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**national
black
republican
council**

**ORGANI-
ZATION
MANUAL**

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INTRODUCTION

The United States, it has often been said, is a nation composed of many nations, and a mosaic created by many cultures. The ethnic and racial heterogeneity of America has been pointed to as one of the prime reasons for the rapid growth and progress the United States has enjoyed.

All Americans, save for the American Indians, are either immigrants or the descendants of slaves. Since the first settlers landed on its shores, America has welcomed all those who were seeking a better life -- economically, politically, socially or religiously. It has likewise absorbed the collage of languages and customs that immigrants brought. The result was America as we know it today.

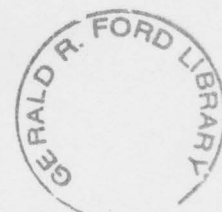
Waves of immigrants, which America has witnessed since the nineteenth century, no longer flow to our shores with such magnitude. Enough people, however, emigrate to America in sufficient numbers each year to maintain a constant revitalization of the various groups in the United States. These new American citizens join individuals of the same nationality group who have been here for one, two or three generations. They soon begin to take their place in the structure of American society.

The 1970 Census revealed that twenty-five million Americans are of African descendants almost one-tenth of the the then total population of the United States. When one examines this figure, the significance of this group becomes patently obvious. Their influence must be recongized and acknowledged, particularly in the American political process.

This booklet is intended to serve as a guide for Republican activity among Americans of African descent. It is an unfortunate but well known fact of political life that for many years the Republican Party has not paid sufficient attention to this area of activity. By a concerted and sincere effort in this field. the Republican Party will be assured of more friends (and more votes') among the groups of Americans who are of African extraction.

The material contained herein is the basis upon which the Republican State Nationalities Council of Michigan, under the leadership of Ilmar Heinaru, has so successfully operated for several years. Michigan has proven that the Democratic Party has no exclusive claim on Americans of foreign descent.

Our job is to prove it throughout the United States.



ORGANIZATION:

1. Why Organize?

In the United States, we live in a democracy. Democracy is self-government, and self-government places a heavy responsibility on each one of us as citizens. In a democracy the ultimate ruling power resides in the people. People give power and people take it away. This is done through our election process -- through political campaigns. Every successful campaign needs a lot of enthusiastic workers, good organization and good financing. Good organization, in turn, is dependent on the enthusiasm of its members and their financial support.

Both major political parties recognize the importance of various groups as a voting bloc. (There just are not enough "Mayflower-Americans" to win elections!). Ethnic groups, however, are often not organized as a political power. This is because leaders of ethnic groups often hesitate to get involved in partisan politics and are not familiar with the structure of political parties in America. An outsider, from the party's hierarchy, however, cannot do the job for lack of understanding of these groups and their concerns, and for lack of contacts with them. Therefore, there are numerous ethnic cultural, civic and fraternal organizations on local, state and national level, but very few political organizations affiliated with the two major political parties.

You can change this by taking the initiative and organizing the first political club in your area, thereby providing the opportunity for others to engage in shaping of public policy. The sure way to win a friend in your state legislature, in the Governor's office, in the U. S. Congress, or even in the White House, is to help him get elected. Every group could use some friends in these places -- that goes without saying.

2. How to Organize Black Clubs for Republican Candidates

It is much easier to find enthusiastic supporters for a candidate than for a political party. Therefore, the first step to get members of Black groups active in American politics should be to organize them as clubs for a candidate.



The Organizing Committee:

The effectiveness of such a club will be determined by the ability and enthusiasm of its leadership. Start, therefore, by forming an Organizing or Steering Committee of proven organizers and key leaders in your group. This may be a temporary committee, limited to perhaps 5 to 10 people who will give stature, importance and practice know-how to your activities in the formative stages. The Organizing Committee should include a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer, and at least five persons to serve in key areas, such as in Publicity, Membership, Activities, Finance, etc. This Organizing Committee can then mobilize the tremendous enthusiasm which exists for an attractive candidate, by inviting other members of its group to join and become members of the club. It will thereby give the supporters of the candidate the opportunity to back up their convictions with action through the organized efforts of the club.

The Name of Your Club:

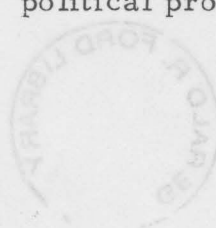
The name of your club can be anything that your membership decides, but it should be definitive and appealing to prospective members. Suggestions include such names as Black-American Club for ... (Name of the candidate)"; "Black Americans for ... (Name of the candidate)"; etc.

Membership:

The only qualifications for membership in your club should be the enthusiastic support for the candidate. Membership should be open to Republicans, Independents and Democrats, and every club should be careful to take no action by which it could lose its appeal to any of these groups. Since most members of the various groups are not affiliated with either of the major parties, such a non-partisan approach to politics is usually most appealing to them.

Area of Activity:

The area of your activity can be almost anything that affects the political process by which we all must live.



Your First Meeting:

After your Organizing Committee has met and has done the necessary preliminary work, select a convenient time for your important first meeting - the organizing meeting of your club.

Your Organizing Meeting:

Opening Remarks: Open the meeting by describing the purpose and character of your club and the approach to be used in pursuing the single objective - the election of the candidate for whom this club is being organized.

Adopt Club By-laws: Considering the life of the club and its single purpose, the by-laws can be very simple. A suggested set is included in this manual. (See Appendix)

Elect Officers, Appoint Committees: Choose your officers and assign them responsibilities. With a little groundwork before the meeting, the Organizing Committee will appoint as officers those people you feel are best qualified for the various posts. Suggestions for officers and committees are included in this manual.

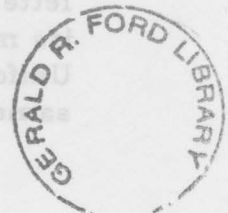
Issues News Releases on Club Formation: Approve a news release announcing the formation of your club. The club's birth is one of its major events. It is newsworthy, so do not waste it. Make sure it gets complete coverage by all media.

Schedule the Next Meeting: Set a date, (within the next few days), for the first meeting of the Executive Committee, and adjourn the organizing meeting.

Promptly Establish Liaison with the campaign headquarters of the candidate and work closely with his campaign manager for all future activities.

Officers and Committees:

Many activities will be undertaken by your club during the coming months. For each activity and event, there should be a special chairman.



In the case of some of the broader and more far-reaching activities, such as establishing a Grassroots system of home headquarters, you may want to appoint a special sub-committee with a complete slate of officers.

This gives responsibility and sense of participation to the maximum number of members, thus encouraging greater effort.

Officers:

Chairman: Your responsibility is easy to state. You are responsible for the club and for its success. Yours, is the opportunity to make a major contribution, primarily through development of a groundswell of support for the election of your candidate among the members of your group. Once the club is organized, the chairman's first job is to draw up (in conjunction with the Executive Committee) an action program for the club. Then your prime responsibility is to see that the program is effectively carried out, primarily through the committee chairmen.

The Chairman also has the important and sensitive job of co-ordinating his club's activities with those of other organizations that are working for the election of the candidate. You must be sure that no effort is wasted through duplication of work and no opportunity overlooked through bad co-ordination.

Vice-Chairman: The vice-chairman is a person (often a woman if the chairman is a man) with proven leadership qualities, zeal for the job and time to devote to it. She (or he) should work closely with the chairman in the carrying out of his responsibilities. In particular, where the vice-chairman is a woman, the women's activities and the women volunteers should be her special concern.

Secretary: This job will be the key point of coordination within your group. The handling of club correspondence, notification of meetings, minutes, and the important job of club record keeping, and keeping its membership file, all fall within the responsibility of the club secretary. The secretary should immediately order letterheads and envelopes for the club, listing the name of the club, its mailing address, and the names and addresses of its officers. Uniform letterheads are suggested for all clubs organized for the same candidate. Official letterheads should be used for all mailings.

Volunteers soon lose their enthusiasm if not given a specific job to do. It is the function of the secretary to see that each volunteer is promptly assigned a specific, meaningful task, such as addressing envelopes, etc.

Treasurer: Since contributions will, in all probability, be made to the club soon after its formation, the treasurer must immediately:

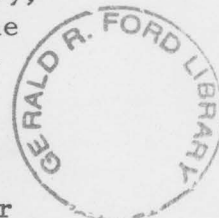
- A. Open a Special bank account.
- B. Set up books for the club, which should be available for audit.
- C. Set up a system for proper approval of all bills to be paid.
- D. Issue receipts for contributions.

It is the treasurer's responsibility to keep complete financial records, acknowledge contributions and issue receipts. It is recommended that the Treasurer be a C. P. A.

Executive Committee: The chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, treasurer, and heads of the key committees should comprise the club's Executive Committee. This committee will have the responsibility for a day-to-day operation of the club.

Public Relations Committee: This committee is responsible for getting the club's story to your community. This is a key assignment since publicity is one of the two ways by which your club can influence voters. Described briefly below are several activities which should be carried out by sub-committees under this category.

- A. Publicity - Keeping the foreign language newspapers and radio programs aware of the club's activities; the preparation of news releases on club activities, membership growth, etc.
- B. Editor Contact - Personal contacts with the editors of foreign language newspapers and other media encouraging their support for your candidate.
- C. Letters-to-the-Editors - Enlist a letter-writing force to write to the editors of all local publications, praising favorable articles, pointing out the errors in unfavorable ones, supporting your candidate's position on key issues.



- D. Materials - Coordinating with the Campaign Aids Committee on all promotional materials such as buttons, posters, banners, hand-outs and the like.
- E. Advertising - Political advertising in foreign language press and radio makes it possible to put the name of your candidate before many people you might not reach otherwise.

Activities Committee: This committee, along with the Membership Committee is responsible for other key means of winning votes -- namely, person-to-person contact.

Members of your club will contact other members of your nationality group to stimulate enthusiasm and support for your candidate.

Here are some of the ways your club can accomplish this:

- A. Public Rallies - A campaign's not a campaign without rallies. There's no better vehicle for stirring enthusiasms and support for your candidate, and increasing interest in your club. You can stage your own rallies or tie in with community events if possible. Be sure to check the calendar of community events to avoid conflicting dates.
- B. Coffee Caucuses - Neighborhood meetings, held in member's homes, are an effective means of convincing the undecided to vote for your candidate and to equip your friends to be better, more enthusiastic salesmen....
- C. Operation Grassroots - Set up a system of "home headquarters", in private homes of families supporting your candidate, who are willing to serve as "information centers" for their friends and neighbors. This is recommended only in heavily concentrated nationality areas.

These jobs can be fun, if properly organized and executed. And nothing is more basic to the success of your efforts than the activities under this committee.

Membership Committee: None of the vitally important jobs can be accomplished without the necessary manpower. The Membership

Committee is responsible for supplying the club's manpower. Put each member to work as a membership recruiter asking him to recruit ten new members.

Ask each new member to do the same, thereby providing him an immediate task while his interest is high. As a personal incentive factor, issue each member who has recruited ten new members a lapel pin in recognition of his special efforts.

The size of your club will be one measure of its success. Make it your aim to have every supporter of your candidate, in the community, an active member of your club.

Finance Committee: Your club is self-supporting. Club expenses will be covered by donations from members, local businessmen and other local leaders who would like to financially support the activities of your club.

Some clubs have decided to charge a small membership fee, while others prefer to charge no fees or dues. The decision as to which course to take is left to each club. But where a membership fee is charged, it should be nominal. And no one should ever be refused membership because of inability to pay.

On the other hand, payment of a modest membership fee places a tangible value on membership -- and gives the member a stronger sense of participation and "belonging." It's much like making an investment. Once a member has invested he takes personal interest in the "company" and its success.

It would be appropriate to form a Finance Committee to work with the Treasurer in developing financial support. The committee also might help prepare the club's budget.

Campaign Aids Committee: This committee will be responsible for all campaign aids used by the club. Working with the Public Relations Committee, it should review possible "campaign aids," such as buttons, bumper stickers, jewelry, balloons, etc. This committee should have the responsibility for purchase and control of these materials, although cash handling will be done through the Treasurer. As an assistance to your club, you should work closely with the campaign headquarters soliciting campaign materials directly for them. (Special manuals on membership, publicity, finance, etc. are also available from your local campaign headquarters).



3. How to Organize Black Republican Clubs For The Republican Party (The partisan approach to politics).

Organizing a Black Republican Club for the Republican Party involves basically the same mechanics as listed in the previous chapter, except that now you are "selling" the party and its philosophy and not just a candidate. This is not easy especially since most of the people you are dealing with are afraid to get involved in partisan politics and know very little about the party's principles and goals. You can build a voting membership around an attractive candidate, but Republican leaders must help you to create a sense of belonging, a sense of participation, and a sense of personal involvement through their personal contacts as office holders with these people to build a working membership for the Republican Party. You cannot do it alone. You need their help. They must give recognition, respectability and representation to the Black groups if they really like to see them organized as an active part of the Republican Party.

The Republican Party has the finest principles with its strong belief in freedom, and the integrity of the individual, but they must be explained to the members of the various groups by the leaders of the Party. Everybody wants recognition, respectability and representation and Black groups are no exceptions, but they must be convinced by the Republican leaders that they can get this in the Republican Party. Lip service alone is not sufficient. Visits to churches, Sunday schools, Black gatherings, meetings, etc. by party leaders and elected officials are important. Christmas parties for children, ladies teas, etc. sponsored by Republicans - all serve a vital role to make friends among the groups; they show that Republicans do care.

Representation is the key word and the main attraction in organizing Black Republican Clubs. An organizational structure is suggested here, later on, to give the Black groups representation from the club level to the highest organization in the Republican party on the state level, at the Republican State Central Committee.

It has to be kept in mind that the federal system of our political parties is composed of 50 different sets of state parties that are independent alliances of local interest, created by state laws. They are loosely knit organizations with no party discipline.

Members come and go with no lasting commitment other than their own free will to work. Therefore, you must be familiar with the party structure in your own state and coordinate your organizational efforts with the local Republican leaders. (Special manuals about your local Republican Party organizations are available from Republican Headquarters).

The Organizing Committee: Same principles apply here as listed under similar sub-title in previous chapter.

The Name of Your Club: Suggested names: Dexter Avenue Republican Club; Black Republicans of Cleveland; etc. (Name based on ethnic background or geographic location)

Membership: Here again it is urged to make membership available for everybody who subscribes to the principles of the Republican Party and to the purposes of the club as listed in the Constitution. (See sample constitution in appendix).

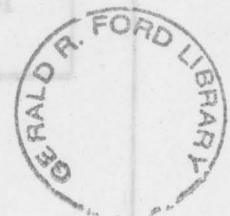
Membership in one of the Black Republican Clubs provides a person with an opportunity to be active among his own friends while becoming assimilated into the regular Republican Party structure.

Area of Activity: Experience has shown that for the best possible results these clubs should be organized on geographical state and local areas contiguous to Republican Party structure.

Your Organizing Meeting:

Here again the same principles apply as listed in a previous chapter under the same sub-title. The objective for your club, however, is now not just the election of a single candidate, but the entire Republican ticket, in addition to the other purposes listed in your Constitution.

Suggested Organizational Structure: (See next page)



N. B. R. C.
OFFICERS

N. B. R. C.
EXECUTIVE BOARD

THE NATIONAL BLACK REPUBLICAN STATE COUNCIL

(Three delegates and three alternates of each

BLACK Republican club)

The
Dexter Avenue
Republican
Club

The
Metropolitan
Republican
Club

The
Frederick Douglas
Republican
Club

The

Republican
Club

The

Republican
Club

The

Republican
Club

The

Republican
Club

Through the Republican State Black Council the Black Republicans in that State will have a voice in the Republican Party.

The Executive Board of the Republican State Black Council consists of:

President

Vice-President

Recording Secretary

Corresponding Secretary

Treasurer

Chairmen of Standing Committees

Presidents of Black Republican Clubs

Each Black Republican club is represented on the Republican State Black Council with three delegates and three alternates. Only organized clubs can belong to the Council. In other words, in order to belong to the Council, one has to organize a club first. (With 25 or more charter members). This is to secure workers for the Republican party and to prevent splinter groups. The President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer are elected by the delegates of the Council and they also represent the Council at the Republican State Central Committee. (See Constitution for N. B. R. C. in appendix).

By organizing a Republican State Black Council you and the Republican Party are providing an environment to make the members of Black communities feel at home in the Republican Party. On the other hand, the Republican State Black Council and its member clubs can help the Republican Party by providing exposure for the Republican candidate in their communities by inviting them to attend their gatherings: request telegrams, proclamations, letters of greeting, etc. from Republican office holders, etc. They can also publish educational material, participate in campaigns and become precinct delegates, thereby strengthening the county or city Republican organization in areas where there are no Republican precinct delegates now.



III CAMPAIGN TECHNIQUES AMONG BLACK GROUPS:

Scope:

The purpose of this section of the manual is to examine and make recommendations concerning campaigning among Black groups. It is understood that any campaign activity among the Black groups should be designed to supplement the regular campaign activities organized by the Republican party through its regular channels and not to interfere with or replace any of them.

Basically, this manual tries to answer the question: What can the nationality clubs do best to help increase the Republican vote among their own people? Auxiliary to that is the question: What can the regular party organizations do to increase the Republican vote among these peoples? It is assumed that a basic organizational structure has been adopted and Black clubs organized, either for a candidate or for the Republican Party.

General Approach:

It is apparent that the one principle advantage that the Black clubs have is their cultural identity with the rest of the people of that same culture. There are people who can be reached only through their own media, and in no other way, because of their racial difficulties. The clubs can thus provide a medium through which the party can more readily reach these people, and make these people more willing to identify themselves with the Republican party.

The general approach must be the established "tried and true" formulas used by both parties and familiar to every well-trained precinct delegate and certainly to every political organizer. The formula basically is: find your voters, identify them, register them, get your message to them, get them to the polls.

With the various groups this general formula has been known to work, but the techniques of using it must be different. It is not enough for the people merely to be gotten to the polls, but a continuous education and public relations program must be maintained to get them into the GOP. The precinct delegate can merely canvass his few blocks to start his organization. With the various groups it is different.

Peoples of similar cultural background tend to stick close to one another, at first, and the result is Black neighborhoods, Hungarian neighborhoods, and more recently the Mexican neighborhoods, etc. As these people become assimilated, they and their children tend to scatter. Obviously, where the populations involved are concentrated in an area, campaign techniques can be different than with other groups. These will be noted as the manual continues.

This campaign calls for a lot of telephone work, because among the scattered communities the phone is the most effective means of communication. Phone call canvassing etc. can be done by men and women both. The campaign will require many hours on the phone. The clubs should see the standard campaign manuals for tips as to telephone technique and courtesy. The calls should be made where possible by friends. At the beginning of the campaign, the calling list should be divided up among the club members, and the same people called by the same member throughout. This will create an acquaintance which makes the campaign more person-to-person, and aids in recruiting members for the Club, as the voter feels he already knows one member well.

1. List of People

Just as the effective precinct captain or delegate begins his work by obtaining a canvass of his area and making a list of all the people residing there, so also must the Black Club start with a list of all the people it proposes to reach. This is the most important single thing in the whole campaign technique. Without knowledge of who your people are and where they are, no club can campaign. The club has to have effective ways of mailing, calling, and persuading the voters of that culture. This means an exhaustive list of names must be prepared first.

Any club that cannot prepare a large complete list of names cannot contribute in any meaningful way to the campaign, and has no legitimate purpose for existence. "Remember, winning is the name of the game!" This cannot be done unless the people can be reached, each on a personal basis.

Compiling these lists is a monumental task. Once done, they can be easily kept up to date.

How to Compile the Lists

Obviously, the club starts with its own membership and mailing list. Obviously, too, this is not enough no matter how large. We



want to reach the others.

The other sources are as varied as the imagination. Each club should have each of its members submit from his personal mailing list, such as Christmas card lists, wedding lists, etc., all the people of that nationality that live in the state. Members should obtain copies of mailing lists from nationality clubs, lodges, etc., to which they belong. Membership and mailing lists from churches which are organized along various lines (Baptist, etc.) and the fraternal, sorority, masonic lists would be excellent.

In areas of concentrated population, canvassing can be used, door-to-door, in the traditional way. Also in such areas, the official City voter registration books can be used. For example: the Latin-Americans did this in Detroit, Michigan -- they selected an area of about 8 or 9 precincts where their experience and the census figures showed that the Spanish-speaking population concentration was high. Then they went to the City Hall, pulled out the voter books for those precincts, one by one, and went through them. Every time they came across a Spanish name, they checked the card. An indication on the card that the voter's birthplace was Puerto Rico, or that his parents were born in Mexico, etc., indicated not only a person of that nationality but one who was a citizen and a registered voter as well. This technique would work well in those neighborhoods known to be Black.

A word about the mechanics of getting these lists. Each club chairman should request the personal lists from members. He should also find out what other civic, social, church etc., groups each member is in, and assign that man the task of getting copies of the rolls of those other clubs. Where there are organizations in which there are no club members active, the club chairman should assign someone to join that organization so that these lists can be gotten.

Refining the Lists

The various raw lists of names and addresses must be reduced to a single list. There will be a lot of duplication, the same names appearing on several lists. The club's own campaign committee, or the ladies committee, should go through the lists, putting each on a card. If there is no phone number with the name, someone should look it up and add it.

The cards should be sorted alphabetically and a list of names, addresses and telephone numbers typed from that. Then the cards should be re-sorted by City, Ward and Precinct, and geographical lists typed. At least two copies of each will be needed, one for the club, and one for headquarters.

Now the lists are ready for use.

Uses of the Lists

These lists are invaluable because they have multiple uses. First, and foremost, they serve as a means of direct communication. They give the club and the Republican candidates a mailing list to whom literature aimed at a specific group can be mailed. It serves other campaign purposes also, noted in the next section.

These lists can be used by the clubs in connection with membership drives. They can also be used to check for new residents for registration of voters' drives, and for the year-around programs of the Education Committee.

How to Use the Lists

In the campaign, the first use of the list is to contact everyone on it. Where possible, this should be done by a person-to-person, door-to-door canvass. This will be possible only in some areas. Next best to that is a telephone canvass conducted by the club. Where the telephone number is unknown or unlisted, then the only other method is by mailed questionnaires, hoping it will be returned. The canvasser should determine (1) is the person a citizen? (2) is he registered to vote? (3) what party does he prefer, if any?

The non-registered should be taken off the campaign lists, and put on a separate list to be used later by other committees.

Where there is a person who is not registered, note that fact, and also what his party affiliation is. If he is a Democrat, and not registered, leave him alone, forget him. If he is a Republican we must be sure he is registered to vote. Independents should be encouraged to register also.

Persons who indicate they are Republicans or Independents willing to vote for the Republican candidate, must be followed up closely. You must be sure they are registered. You must be sure they vote. They should be brought into the Black club.



The second use of the list is as a mailing list for the club, the party, and the various candidates, who want to put a special message across to the people on them. Use official club letterheads for all mailings and mail letters in your native language.

A third use of the list is as a mailing list for announcements of rallies, etc.

The last use of the list is for the purpose of calling all the identified Republicans and Independents for your candidate on election day to make sure that they have all voted. This is the most important use of all; making sure every Republican and Independent votes for your candidate. It cannot be done unless the lists are properly prepared. Also, on or just before election day, a call from a friend urging a vote for the Republican candidate, may persuade an undecided voter to swing your way.

2. Voter Registration Drive

The usual technique of registration drives is to select only the known Republicans and get after them to be registered to vote; Independents and Democrats are ignored. With the Black groups, however, it is observed that the mere act of helping the voter get registered is enough to sway him to be at least receptive to the GOP, if not, an active Republican. Therefore, the registration drive should be aimed at the known Republicans, and at the Independent voters. Admitted Democrats should be ignored. If they are not registered, that's a problem for the Democratic party.

The method of conducting the drive will have to be, in most cases, by telephone. If the club canvass is by phone, and the voter called indicates there are people in his family who are not registered, he should be reminded to do so (unless they're Democrats), and told how to do so. A note should be made on the list. That voter should be called back about two weeks before registration closes and checked to see if he's registered himself. If not, another call should be made during the last week of registration.

3. Rallies and Public Meetings

There are two basic kinds of public meetings in which Republican candidates can get to meet the people of a particular nationality. The

first is at purely political rallies or meetings sponsored by the club for that area, the second is at "non-political" picnics, dances, etc., sponsored by civic and cultural organizations.

A few words first about the latter. Each club should obtain a list of dates of all picnics, dances, etc., being sponsored by the various organizations, including time, place, name of sponsoring group, name of person in charge, and the approximate expected number of people who usually attend. This can be obtained by the chairman from members of his club, who also belong to the other organizations, churches, etc., newspaper ads, etc. The campaign headquarters should be given this list several weeks ahead of time so that candidates' schedules can be arranged.

Special Political Rallies

These are special rallies organized by the club for political purposes. There is nothing better than a good rally if it is successful, and nothing worse than a poor one. No club should undertake one unless it is absolutely positive it will be successful. The general techniques for sponsoring meetings of this type, such as the rule that the room selected should always be too small for the crowd expected (to give the illusion of numbers) can be found in any standard campaign manual and needn't be discussed here. Coffee hours are similar, only with a smaller group drawn from a local area. The club lists could be used.

The club should pick a tentative date and place, and notify headquarters for a confirmation. The club should also check to see if there are other organizations within the area sponsoring anything else big the same night.

4. Publicity and advertising

Each club should advise the GOP or the campaign headquarters as to the names, addresses, phone numbers, publication dates, and approximate readership of all Black newspapers, and radio programs within his area. The club in co-operation with the regular party organization or the candidates' campaign headquarters will place ads in the papers. There are over 120 weeklies printed in the United States directed toward the Black Community. There are also over 100 radio programs that should be used for news and for paid political advertisements.



A press conference called specifically for the Black press by the candidate is highly recommended. The club can be the sponsor for such a gathering and provide refreshments, etc.

A team of two or more should be available at all times for the purpose of preparing press releases of campaign literature.

The club should prepare a paper outlining the history, etc., of the area, and try to determine what issues, if any, are of particular importance to them and report this to headquarters for use by the candidates.

5. Individual Activities

Members belonging to Black clubs can participate as individuals in many ways which will help the party, help their club, and help themselves. The first thing they can do is to get involved in their city or county regular Republican organizations, perhaps, by running for precinct delegate.

They should be urged to get active in other organizations among their people. Some of these people have followed the Democrat's line merely because there was never a Republican around. With a few known active Republicans participating in an organization, it would be rather reluctant to actively support a Democrat. Members of the club should be in key positions of other organizations. There, they could influence membership and encourage the club to invite GOP office-holders and candidates to their affairs.

6. Campaign Calendar

In order put into effect the recommendations listed above, it is strongly urged that a campaign calendar be set up with deadlines for every activity. It is important that this calendar be followed.

7. Tips to Candidates

No candidate likes to be told how to behave at a function. Some do it well, some poorly. The fact that the man's parents were of Anglo-Saxon or Afro-American descent does not necessarily make him an instant success at a Black party.

Some directions are therefore provided here for the candidate.

First, some Republicans never bother to appear before Black or ethnic groups. The Democrats always have someone. Word of this gets around in the community. It is imperative that GOP candidates spend more time with these people.

Never address the people in such a way as to set them apart.
They are "fellow citizens", not "you people." These people are Americans. They do not consider themselves inferior, in fact, sometimes they think of themselves as superior because they have a cultural heritage and uniqueness that the native born Americans might not have.

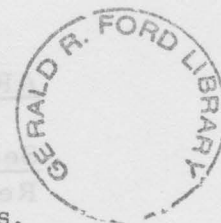
Plan ahead. Call the President of the Black club, confer with him, have him fill you in on the history, traits, heroes, etc. of his people. Learn, memorize and rehearse a simple greeting and perhaps some longer phrases about his background. Some think this is too phony when it is obvious that the candidates are not of the nationality in question, but the consensus is that it flatters more than it hurts. People are impressed when a candidate takes the time to learn a bit of their own background.

An advance man should be at the place ahead of the candidate. He can start getting balloons to the kids, putting up posters, etc.

When the candidate arrives, he should meet the leaders, and as many people as possible. He should make it a point to sample the native food for sale, etc.

There are different techniques that can be used at these affairs. One technique is to sit at the speakers' table next to the President of the group, telling everyone what a great guy their leader is. Another one is to go in, meet a of people, and eventually have a conference with the leaders, just sort of a formal group in a corner, talking. This creates a lot of curiosity by the on-lookers, and attracts attention to the candidate. These are but two of a number of ideas. Any skilled politician will do well at these affairs.

Don't stay too long. The advance man should leave first then the candidate should follow by a few minutes. The candidates should express an interest in being invited back in an off-year, "win or lose."



IV NATIONAL BLACK REPUBLICAN COUNCIL

NATIONAL CONSTITUTION & BYLAWS

CONSTITUTION

PREAMBLE

We, American citizens of black background, have chosen to incorporate ourselves into a Republican organization so that we may demonstrate our commitment to the principles of good government, and give just recognition to one of America's cultural treasures---its ethnic mosaic.

We regard the Republican Party as the Party of vision which best epitomizes the ideals in which we believe: loyalty to our country, dedication to the republican form of government.

We believe that without the proper participation of good citizens in the affairs of our country, states, and communities, no good government can exist.

Therefore, with this constitution, we do hereby establish the National Black Republican Council.

ARTICLE I NAME

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be the National Black Republican Council, hereinafter referred to as the "council."

ARTICLE II OBJECTIVES

Section 1. To officially represent Black Republicans at and on the Republican National Committee.

Section 2. To promote and to encourage citizen participation of all Black groups in Republican Party activities and to work for the advancement of the Party's principles, policies and candidates.

Section 3. To coordinate the activities of the recognized Republican state and National Black organizations.

Section 4. To stimulate the members' participation in the regularly constituted area structures of the Republican Party.

Section 5. To make recommendations to the Republican National Committee on Black affairs in the United States.

Section 6. To reinforce the stature and the effectiveness of Black Republicans throughout the Republican Party.

ARTICLE III JURISDICTION

Section 1. The jurisdiction of the Council shall be the fifty states, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

ARTICLE IV OFFICERS

Section 1. The Officers of the **Council** shall consist of a Chairman: Eight (8) Vice Chairmen, one (1) man and one (1) woman from each region nominated by the Council members of the four (4) regions as defined by the regional State Conferences and who shall be residents of and represent those four (4) regions: a Secretary, a Treasurer, and such other officers as the Council shall deem necessary, all to be elected by the National Black Republican Council. The Chairman shall appoint a General Counsel for the Council, a Chairman of the Republican Black Finance Committee, and a Co-Chairman.

Section 2. Officers shall be elected from the membership of the Council for a term of four (4) years or until their successors are elected.

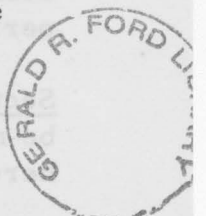
Section 3. The Director of the Black Division of the Republican National Committee or a person appointed by the Chairman of the Council shall serve at the pleasure of the Executive Board as Executive Director of the Council and execute the day-to-day business of the Council.

ARTICLE V MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. The regular membership of the Council shall consist of the following: Republican State Black Councils, other Black Republican organizations and individuals so certified by the Council.

Section 1a. Republican Black organizations shall apply in writing for representation on the Council. All such organizations who participate in the first Council meeting are Charter members of the Council.

Section 1b. An organization applying for representation shall be referred to the Credentials and Membership Committee of the Council which shall investigate such organization's qualifications for representation and shall report to the Executive Board of the Council the committee's recommendations. Each such organization shall be considered by the Council and any such organization shall be accorded representation upon receiving a two-thirds (2/3) vote of those present and voting by secret ballot.



Section 1c. Only those organizations which have paid current annual dues to the Council and received a certificate of recognition shall be entitled to representation on the Council. (Current annual dues must be paid by April 30).

Section 1d. A certificate of recognition shall be issued annually to each member organization which has furnished an organization report to the National Secretary.

Section 2a. FROM THE STATE BLACK COUNCILS: A minimum of three (3) delegates (and/or their alternates) will represent the first ten (10) (or fraction thereof) state Black or area clubs established within the boundaries of that state. One (1) additional delegate (and/or alternate thereof) shall be permitted for each additional ten (10) (or fraction thereof) state Black or area clubs established. Only those clubs recognized by the appropriate Black Republican State Council organization and meeting the specifications suggested by the Republican National Committee's Black Council Division manual will be considered in determining this representation.

Section 2b. State Black Councils will qualify for membership in the Council if they (or their member clubs accumulatively) have a minimum of 100 members.

Section 2c. FROM STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES: One (1) delegate (and/or alternate) designated by the Republican State Central Committee shall represent each interested state that does not have any state, area or local Republican Black Council.

Section 2d. From Black Republican organizations not affiliated with State Black Councils: Black Republican organizations shall be entitled to send one (1) delegate (and/or alternate) to the Council if their membership is fifty or more persons.

Section 3. During their tenure in office, the following shall automatically be members of the Council in a non-voting capacity unless otherwise specified herein:

a) the Chairman of the Republican National Committee or his representatives who shall be a full voting member,

b) the Director of the Black Groups Division of the Republican National Committee (or his equivalent), who shall be a full voting member,

c) members of the advisory Board of the National Black Republican Council.

d) members of the Black Division's staff of the Republican National Committee and members of the Council's staff.

Section 4. Century Club members will be regarded as voting members of the Council for that calendar year in which they have paid their Century Club dues.

Section 5. Honorary Members. Distinguished citizens who have supported the objectives of this Council may be elected honorary members by the following procedures:

a) a majority vote of approval by those present at a regular meeting of the Executive Board.

b) the honorary members are Ex-officio advisors to the Executive Board of the Council.

ARTICLE VI DUTIES OF THE OFFICERS

Section 1. CHAIRMAN: In accordance with Rule 26 as adopted by the Republican National Convention, the Chairman shall as ex-officio represent the Council on the Executive Committee of the Republican Committee. The Chairman shall be the official spokesman of the Council. He shall preside at all regular or special meetings of the Council, and of the Executive Board. He (she) shall appoint the members of the Advisory Board, subject to majority approval of the Executive Board.

Section 2. CO-CHAIRMAN AND CO-CHAIRWOMAN: They shall assist the Chairman in the performance of the duties of the office of the Chairman of the Council.

Section 3. REGIONAL VICE CHAIRMAN: The four (4) regional Vice-Chairmen and the four (4) regional Vice-Chairwomen shall assist the chairman in their geographic areas and shall coordinate the activities of the Republican State Black Councils, with their regional Vice-Chairmen and Vice-Chairwomen of the Republican National Committee.

Section 4. NATIONAL SECRETARY: The National Secretary shall keep correct minutes of all meetings of the Council and of the Executive Board. He (she) shall be in charge of all official correspondence between the Council and the membership, including but not limited to the distribution of minutes and reports to Council members and meeting notices.

Section 5. TREASURER: The Treasurer shall receive all the monies of the Council. He (she) shall pay all bills authorized by the majority of the Executive Board. He (she) shall keep a correct account of the amount and source of receipts and amounts and purposes of disbursements. The Treasurer shall be bonded during his (her) term of office. The Treasurer is an ex-officio member of the Ways and Means and Finance Committees.



Section 6. The Chairman shall request an audit of the books at least once a year. The audit shall take place thirty (30) days prior to the annual meeting of the Council and prior to the annual meeting of the Council and prior to the mandatory meeting of the Executive Board. The report of the audit shall be made in writing to the attendees of the above mentioned meetings. The Executive Board may request additional audits of the books if necessary.

ARTICLE VII EXECUTIVE BOARD

Section 1. The regular membership of the Council shall consist of the following; Republican State Black Councils, other Black Republican organizations and individual so certified by the Council.

ARTICLE VIII DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Section 1. The Executive Board shall have the right to transact any business necessary between meetings of the Council.

Section 2. It shall be the duty of the Executive Board to have the Treasurer bonded.

Section 3. The Executive Board is authorized to appoint an Administrative Secretary as their agent to maintain records and accounts as required. This person will receive compensation and will be bonded as determined by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE IX STANDING COMMITTEE

Section 1. The standing committee of the Council shall be (1) Credentials and Membership, (2) Bylaws and Rules, (3) Ways and Means, (4) Activities, (5) Awards, (6) Campaign, (7) Policies and Resolutions, (8) Education, (9) Public Relations and (10) Finance.

Section 2. Each committee shall have at least five (5) members.

Section 3. The Chairmen of the Standing Committees will be nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by the Executive Board.

Section 4. CREDENTIALS & MEMBERSHIP: It shall be the responsibility of this committee to review and approve applications for membership in the Council.

Section 5. BYLAWS AND RULES: It shall be the duty of this committee to review and make recommendations on all proposed amendments to the Bylaws, Constitution, and Rules of the Council. It shall also be the responsibility of this committee to review and make any necessary recommendations to the Executive Board about the general operating procedures of the Council.

Section 6. WAYS AND MEANS: It shall be the duty of this committee to prepare an annual budget for the operation of the Council. It shall also be the responsibility of this committee to make recommendations to the Council for projects of a fund-raising nature.

Section 7. ACTIVITIES: It shall be the responsibility of this committee to prepare guidelines for Council activities, including but not limited to Council meetings, banquets, etc.

Section 8. AWARDS: It shall be the duty of this committee to prepare guidelines and submit monies for awards to outstanding individuals and groups who have made significant contributions to the Republican Black Council programs, the Republican Party and/or the United States of America.

Section 9. CAMPAIGN: It shall be the duty of this committee to suggest guidelines and strategies for the campaign projects of the Council. All suggestions shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Board prior to presentation to the general membership of the Council.

Section 10. POLICIES AND RESOLUTIONS: This committee shall have the responsibility of drafting platform and resolutions on domestic, foreign and Republican Party affairs, expressing recommendations or views of the Council. This committee must consider every resolution presented to it by a member organization. Such a resolution will become official upon acceptance by a three-fourths (3/4) vote of the general membership present at the general meeting.

Section 11. EDUCATION: It shall be the duty of this committee to prepare guidelines in the area of education programs for ethnic-Americans. These programs shall include voter registration, voter turn-out drives and volunteer enlistment drives and shall be made available to all Blacks, not just the membership of the Council.

Section 12. PUBLIC RELATIONS: It shall be the duty of this committee to publicize the activities of the Council. The committee shall have the right to appoint a press secretary.

Section 13. FINANCE: It shall be the responsibility of this committee to raise funds for the Council through sustaining and century club memberships and other fund-raising methods.



ARTICLE X ELECTIONS

Section 1. A Nominations Committee of at least five (5) persons shall be selected by the Chairman of the Council with the approval of the Executive Board at least sixty (60) days before the meeting at which election of officers shall take place. It shall be the duty of this committee to review the qualifications of nominees and suggest at least one candidate for each office of the Council. The committee shall make its report in writing to the general membership at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting at which election of officers shall take place.

Section 2. A majority vote of the Council shall elect a candidate for a specific office on the Council except as noted in Section 3 below.

Section 3. The four Regional Vice Chairmen and four Regional Vice Chairwomen shall be elected from their respective geographic areas. These elections shall be conducted at regional conferences held in conjunction with the general Council elections.

Section 4. All terms shall be for four (4) years or until their successors are elected.

Section 5. Elections shall be held every four (4) years at the first regular meeting following the Republican National Convention.

Section 6. Any vacancy occurring in any elective office, except that of Chairman, shall be filled by a majority vote of the Executive Board for the remainder of the unexpired term.

Section 7. In the event of a vacancy in the office of Chairman, the Co-Chairperson of the opposite sex shall act as Temporary Chairman until such time as a new Chairman can be elected by the Council. A special election for the vacancy in the office of Chairman may be conducted by mail if so voted by the Executive Board.

ARTICLE XI RULES OF ORDER

Section 1. The rules contained in Roberts' Rules of Order, current edition, shall govern all proceedings except when inconsistent with the Constitution and Bylaws of the Council.

Section 2. The Chairman shall appoint a Parliamentarian at each meeting of the Council.



ARTICLE XII MEETINGS

Section 1. At least one (1) meeting of the Council shall be held each year and all members shall be given written notice thereof at least thirty (30) days prior to a meeting.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by a majority of the Executive Board or upon written request of at least six (6) Republican state councils or upon written request of five hundred (500) individual members representing the four (4) regions. All members shall be given written notice thereof at least three (3) months prior to a special meeting.

Section 3. The Executive Board shall meet at least once between the scheduled meetings of the Council. In general, the meeting shall be held in the fall.

Section 4. A simple majority of the member organizations of the Council shall constitute a quorum at any regular or special meeting of the Council.

Section 5. Meetings of the Executive Board are called by the Chairman, or upon written request of twenty-five (25) per cent of the voting members of the Board, or, at the joint written request of the Chairman of the Republican National Committee and the Chairman of the Council.

Section 6. The quorum for a meeting of the Executive Board shall be one-half (1/2) of the voting membership of the Board. Voting members may exercise their rights by proxy or by mail but only on subjects mentioned on the agenda.

ARTICLE XIII DUES

Section 1. All member organizations shall pay to the Council the sum of \$10.00 per individual member, based on the membership of that organization as of January 1 of each calendar year. Dues shall be payable to the Treasurer no later than April 30 of each calendar year. This section of the Constitution of the National Black Republican Council shall become effective as of January 1, 1974.

ARTICLE XIV AMENDMENTS

Section 1. The Constitution and Bylaws, or any part thereof, may be amended or repealed by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of those present and voting at any regular or special meeting, provided that notices of all proposed changes shall be submitted, in writing, to the membership of the Council at least thirty (30) days prior to the meeting at which such action shall be taken.



V SAMPLE CONSTITUTION FOR BLACK REPUBLICAN STATE COUNCIL:

ARTICLE I - NAME

The name of this organization shall be the Republican State Black Council.

ARTICLE II - PURPOSE

Section 1. To officially represent the black groups in the Republican State Central Committee.

Section 2. To promote and to encourage citizen participation of all black groups in Republican Party activities and to work for the advancement of the Party's principles, policies and candidates.

Section 3. To coordinate the activities of the recognized Republican organizations among the black groups.

Section 4. To stimulate the members' participation in the regularly constituted area structures of the Republican Party.

ARTICLE III - MEMBERSHIP

Section 1A. A Republican organization among any black group shall apply in writing for representation on the Council.

Section 1B. An organization applying for representation shall be referred to the Membership Committee which shall investigate such organization's qualifications for representation and shall report back to the Council the Committee's recommendations. Each such organization shall thereupon be considered by the Council and any such organization shall be accorded representation upon receiving a two-thirds vote of those present voting by secret ballot.

Section 1C. Only those organizations which have paid current annual dues to the Council shall be entitled to representation on the Council.

Section 1D. Upon acceptance, a certificate of recognition shall be issued to each such organization by the Republican State Central Committee and signed by the State Chairman and by the President of the Council.

Section 2. Each officially recognized Republican organization among the black groups shall select three delegates, and three alternates to serve as members of this Council.

Section 3. During their tenure of office, the following shall automatically be members of the Council, in a non-voting advisory capacity, and shall be invited to attend all its' meetings:

- a) The Republican State Chairman and Vice-Chairman
- b) The Republican National Committeeman and National Committeewoman
- c) The Director of the Black Division

ARTICLE IV - OFFICERS

Section 1. The officers of the Council shall be: President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer.

Section 2. Officers shall be elected from the membership of the Council for a term of two (2) years at the meeting to be held the first week in (month) on odd numbered years.

Section 3. A majority vote of the Council by secret ballot shall elect a candidate for office on the Council.

Section 4. Any vacancy occurring in any elective office, except that of President shall be filled by a majority vote of the Council at a regular meeting or a special meeting called for that purpose.

A vacancy in the office of the President shall be filled by elevation of the Vice-President to that office, and the office of the Vice-President shall be filled in the manner prescribed above.

Section 5. A nomination committee of five members of the Council shall be appointed by the President at least thirty days before the annual election, and it shall be the duty of this committee to nominate a candidate for each office to be filled at said election. The presiding officer shall also call for additional nominations from the floor.



ARTICLE V - EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board of the Council shall consist of the elected officers and Chairmen of all Standing Committees, and the Presidents of Black Republican Clubs.

ARTICLE VI - MEETINGS

Section 1. At least three (3) meetings of the Council shall be held each year and all members shall be given written notice thereof at least 14 days prior to a meeting.

Section 2. Special meetings may be called by a majority of the Executive Board of upon written request of 10% of the members of the Council with prior notification as stated in Section 1.

Section 3. The Executive Board shall meet at least once between the scheduled meetings of the Council.

ARTICLE VII - RULES OF ORDER

The Rules contained in Roberts' Rules of Order, current edition, shall govern this Council.

ARTICLE VIII - QUORUM

Section 1. One third (1/3) of the membership of the Council shall constitute a quorum at any regular meeting or special meeting of the Council.

Section 2. A quorum for executive board meetings shall be a simple majority of the membership of the Board.



ARTICLE IX - DUTIES OF OFFICERS

Section 1. President

The President shall preside at all regular or special meetings of the Council, and of the Executive Board. He shall be an ex-officio member of all committees.

He shall call all meetings. He shall appoint the chairmen of all standing committees and special committees, subject to majority approval of the Council.

Section 2. Vice-President

The Vice-President shall assist the President in the performance of his duties and shall officiate for him in his absence.

Section 3. Recording Secretary

The Recording Secretary shall keep correct minutes of all meetings of the Council and of the executive board.

Section 4. Corresponding Secretary

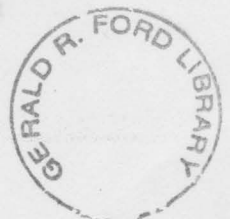
The Corresponding Secretary shall keep correct mailing lists of the members of all organizations represented in the Council. She shall be in charge of all correspondence and communications between the Council and the membership. She shall be responsible for mailing notices of all meetings as provided herein.

Section 5. Treasurer

The Treasurer shall receive all the monies of the Council. He shall pay all bills authorized by the majority of the executive board. He shall keep a correct account of the amount and source receipts and amounts and purposes of disbursements.

ARTICLE X - DUTIES OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

The Executive Board shall have the right to transact any business necessary between meetings of the Council.



ARTICLE XI - STANDING COMMITTEES

Section 1. Ways and Means Committee:

It shall be the duty of the Committee to consider the ways and means of providing the necessary finances for the operation of the Council.

Section 2. Educational Committee:

It shall be the duty of this Committee to inform the members of the black groups about the aims, principles and policies of the Republican Party; to carry the story of the Republican Party to all of the first and second generation Americans and to coordinate its activities with the educational department of the Republican State Central Committee.

Section 3. Membership and Organization Committee:

The membership and organization committee shall assist in establishing Republican organizations among the black groups, and to check the qualifications of the organizations applying for representation on the Council.

Section 4. Publicity Committee:

The publicity committee shall publicize the activities of the Council, and shall coordinate the publicity programs of all member organizations.

Section 5. Campaign Committee:

The campaign Committee shall work out campaign programs and materials for special use among the members of the Black groups. It shall stimulate members' participation in the campaign activities of the regularly constituted area structures of the Republican Party.

Section 6. Resolution and Policy Committee:

The Resolution and Policy Committee shall be responsible for considering all resolutions referred to it by the various organizations and it shall make its recommendations to the Council for consideration.



ARTICLE XII - DUES

All recognized Republican organizations among the black groups shall pay to the Council the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00) at the time of acceptance and a like sum annually thereafter. The annual dues shall become due and payable on the first day of January of each calendar year.

ARTICLE XIII - AMENDMENTS

The Constitution, or any part thereof, may be amended or repealed by a three-fourths (3/4) vote of the Council at any regular or special meeting, provided that notices of all such proposed changes shall be submitted, in writing, to the members of the Council at least 14 days prior to the meeting at which such action shall be taken.



September 1, 1972

Dear Sir:

Last August 16-25th I had the privilege of attending the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach. At that time I was struck by the lack of communications among black republicans around this land. The need for a national organ to both express the views and report the facts about Afro-American Republicans throughout the country became very evident.

Such a newsletter would serve as the basis for a strong grass roots republican organization among black America. I'm sure you would agree that a coalition of this type is necessary at this time, just before the re-election of the Chief Executive. This newsletter would also be used on the national, state, and local levels to support the election of governors, senators, congressmen, and mayors working toward the interest of black republicans and black Americans in general. In addition, such a newsletter could be reproduced locally and used to publicize fund raising and other black republican events.

Until the November election this communication piece would work to re-elect President Nixon and other republican candidates. After the November balloting information of interest to and about black republicans around the country would fill the pages of the newsletter. Readers will be encouraged to submit material of interest to this bi-monthly publication. Such a newsletter in the future will be GRASS ROOTS NEWS. If you would like to receive a copy of this bi-monthly newsletter over the next twelve months, send a fifteen dollar or more contribution (to cover reproduction and postage costs) to:

Mr. Jackson R. Champion, Editor
GRASS ROOTS NEWS
24 Dewitt Place
New Rochelle, New York 10801

GRASS ROOTS NEWS has as its major goal the communication of black republicans, with the ultimate aim of building a strong party base among grass roots blacks. This new



page 2

September 1, 1972

grass roots level organization will elect the President and other GOP candidates who support the plank of the Republican Convention Platform which is continually striving for the economic development for black Americans. Only such a strong sound economic base can give us self determination as a people.

Enclosed you will find three articles expressing some of this writer's reflections on the recent Miami Beach convention.

Sincerely,

Jackson R. Champion, Editor
GRASS ROOTS NEWS

enclosures



September 1, 1972

Dear Editor:

As a black writer I was privileged to attend the Republican National Convention last August 16-25. Press credentials gave me the run of proceedings in and out of convention hall.

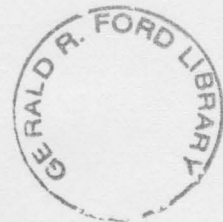
In the enclosed three articles, reflections on some of the behind camera activities black America should be aware of are presented. All deal with those aspects of the recent Miami Beach meetings which I feel were of significant importance to Afro-Americans.

The first article elicits the many strategic positions black delegates and others held at the Convention. The second covers the power exercised by blacks attending the meetings. And finally the third article points out a basic difference in the economic stance of black Democrats and black Republicans.

I trust that you will find these pieces of interest to your wide readership. A tear sheet of their use would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Jackson R. Champion
GRASS ROOTS NEWS
24 Dewitt Place
New Rochelle, NY 10801



enclosures

I BLACK PARTICIPATION IN MIAMI BEACH

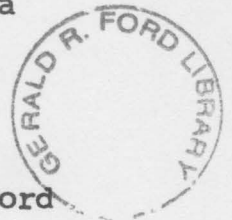
by Jackson R. Champion
GRASS ROOTS NEWS

Black Committee Members

About 56 of the 1348 delegates attending the Republican National Convention in Miami Beach last August 16-25 were black. This is a 115 percent increase over the 1968 delegation, where only 26 blacks attended the convention as delegates. Any black American would have been proud of the key roles played by these delegates of color in three of the four standing convention committees. American blacks must be involved in the two party system. This article deals with roles that black Americans played at the Republican Convention, bringing about a strong two party participation.

On the Resolution (or Platform) Committee Joan Crawford from Missouri and Annie E. Sachary of Arkansas played major roles. This Committee was responsible for preparing the Republican Party statement on national and international issues. This years platform issues dealt with: human concern, human rights and responsibility, building a greater prosperity, community and national development, agricultural and natural resources and the environment, responsible government, and finally national security and foreign policy.

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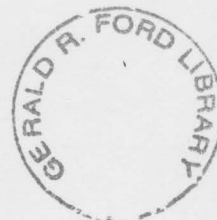
by Jackson R. Champion
GRASS ROOTS NEWS

Three other blacks were prominent on the Rules and Order of Business Committee. This committee drafted rules for adoption by the convention to determine: 1) the proceedings of the convention, 2) the organization of the Republican National Committee, and 3) the membership composition of the next (1976) Republican National Convention. Blacks on this committee were: Edward Bivens of Michigan, Melvin H. Evans of the Virgin Islands, and Colston A. Lewis of Virginia.

The largest black delegation was in the Credentials Committee. There was Tennessee's Sarah Moore Greene, Washington D.C.'s Elaine Jenkins, Iowa's Mary Majors, Louisiana's Frank Millican, Maryland's Madie E. Mitchell, Arkansas's Sam Sparks, and Kentucky's O.M. Travis, Jr. This Committee was charged with receiving credentials of all delegates and alternates, and determining permanent attendance at the Convention. (The fourth and final Committee of the Convention -- the Permanent Organization Committee -- had no black delegates).

We can be proud of the work of these twelve committee

-MORE-

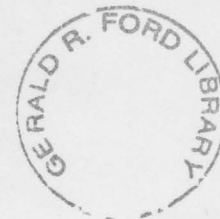


by Jackson R. Champion
GRASS ROOTS NEWS

delegates of the 1972 Republican National Convention. Very special honor was brought to the ten states and District of Columbia which they represent.

Black Organizations

Several black organizations appeared before the Platform Committee in Miami Beach. Among them were the Council of Black Presidential Appointees, the Congress of Racial Equality, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Council of Afro-American Republicans, and the Welfare Rights Organization. All added to the Republican Party statement on national and international policy.



Other Black Participants

Other blacks participating in the Florida meetings, aside from the large number of observers, also played key roles. Here are a few of those making great contrubutions: Massachusettes's Senator Edward Brooke gave one of the three keynote addresses, the Honorable Lyman Parks (mayor of Grand Rapids, Michigan and pastor of the A.M.E. Zion church) said the invocation the first evening, and Miss Ethel Ennis of Maryland sang the national athem.

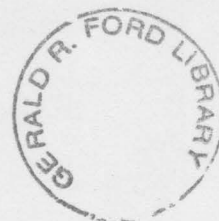
-MORE-

by Jackson R. Champion
GRASS ROOTS NEWS

Joan Crawford of Missouri presented the report of the Platform Committee, Dr. Aris T. Allen chaired the 26-member Maryland state delegation, Gary Hughes (a black youth from Delaware) gave the salute from working youth, and Sammy Davis Jr. headed the list of entertainers.

Black youth participated in full force as boy and girl scouts, pages, Nixonites, orchestra members, etc. This observer can say that there were no blacks among the peace protest groups outside Convention Hall. So you see, blacks did participate and participate fully at Miami Beach just as blacks will participate in elections next November. Support a winner in November in the re-election of the President.

-THE END-



II BLACK POWER AT MIAMI BEACH

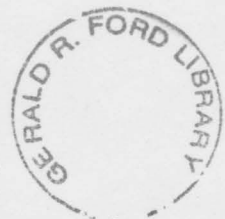
by Jackson R. Champion
GRASS ROOTS NEWS

In the first article of this series attention was drawn to black participation at the Republican National Convention last August 16-25 in Miami Beach. Attention was also called to the twelve blacks serving on the convention committees. Now let's turn attention to the performance of these committee members. In short, how they demanded power -- and got it.

The three black members of the Rules and Order of Business Committee helped get one black named to the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee. This 15-member body is the strong policy making body of the National Republican Party.

A second show of power was demonstrated in the Resolutions (or Platform) Committee. Here a plank was incorporated to pledge continued assistance to rural farmers and farm cooperatives. We know many blacks are represented among these groups. And finally blacks on the Platform Committee helped see that the Administration continued its efforts in economic development for black businesses. This issue has a prominent place in the platform.

-MORE-



by Jackson R. Champion
GRASS ROOTS NEWS

Black power was felt in other ways too; namely, the outcome of black caucusses, the interaction of blacks among powerful national Republicans. There was plenty of opportunity to discuss the black cause with prominent Republicans like Charles Percy of Illinois, Edward Brookes of Massachusettes, Jacob Javits of New York, Mayor George S. Siebels of Birmingham, Senatorial candidate William M. Blount of Alabama, Senator Robert Dole of Kansas, Senator Edward J. Gurney of Florida, Senator Strom Thurmond, Hobson R. Reynolds of Pennsylvania, Presidential Counsel Robert Finch, and the Chief Executive's brother Edward of the Re-Election Committee.

Lastly, we cannot overlook the leadership exemplified throughout by the Washington D.C. based blacks.

Those presently in the presidential arena -- Robert Brown, Ed Sexton, Paul Jones, Stanley Scott and others demonstrated brilliant leadership among blacks and whites alike in Miami Beach.



Black power was definitely evident and in action at the convention in all our efforts to support the re-election of the President.

-THE END-

III BLACK DEMOCRATS AND BLACK REPUBLICANS - A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO SELF DETERMINATION

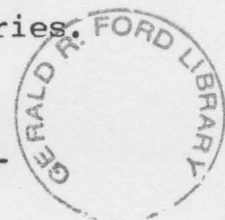
BY Jackson R. Champion
GRASS ROOTS NEWS

Blacks who have declared themselves politically as Republicans or Democrats have one thing in common -- a professed political stance. But let's look at one basic difference between the two black political groups. That is their economic outlook for the road to black progress.

Black Democrats are known for speaking out about areas of social concern, while Black Republicans are bent on economic development within the community.

In one of the black caucusses at Miami Beach, the prospects of initiating housing and other manufacturing industries in the inner cities of this nation was visualized. Money from the administration's Research and Development Budget would be utilized to get such programs started. While the government provides the funds, major corporations and prime federal contractors will lend technical assistance. Leading distributors around the country will guarantee adequate shelf space for the goods manufactured in these community factories.

-MORE-



III BLACK DEMOCRATS AND BLACK REPUBLICANS -
A DIFFERENT APPROACH TO SELF DETERMINATION

page 2

by Jackson R. Champion
GRASS ROOTS NEWS

In short, this appears to be the most logical approach to self determination among blacks. This approach will alleviate the need for welfare and other areas of social concern. That means, however, we blacks must get together to re-elect the Present administration to assure us of early self determination. Start with a grass roots Republican organization in your building and community.

-THE END-



Jackson R. Champion
Pineway Towers #1104
8830 Piney Branch Road
Silver Spring, Maryland 20903
(301) 445 -2310

Permanent address
24 Dewitt Place
New Rochelle, New York 10801
(914) NE 2-6616

education: New Rochelle, New York School system
Howard University, Washington, D.C.
Pohs Institute of Insurance, New York City

employment: (Always self employed)
owner, Champion Sales Agency
owner, Champion Public Relations Firm
Chairman & President, Grass Roots, Inc

sales clients Woolworth, General Foods, J.C. Pennys, Macy's
Gimbles, Beauty Supply Houses throughout
the country

publications editor, Grass Roots News
frequent contributor, Black Business Digest,
black press newspapers, and New York Times

honors: 1972 citation from National Council of
Afro-American Republicans

1971 Certificate of Appreciation from
President Richard M. Nixon

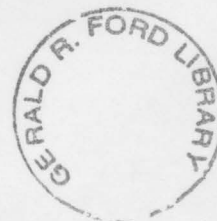
49 years old

excellent health

lifetime Republican

(by former marriage)
3 children; 1 grandson

presently married to
Dr. Lenora Moragne, Head
Nutrition Education and Training
Food and Nutrition Service, USDA



GRASS ROOTS PROPOSAL: For Improved Communications
among black Republicans.

objectives;

Primary objective is to build a strong black Republican Party on all levels, in order to elect more Republican majors, governors, senators, and representatives, throughout the country.

Secondary objective is to build a strong economic development base in black communities.

plan

The distribution of Grass Roots News among black Americans on a regular basic. This publication is aimed at informing the black voters of achievements of the Nixon's Administration. By sending each black delegate and alternate of the Republican National Convention, one hundred copies of this newsletter, one would be able to reach at least 17,500 people. Out of this number one should reach another 1,000 interested persons, now if one hundred copies of Grass Roots News were send out to this thousand, that would add up to 100,000. Certainly 10,000 of these recipients would be interested. A hundred copies would be send to them in order that they could reach one million black voters. This all can be brought about in less than four weeks.

role of
Grass Roots News

The publication Grass Roots News would serve as the liaison piece among the administration and the National Republican Committee, and the Committee for the ReElection of the President, and the black communities in building a strong black Republican grass roots organization.

This newsletter would also serve as a communication organ with blacks throughout the country, blacks who are interested in economic development. Acting as a broker it would put blacks in contact with governments, manufacturers, and retail chain outlets. In this way blacks could obtain contracts and grants from the federal government. The publication would serve manufacturers and retailers in bringing about the economic development programs of President Nixon for blacks.



2.
GRASS ROOTS PROPOSAL:

financing

Production, mailing and distribution cost of Grass Roots News
would look like this for one month:

Production cost of 20,000 copies	\$600
Postage	800
Handling	200
	<u>\$1,600</u>
 Production cost for one million	 \$30,000
Postage	40,000
Handling	10,000
	<u>\$80,000</u>
Editor and Staff salary	\$1,500
Misellaneous expense	1,000

If this could be financed for a year. It is my belief that
through subscriptions and advertisements Grass Roots News
would be able to support itself.



national black republican news



volume I
number 6
june-july 1974

Spotlight on Black GOP Candidates Part II

The May issue of the *National Black Republican News* carried profiles of twenty-one Black GOP candidates for public office at the national, state and county levels in ten States.

Of that number about nine have already survived the state primaries and eight still face primary elections between now and November. Four candidates did not survive the primaries. However, the response from all over the country was one of surprise that so many viable Black candidates choose to run on the GOP ticket. At a time when interest in politics is thought to be low and especially among minority groups, not only are there good Black candidates, but many seem to have a good chance of winning. Although the interest of the general news media in these candidates was somewhat disappointing, a number of publications have shown a new interest in Black involvement in the Party as a result of the article. On the other hand, the response from GOP Party officials and other GOP candidates who were not included in Part I of the survey was very encouraging. The profiles of these candidates appear below:

ARIZONA (Primary: September 10)

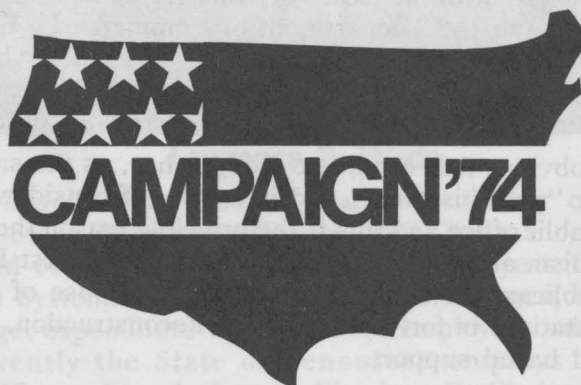
J.C. Turner--candidate for *State Senate* (District 25). Turner is a businessman and heads two corporations, Teko Sleep Products and Turner & Associates, a drug firm. He plans to enroll in law school in the near future. He has worked in local campaigns in the Phoenix area.

CALIFORNIA (Primary completed)

John Holloman--candidate for *State Assembly* (District 50.) Holloman is a businessman and heads two companies, a real estate and insurance business and a business management consulting business. He is a member of several Republican clubs in the state including the 100 Club, the Marina Republican Club, the Cosmopolitan Republican Voters Club and the Progressive Republican Club. In 1972 he was a Field Director for the Committee to Re-Elect the President in Los Angeles County and in 1973 he was a statewide field coordinator for "Proposition 1" which was the Governor's tax limitation initiative.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Jackson R. Champion--candidate for *Mayor*. Champion is a life-long Republican and is editor and publisher of a monthly, national newspaper *Grass Roots News*. The publication is primarily concerned with activities involving the economic development for poor and minority people. Champion is a member of the D.C. Board of Vocational Education (which has the responsibility for the Washington Technical Institute) and the Board of the National Association of Community College Trustees. He is a member of the Capital City Republican Club and attended the 1972 Republican National Convention. (Note: Washington, D.C. residents will elect a mayor and 13-member City Council in November for the first time in 100 years and in the excitement a number of individuals have announced their candidacy. At press time, some 160 individuals had announced for the City Council, including some 10 Black GOP candidates.)



RHODE ISLAND (Primary: September 10)

John A. Daluz, Jr.--candidate for *General Treasurer of the State*. The 39-year-old Providence native has been officially endorsed by the State's Central Committee. He has extensive experience in banking and currently manages the South Providence Federal Credit Union. Since he took over as manager in 1969 assets in the credit union have grown from \$14,000 to nearly one million dollars. He is active in the Republican Party in the third ward in Providence and is Chairman of the Third Representative District Committee. He was an alternate delegate to the 1972 Convention and is a member of several Boards. He is a Roman Catholic.

[Continued on next page]

Profile of a Campaign

By Arthur A. Fletcher

Among the bright hopes that the Republican Party has is Norman A. Hodges, candidate for the United States House of Representatives from California's 31st District (Greater Los Angeles, Compton, Lynwood, etc.).

I recently attended the Appreciation Dinner for Governor Reagan of California in Los Angeles where more than a half of a million dollars was reportedly raised. While there, I visited with Norman Hodges and members of his campaign team. I found the enthusiasm to be unusually high with significant efforts underway to organize and launch a winning campaign. Hodges is a promising candidate and has all of the qualifications to represent the district which has some 463,470 residents including 309,297 Whites, 128,940 Blacks and 69,279 Spanish-speaking. His Democratic opponent is Charles Wilson.

Hodges organized and served as past President of Green Power Inc. which is an economic development corporation that experienced measurable successes during and immediately after the Watts riots in Los Angeles.

In addition to being directly involved and making direct contributions to social and economic development projects in Southeast Los Angeles, Norman Hodges built an effective working relationship with both Governor Reagan and former Lt. Governor Bob Finch. Beside these activities and involvements, Mr. Hodges also functioned on the national scene working specifically with the Office of Minority Business Enterprise in the U.S. Department of Commerce in Washington, D.C. At one time Hodges was seriously being considered to become the Director of OMBE prior to deciding to return to California and run for office.

It is obvious that candidate Hodges has, as the saying goes, "paid his dues" and is worthy of consideration for public office and this is the principle reason there is optimism about his chances to become the first Black Republican to sit in the United States House of Representatives in forty years, since Reconstruction, with broad based support.

Because Hodges appears to have an outstanding chance to be elected, his base of support among Party leaders, both Black and White, is exceptionally good. Just prior to leaving California, I learned that efforts were underway to secure funding for the Hodges campaign from the California Republican Boosters Club and other significant funding sources, individuals and groups in support of this effort. It should be pointed out that in order to secure the necessary funding through the essential resources, candidate Hodges is expected to file a campaign plan plus strategies so that funding sources would not only know how the funds are to be used but if any additional resources are needed by the candidate to run a successful campaign. (Note: A word of advice to other Republican political hopefuls who should take a page from the California

funding sources and be prepared to file documented campaign plans on their own in order to secure finances and generate interest in their campaign.)

For more information about the campaign, contact: "HODGES FOR CONGRESS" at 2509 W. Rosecrans Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif. 90059, or call: (213) 638-8516.



Norman A. Hodges

SPOTLIGHT

[Continued from page 1]

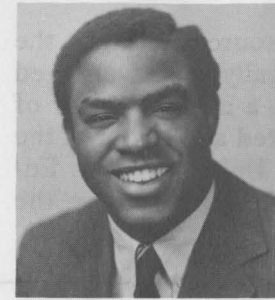
TEXAS (Primary: completed)

Ben A. Morrison, candidate for the *State Legislature* (District 32, Place 1, Tarrant County includes city of Ft. Worth). Morrison has been an independent businessman in Ft. Worth since the age of 19. He heads the Ben Morrison & Company which is real estate and apartment management company and he also heads an insurance agency. Morrison has been very active in national, state and local campaigns and has served as campaign manager for a number of candidates. He made a very favorable showing in the primary and was the first Black man in history to win the nomination in the area which he represents. He was recently awarded an Honorary Doctorate Degree from Trinity Hall College and Seminary in Springfield, Illinois.

Rev. Paul Sims--candidate for the *State Legislature* (District 32, Place 9, Tarrant County, includes city of Ft. Worth). Sims is a minister and was an administrator with the Community Action Program. He is very active in the local community.

Ernest Decuire--candidate for the *State Board of Education*.

John Foster, candidate for *constable* (Harris County, includes Houston, Precinct 7). Foster is a member of the Southeast Republican Club and the Greater Houston Republican Club and has been a Precinct Chairman and worked on numerous local and statewide campaigns. He organized and served as past President of the Metropolitan Republican Men's Club.



an interview with
Stanley B. Thomas

Assistant Secretary for Human Development,
United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Stanley B. Thomas, J r., has been Assistant Secretary of Human Development at the U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare since the office was established in April 1973. The 31-year-old Yale graduate oversees a budget of nearly \$800 million and serves as advisor to HEW Secretary Caspar Weinberger on billions of dollars spent by HEW. Mr. Thomas administers the Office of Human Development (OHD) programs with the assistance of 932 staff personnel in Washington, D.C., and ten regional offices of HEW. In a recent interview granted *NBRC News* Editor Pat Holt, Mr. Thomas spelled out some of the specifics of his job:

"I manage and operate all programs concerned with human development. We focus on the needs of certain groups of Americans including children and youth, the aged, mentally retarded persons, people living in rural areas as well as American Indians and Alaskan Natives. We feed 200,000 a week--80 percent are poor and 40 percent are minorities (30 percent Black). In the Head Start Program, 90 percent are poor and 70 percent are minorities.

Q. How do you keep in touch with and abreast of what's happening among these various groups of Americans in order to decide what their needs are?

A. I take it upon myself to visit local programs and projects (Head Start, etc.) periodically--sometimes announced and sometimes not. I hired one staff member whose sole responsibility it is to keep in contact with people and local projects. Also, I visit each of the ten regional offices as often as I am in the area which may be five to six times a year or more. In addition, at least three times a year, the ten Assistant Regional Directors for Human Development meet in Washington, D.C., to discuss the various programs. There are also monthly and in some cases, weekly, reports. Of course, you still have to fight isolation. In fact, I often refer to Washington, D.C., as sixty square miles surrounded by reality.

Q. Would you comment on politics?

A. As Blacks become more sophisticated about politics they are increasingly aware of the necessity of bartering for votes. A young person can find great opportunities in the Republican Party. For one thing, he is one of fewer and has a greater ability to influence. One can only affect policy by being a participant.

people in politics

Lawrence S. Wade made history in the State of Tennessee recently when he became the first of his race to be named to head a major State department. He was appointed Commissioner of the Tennessee Personnel Department by Governor Winfield Dunn. Wade has served as the Governor's Special Assistant prior to being appointed as Executive head of the Personnel Department where he is responsible for all personnel management in approximately 38 State departments and agencies. Commissioner Wade is a member of the State Cabinet; Secretary of the Civil Service Commission; Chairman of the Law Enforcement Training



Lawrence S. Wade

Academy Advisory Board; statutory member of the Tennessee Manpower Council and Chairman of the Board of Appeals under the State Employees Grievance System. He oversees the State's largest single budget expenditure which is State employees salaries. Currently the State of Tennessee employs some 34,000 people....**Arthur A. Fletcher**, Co-Chairman of the National Black Republican Council was appointed to the President's Commission on Personnel Exchange. As a Commissioner and head of the Education Committee, Fletcher will help plan and evaluate the education and training program for some 80 interns. The Commission was set up four years ago to administer the Executive Interchange Program which provides promising young executives from federal departments and agencies and the private sector with the opportunity of enhancing their professional growth and increasing their perspective of the opposite sector... Fletcher is a professional consultant on Employment Standards and is the author of a recently published book entitled, "The Silent Sellout." The book lays

[Continued on next page]

PEOPLE IN POLITICS

[Continued from page 3]

bare the elements of the struggle for civil rights in employment, giving the history of past failures and outlining the last clear chance which now lies before America for solving the problems of employment.... *James B. Spurlock, Jr.*, of Roanoke has been named by Gov. Mills Godwin as top aide to the Secretary of Human Resources for the State of Virginia. Spurlock, 38, is the highest ranking Black in the State's Administration. He was an employment coordinator for the Appalachian Power Company prior to the appointment.... *Air Force Lieutenant General Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr.*, highest ranking Black in the armed forces, will become vice commander of the Military Airlift Command in September, which puts him in line possibly to become commander of MAC later and to be promoted to a four star general. He has been Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs for more than four years.... *Wendell P. Russell*, newly appointed President of Federal City College in Washington, D.C., assumed yet another set of responsibilities under the agreed merger of the FCC with the D.C. Teachers College. Russell will serve as chief Administrator for teachers and students from the combined two institutions, now called the Federal City College.... *Pierre S. Charles* was appointed Chairman of the Minority Business Opportunity (MBOC) in New Orleans, Louisiana. The MBOC is responsible for supporting and implementing the national programs within the federal government structure, and for bringing together local heads of government agencies and State and City and private industry so that there might be improved availability of financing procurement opportunities, tech-

nical advice and other business resources to assist the socially, culturally and economically disadvantaged persons.... *Mr. Waverly Glover*, a city manager of Springfield, Ohio, has been appointed a Member of the U.S. National Commission for the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization by the U.S. Department of State.

JOIN THE NBRC TODAY!!

National Black Republican Council
310 First St., SE
Washington, D.C. 20003

Enclosed is my check or money order in the amount of \$ _____ which entitles me to the following Membership:

\$100.00 Century Club	\$10.00 Regular Membership
50.00 Sustaining Membership	5.00 Youth Membership
25.00 Sustaining Membership	Other membership

My Membership entitles me to receive the monthly Newsletter and the Constitution and Bylaws. I would like to serve on the following Committees:

_____ State NBRC _____ Budget _____ Public Relations
_____ Membership _____ Issues _____ Dinner
_____ Legal _____ Patronage _____ Finance
_____ Voter Registration _____ Candidates _____ Special
_____ Youth

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
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black
republican news**

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NATIONAL COORDINATING COUNCIL OF BLACK REPUBLICANS
1855 Upshur Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20011

August 21, 1974

202-293-1990
202-737-0212

Steering Committee

SAMUEL C. JACKSON
Chairman
Washington, D.C.

DR. ETHEL D. ALLEN
Vice Chairman
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

WILLIE WILLIAMS, JR.
Vice Chairman
Columbia, South Carolina

WINFRED R. MUNDLE
Secretary
Washington, D.C.

FRED ALLEN
Treasurer
Newark, New Jersey

FLOYD B. McKISSICK
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T. M. ALEXANDER
Atlanta, Georgia

ROBERT J. BROWN
High Point, North Carolina

FLOYD BRITTON
New York, New York

CHARLES G. HURST, JR.
Chicago, Illinois

TIMOTHY L. JENKINS
Washington, D.C.

CASEY MANN, II
Washington, D.C.

WILLIE C. MASON
Washington, D.C.

ROBERT THOMPSON
Cleveland, Ohio

LLOYD VON BLAINE
New York, New York

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C. 20500

Dear Mr. President:

As we stated to you earlier, congratulations on your elevation to the Office of President of the United States, and please be advised that we offer our hearts and prayers for your success.

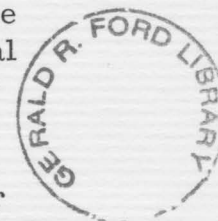
On August 19, 1974, we sent you a telegram, a copy of which is enclosed herein, requesting a visit with you as soon as possible to participate in the early development of your policies and programs. Because of our long service to the Republican Party and our business and professional experience, we think we can be of service to you and our country.

Our meeting is requested in compliance with your oft-repeated declaration of a desire to broaden your listening base. While we commend your meetings with leaders of civil rights and Black Congressional groups, yet largely untapped is the effective use of the various Black Republican channels that are available and capable of contributing great progress and in this regard, should not be further overlooked.

Mr. President, in our opinion, low income and Black Americans should not have to bear the brunt of the battle to control inflation and to reduce federal expenditures. As a matter of national policy, this cannot be tolerated.

Among the things of critical importance as agenda items are the following:

Federal spending is still necessary through some categorical programs as well as revenue sharing to continue progress toward equality and is uppermost in the lives of those affected.



The President
Page Two
August 21, 1974

We seek to have employed in the White House in the areas of personnel, communication, domestic counsel, etc. competent Blacks at all levels.

The Office of Stanley S. Scott, Special Assistant to the President should be upgraded in the areas of responsibilities and staff resources. This move on your part would affect favorably the hopes of Black Americans regarding the new thrust of your administration as promised.

The unemployment rate of black workers and particularly teenagers is disproportionately much higher than among whites.

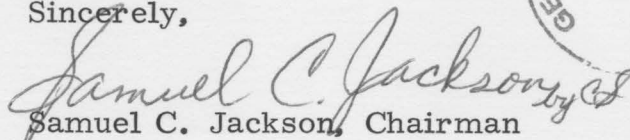
Equal opportunity within the federal structure itself has to be more fully dealt with than before. This can best be done by having the equal opportunity program headed by a person at executive pay level 4 and who reports directly to the agency head.

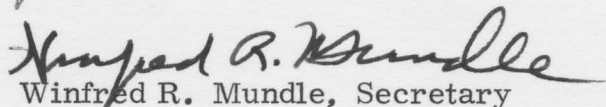
We sincerely feel that the national Republican response to many domestic and related international problems have gone too long without the utilization of the established Black Republican effort.

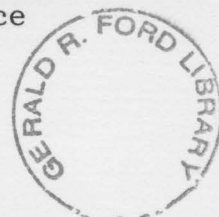
For indication of the ways in which our interest compliments your own, please see the enclosed document.

Our desire is to help you restore the lost confidence in our government and federal system to the poor and disadvantaged as well as to all citizens of this country.

Sincerely,


Samuel C. Jackson, Chairman


Winfred R. Mundle, Secretary



Enclosures

GOALS OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATION COUNCIL OF BLACK REPUBLICANS

"To fully participate in all areas of Americana that our heritage and birthright dictates".

1. Formation of a partisan organization of Black Republicans to advise the President and the Congress on minority affairs.
2. To support the continuation of the National Voting Rights Act and the deployment of registrars in the South.
3. To urge the continuation and improvement of the National efforts to solve the problems of the poor and needy.
4. To advise the President on the importance of significant Black and other minority participation in both Parties and possible basis for such participation.
5. To identify and recommend competent minority persons for Federal service, including but not limited to cabinet membership, a special counselor to the President, and judicial service.
6. To articulate through newsletters and other media, positions on crucial issues, priorities, progress and outlooks.
7. To constitute an effective lobby serving the best interest of our constituencies while at the same time the best interest of our Country.
8. To coordinate the efforts of Republican Organizations espousing the cause of Blacks and minorities for influencing the President and Congress.
9. To seek an immediate meeting with the President to introduce our existence and aims.
10. To relate to the Republican National Committee, Senatorial and Congressional Campaign Committees in ways that will broaden the base of minority participation as candidates, policymakers, and volunteer workers in the Party.



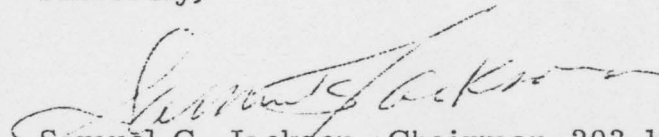
TELEGRAM

Honorable Gerald Ford
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

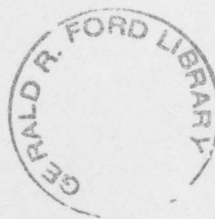
Dear Mr. President:

The National Coordinating Council of Black Republicans,
an organization of persons long dedicated to work in the GOP,
and achievers in their business and profession, request a
meeting with you at the earliest possible time to discuss the
needs of Black Americans; rational budget cutting that permits
a continued attack against persistent unemployment and poverty;
appointment of Black Americans to the Cabinet, key White House
and executive positions, and to the judiciary; strengthening black
involvement in the GOP and other timely and relevant subjects.
A letter further explaining our organization and purposes
follows. An early reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,



Samuel C. Jackson, Chairman-293-1990 (202)
Winfred R. Mundle, Secretary-(202) 638-4040



B & C ASSOCIATES, INC.
1625 Eye St., N.W.
Suite 915
Washington, D.C. 20006

To: Hon Stanley Scott
From: Robert J. Brown
Date: Friday, August 23rd, 1974

 X For Your Information
 Per Our Conversation
 Per Your Request
 See Me
 Handle
 For Your Approval
 For Your Signature
 File

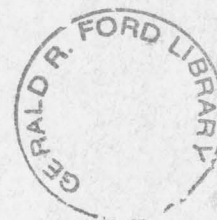
REMARKS



GOALS OF THE NATIONAL COORDINATION COUNCIL OF BLACK REPUBLICANS

"To fully participate in all areas of Americana that our heritage and birthright dictates".

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8. To coordinate the efforts of Republican Organizations espousing the cause of Blacks and minorities for influencing the President and Congress.
9. To seek an immediate meeting with the President to introduce our existence and aims.
10. To relate to the Republican National Committee, Senatorial and Congressional Campaign Committees in ways that will broaden the base of minority participation as candidates, policymakers, and volunteer workers in the Party.



DRAFT: 8/20/74



My dear Mr. President:

As we stated to you earlier, congratulations on your elevation to the Office of President of the United States, and please be advised that we offer our hearts and prayers for your success.

On August 19, 1974, we sent you a telegram, a copy of which is enclosed herein, requesting a visit with you as soon as possible to participate in these early developments of your administration. We have the requisite background, professional and business expertise, and sensitivity to be of service to you and our country. We ask at this time that we be included in the political processes.

The various members of our national coordinating council have served our country and also our party well in the past and have the desire and capabilities to continue to accomplish those things needed to continue to make this country the leader that it is in the free World.

We are mindful of the oft-repeated declaration of yours that your listening base will be broaden in this new situation. While civil rights groups will continue to serve a very worthwhile purpose, yet untap and effective use of the various Republican channels that are available and capable of contributing great progress in this regard should not be further overlooked.

We sincerely feel that the national Republican response to many domestic and related international problems have gone too long

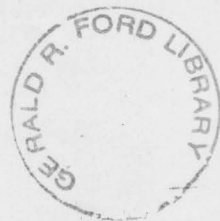
without the ultization of the existing established Black Republican effort.

At our last meeting a review of our goals show that we were partners in progress. The said goals are separately stated in an enclosed document herein.

Most of our charter members are known to you personally, consequently we will not attempt in this limited space to esporse the virtues of the various members.

Very truly yours,

Samuel C. Jackson
N. C. C. B. R.



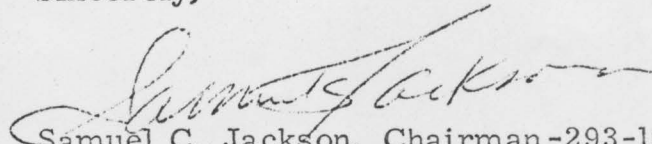
TELEGRAM

Honorable Gerald Ford
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The National Coordinating Council of Black Republicans,
an organization of persons long dedicated to work in the GOP,
and achievers in their business and profession, request a
meeting with you at the earliest possible time to discuss the
needs of Black Americans; rational budget cutting that permits
a continued attack against persistent unemployment and poverty;
appointment of Black Americans to the Cabinet, key White House
and executive positions, and to the judiciary; strengthening black
involvement in the GOP and other timely and relevant subjects.
A letter further explaining our organization and purposes
follows. An early reply will be appreciated.

Sincerely,


Samuel C. Jackson, Chairman-293-1990 (202)
Winfred R. Mundle, Secretary-(202) 638-4040



Elaine B. Jenkins
3333 University Boulevard, Apt. 1101
Kensington, Maryland 20795

August 28, 1974

Mr. Curtis T. Perkins
National Director
Black Council for Republican
Politics, Inc.
18 East 48th Street
New York, New York 10017

Dear Curtis:

I am in receipt of your letter of August 12, 1974. This is the first time you have ever sent me a Membership card or application. For over thirty years I have supported any Republican organization, Black or White, that sought to strengthen our Party ideals.

It is very important that we never seek to divide Black Republicans, or to use any kind of labeling that is presumptive or attempts to categorize for the purpose of dividing. On a lighter side I always use the example that some liberal fathers are conservative husbands and vice versa. Humanity is many faceted and so is politics.

We are on our way back to a re-grouped approach to our problems. Let's see how quickly we can get there all together.

Sincerely yours,

Elaine B. Jenkins

EBJ/cdd

Enclosure (check)

