "honest exchange" and "relatively informal" meeting with the President, leaving with President Ford a position paper on what the Caucus considers to be of priority concern to blacks and disadvantaged Americans.

Rangel indicated that he would open the meeting with a brief statement of purpose and then yield to Rep. Charles Diggs of Michigan who would set the general tone for discussion of their agenda.

The initial statements by Rangel and Diggs would be followed by individual Caucus members commenting on the below listed subject areas:

Rep. Louis Stokes, Ohio, Federal Revenue Sharing and Inflation

Rep. Barbara Jordon, Texas, President's position on renewal of Voting Rights Act

Rep. Yvonne Burke, California, President's position on Mass Transportation and minority unemployment

Rep. Ronald Dellums, California, Size of Defense budget as it relates to domestic priorities

Rep. Charles Rangel, N. Y., U.S. position on opium trade and Turkey

Rep. Charles Diggs, Michigan, Genocide in South Africa, Burundi and Uganda. Byrd amendment on chrome in South Africa and President's failure to mention African continent in address to Congress

Other Caucus representatives would be expected to seek the President's commitment and/or position on OEO and the Poverty Program, Housing and Health Insurance legislation, Office of Minority Business Enterprise and increased job opportunities for minorities in the Federal Government.

Rangel would like to know what the media coverage format is to be after the session. I would personally suggest that Caucus spokesmen accompany the President to the press room for a statement after the meeting.

Attached are my recommendations for an agenda and approach for President Ford's meeting with the Congressional Black Caucus.

Attachments



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 20, 1974



MEMORANDUM FOR

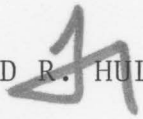
STAN SCOTT

SUBJECT

BLACK CAUCUS MEETING
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION

It is my understanding from John Calhoun that the Black Caucus will urge the President to require that the discretionary monies provided to HUD under the community development legislation be spent in minority communities. In your briefing paper for the President, I suggest that you urge him to consider saying the following:

To direct the discretionary monies at this time would be an attempt on my part to pre-judge the manner in which various elected officials spend the money they receive under the formula provided for in this legislation. Monies are provided on a formula basis to Mayors and locally-elected officials to spend on community development purposes. I'm sure that the minority portions of these communities will receive their share.


TOD R. HULLIN

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 21, 1974

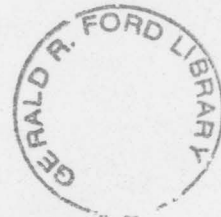
MEETING WITH CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

10:30 a.m.

The Cabinet Room

From: Stan Scott *SS*



I. PURPOSE

To establish a spirit of cooperation and a willingness to work with all segments of American society to help insure success of the Administration's civil rights and minority-oriented programs generally.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

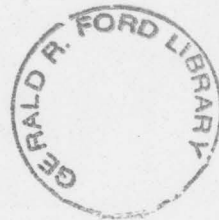
- A. Background: New York Congressman Charles Rangel, Chairman of the Caucus, accepted your personal invitation to meet with his colleagues for an "honest exchange", leaving with you a position paper on what the Caucus considers to be of priority concern to blacks and disadvantaged Americans.
- B. Participants: Robert Hartmann, Jerald terHorst, Stan Scott, John Calhoun (Staff Asst. in Scott's office), Gen. Brent Scowcroft, Ken Cole.
- C. Press Plan: Press photo opportunity. Designated participants meet news media in press room after adjournment.

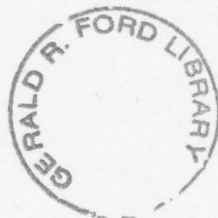
III. GENERAL TONE

In my view, the single most important concern in the upcoming meeting is to avoid the President's seeming to approach the subject of black and low income interests from a defensive posture. Too often in the past when such meetings have been arranged, they began on a downhill direction because the traditional pattern for the blacks was to propose, the President to

react; or for the President to begin by attempting to lecture on the accomplishments of his Administration.

To vary from this nonproductive pattern, it would be a plus for the President to open the session with his affirmative list of actions that he is either committed to take or contemplating (See Tab A) taking for the Caucus' reaction. The advantageous benefit from this arrangement is that it enables the President to be forthcoming while aggressively expressing his interests on how the power of his office can be creatively mobilized in serving those neglected areas of national interest.

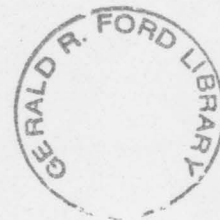




IV. TALKING POINTS

The following is a list of talking points which I believe capable of commanding the Caucus' support:

1. AFRICA-- The President can assure the Caucus that it was not intentional that Africa was not mentioned as such in his address to Congress...that he asked Secretary Kissinger to meet with the African Ambassadors the day after his inauguration to confirm the continuity of our foreign policy and to indicate our interest in Africa's problems and our desire to work more closely together. President Ford might want to tell the Caucus that our humanitarian concerns for Africa will continue, along with economic development, to be a central theme of our policy toward Africa.
2. VOTING RIGHTS--The President might want to make the point that he does not have a private political agenda to torpedo the Voting Rights Act, particularly if compelling arguments for extension are made. The President might note that he is advised that the Department of Justice and the civil rights community are actively engaged in updating and gathering relevant information about the Act, and the possible need for an extension.
3. LEGAL SERVICES--The President can assure the Caucus that a representative number of qualified blacks will be appointed to the new Legal Service's Corporation.
4. BLACK OPINION--The President can announce that, in addition to his meeting with the Caucus, he has directed Stan Scott to launch a series of meetings with a cross-section of black Americans to gain their views and insights regarding the present and the future to assist the President and his new Administration.
5. LEAA-- The President can commit his Administration to using the full weight of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to guarantee the substantial integration of all State and local law enforcement agencies.



6. CIVIL RIGHTS MONITORING-- The President can commit himself to the creation of a super departmental coordination and monitoring staff to give policy direction for all Federal civil rights activity. (The laws are on the books and must be implemented under White House leadership).
7. BLACK FEDERAL JOBS-- The President can assure the Caucus that he will appoint additional qualified blacks and other minorities to top level jobs in the Federal Government.
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9. QUOTAS AND GOALS-- The Black Caucus would be pleased if the President were to acknowledge his belief that despite important and significant progress in the field of equal employment opportunity, there still are situations where jobs are denied because of race and national origin, and that he believes that it is important for all citizens to have a fair chance to work at their chosen jobs.
10. BUSING-- The President's views on this issue are clear and already a matter of record. (I doubt that this will be a key issue with the Black Caucus.) The President might undertake the following:

State his views that he is opposed to busing of school children, especially the younger ones, outside their neighborhoods in order to achieve racial balance. He might note that while the Oval Office requires a broad perspective on this issue, he still believes that his views represent sound public policy.

Reiterate that he intends to see that the laws of the land are faithfully executed and that the law established by the Supreme Court, as the final arbiter of Constitutional rights, will be carried out even where he might personally have some disagreement with those decisions.



VOTING RIGHTS ACT EXTENSION

The President might take the following approach:

1. State his belief that there is no right more important than the vote, and state his commitment to enforcing all laws that guarantee that this right will not be abridged by reason of race or color.
2. Note that when the Act was passed in 1965 and extended in 1970, he voted for such actions on both occasions, and therefore approaches the extension issue with an affirmative attitude.

The President might note that he is advised that the Department of Justice and the civil rights community are actively engaged in updating and gathering relevant information about the Act, and the possible need for an extension.

When this study is completed, the Administration will formulate a position and take appropriate action on the Hill. The most important point to be made, in whatever way appropriate, is that the President does not have a private political agenda to torpedo the Voting Rights Act, particularly if compelling arguments for extension are made.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Question: Latest government statistics show black adult unemployment above 9%---twice that of whites; black teenage unemployment averaged about 35%, what is your solution to the problem?

Response:

- * To respond to the unemployment problem in general, improvements in UI(including expanded coverage) and additions to public service job creation funds should be considered as contingencies in case the unemployment rate should rise sharply later this year. (Rush, Simon, and Burns have already testified publicly that these measures should be considered).
- * To respond to the severe employment prospects facing black youth, the following possibilities could be examined as a complement to continuing neighborhood Youth Corps-type programs, etc.



August 21, 1974

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with the Black Caucus



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Other Caucus representatives would be expected to seek the President's commitment and/or position on OEO and the Poverty Program, Housing and Health Insurance legislation, Office of Minority Business Enterprise and increased job opportunities for minorities in the Federal Government.

Following are some thoughts that may be of assistance to the President in responding to the Caucus agenda.



HOUSING

KEY POINTS

1. Rebuilding the inner city, increased low income housing production, high interest rates on home loans -- all are major concerns of the Ford Administration.
2. I will sign into law S-3066, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. As you know, this Bill will revamp our subsidized housing program, provide bloc grants to the cities using a poverty factor that will be weighed twice in the formula used to disburse \$2.5 billion authorized under this Act.
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OFFICE OF MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The development of minority business enterprise is not only a top priority of this Administration, but one to which I have a personal commitment.

You might sound out Congressman Mitchell on the idea of establishing a dialogue with the Black Caucus on the range of concerns the Caucus members have, including the minority enterprise programs. We would want not just to explain Administration policy and programs, but also to receive criticism and suggestions. We believe that Congressman Mitchell might be receptive to the idea.

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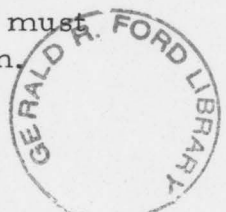
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1. Comprehensive Health Insurance is an idea whose time has come in America.
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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 21, 1974

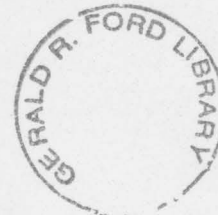
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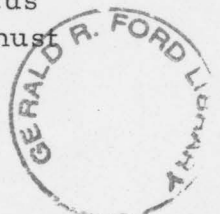
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August 21, 1974

MEETING WITH CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

10:30 a.m.

The Cabinet Room

From: Stan Scott



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ADD 4 FORD, WASHINGTON

EARLIER WEDNESDAY, FORD HELD A FENCE-MENDING SESSION WITH A GROUP OF BLACK CONGRESSMEN WHO HAD OPPOSED HIS NOMINATION AS VICE PRESIDENT AND TOLD THEM HE MIGHT SET UP SOME TYPE OF FEDERAL WORK PROJECT TO COMBAT UNEMPLOYMENT IN BLACK URBAN GHETTOS. HE ALSO ASSURED THEM HE WOULD CONSIDER CUTTING THE DEFENSE BUDGET IF ECONOMIC PRESSURES REQUIRED IT.

THE 16-MEMBER CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS HAD NOT BEEN INVITED TO THE WHITE HOUSE SINCE 1971 AND 15 OF THEM HAD OPPOSED FORD'S NOMINATION AS VICE PRESIDENT BECAUSE OF HIS STANDS ON CIVIL RIGHTS AND SOCIAL ISSUES.

REP. CHARLES RANGEL, D-N.Y., THE BLACK CAUCUS CHAIRMAN, SAID THE GROUP WAS "PLEASED" WITH FORD'S EFFORT.

RANGEL SAID FORD HAD "MADE IT VERY CLEAR HE IS CONSIDERING SOME KIND OF PUBLIC SERVICE EMPLOYMENT" PROGRAM TO DEAL WITH THE PROBLEM OF WIDESPREAD UNEMPLOYMENT OF BLACKS IN MAJOR CITIES.

ON THE DEFENSE BUDGET, RANGEL SAID, FORD TOLD THE GROUP THE NEED FOR "A STRONG DEFENSE POSTURE" DID NOT MEAN THE DEFENSE BUDGET COULD NOT BE CUT.

"I CAN ASSURE YOU THAT THE DEFENSE BUDGET IS NOT SACROSANCT," RANGEL QUOTED FORD AS SAYING.

THE BLACK CAUCUS MEETING WAS PART OF A TYPICAL FORD WORKING DAY IN WHICH THE PRESIDENT ALSO:

-- ANNOUNCED HE WAS "ENCOURAGED" BY GENERAL MOTORS' DECISION TO TRIM \$54 OFF ITS PLANNED 1975 PRICE INCREASES AND HOPED THIS WILL BE BUT ONE OF MANY EXAMPLES OF RESTRAINT IN THE WAGE-PRICE FIELD.

-- ATTENDED MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR SLAIN U.S. AMBASSADOR TO CYPRUS RODGER DAVIES AT ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE, WHERE THE AMBASSADOR'S BODY ARRIVED EN ROUTE HOME ABOARD A MILITARY PLANE. FORD EULOGIZED DAVIES AS "A GREAT PATRIOT, ONE OF OUR MOST RESPECTED AND ADMIRED DIPLOMATS."

-- SIGNED A BILL EXTENDING FOR FOUR YEARS THE \$25.4 BILLION PROGRAM OF FEDERAL AID TO GRADE AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE SCHOOL AID BILL INCLUDES THE STIFFEST ANTI-SCHOOL BUSING PROVISIONS EVER ENACTED IN THE UNITED STATES. IT FORBIDS ANY FEDERAL AGENCY FROM ORDERING A STUDENT TO BE BUSED BEYOND THE NEXT-CLOSEST SCHOOL DISTRICT UNLESS A COURT SAYS THE CHILD WOULD OTHERWISE BE DEPRIVED OF CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.

UPI 08-21 02:58 PED

-103

(AUTOS)

DETROIT (UPI) -- UNDER PRESSURE FROM THE FORD ADMINISTRATION, GENERAL MOTORS CORP. WEDNESDAY TRIMMED A TINY \$54 FROM PLANNED PRICE INCREASES BUT SAID 1975 MODELS STILL WILL BE UP NEARLY \$450 OVER CURRENT PRICES.

GM'S ACTION BROUGHT A FAVORABLE RESPONSE FROM PRESIDENT FORD, WHO SAID HE HOPED IT WILL BE "BUT ONE OF MANY EXAMPLES OF RESTRAINT" BY INDUSTRY AND LABOR.

GM CHAIRMAN RICHARD GERSTENBERG WARNED, HOWEVER, OF FUTURE PRICE INCREASES ON THE 1975 MODELS IF INFLATION IS NOT BROUGHT UNDER CONTROL.

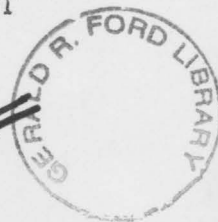
DESPITE THE SINGLE BIGGEST PRICE BOOST IN INDUSTRY HISTORY, GERSTENBERG SAID THE NO. 1 AUTOMAKER IS DOING ITS PART TO FIGHT INFLATION.

THE AVERAGE \$446 INCREASE INCLUDES \$20 FOR HIGHER DESTINATION CHARGES AS WELL AS A 2.8 PER CENT INCREASE ON OPTIONAL EQUIPMENT. THE HIGHER 1975 MODEL PRICES COME ON TOP OF A SERIES OF ALMOST 10 PER CENT PRICE ADJUSTMENTS DURING THE 1974 MODEL YEAR THAT AVERAGED \$450 PER CAR. THE \$54 REDUCTION COULD MEAN ABOUT \$270 MILLION LESS IN REVENUE IN THE UPCOMING MODEL YEAR IF THE COMPANY SELLS ITS USUAL 5 MILLION CARS AND TRUCKS, A SPOKESMAN SAID.

GERSTENBERG SAID GM WILL STILL HAVE TO ABSORB ABOUT \$100 PER CAR IN UNRECOVERED COST INCREASES DESPITE THE PRICE HIKE.

AS THE INDUSTRY'S PRICING LEADER, GM IS EXPECTED TO BE FOLLOWED BY FORD MOTOR CO., CHRYSLER CORP. AND AMERICAN MOTORS WHEN THEY INTRODUCE THEIR '75S. GM DEALERS WILL BEGIN RECEIVING THE '75S NEXT WEEK.

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AP

JANET STATHAR

sociated Press Writer

ASHINGTON AP - President Ford told the congressional Black caucus Wednesday that he is considering some form of public service employment.

Rep. Charles B. Rangel, D-N.Y., said that Ford made the statement during a nearly 45-minute meeting with the Black Caucus in the Cabinet room.

Stanley Scott, a black special assistant to the President, said the caucus asked that jobs be publicly subsidized to curb unemployment.

Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins, D-Calif., asked that one million public service jobs be created at an estimated cost of \$10 billion.

Hawkins said the President replied that he was sensitive and aware of the large unemployment but without making a specific commitment.

Ford said "we should apply the medicine where the problems exist."

Rep. Barbara Jordan, D-Texas, said Ford's response to the public service jobs proposal was "a little short of direct personal commitment."

He quoted the President as saying "there are strong advocates for public service jobs within the administration," without naming himself among them. She said Ford was concerned that such funds not go to locations where unemployment is not the greatest.

Scott said the President has given him orders to deal with the Black Caucus and he would have direct access to the Oval Office.

Rangel said one of the most important commitments received from the President was the promise that somebody would have direct access to the Oval Office before major decisions are made "to do with the poor people of this nation."

Rangel said the President declared that his "door would be open to each and every one of us," could call on him personally about issues which concern the Black Caucus.

Rangel said the group asked the President to re-examine such issues as the military budget, amnesty, education, the status of all minorities including women, housing, voter registration, minority economic development, full employment, full voting rights in the District of Columbia, health problems, and domestic and international problems.

It was the first caucus visit to the White House in more than three years. On March 25, 1971, the delegation met with President Nixon to present 61 recommendations for government action on major issues.

After the meeting with Nixon, the Caucus said it was deeply disappointed in Nixon's response to the recommendations.

The Black Caucus is a delegation of four congresswomen and 12 congressmen who banded together to seek improvement for blacks and minority groups.

Rangel said he was "very pleased" with the caucus's first meeting with Ford.

Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich., said, "Ford has made it clear he's going to be cutting back in domestic areas using inflation as an excuse."

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HUGH A. MULLIGAN

Special Correspondent

COLOSIA, Cyprus AP - Unseasonably heavy rain lashed Cyprus on Wednesday, adding to the suffering of thousands of refugees living in tents and forests. But the cease-fire seemed to be holding. Some arrested three persons - and later released two of them - in connection with the violent anti-American rioting that resulted in the shooting death of U.S. Ambassador Rodger P. Davies on Monday. Interrogations or charges were given, but the government said negotiations were being actively pursued in all directions under



EXECUTIVE PROTECTIVE SERVICE

To: Officer-in-charge
Appointments Center
Room 060, OEOB

Please admit the following appointments on Wednesday, August 21, 19 74

for STAN SCOTT of White House :
(Name of person to be visited) (Agency)

The following group of people (Members of the Congressional Black Caucus) will meet with President Ford in the Cabinet Room at 10:30 a.m., Wednesday, August 21:

Adair, Gus
Burke, Yvonne B.
Chisolm, Shirley A.
Clay, William L.
Collins, Cardiss
Conyers, John
Dalley, George
Dellums, Ronald V.
Diggs, Charles C.
Fauntroy, Walter E.
Hawkins, Augustus F.
Jordan, Barbara C.
Metcalf, Ralph H.
Mitchell, Parren J.
Nix, Sr., Robert N. C.
Rangel, Charles B.
Stokes, Louis
Young, Andrew J.

(These people will enter thru
the NW Gate)

Mr. Scott will be present at this meeting.

Mr. Scott's Assistant, John Calhoun, has an EOB pass. He will escort this group to the Cabinet Room. Please provide clearance for him.

MEETING LOCATION

Requested by Hazel Cornwell

Building White House

Room No. 179 Telephone 2597

Room No. The Cabinet Room

Date of request August 20, 1974

Additions and/or changes made by telephone should be limited to three (3) names or less. Please submit new list (original and three copies) for additions and/or changes of more than three (3) names.

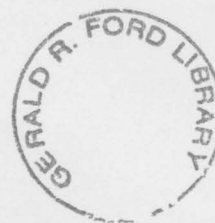
FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

AUGUST 21, 1974

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

THE WHITE HOUSE
PRESS CONFERENCE
OF
CHARLES B. RANGEL
CONGRESSMAN FROM THE STATE OF NEW YORK
RONALD V. DELLUMS
CONGRESSMAN FROM THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
AND
CHARLES C. DIGGS
CONGRESSMAN FROM THE STATE OF MICHIGAN
THE BRIEFING ROOM

11:25 A.M. EDT



MR. HUSHEN: Ladies and gentlemen, we have Representative Charles Rangel of New York and Stan Scott, Assistant to the President, here to brief following the Black Caucus meeting with the President.

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: Thank you for your patience. All of the Members of the Congressional Black Caucus are very pleased in terms of the priority that the President made in his agenda in order to contact us in connection with some of the priorities that we face in this Nation.

We leave with full confidence that the President will have someone appointed who would provide us with access to the President before major decisions are made that would affect the quality of life of the poor people in this country.

To that extent, the President has advised the caucus collectively and individually that not only is his door open to us to discuss these major problems, but more importantly, that each one of us could call and only if he was out of the country or was engaged in some meeting that in any event he would be certain to return that call to find out what our concerns were.

As you know, the meeting was scheduled to last longer, but the President was forced to go to receive a body of one of our slain Ambassadors, and we fully appreciate the time that he has given us.

I think the most important thing that has come out of this meeting is that he recognizes that our concerns are his concerns. We left a paper with him that deals into short- and long-term programs that we are suggesting and recommending and asking for input, and we concern ourselves in exchange with the problems of inflation, the effect that it has on poor people, the unemployment problems, the housing

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problems, and we are hoping that with the pledge that was made to the American people that the black, the minorities and the poor of this country would be included. To that extent, we are pleased with our very first meeting.

I think I should add that the President did say that he intends for his Cabinet and this Administration to reflect the presence of all of the people in this great Nation of ours.

If you have any questions for any of the individual Members in the time allotted, which Stan, I guess, would be in the best position to govern, we will be glad to attempt to answer them.

Q Did the President specifically say he was going to name a black to his Cabinet, and did you ask that he do so?

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: We did not come in with a specific shopping list. The President volunteered that at every level of Government we should expect to see people of our racial persuasion that have the talents to offer.

Q Did you discuss the question of full employment, Congressman Hawkins' legislation in the House?

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: There is no question about it, and the President made it very clear he is considering some type of public service employment.

Q Mr. Rangel, prior to this meeting, there was considerable concern expressed by Members of the Black Caucus over the President's first speech emphasizing his push for economy and that the defense budget was inviolate and that the cuts would have to come in some other areas.

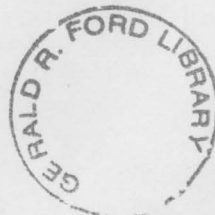
Did you get to that, and did you come to grips with this and did you clarify that with him that that wasn't the view of the majority of the Members and that there could not be domestic cuts in such serious areas affecting urban problem?

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: That was the major thrust of our concern. I think it is safe to say Congressman Ron Dellums has addressed himself directly to this point, that while he has a concern for the defense budget that he did not consider it sacrosanct.

Q Did Ford say that?

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: Yes.

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Q I believe you voted against the confirmation of Mr. Ford when he was reported to the committee as a Vice Presidential nominee, and there was a good deal of talk at those hearings about his record on civil rights and social legislation and so forth. Based on this meeting now, have you changed your mind about that?

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: Yes, since that time I have had the opportunity to review the Congressional records of Lyndon Johnson and Harry Truman and John Kennedy and felt that now that we are dealing with a President of the United States for all of the people, that he has an excellent opportunity to be such a President, and we are here to deal with the four C's and cooperate with that effort.

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Q How do you feel about the nomination of Mr. Rockefeller as Vice President?

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: I would like to take that up with you in New York. (Laughter.)

Q Mr. Rangel, since the President is appointing someone for the caucus to have access to, vis-a-vis his office, will the caucus be formulating a program aimed specifically at the Executive Office?

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: We already have left papers that deal with those specific subjects of our legislative concern. We are prepared to enlarge, compromise and conciliate with the feeling that the White House may have about our legislative priorities and so it is not a question of us having to do our homework. We have done it and we are prepared to sit down and discuss it.

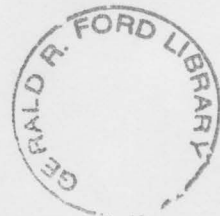
Q You say you haven't come with a shopping list but what are these papers? Are you listing your legislative goals or what? Could you tell us what they are?

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: We concerned ourselves with housing and minority economic developments, the inclusion of Africa in a meaningful way in our foreign policy, full employment, and certainly consideration of the House-passed bill to extend OEO in some form of fighting poverty, the National Voting Rights Act as well as postcard voting registration in the District of Columbia, the ever-increasing health problems that the poor are attempting to deal with, the domestic and international drug problem that we face in the inner cities and indeed throughout the Nation, re-examination of the military budget and taxing system, a re-examination of the educational delivery programs, improving the status of all minorities including women, transportation problems in connection with our recently passed and reduced in terms of priority mass transportation bill, mass transportation, reestablishment of revenue sharing based on need rather than region, concern for amnesty and a general overall review of the economic policies.

These are the papers that were left with the President. I would just like to reiterate that our concern and our exchange dealt primarily with those economic problems and inflationary problems that the President spoke with the Congress about and we dealt specifically with them today with a follow-through to be expected in the very near future.

Q You said the President said one of his prime considerations would be a public service jobs program.

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CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: I hope that I didn't say that, because that would not be the impression that I want to leave with you. He is considering some form of public service employment.

Q Did you get his impression on the proposal of waiting until the overall unemployment rate is over six percent?

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: No, let me say this: We met with a former Member of Congress that happens to be President of the United States. Most of our concern was establishing that vehicle for follow-through on specifics.

Q Did he name someone specifically to act as liaison and report back to you?

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: I guess we left with the impression that we had been working with our old and dear friend Stanley Scott. It was not our intention to select personnel, but we made it very clear that the type of person we are talking about has to be someone who has access to the President when we need him. And we hope that Stan Scott will have that type of access.

Q You quote the President as saying that he doesn't consider the defense budget to be sacrosanct. Could you elaborate on that?

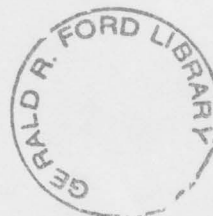
CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: I cannot because he did not.

Ron, would you like to deal with that and see whether any expansion could be made in an accurate manner?

CONGRESSMAN DELLUMS: Just briefly, one of the points that we made was that we agreed that we must address ourselves to the issue of inflation and that we viewed with concern the statements that the President made that one of his efforts toward dealing with inflation would be restraint on Federal funds and that if he saw the defense budget as sacrosanct it would mean that we would be back in the same ball game we have been in and that would be cuts in important human domestic programs.

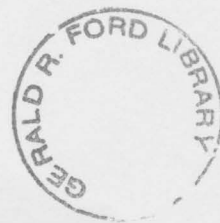
He indicated in the few months that we had remaining that he would assure myself and other Members of the Black Caucus that he did not perceive of the defense budget as sacrosanct.

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He stated that as all of us knew, he felt very strongly about a very strong defense and that in his role as a member of the appropriations subcommittee dealing with this subject, he had also played that particular role, but he realized if there were to be cuts they would have to be within the framework that what would have to happen is those cuts would not in any way affect the defense posture, that they would have to be taken within the framework of nuclear as well as non nuclear weapons systems, and that the overall approach would be to guarantee that there would be no weakening in our defense position. But his final statement was, "I can assure you that the defense budget is not sacrosanct."

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CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: Could I say this: I have been informed by the White House personnel that there will be an opportunity for the reporters to talk with individual Members and certainly we do have the time, and if you could tell me, Stan, where that place is, perhaps it might be better for you to operate in that manner.

Q Congressman, one final question. Richard Nixon was also a Congressman who happened to become the President. What was the difference in your reception today?

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: Richard Nixon was elected and obviously made some pre-election commitments to people who had a difference in philosophy with the aspirations of the type of districts that we represent.

As tragic that it is that we can find a President and Vice President that have not been elected by the people, we believe, too, that they have not made and do not have to make prior commitments and do not have political impediments. They can do what is right, what is decent and we are here to cooperate in that effort.

Q Did you get a commitment for, (a) a black Cabinet Member and (b) any special legislation?

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: No, we did not specifically deal with that.

Q Did Rhodesian chrome imports come up?

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: Yes, it did. Congressman Diggs handled that.

CONGRESSMAN DIGGS: He reiterated the statement made by Mr. terHorst yesterday that he has a different view with respect to the repeal of the Byrd amendment, and he welcomed the announcement that I made that we have postponed that matter until after the recess, which will give him extra opportunity to implement the remarks that were made by Mr. terHorst yesterday.

Q Mr. Rangel, did he make any specific promises on any of your requests?

CONGRESSMAN RANGEL: I would say the most important promise is that we will be getting together almost immediately to start dealing with specific legislation, and I think in order to be more specific that caucus Members would like to meet with you individually, and we would be following Mr. Scott.

Thank you very much.

END (AT 11:39 A.M. EDT)

