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# 'RIGHT ON' ... to what?

## HANDBOOK FOR BLACKS ON BEING A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN



-The Inside Story on Black Militant Crime and Violence!

-How Riots "Happen"!

-Why Militants Are A Threat To Black America!

-Who Is Behind Black Militant Agitators!

-How Law-Abiding Blacks Can Combat Black Militant Lawlessness!

Prepared And Distributed By

**BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE**  
(BLACK PATRIOTIC MAJORITY COMMITTEE)

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IT'S EASY TO COMPLAIN ABOUT CRIME,  
VIOLENCE AND COMMUNIST  
SUBVERSION BY BLACK RADICAL  
MILITANTS

BUT...

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT  
IT????

How often have you, as a law-abiding, patriotic black or white American said, "We need to do something to make our communities safe again from crime, riots and the gun-toting Communist black militants who threaten our lives, safety, property and American Freedoms!"

Police departments cannot do the whole job alone, especially when it is the police who are under the most direct physical attack by militants like the Black Panthers and other Communist front "revolutionaries" – and especially when "silent" black citizens fail to speak out in support of the police!

If you love America read this handbook carefully. It has been published and distributed by the Black Silent Majority Committee (BSMC) as a major part of our nationwide crusade AGAINST BLACK MILITANT CRIME and SUBVERSION.

BSMC is a rapidly growing nationwide patriotic organization founded in Washington, D. C. on July 4, 1970 to help protect America from radical enemies within.

The BLACK SILENT MAJORITY promotes a "build don't burn" philosophy among black Americans. Rejecting destructive black militancy and civil disorder, we seek to further the cause of brotherhood among Americans of all colors. The BLACK SILENT MAJORITY is anti-Communist and pro-America.

This handbook's purpose is to give concerned, patriotic citizens – black and white – the true facts, the conviction and the courage to speak out where they live against radical militant agitating for increased violence, crime, hostility and eventual Communist Revolution. America is the Greatest Nation Under God. Let's Keep Her Strong and United.

## THE STORY BEHIND THE BIG RIOTS

Watts. 1964. Five long days and murderous nights of shooting, killing, looting and burning. To most Americans, black and white, it was a terrifying, shameful episode – one that never should have happened.

But to Communists working to overthrow the American system by inflaming black citizens and dividing the nation, Watts was the triumph of triumphs – and one year after the terrible Watts riot, Communist leader Herbert Aptheker told cheering delegates to the Conference of Socialist Scholars at Columbia University in New York, "WATTS WAS GLORIOUS!"

The Communist "glory" that was Watts added up to this kind of devastation:

**KILLED:** 37, including 2 white peace officers, 1 white fireman, 28 black civilians, 4 other civilians.

**INJURED:** 895, including 93 peace officers, 45 firemen, 10 National Guardsmen and 747 civilians.

**ARRESTED:** 4,070, most of them adults.

**BUILDINGS BURNED:** 787 damaged, 209 destroyed.

**PROPERTY DAMAGES:** Fire damage alone estimated at more than \$50,000,000. Looting and vandalism added many additional millions.

**POLICE AND NATIONAL GUARD COSTS:** Estimated at half-a-million dollars per day.

It is now known, through the Party's own boasts, that the Communists had a big hand in fomenting the Watts riot – although when the mayor of Los Angeles pinned part of the blame on American Communists just after the deadly event, he was roundly condemned by the liberals and leftists as a "McCarthyite" and as an "irresponsible right-wing extremist."

But Communist leaders decided that Watts was too "glorious" to keep secret for long, and at an October 7, 1965 press conference,

D. R. FORD

Michael Laski, member of the national Central Committee of the Communist Party said his group had spent the two previous years "toward agitation of the uprising" in Watts. Moreover, Laski said the Communists had focussed their primary attack on the police, continually circulating inflammatory hate literature against the police charging brutality.

### RIOTS ARE PLANNED

Patriotic, law-abiding black citizens, for whom this handbook is published, should arm themselves with knowledge of how most urban riots have been started. With the knowledge that riots don't happen but are planned, comes the power to prevent these brutal outbreaks in which black people suffer most. The typical riot passes through three stages as illustrated by what happened in Watts:

★FIRST: An "incident" in which police were attacked while performing legitimate duty. This was followed by three hours of complete quiet, until the second stage erupted.

★SECOND: A sudden flare of violence which, as if on signal, broke out in a 20-square-mile area. Riot "leaders" with sound trucks, walkie-talkies and quantities of Molotov cocktails appeared screaming "Get Whitie" while mobs of several thousands roamed looking for whites, and the vast majority of blacks fled to their homes in terror and bewilderment.

★THIRD: Turning the brunt of mob fury against black individuals and property. Black men and women were hauled from cars by the mob, homes and businesses were set afire, windows were smashed and looting spread everywhere.

It is crucial for black Americans to understand urban riots in the context of overall Communist activity in America during the last decade. Beginning about 1960, Communist leader Gus Hall openly declared that

Communists and their sympathizers must establish militant control of the Civil Rights Movement and purge all "Uncle Toms" or other blacks who advocated a reasonable, peaceful transition for blacks. Among themselves Communist leaders boasted that before America even knew what was happening, revolution would erupt on the streets of major cities.

There is no doubt about the fact that the Communist Party – and its front organizations like the Black Panthers and Black Nationalists groups – are still determined to ignite a revolution in the streets of American cities by taking advantage of every potentially inflammatory situation. They are still not satisfied that only 2% of America's black population has ever participated in a riot, and that many of those who did take part wondered afterwards how they ever allowed themselves to be stamped into destroying their own communities!

### WHO ARE THE BLACK MILITANTS?

"We call for the violent overthrow of the fascist imperialistic United States Government, ringleaders of oppression and international aggression... RIGHT ON!!!"

Eldridge Cleaver, Black Panther Leader

Law abiding people, both black and white, have always had to deal with the hoodlum-type criminal – the bank robber, kidnapper, burglar, petty thief or mobster who commits various crimes to make "fast money" without working for it.

But today there exists a new type of criminal, more deadly, ruthless and menacing than the "Baby Face" Nelsons and "Godfather" gangland hoods. This new criminal is the Communist-backed revolutionary-guerilla militant, represented among whites by the SDS-Weathermen and among blacks by subversives like the Black Panthers.

The old-style criminal, to illustrate, hopes to rob a bank and meet no police officer. He does not, as a rule, deliberately seek out the police officers, for the purpose of inflicting injury!

But revolutionary-guerilla fanatics, like the Black Panthers and other "Black Nationalist" groups deliberately attack law enforcement, taunting, harassing and assaulting police officers. Their violence is an offensive violence designed to tear down society as a whole.



Black militant violence is based on the Communist concept of **guerilla warfare**, and the radical militants consider themselves as warriors against America, openly proclaiming the need for street violence and other forms of bloodshed. They seek to turn America's cities into battlefields.

### BLACK PANTHERS

For example, the Black Panther Party, founded in 1966 in Oakland, California, (the predominate black extremist group in the nation), bitterly hates law enforcement officers whom it labels "pigs." Use of this derogatory term has spread from the Panthers to many young blacks in our communities. Panthers taunt black policemen in particular as "nigger pigs."

Militants consider the police officer as the front line in the defense of America. If the violent "revolution" is ever to be brought about, the militant feels, policemen must be destroyed — by ridicule, physical injury, death.

Not long ago when four policemen were murdered an article in the Panthers' widely circulated newspaper said:

Pigs are only flesh and bone and they will bleed/they will die. When the hour of reckoning comes, as you move into the streets to fight for your own survival, remember the lesson taught by this one simple sentence-

**FOUR PIGS DEAD...**

### RED SLOGANS

Black Panthers and their sympathizers often deface walls and fences with Communist slogans to inflame the public: "THE ONLY GOOD PIG (Policeman) IS A DEAD PIG" or "OFF THE PIGS!" (meaning "kill police"). Panther newspapers have been filled with drawings showing policemen massacred by blacks.

Here are other important things law-abiding blacks should know:

— The radical militant admires Lenin, Castro, Mao-Tse-tung, Ho Chi Minh, Che Guevara and other violent men who came to power through the bloodiest of revolutions.

— The radical militant believes that violence should happen now, and rejects all types of reform within the structure of democratic society. He derides "civil rights" and efforts for new laws within the American legal system.

— The militant inflames communities with the communist rhetoric of "class war," "imperialism," "proletariat," and the "moral duty to destroy." Blacks who oppose his violence are quickly labeled "Uncle Toms" by these hypocritical revolutionaries who shout "oppression" while they wreak havoc in the Land of the Free.

— In radical militant-guerilla violence, no weapon or tactic is barred. The radical will use sniper attacks (such as the Mark Essex

shoot-out in New Orleans at the beginning of 1973), ambushes (where police officers are deliberately led into situations where their physical danger increases), the robbing of banks and businesses to "expropriate" funds for use in the "revolution," the theft of weapons from government arsenals, the booby trapping of law enforcement vehicles, the smuggling of bombs into police stations.

— The militant-guerilla has a **complete disdain of America's court system**. If brought to trial, he uses the court as a "revolutionary" platform. "Revolutionary" kidnapping and murder of court personnel has already taken place.

— The militant attack on America consists not only of on-the-street violence but of long-range propaganda designed to undermine public confidence in American institutions and in the nation itself.

#### ■■■■ A LOOK AT BLACK RADICALS ■■■■

Early in 1971, a serious split developed between Huey P. Newton, self-styled Supreme Commander of the Black Panther Party, and Eldridge Cleaver, the Minister of Information and a fugitive who exiled himself to Algeria. Warring factions loyal to each resulted. Within two months, one member of each faction was murdered, with each faction accusing the other and threatening reprisals. The Cleaver faction is calling for constant violence and revolution now!

The larger Newton faction, in an effort to improve the Panthers' image, is calling for "survival pending the revolution" which Newton explains means working and surviving in the Black community until the revolution occurs.

#### ■■■■ WIDESPREAD CHAPTERS ■■■■

According to the FBI, the Newton forces have 27 chapters operational throughout the

United States with about 450 hard-core members. They have thousands of sympathizers, with the main strength centered in New York City but scattered points of support in other larger cities.

The Newton-led faction has toned down its public demands for violence and attacks upon police, and has shifted its propaganda in an effort to repair its image. Programs such as free breakfasts for children, health clinics, free clothing for the poor and free bus service for visitors to penal institutions are being highlighted. Panther claims to extensive accomplishments in the service to the community, however, are highly exaggerated. Much of the food contributed by local merchants actually is used to feed the adult members of the Black Panther Party. The health centers are staffed by attendants untrained for medical work and of little service. First choice of clothing is given to Black Panther Party members with the remainder being handed out in the ghetto areas to the accompaniment of much publicity.

#### ■■■■ CLEAVER VIOLENCE ■■■■

In contrast to the Newton group, the Cleaver faction has adopted programs of **unrestrained violence** against the existing order. Individuals associated with the Cleaver group have been linked to murders, arsons, attacks on police officers, aircraft hijackings, and armed robberies. The official newspaper of the Cleaver faction is known as "Right On!" This publication has called for the assassinations of the President, the Attorney General, the Director of the FBI and other Government officials. The paper has also urged kidnappings of prominent citizens who could be held for ransom for the exchange of so-called political prisoners.

Eldridge Cleaver dispatched his wife, Kathleen, on a speaking tour of the United States in the Fall of 1971 in order to gain financial and organizational support.



## NEW UNITS

As his wife toured the United States, Eldridge Cleaver was busy creating two new revolutionary units. The Revolutionary Peoples Communications Network was established as an international above-ground liaison organization to publicize and coordinate the activities of all revolutionary groups. Its underground counterpart is the Afro-American Liberation Army which will foster urban guerilla warfare in the United States. The organ of both new organizations is "Babylon," a biweekly publication which parallels "Right On!" in its call for revolutionary violence and disruption. As an exile in Algeria, Cleaver assumed personal command of the Afro-American Liberation Army.

So that he may devote his full energies to guerrilla activities, Cleaver has relinquished control over the Black Panther Party international section in Algiers, naming Felix "Pete" O'Neal as his replacement. O'Neal, also a fugitive from justice, once headed the Black Panther Party chapter in Kansas City, Mo.

## SNCC

Another all-black revolutionary organization is the Student National Coordinating Committee which at the time of its founding as a civil rights group in 1960 was known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. It was founded by extremist Stokely Carmichael, who recently returned to the United States from Africa, and H. Rap Brown. Convicted on local charges of inciting to riot and arson, as well as on a number of Federal charges. Brown was apprehended in New York City in October 1971 following the armed robbery of a bar for which he has been convicted.

The Student National Coordinating Committee, is engaging in efforts to revitalize chapters throughout the country. Included among these efforts are programs aimed at establishing black revolutionary labor, student and youth groups.

## OTHER BLACK EXTREMIST GROUPS

Other black extremist groups, most operating locally and regionally, spread revolutionary rhetoric and promote violence and confrontations with law enforcement officers.

One such organization is the Junta of Militant Organizations, also known as JOMO, with headquarters in Florida. JOMO, dedicated to the "liberation" of the black man, has declared it necessary to bring down the capitalistic system. Members of JOMO have participated in fire bombings, armed confrontations with police and actual attacks on police with the use of firearms.

The Republic of New Africa, (RNA) is another militant black revolutionary organization. Its principal factions are located in Michigan, Mississippi, and Louisiana. In August 1971, at Jackson, Miss., its members engaged in a shootout. One police officer was killed and a second officer and an FBI agent were wounded. Eleven members of the group, including Richard Henry, one of the founders, have been charged on a variety of counts, including conspiracy to commit murder and assaulting a federal officer.

## EXTREMISTS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

It is becoming increasingly evident that black extremist activities in our penal system are increasing at an alarming rate. Rebellion such as occurred at the prison at Attica, N.Y., has brought into sharp focus major activities of black extremists, such as the Black Panther Party, within the penal institutions.

The unrestricted flow of extremist propaganda, including its revolutionary rhetoric, has stimulated the black, hardened criminal prison inmates into an unholy alliance with the black revolutionary extremists. With the lessening of the Vietnam issue, other extremist groups such as the Students for a Democratic Society and Progressive Labor

Party are also interjecting themselves into the dangerous situation that now exists in our penal institutions.

## URBAN UNREST

During the calendar year 1971, 109 incidents involving mob violence were reported as compared to 159 for all of 1970. Resulting from the 1971 incidents were 2,033 arrests, 213 personal injuries, three deaths and property damage amounting to about \$1.7 million.

Disorders in the Nation's secondary schools continue to provide strong evidence that racial discord is far from being at an end. Injuries and 2,455 arrests were reported for the 1970 - 1971 school year. During the 1971 - 1972 school year, 125 school disturbances involving 331 personal injuries and 750 arrests have been reported (February 24, 1972).

According to information received by the FBI through the Uniform Crime Reporting program, 20 police officers died in ambush type attacks, the mark of the extremist or terrorist, in 1971 and 19 officers died in ambush-type attacks in 1970. But, during the previous period from 1961 through 1969 only three ambush-type killings of policemen were reported.

During 1971, extremists were known to be or suspected of being involved in 76 unprovoked and apparently racially connected attacks on police, resulting in the deaths of 12 officers and the wounding of 47 others. Guerrilla-type ambushes accounted for eight of these deaths. Although the overall number of extremist-type attacks on the police declined in 1971, the increase in ambush-type attacks on police during the past 2 years is indicative of the growing terrorist threat to law enforcement.

## URBAN GUERRILLA WARFARE

The primary activity of the urban guerrilla is the unprovoked attack on police officers which is designed to show that police are powerless to

protect themselves and, thus, to convince revolutionary sympathizers that society can be overthrown. The urban guerilla also hopes to provide over-reaction by authorities in order to radicalize sympathizers who would not otherwise engage in violent activity.

The Weatherman group claimed credit for the bombing of New York City police headquarters in June 1970 and Black Panthers have been identified in numerous attacks on police. The logic of the urban guerrilla is simple, but terrifying: if police officers cannot protect themselves from ambushes, snipings and bombings, then the private citizen is that much more defenseless against these weapons of the revolutionary.

## WHY MILITANTS ARE DANGEROUS

Between 1967 and early 1972, the Black Panther Party has been linked to the deaths of at least 12 police officers and the wounding of 71.

The Eldridge Cleaver Faction of the Black Panthers openly boasted in its newspaper of a holdup ending in a gun battle with police, and a vicious armed robbery.

After the recent critical wounding of a police officer, the assailants' car was found, loaded with shotguns, carbines, ammunition and texts on guerrilla warfare - one indicating it came from the Cleaver Faction of the Black Panther Party. In a nearby town police found more shotguns, pistols, and ammunition, plus money in wrappers of a recently robbed bank. Military field telephones and a sketch on how to rob a bank were also recovered.

## VIOLENCE MANUAL

One Black Panther Party leader has prepared a detailed manual on terrorist tactics, apparently in line with Panther leader Eldridge

Cleaver's threat to clandestinely return to the United States to lead guerrilla warfare. This manual includes instructions on making pipe bombs, time bombs, and self-igniting Molotov cocktails. This type of inflammatory instruction for would-be terrorists is widely circulated in the United States by groups like the Panthers.

The threat to all Americans was bluntly stated by Black Panthers Party leader Eldridge Cleaver, when he asserted, in November 1971, the "absolute right of the Afro-American people to take up arms and wage war...by taking the initiative and actually attacking the pigs (police) with guns, and killing them."

#### ■ THE TASK OF LAW-ABIDING BLACKS ■

The escalation during the last decade of the black revolutionary guerrilla mentality poses serious problems for law enforcement, free society, and black community. What can be done?

(1) This problem must be frankly and honestly faced – and called by its right name. Any individual or group which resorts to violence, whether black or white, young or old, is in violation of the law. Violence is not to be condoned. It is not a lubricant of chance or the "necessary fallout of progress." The black revolutionary-guerrillas are not "political lawbreakers" or "romantic rebels" or "Robin Hoods" or martyrs to the black cause." They must be held accountable for their acts outside the law as much as any other person.

(2) Black Americans must realize that when legitimate authority is undermined, bleak, cold, raw, barbarous power moves in to fill the void. If violence is condoned on the part of one person or individual, why not for another? Who is to draw the line and say "this violence is justified as a good cause" and "this violence" is not. The whole social fabric of society is ripped apart and the ugly emotions of hatred, brutality, and discord appear.

(3) Remember that the black revolutionary-guerrilla and his sympathizers – dangerous as they are – still represent only a small minority of the black people of this nation. In analyzing their behavior we must not forget that the vast majority of black Americans disapprove of their tactics – the bombings, the desire to kill the police, the effort to fracture and destroy our society. We know that law enforcement officers must rely – if they are to be effective – on the cooperation of the patriotic citizens of the land. Just as law enforcement met the challenge of this type of mentality of the 1970's, with help from law-abiding citizens.

(4) To meet this challenge, black community leaders must support the efforts of police and other officials to maintain safe neighborhoods. Officers of the law risk life almost daily. The black community must mobilize now! with local groups supporting their police. If a black citizen knows of trouble brewing – a planned incident that could lead to a riot, guns being stolen and stored, bombs being made – he should report this information to law enforcement officials. To remain silent is to jeopardize the lives and property of innocent people in our communities.

(5) The black community must take an abiding interest in, keep a close watch on, and help boost police morale. Part of the black radical militant's strategy is to provoke and incite the police, hoping to drive them to overreact and commit acts that can be propagandized as brutal or illegal. Nothing pleases the militants more, because they feel such incidents "radicalize" more people. Blacks must show law enforcement that their communities appreciate the tensions and strains of confrontations with militants, and give open community appreciation of high-quality, professional police work.

#### ■ HELP THE POLICE HELP YOU! ■

According to the FBI, radical black militants and their violence are encouraged and

supported by a large and growing number of misguided sympathizers who see the radicals as "heroes" and who believe, mistakenly, that their criminal acts are justified. They are equally aided by patriotic blacks who keep silent about what they know.

Law abiding citizens who love America must carry the message that violence as perpetrated by radical militants is not praiseworthy, beneficial or creative. They must counter the propaganda of the sympathizers and help undo their work.

The radical sympathizers carry out a variety of roles. Some are directly involved in servicing militants who have gone underground to hide from law enforcement. The FBI defines these roles as follows:

- funneling of funds (from various sources willing to donate).

- loaning of automobiles for use by the underground militants for a variety of purposes.

- helping maintain a mail service, whereby communications (from aboveground to underground and vice versa and among members of the underground itself) are directed through couriers, mail drops, by telegram, to post office boxes, etc.

- operating "safehouses" for the hiding of criminal fugitives.

- obtaining documents, such as birth certificates, car registrations, Selective Service forms, Social Security cards.

- screening newcomers; determining if they are loyal to the Movement or maybe informants of law enforcement agencies.

- making arrangements for those in the underground suffering health problems (often malnutrition, drug addiction, or venereal disease) to obtain medical assistance.

- providing access to legal services and advice.

Another layer of sympathizers less connected with the black militant underground might include a handful of doctors and attorneys ready and willing to provide services without talking about it; it might include operators of grocery stores who donated supplies to the underground.

Many persons in black communities who are not in sympathy with the radical militants often stumble on, or are told of first-hand or second-hand knowledge of radical activity.

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FOR THE SAKE OF THE WHOLE COMMUNITY, THEY SHOULD NOT BE RECLUTANT TO TELL WHAT THEY KNOW - PARTICULARLY WHEN ASKED TO COOPERATE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIONS OF LOCAL AND FEDERAL VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW.

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The failure to speak out when one has knowledge of radical and criminal activities handicaps law enforcement and gives valuable assistance to the radical militants working for the destruction of America.

For example, in the United States today, there is an extremely high number of stolen and missing weapons. As of February 1, 1972 over 455,000 such guns were listed in the National Crime Information's files!

Militants are known to have stolen many of these guns and broken into arsenals. Persons who gain knowledge of the whereabouts of these guns in the hands of militants and other criminals should speak out to police.

Patriotic Americans must speak out because under our constitutional structure each citizen has an obligation to support the law and its



precepts. This means, among other things, that each citizen — knowing that it takes great courage — should cooperate with the efforts of law enforcement in the investigation of violations of the law, including sabotage, bombings, shootings, and other crimes.

What is to happen to our communities, black and white, if patriotic citizens do not speak out? During the last 10 years the radical militants have flooded America with propaganda attempting to justify violence and crime. They have talked of violence for "good cause," and preached the rightness of violence against property. They have even gone so far as to preach a violence "protective reaction against institutionalized violence of the Establishment and of constructive violence done out of love for people!"

By such propaganda the radical element wants black America to change its mind about some very important aspects of American life. Once the fabric of law is breached, our entire system of constitutional government, which has produced so many gains, is greatly endangered. We cannot afford to remain silent!

#### A PATRIOTIC PLAN OF ACTION FOR ALL BLACK AMERICANS

Commissioner, what can we do to help?

Not long ago a very surprised big-city police commissioner was asked this question by a group of black citizens from his community. The commissioner was astonished because this never before had happened, and because there had recently been a great deal of black radical agitation in the city, complete with widely publicized, unfair denunciations of the police department by militants.

The commissioner answered finally; "Our biggest difficulty is getting undistorted facts to the people, particularly in the black community. The press too often is no help,

because charges against police seem to be bigger news than our response to those charges. Our version of what happened gets drowned in a sea of condemnations from the militants."

The BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE has found that a strong group of black citizens actively supporting police efforts to curb destructive activities by black militants can be best deterrent to unrest in a city, and to the radical campaign to divide the police from the black community with a barrage of false charges of corruption, racism and brutality.

In response to naked violence and the radical attempt to turn black communities into urban battlefields, the BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE urges patriotic, law-abiding black citizens all over the United States to organize committees promoting enthusiastic support of police. This would come as a welcome surprise to many a beleaguered police department and do great harm to the radical "cause."

To established black groups supporting police, the BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE recommends the following steps:

- First, see that the committee's membership represents a broad cross section of the community. The committee should not be vulnerable to charges by radicals that it is a police cover-up or is dominated by any single interest group, such as middle-class blacks.
- Second, the committee should be entirely independent of the police department, even though it should work closely with police.
- Third, the committee should speedily check with the police on rumors or charges of police brutality, disseminate accurate information to the public when radicals begin distorting the facts of confrontations between police and black citizens. The committee should also become fully informed concerning any potential violence or militant demonstration, or "scheduled" riot which may be brewing.

● **Fourth**, the committee should meet regularly and be well organized. The **BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE** suggest the following breakdown of responsibly among members:

**Fact-Finding Committee** to do the leg work in running down the "what-happened-first" aspects of racial incidents involving citizens, militants and police. Often militants will be found to make charges that have no basis in fact.

**Publicity Committee** to prepare press releases explaining racial incidents objectively. This committee should also publish a periodic community bulletin, prepare speeches for civic clubs or other public gatherings, and organize a speakers bureau on the importance of law and order in the black community.

Very important -- a **Truth Squad** armed with sufficient facts from the **Fact-Finding Committee** to challenge radical leaders in public debate. It is surprising how quickly an audience will turn against the hate-filled rhetoric when a group of respected, responsible citizens exposes radical propaganda. (The **Truth Squad** is immensely important because too often the reckless talk of black militants goes unchallenged; the militant-communist's favorite technique is to rely upon accusation alone to do the damage.)

**Black Community Police Appreciation Week Committee.** One of the best methods to boost police morale and repair the police image harmed by radical propaganda is to have respected black citizens organize a week-long salute to police. Activities might include distribution of easily available bumper stickers, press conferences, rallies, luncheons, a series of meetings between policemen and community groups (as well as school students!) and other creative activities.

So today, in view of the rising tide of radical agitation, civil disorder, police killings and criminal violence by pro-communist militants,

there was never a more important time for patriotic blacks -- the **BLACK SILENT MAJORITY** -- to organize in their communities. Tomorrow may be too late!

**'RIGHT ON'**  
...to what?

Is the next **AMERICAN REVOLUTION** to be a **BLACK vs. WHITE REVOLUTION**?

It is a truth which cannot be denied that in America more black people enjoy a higher standard of living--better health, housing, education, cars, food clothing, jobs and greater personal freedom -- than anywhere else on earth. And blacks are making even more rapid progress in this same direction.

Yet, today, a violent handful of negative, misguided, hate-driven black radical revolutionaries has grabbed headlines with the outrageous and false cry that blacks are still virtually enslaved and "oppressed" in America, and must be "liberated" through violence. It is the old communist trick--"The Big Lie" technique that black Americans should be informed about and reject.

Spurred on by the overall Communist campaign to divide black and white Americans -- and thereby to destroy our nation from within -- the radicals want blacks to ambush and murder our policemen, burn our cities, disrespect and replace our flag, and take up arms for bloody communist overthrow of every city and town where sizeable numbers of blacks and other minorities make their homes!

Black militants and violent revolutionaries harm the social order. Yet too many conscientious, constructive blacks -- the majority of America's black -- population -- are letting themselves be shouted down by violent

"get whitey" rhetoric and hypocritical ranting about "brothers and sisters."

Too many law-abiding blacks are failing to stand up and say that **ALL MEN ARE BROTHERS**, and that black America will find its greatest dignity and pride working within the world's most successful economic and political system, rather than becoming isolated from that system.

Patriotic black citizens who believe in the promise of America must begin to challenge the distortions and agitation of the radical groups. We cannot say "Right On" to hatred, reverse racism, and violence. We cannot abandon America.

We must begin to communicate effectively with the rest of the nation over the shouts of militant agitators. We must begin to work in our communities to demonstrate that we are neither apathetic toward nor tolerant of violence acts performed in the name of "Revolution."

#### A FINAL WORD

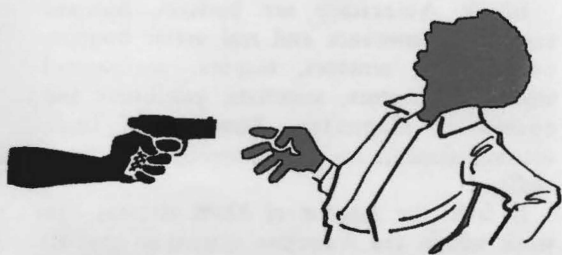
We have seen that the ultimate goals of black radical extremists are (1) to disrupt and bring down the American system through violent Revolution, carved out in the name of "black liberation" and (2) to replace American Democracy with a communist-style "People's Government" in which free enterprise, capitalism, and personal freedom would cease to exist.

But 99% of black America is repulsed by these goals. Like his white counterpart, the average black citizen has struggled too long and hard to achieve his standard of living in America, and knows that hate-preaching militants endanger everything decent Americans stand for.

It is the high degree of personal freedom in the United States which permits the radicals to carry out their campaign of agitation with a degree of public tolerance that would be unheard of in any communist nation on earth!

The radicals accuse the American government of practicing "genocide" against Blacks, but never say a word about the fact that minority groups in the Soviet Union have fared far worse than blacks in the United States. The Russian Communist government has pursued a bloodthirsty policy of destruction of "alien" peoples and cultures against groups like Jews and Ukrainians with more brutality, slaughter than anything imagined or experienced by Black Americans.

The radicals conveniently overlook the fact that they have been able to use a system of justice they call "repressive" to defend themselves with great success, as in the cases of Angela Davis, Bobby Seale and Huey Newton. They say not a word about the Soviet Union's refusal to allow the Nobel Prize winning author Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn to accept his award in Sweden, keeping him under virtual house arrest because of his protests against the Communist system. They never mention the frantic efforts of Jewish Russians to leave Russia; they never mention the brutal Russian slaughter of Hungarians in 1956, the Russian invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, Russian genocide against millions of Kulak farmers in the 1930's or Red Chinese and Cuban purges responsible for the deaths of whole segments of population.



One of the frequent cries of militants is that black Americans, because of their color, have an obligation to support the violent actions of radicals. In advancing this opinion, the militants ignore the fact that the crime and violence carried out by militants and ordinary black criminals, is aimed primarily at the black community itself, not at the "white

establishment." Although whites outnumber blacks about nine to one, seven out of ten crimes committed against blacks are by blacks — and a black American is more than twenty times as likely to be the victim of a violent crime as a white.

## **WHY A BLACK SHOULD BE**

## **A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN**

In America black people have a higher standard of living — better health, housing, education, cars, food, clothing, jobs and personal freedom — than anywhere else on the earth. Tho' America is not absolutely perfect, in all ways, black citizens have prospered under the American system. These gains ought to be protected against those "Radical-Revolutionary" elements who exploit our problems by calling for urban turmoil, destruction and violence.

Our ancestors went through the school of American slavery. Yet, we live under a system of government which makes the American black the most advanced black in the history of the world. We are in a stronger and more hopeful condition materially, intellectually, morally and spiritually than blacks anywhere in the world.

Black Americans are bankers, business executives, insurance and real estate brokers, congressmen, senators, mayors, professional athletes, educators, scientists, publishers and cosmetics magnates. The list of black accomplishments under the American system is endless.

It is in the interest of black citizens — to work within the American system so that all Americans, black and white, rich and poor, the learned and ignorant, can one day crystalize the American Dream into a living reality for all. Patriotism is our most priceless possession!

**CLAY CLAIBORNE**

SOURCE MATERIAL: FBI, Department of Justice, Communist Attack On U.S. Police, W. Cleon Skousen; A Study-Marxist Revolutionary Violence, John Edgar Hoover; N.Y. Times, Angela Davis, J.A. Parker; The Black Revolutionaries, Life Lines; Black Panther newspaper, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Feb. 1972.





# THE BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE



EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 53 D STREET, S.E., CORNER OF FIRST  
(On Capitol Hill — Two Blocks from U.S. Capitol)  
MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 7610, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20044  
TELEPHONE (202) 546-0600

## MEMORANDUM

TO: Ollie Atkins

FROM: Clay Claiborne

DATE: October 16, 1972



This will follow up my desperate telephone call to Camp David yesterday.

I have printed and placed in storage here in Washington 800,000 copies of the brochure, "Partners in Progress — Meet Some of the Blacks in the Nixon Administration." (Please see the copy attached!)

Is it possible to receive assistance from someone close to the President, or the President himself, to inform the proper people (1) that these brochures are available in large quantities (2) of the following circumstances:

— Dr. Clifford Hardin, when shown the brochure at Purina-Ralston a few days ago, was surprised that it was not receiving the fullest distribution and suggested to Arthur Butterfield that it be used widely. Mr. Butterfield had never seen the brochure.

— A large number of Republican chairmen are enthusiastic about the brochure but have no funds to purchase or distribute it. They are convinced that it would be a tremendous advantage to them among big-city black voters. (See copy of Philadelphia Chairman William P. Devlin's letter to Bob Brown). Note: Bob Brown is very high on the brochure but has been able to move only 300,000 of the 1.5 million originally printed.

— "Partners" is the only really effective piece of campaign material available to back up nationally known blacks such as Sammy Davis Jr., James Brown, Floyd McKissick, etc. who have openly endorsed President Nixon's re-election. I would venture to say that if "Partners" had been distributed earlier in Baltimore and other cities, James Brown would NOT have suffered a boycott of his concert yesterday in Baltimore.

— The 800,000 brochures now available cost approximately .02 cents apiece to print, plus

(Over, Please)





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TO: Ollie Atkins

DATE: October 16, 1972

PAGE 2

shipping costs from St. Louis to Washington, D.C., and storage. They are printed in four colors on newsprint for quick and easy distribution in black ghetto and other Negro areas where, for the first time in my memory, there is no real organized support for the Democrat candidate.

— I would be willing to accept almost any consideration for the brochures to avoid a total loss on the material now stored.

The President might be delighted to know that since last April when the brochure was first printed and shown on the ABC national television news program, we received and filled numerous requests from many black colleges, high schools and organizations — at a cost covered entirely by the Black Silent Majority Committee.

There has been no end to requests for huge numbers of free copies from black and white Republican district organizers and state, city, and county chairmen. They want "as many as possible" free and are wondering "why Washington isn't doing more" to make this persuasive piece of literature available where it is sorely needed.

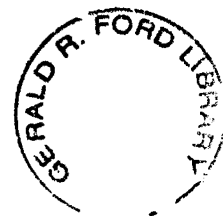
I will appreciate any efforts you can make to aid my desperate situation regarding the 800,000 brochures and to help give the President the sweeping mandate he deserves on election day. Please let me express in advance my deep thanks to you!

Always sincerely yours,

  
Clay Claiborne  
National Director

NOTE: Our committee has organized and is conducting a Black Youth National Tour supporting the re-election of the President and the election of a Republican Congress, as you can see from the news clippings enclosed.

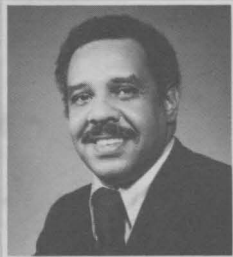
CC/jw  
Enclosures



# PARTNERS in PROGRESS



Brigadier General  
**CUNNINGHAM C. BRYANT**  
U.S. National Guard  
Appointed 1971



**DONALD L. MILLER**  
Deputy Assistant  
Secretary of Defense  
Appointed 1971



Major General  
**DANIEL JAMES, Jr.**  
U.S. Air Force  
Appointed Brigadier 1970  
Appointed Major 1972



**ROBERT J. BROWN**  
Assistant to the President  
The White House  
Appointed 1969



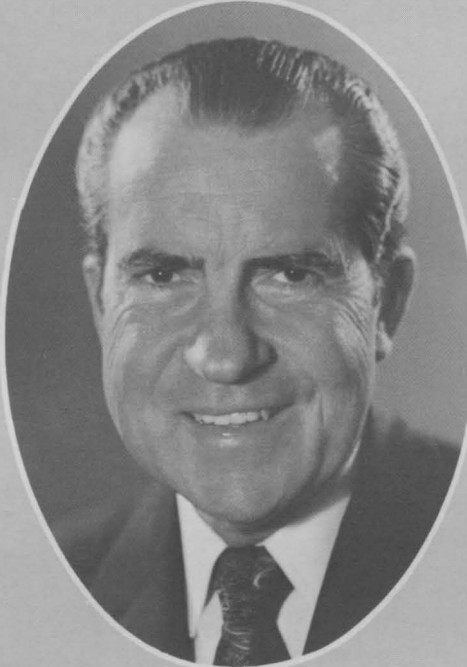
Brigadier General  
**JAMES F. HAMLET**  
U.S. Army  
Appointed 1971



**RUTH BATES HARRIS**  
Director, Equal Employment  
Opportunity, National Aero-  
nautics and Space Administra-  
tion



Major General  
**FREDERIC ELLIS DAVISON**  
U.S. Army  
Appointed 1971



Rear Admiral  
**SAMUEL L. GRAVELY, JR.**  
U.S. Navy  
Appointed 1971



**ELIZABETH KOONTZ**  
Director, Women's Bureau  
Department of Labor  
Appointed 1969



Brigadier General  
**OLIVER W. DILLARD**  
U.S. Army  
Designated 1971



**JAMES E. JOHNSON**  
Assistant Secretary  
of the Navy  
Appointed 1971



Honorable  
**WALTER WASHINGTON**  
Mayor, District of Columbia  
Reappointed 1969



Brigadier General  
**ROScoe C. CARTWRIGHT**  
U.S. Army  
Appointed 1971

## MEET SOME OF THE BLACKS IN THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION

# Highlights Of Progress in Civil Rights

## By The Nixon Admin

*Covering the Period from Inauguration Day, Jan. 20, 1969*

### I. Implementation of Civil Rights Policies

The Administration has carefully reviewed opportunities for improved effectiveness. It has provided increased resources and personnel for civil rights programs.

#### A. Civil Rights Budget

In 1969, \$75 million was budgeted for civil rights enforcement activity, while the 1972 budget recommends this to be increased to \$450 million. This is a six-fold increase in a three-year period. \$1.5 billion has been requested from the Congress to assist in school desegregation.

#### B. Assurance of Non-Discrimination in Federal Assistance

1. Outlays for Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act compliance have increased from \$8.5 million in 1969 to more than \$18.6 million in the 1972 budget.
2. The Justice Department

has substantially increased its staff of attorneys to enforce Title VI and plans another increase for 1972.

#### C. Equal Employment Opportunities

1. The Equal Employment Opportunities Commission is being reorganized to increase its effectiveness, a 66% increase in its budget is before Congress, and the Administration has requested legislation to extend its authority to the state and local level.
2. The Civil Service Commission has approved the adoption of goals and timetables in minority hiring in OMB and the Department of the Army, and has endorsed the use of this management concept as a means of achieving equal opportunity throughout the Executive Branch.
3. From November 1969 to May 1970, minority hiring increased to

19.4% of the Federal civilian workforce. In the same period, employment of minorities in the higher grades increased four times that of non-minorities.

#### D. Equal Educational Opportunity

1. In the 1970-71 school year, over 3 million of the more than 3.7 million minority children in the South are in desegregated schools, compared to 500,000 in the 1968-69 school year.
2. The Emergency School Aid Act as proposed to Congress by the Administration would provide \$1.5 billion to schools most affected by court desegregation decisions.
3. The practice of permitting tax deductions for contributions to segregated private schools is no longer permissible.

#### E. The Administration of Justice

1. The Justice Department

is acting to assure that voting rights are not denied as a result of redistricting or through re-registration of voters. Particular attention is being given to the situation in Mississippi and Virginia.

2. Action is underway to improve the military system of justice.
3. The Administration has just transmitted to Congress legislation to establish a quasi-public legal services corporation which will assure legal services to low income persons. The 1972 budget provides \$69 million for legal services compared to \$36 million in 1968.

### II. Expanding Equity of Opportunity

#### A. Welfare Reform

The Administration's welfare reforms would:

1. Make benefits of \$2,400 a year available to a family of four.
2. Replace the food stamp

program with cash payments.

3. Improve administrative practices.
4. Provide suitable work opportunities and require that such opportunity be accepted.
5. Make additional training and child care opportunities available.
6. Provide states and localities with fiscal relief and protection from greater fiscal demands.

#### B. Food Stamp Program

1. Food assistance programs will increase to \$2 billion in 1972.
2. Coverage has increased so that all but 10 counties or cities in the nation are participating.
3. By mid-1971, 10 million people will be using food stamps.
4. Nearly 7 million needy children are receiving free or reduced priced lunches, twice as many as a year ago.

#### C. Employment Opportunities

1. The 1972 budget pro-

vides training opportunities for over 1.25 million employees.

2. Job programs have been initiated providing on-the-job training in Federal, State, and local government; training in human service jobs; short term work experience in public and private non-profit agencies.
3. Various manpower programs will provide 892,000 jobs, work experience and training opportunities for disadvantaged youth. Additionally, almost 2 million summer recreation opportunities are being funded for disadvantaged youth too young to benefit from summer employment.

#### D. Educational Opportunities

1. Educational assistance for the disadvantaged will be assured under Title I in the Special Revenue Sharing proposal by a requirement that school districts have comparable state



# Rights and Related Social Programs on Administration

*ion Day, January 20, 1969 To June 15, 1971*

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## D. Educational Opportunities

1. Educational assistance for the disadvantaged will be assured under Title I in the Special Revenue Sharing proposal by a requirement that school districts have comparable state

and local funding for target schools.

2. To maximize student aid to minorities, the poor and disadvantaged, the Administration has proposed two target grants, work-study payments and subsidized loans for students whose families have incomes of \$10,000 or less.
  3. The Administration's request in 1972 for aid to black colleges, under Title III of the Higher Education Act, will be doubled to \$40 million.
- ## E. Housing and Community Development

1. New construction and rehabilitation of existing housing for low and moderate income families under public housing and other Federally subsidized programs will increase from 150,000 starts in Fiscal 1968 to more than 650,000 starts in FY 1972.
2. To make available an

adequate supply of low and moderate income housing to those displaced by Federally-financed projects, the Administration has issued guidelines under the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1970.

3. Revenue Sharing will place over \$2 billion in the hands of local officials to attack urban problems without the delay of Federal review and approval; this will contribute to the restoration of the inner cities.
4. An Executive Order was issued more than a year ago so that in the site selection of Federal facilities, consideration will be given to the availability of low and moderate priced housing.

## F. Minority Enterprise

1. The Office of Minority Business Enterprise was established in 1969 and has increased the volume of grants, loans,

and guarantees made to minority business by program agencies from \$200 million in 1969 to \$315 million in 1970.

2. Small Business Administration lending to minority enterprise has increased from \$28 million in 1968 to an estimated \$217 million in 1971.
3. The 8(a) contracting program of SBA, which provides for the reservation of a certain proportion of Federal Government contract business to minority businesses, has risen from 8 contracts worth \$10.4 million awarded in FY 1968 to an estimated 710 contracts awarded so far in 1971, worth \$58 million.
4. Community Development Corporations have been established on an experimental basis, which should lead to the development of a model program which will supply increased funding for minority ownership.

5. A program is being developed to expand and improve the technical and management assistance available to minority business.

6. All agencies and the private sector have been called on to place a greater share of Federal deposit funds in minority-owned banks; a goal of \$100 million by October, 1971, has been set.
7. The FDIC, Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board are reviewing their legal authority to determine if they can provide technical assistance to minority banks. The Treasury Department, in cooperation with the banking community, is conducting an internship program to train managers for black banks.

## G. The Drug Program

The Administration is attempting to deal with the drug problem in our society. To this end:

1. Major increases in funds are proposed in 1971 and 1972 to interdict the flow of drugs across our borders.

2. The budget proposes further increases in treatment centers — \$88.0 million in 1972, up from \$28.5 million in 1969 — for drug abuse rehabilitation.

3. Stricter controls have been announced by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare over the legal production and distribution of Amphetamines.

4. A multi-media information and education program has been conducted since 1969, including distribution of 2 million copies of a source book, to supply answers to questions most frequently raised concerning drugs.

5. Additional funds have been proposed for research into more effective drug treatment and for training of personnel to deal with the drug problem.



# NIXON, CIVIL RIGHTS, and BLACK



President Nixon's Attorney General, John N. Mitchell, inherited a 1969 budget of \$75,000,000 for civil rights enforcement. In three years he increased the budget six-fold, to \$450,000,000, for 1972



President Nixon's Emergency School Act would spend \$1,500,000 to help end school segregation and pay for promotion of interracial experience among children where racial isolation exists



In 1968 under the Democrats only 23% of black pupils nationwide attended majority white schools. Under President Nixon and the Republicans this figure rose to nearly 33% in 1970, and the percentage in the 11 Southern States has more than doubled



In the 11 Southern States, the percentage of black pupils attending 100% minority schools went down from 68% in 1968 to 18.4% in 1970, thanks to strong desegregation enforcement by President Nixon and the Republicans



Nationwide, in 1970, because of President Nixon's desegregation moves, 30.3% of the white pupils in minority districts were in schools where the minority enrollment exceeded 50%. This was about three times as many as under the Democrats in 1968



To make the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission more effective in dealing with job discrimination, legislation has been proposed to enable the Commission to bring cases to court immediately



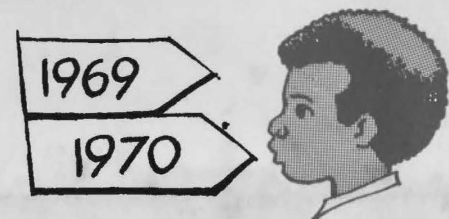
President Nixon signed a law that will assist black construction contractors to obtain bonding so they can compete with white contractors. This allows the Small Business Administration to guarantee 90% of a construction surety bond up to the face value of \$500,000 for persons unable to obtain such bonds on reasonable terms without a guarantee



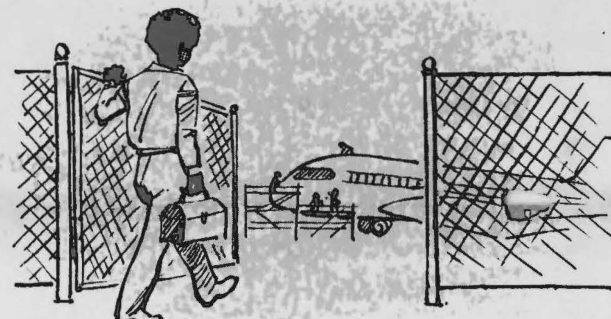
The Nixon Administration placed more blacks in high-level positions of responsibility in the Federal Government than either the Johnson or Kennedy Administrations



The Family Assistance Act would provide aid to families with dependent children together and put a cap on the amount of aid recipients would be able to receive. The act also wants to provide for compulsory, for recipients who are



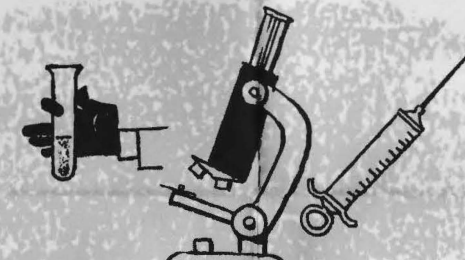
Approximately 20% of the total Office of Education 1970 budget was directed toward the black population, as compared to an estimated 17% during 1969



To open jobs for blacks in the aircraft and ship-building industries, strong anti-discrimination regulations have been imposed on defense contracts by the Nixon-Republican Administration



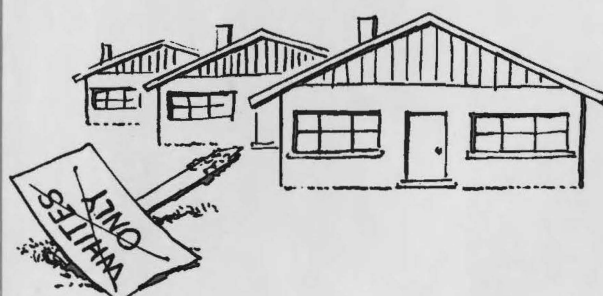
School food service programs were expanded from serving 3 million pupils under President Johnson to 5.3 million in 1970 under President Nixon



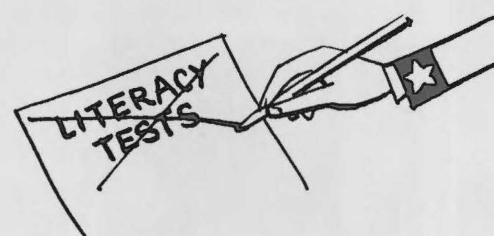
\$12,000,000 has been allocated by President Nixon for research into Sickle Cell Anemia, a disease that afflicts one out of every 500 black children



In honor of the late Executive Director of the National Urban League, \$1,875,000 will be granted annually to the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Skills Training Center in Shelbyville, Kentucky, to train black youths in occupational skills up to the college level



The Department of Defense initiated new actions to overcome off-base discrimination against black military personnel



The Voting Rights Act has been strengthened by President Nixon through suspension of literacy tests nationwide

Howard University in Washington, D.C., one of the nation's oldest black colleges, received \$47,277,000 for academic purposes, \$2,490,000 for construction, and \$13,629,000 for its Freedmen's Hospital

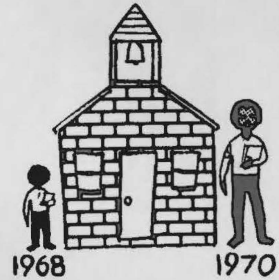


Black colleges have received a record amount of money during the Nixon years... \$107.9 million in fiscal year 1969 and \$124.9 million in fiscal 1970. On June 7, 1971, President Nixon asked Congress for an additional \$18.5 million, of which \$15 million will be for predominately black schools



# L RIGHTS, and BLACK PROGRESS

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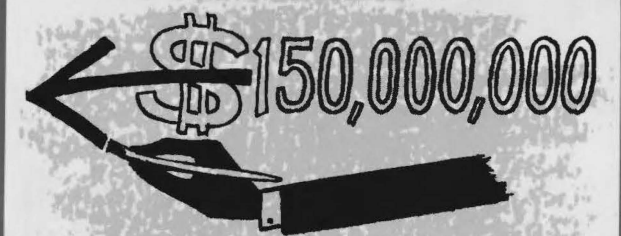
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Nationwide, in 1970, because of President Nixon's desegregation moves, 30.3% of the white pupils in minority districts were in schools where the minority enrollment exceeded 50%. This was about three times as many as under the Democrats in 1968



Predominately black institutions of higher education have received more than \$130,000,000 under the Nixon Administration



As a result of an effort by the National Republican party, blacks play a major role in determining how more than \$150,000,000 is spent by Federal agencies in regional programs



black construction contractors to obtain bonding so they can the Small Business Administration to guarantee 90% of a e of \$500,000 for persons unable to obtain such bonds on



The Nixon Administration placed more blacks in high-level positions of responsibility in the Federal Government than either the Johnson or Kennedy Administrations



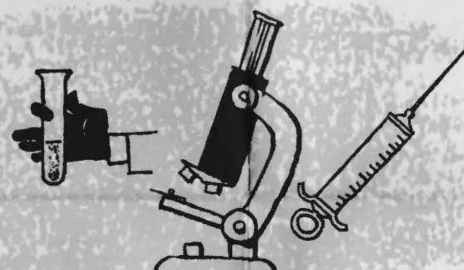
The Family Assistance Plan proposed by the Nixon Administration would provide an incentive for work, encourage families to stay together and put a dependable floor under family incomes. 200,000 recipients would be placed in public service jobs. President Nixon wants to provide 225,000 job training opportunities and make compulsory, for rehabilitation purposes, the registration of all recipients who are alcoholics or drug addicts



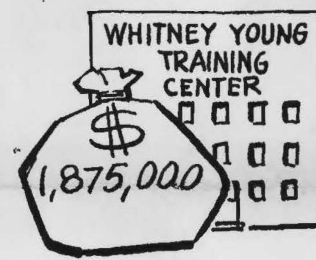
President Nixon has appointed approximately twice as many black women to government and government advisory boards as either Presidents Johnson or Kennedy



School food service programs were expanded from serving 3 million pupils under President Johnson to 5.3 million in 1970 under President Nixon

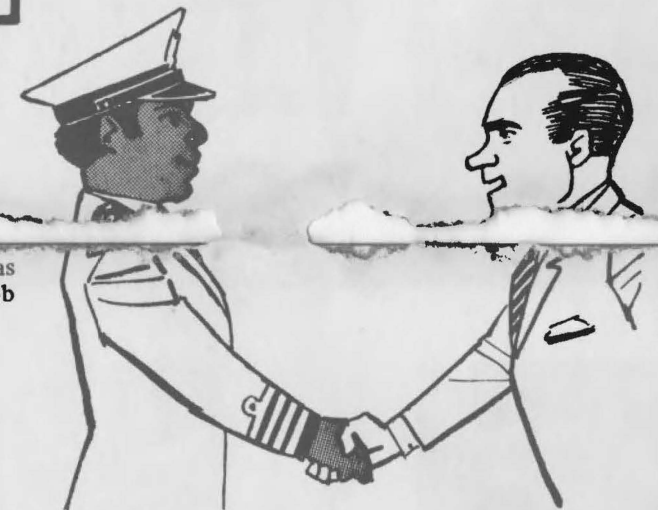


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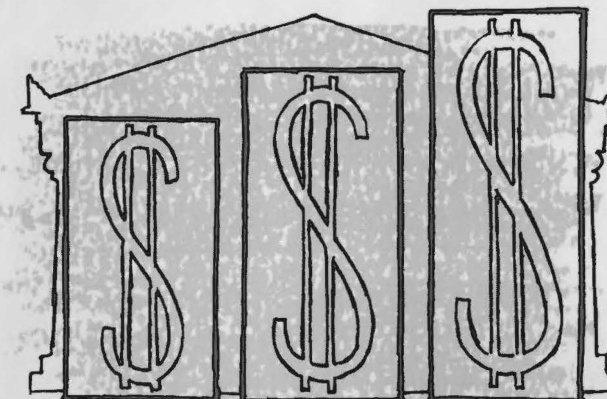
President Nixon has ordered the Navy to re... and to transform it... "model of equal opportunity" by 1972. He has requested a program to improve education, job training, promotion and recruitment of blacks



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Black colleges have received a record amount of money during the Nixon years... \$107.9 million in fiscal year 1969 and \$124.9 million in fiscal 1970. On June 7, 1971, President Nixon asked Congress for an additional \$18.5 million, of which \$15 million will be for predominately black schools



Annual production of Federally-assisted housing has more than doubled since Nixon became President in 1969, with much of this housing sponsored, designed, constructed and managed by





To make the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission more effective in dealing with job discrimination, legislation has been proposed to enable the Commission to bring cases to court immediately



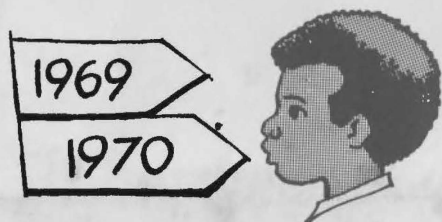
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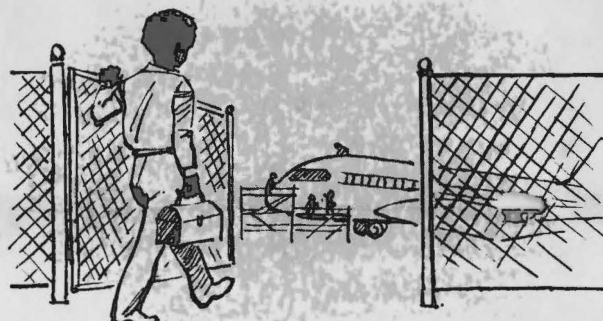
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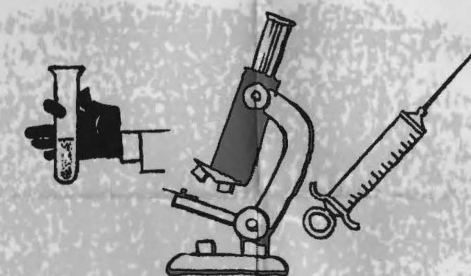
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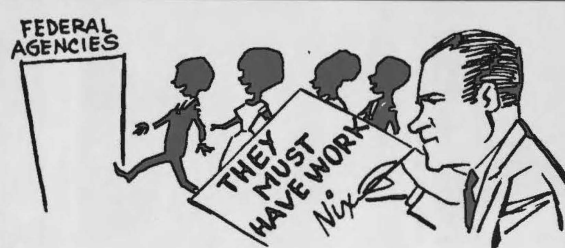


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President Nixon issued an Executive Order calling on Federal agencies to apply equal opportunity policies to every aspect of personnel policies and practices



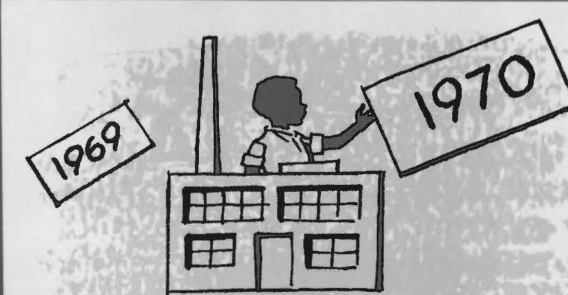
The \$1,250,000,000 allocated by President Nixon for food stamps in 1971 represents a seven-fold increase over the \$185,000,000 spent by the Democrats in 1968.



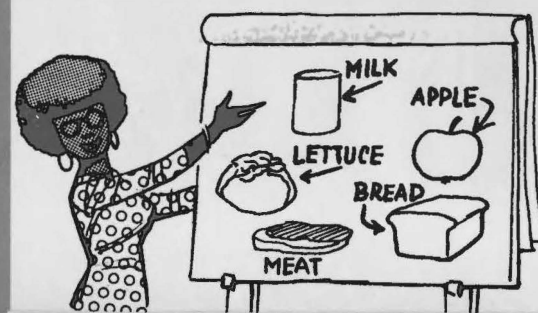
When Nixon took office, there were more than 400 counties in America without food stamp for commodity programs. Now there are only 10 such counties



Under President Nixon, the Civil Service Commission has approved a modified quota hiring system for blacks and other minorities for government jobs. Departments and agencies will have to make periodic reports to the White House on their programs



Black and other minority business firms received \$8,220,292 in direct buying under President Nixon in 1970, more than doubling the \$3,792,363 received during President Johnson's last year in office



The U.S. Food and Nutrition Service has awarded a \$110,032 contract to the National Urban League to design a nutrition education program for pre-school children in day-care centers



President a na minor of M ment





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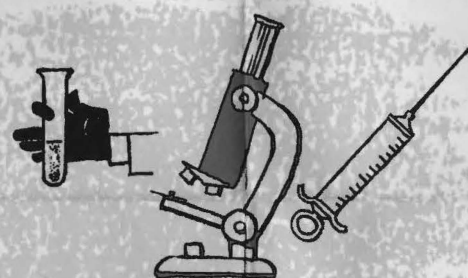
The Family Assistance Plan proposed by the Nixon Administration would provide an incentive for work, encourage families to stay together and put a dependable floor under family incomes. 200,000 recipients would be placed in public service jobs. President Nixon wants to provide 225,000 job training opportunities and make compulsory, for rehabilitation purposes, the registration of all recipients who are alcoholics or drug addicts



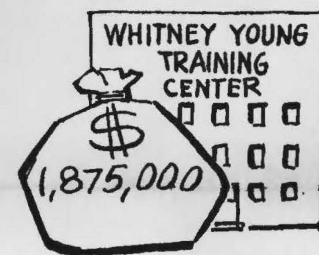
President Nixon has appointed approximately twice as many black women to government and government advisory boards as either Presidents Johnson or Kennedy



School food service programs were expanded from serving 3 million pupils under President Johnson to 5.3 million in 1970 under President Nixon



\$12,000,000 has been allocated by President Nixon for research into Sickle Cell Anemia, a disease that afflicts one out of every 500 black children



In honor of the late Executive Director of the National Urban League, \$1,875,000 will be granted annually to the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Skills Training Center in Shelbyville, Kentucky, to train black youths in occupational skills up to the college level

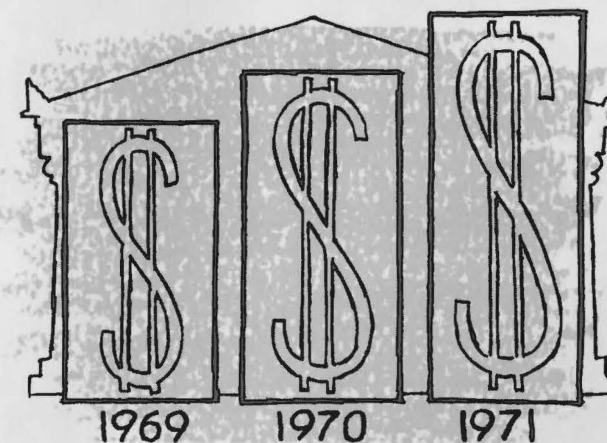
President Nixon has ordered the Navy to re... and men, and to transform it... "model of equal opportunity" by 1972. He has requested a program to improve education, job training, promotion and recruitment of blacks



Howard University in Washington, D.C., one of the nation's oldest black colleges, received \$47,277,000 for academic purposes, \$2,490,000 for construction, and \$13,629,000 for its Freedmen's Hospital



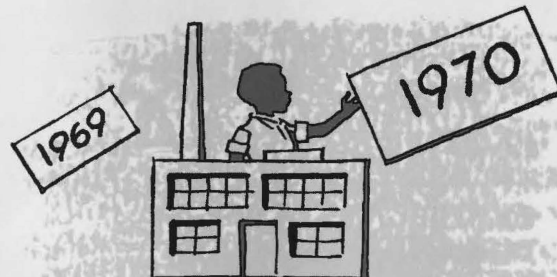
Black colleges have received a record amount of money during the Nixon years... \$107.9 million in fiscal year 1969 and \$124.9 million in fiscal 1970. On June 7, 1971, President Nixon asked Congress for an additional \$18.5 million, of which \$15 million will be for predominately black schools



Annual production of Federally-assisted housing has more than doubled since Nixon became President in 1969, with much of this housing sponsored, designed, constructed and managed by black, non-profit organizations



When Nixon took office, there were more than 400 counties in America without food stamp for commodity programs. Now there are only 10 such counties



Black and other minority business firms received \$8,220,292 in direct buying under President Nixon in 1970, more than doubling the \$3,792,363 received during President Johnson's last year in office



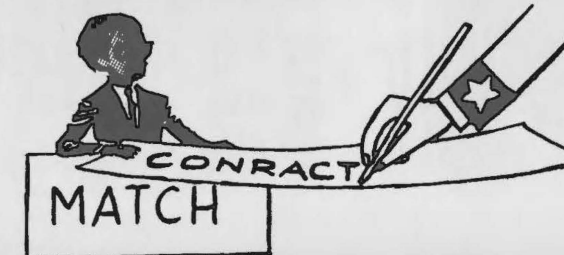
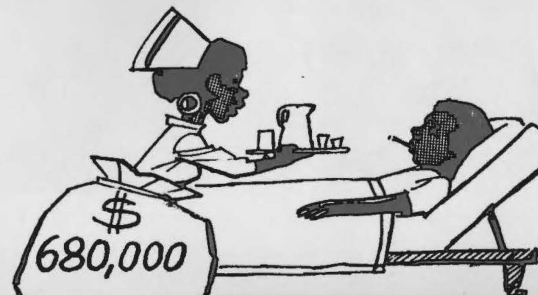
President Nixon issued an Executive Order starting a nationwide program to foster and broaden minority business enterprise and create an Office of Minority Business Enterprise within the Department of Commerce



Job hunters in 55 metropolitan areas are finding work more easily, thanks to the Nixon Administration's installation of job banks



Under President Nixon, the Civil Service Commission has approved a modified quota hiring system for blacks and other minorities for government jobs. Departments and agencies will have to make periodic reports to the White



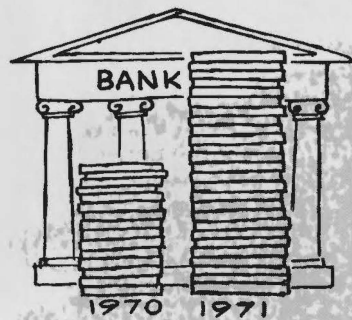




Twenty Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Companies have been created, with an average capital of nearly \$300,000 and a total leveraged potential of close to \$90 million for minority investments



Greene County, Alabama, one of the first black-governed counties since Reconstruction, will receive \$40,000 in financial aid for improvement of about 13,000 homes, of which 80% are black



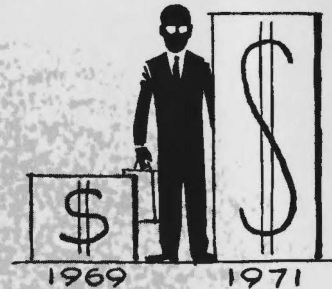
Black banks got a real lift from President Nixon — deposits increased by \$155,500,000 between September 1970 and September 1971. Four new banks opened during the year



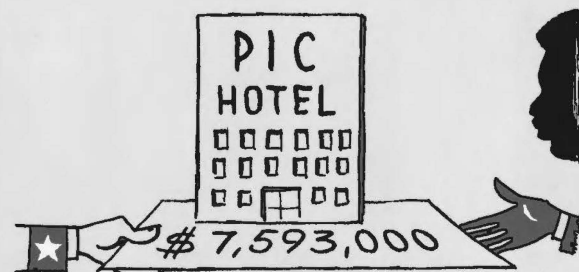
President Nixon has asked Congress for an additional \$155 million in his 1972 budget to carry out a new war on dangerous drugs



Last summer the nation's 111 largest cities received \$12.8 million for the Summer Youth Programs for disadvantaged children. President Nixon has asked Congress for an additional \$64.3 million this year to create 100,000 new jobs (for a total of 514,000) in the Neighborhood Youth Corps



The Nixon Administration has budgeted \$700,000,000 for direct loans and grants to minority businessmen in the current fiscal year, a three-fold increase over President Johnson's last figure

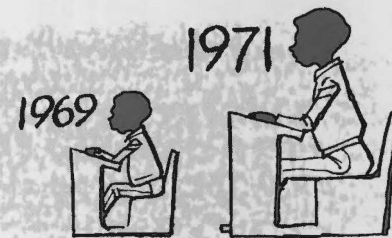


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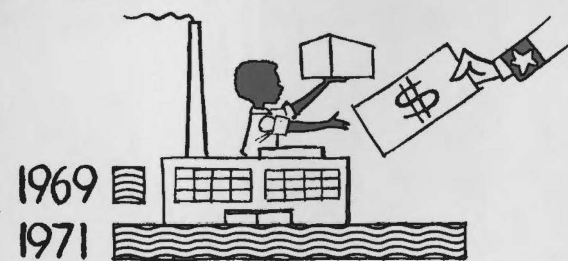
President Nixon and the Republicans, through the Justice Department, have increased the staff of lawyers assigned to handle enforcement of penalties in the Civil Rights Act of 1964



President Nixon's Justice Department has filed suits charging racial discrimination by city and suburban real estate firms, land developers and apartment owners in Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, North Carolina, West Virginia, and many other states



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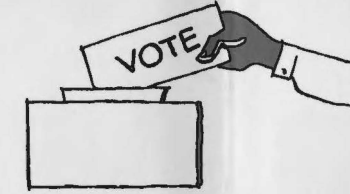
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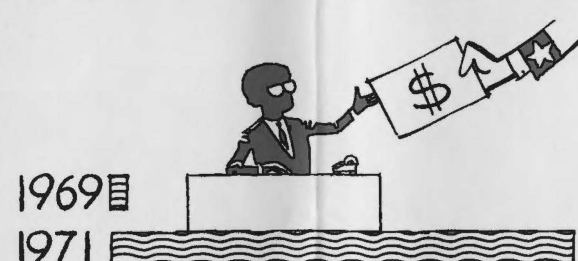
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Since April 1971, 34 new district offices of the Equal Employment Opportunity commission have been opened.

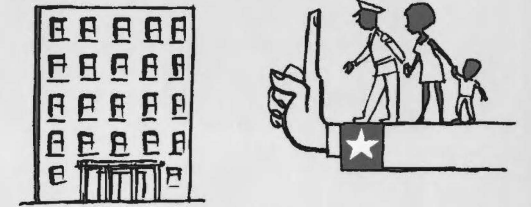


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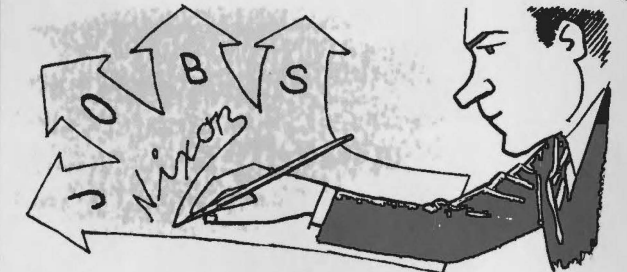


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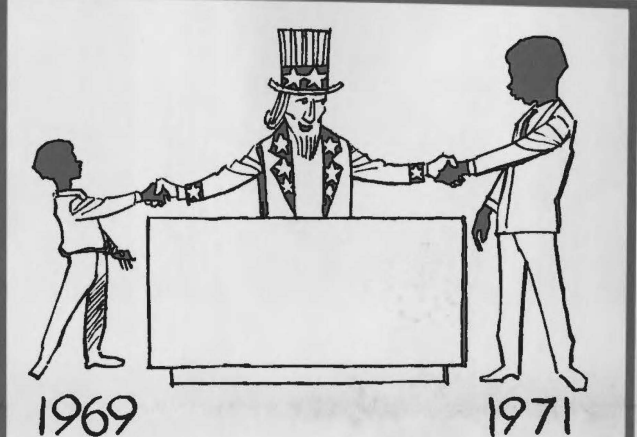
President Nixon's Department of Housing and Urban Development worked with 44 branches of the NAACP in 19 states, helping sponsor 8,900 housing units valued at \$1½ billion



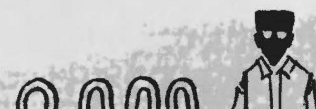
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President Nixon signed a law that will mean more than 150,000 new public service jobs for unemployed and under-employed persons. He urged Congress to appropriate \$2.2 billion for 1972 and 1973

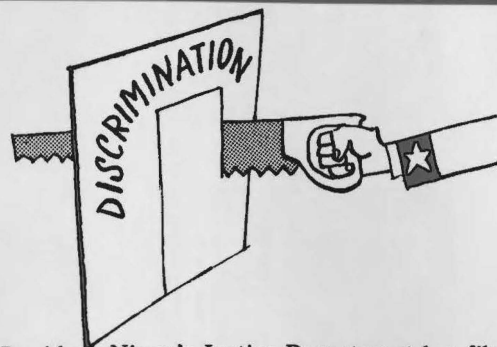


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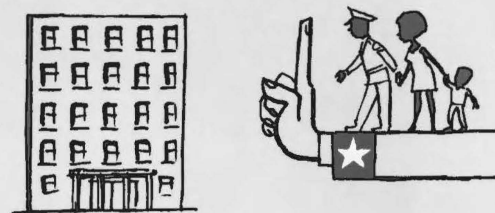


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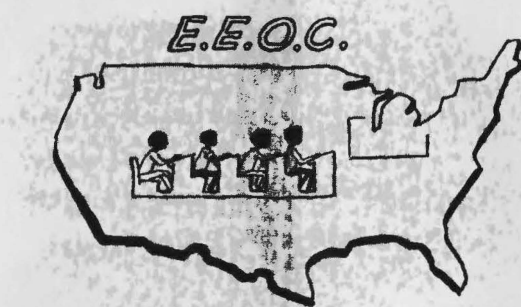


\$680,000 has been granted to black-governed Fayeete, Mississippi, to fund a two-county health service

President Nixon's Secretary of Transportation granted MATCH Institution, a black Washington, D.C. consulting firm, an \$858,000 contract to develop a manual on citizen participation in transportation planning

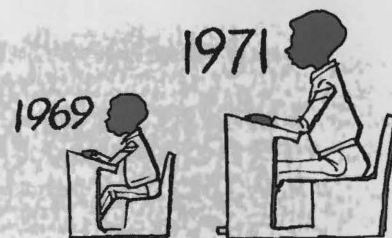


Under President Nixon, the Navy has established the position of "Minority Recruiting Officer" for each main recruiting station in the nation. Other measures to end discrimination include plans to set up more ROTC units in black colleges, hiring beauticians and barbers skilled in black cosmetic needs, and eliminating all bias in areas which control an individual's success in the Navy, such as the processes of selection, testing and classification

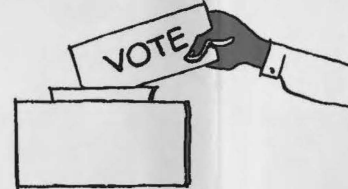


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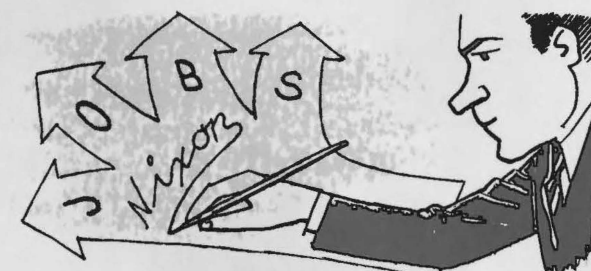
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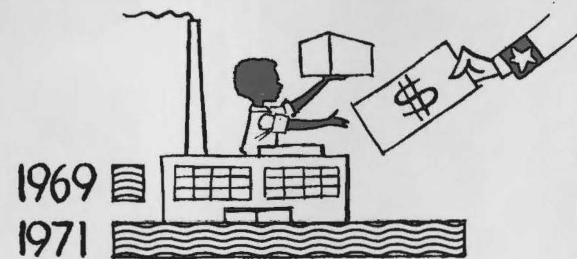


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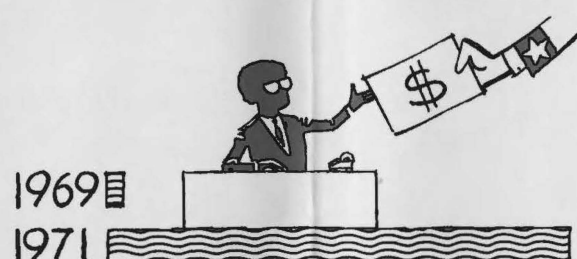


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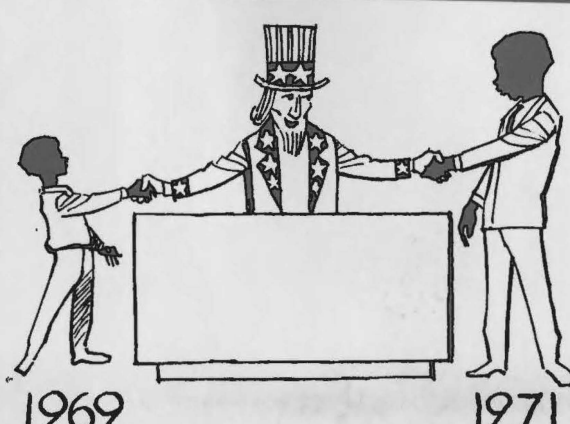
The health education program for 22,000 young Job Corps men and women is being updated under President Nixon to keep pace with medical advances and to combat the problems besetting youth. Technical assistance in carrying out the revised program is being provided by a Los Angeles based black firm under a two-year Department of Labor contract



Under President Nixon, Federal purchases from black businesses have increased eleven times more in two years, from \$13,000,000 to \$142,000,000. The General Services Administration has committed \$35,000,000 in procurement for contracts with minority businessmen under provisions of the Small Business Act.



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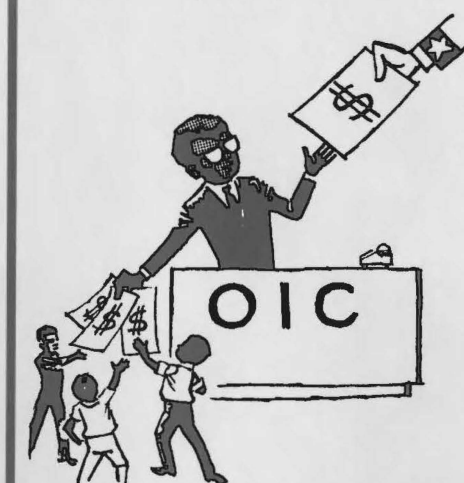


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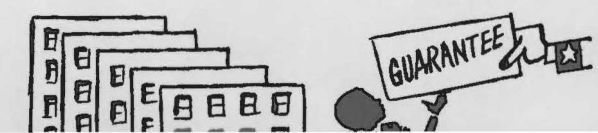


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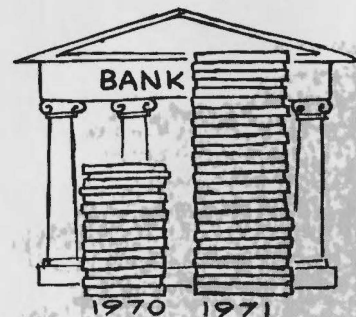
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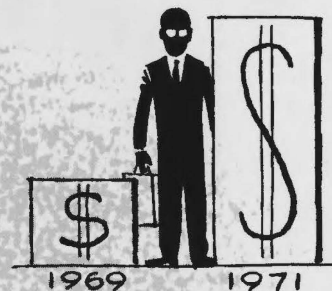
# G.C. GOVERNMENT GREENE COUNTY

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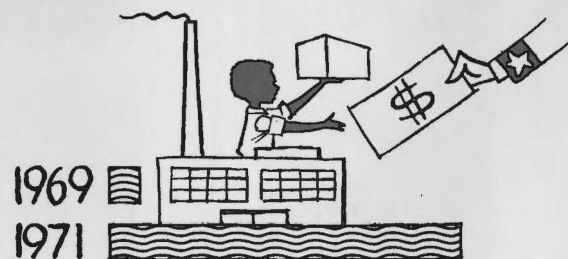
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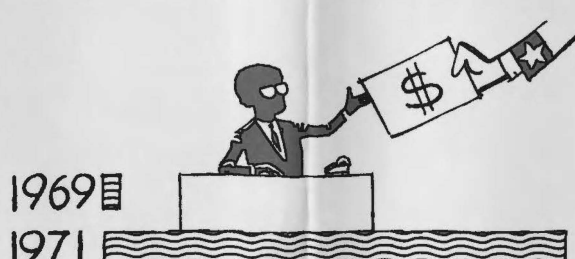
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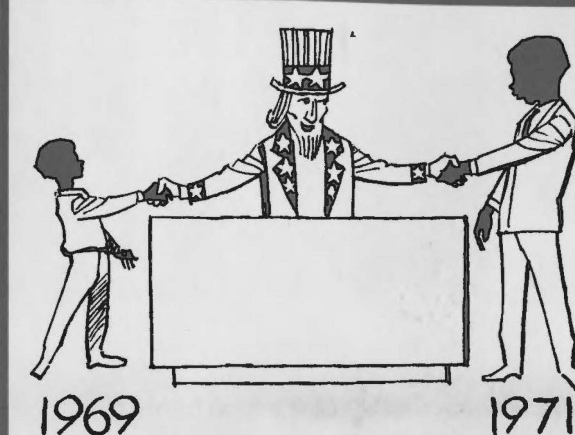
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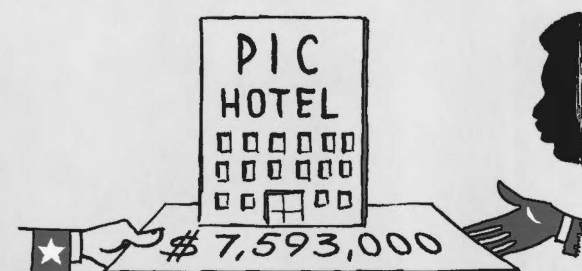
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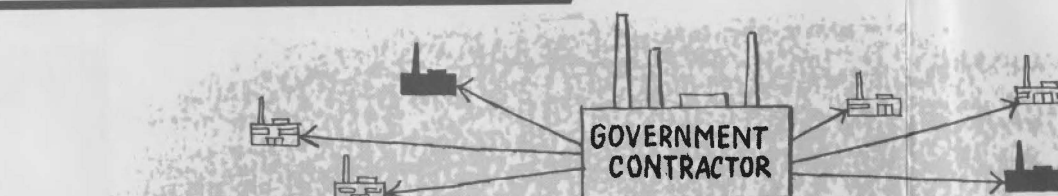
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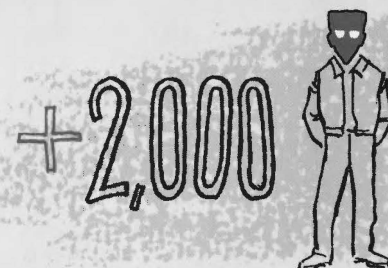
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Under Republican direction, the Small Business Administration is greatly expanding its staff to award government contracts to black-owned firms. It is also training a large field staff to provide managerial and technical assistance



Since President Nixon took office, black and other minority group employment in the Department of Transportation has increased by 2,000. The Department has 18 minority group members in executive positions, none of which were held by blacks before the Nixon Administration



Guarantees were committed for \$1,400,000 in mortgages to black home buyers in the Chicago Metropolitan area. All are at 8½% interest and insured by the Federal Housing Authority under President Nixon

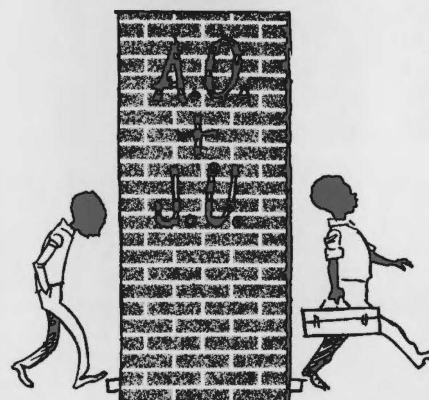


President Nixon established the Federal Crime Insurance Program, authorizing the Government to provide insurance at an affordable price in any state where crime insurance is difficult to obtain, if that state fails to provide a solution to the problem



President Nixon's Defense Department has begun a program to place black and other minority-owned concessions on military installations across the nation. The Nixon Administration also approved a \$2,366,650 loan to establish 19 fast-food restaurants to be owned and operated by blacks in Chicago, Cleveland, and Washington, D.C.

The Nixon Administration put together a \$914,672 Department of Labor program to prepare 420 black and other low-income people for better-paying construction jobs in the New Orleans, Philadelphia and El Paso areas. Training helps older craftsmen and aids young men to enter apprenticeships



President Nixon will spend \$115 million in 24 cities as part of the biggest study ever undertaken to determine how best to put the unemployed to work in public jobs. Concentrated in New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, Illinois, and California, the program will give jobs to an estimated 30,000 unemployed persons



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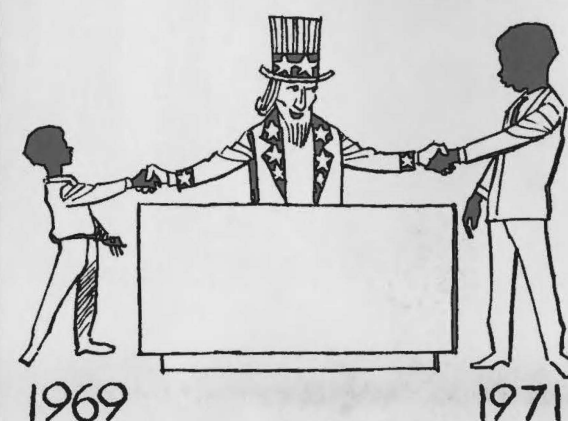
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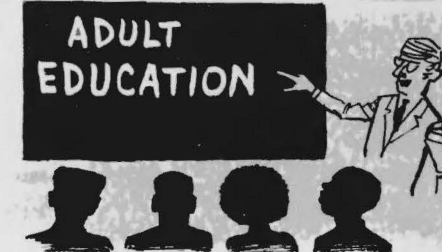
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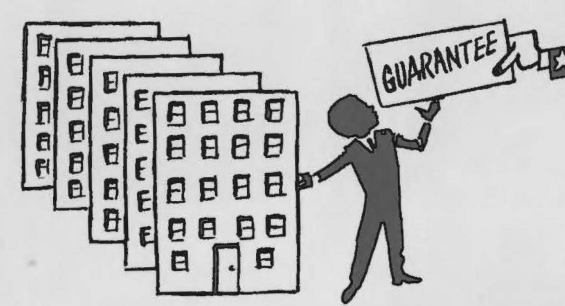
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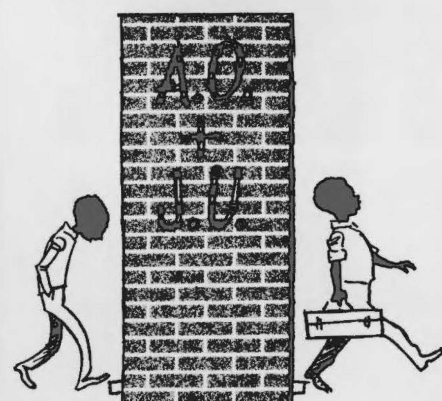


During 1970, the Department of Transportation awarded 40 contracts valued at \$1,488,027 to companies owned by blacks and other minority group members



By direct action of the White House and President Nixon, the black mayor of Cotton Plant, Arkansas — population 1,800 — received a guarantee of federal funds for 50 units of low income housing

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## Partners In Progress Credits

Special Research and Resource Material on Nixon Administration Civil Rights Achievements — Edwin T. Sexton, Jr., Assistant to the Chairman, Republican National Committee.  
Special Research on Blacks in the Nixon Administration — Edwin D. Neff, Assistant Public Relations Director, National Republican Congressional Committee.  
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Production Editor — James S. Womack, National Crusader Newspaper.  
Paid for by Black Silent Majority Committee, Clay Claiborne, National Director, 53 D Street, S.E., Washington, D. C. 20003 (202) 546-0600  
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President Nixon meets with Defense Secretary Laird, two Black Generals and a Black Admiral, to discuss action aimed at ending racial bias in the Armed Forces.



Rear Admiral  
Samuel L. Gravley, Jr.

President Nixon

Secretary Laird

Brigadier General  
Benjamin L. Hunton

Brigadier General  
Cunningham C. Bryant

## FIRST BLACK ELECTED GOVERNOR SAYS NIXON ADVANCES THE CAUSE



Honorable Melvin H. Evans, M.D.  
Governor  
The Virgin Islands Of The United States



THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
CHARLOTTE AMALIE, ST. THOMAS

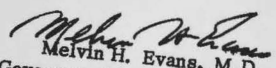
MELVIN H. EVANS, M. D.  
GOVERNOR

January 13, 1972

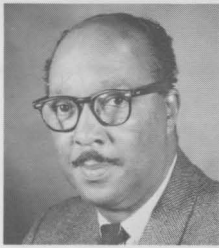
Not all executives, politicians, or leaders operate in the same way. Some are very dramatic and flamboyant in their activities, others low-keyed, methodical, but equally or more effective.

Richard Nixon has, in his term of office, advanced the cause of black people to a major degree, despite the lack of recognition of this fact. His low-keyed build up and expansion of the ranks of blacks in the middle and high echelons of government service without headlines in testimony to this fact.

Richard Nixon is earnestly and sincerely implementing the slogan of "Let's Get Together" as he proceeds about the duties of the Presidency.

  
Melvin H. Evans, M.D.  
Governor of the Virgin Islands





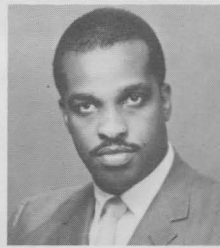
**ROBERT T. ADAMS**

Chief, Transportation Economics Division, Office of Program and Policy Planning, Federal Highway Administration



**SAMUEL C. ADAMS, JR.**

Assistant Administrator for Africa, Agency for International Development



**O. RUDOLPH AGGREY**

Country Director (AF/W), Bureau of African Affairs, Department of State



**T.M. ALEXANDER**

Assistant Commissioner for Unsubsidized Insured Housing Programs, Department of Housing and Urban Development

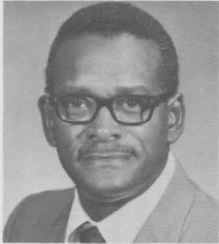


**Colonel MARGARET E. BAILEY**  
U. S. Army Nurse Corps



**DR. JAMES E. BAKER**

Director, Veterans Administration Hospital, Battle Creek, Michigan



**CALVIN D. BANKS**

Chief, Urban Programs Division, Office of Environment and Urban Systems, Department of Transportation



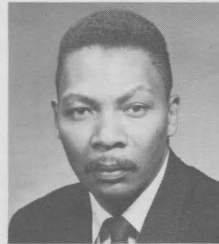
**ELOISE BANKS**

Member, U.S. Small Business Advisory Council for Arizona



**JACKIE BATTS**

Equal Employment Opportunity Counselor, General Services Administration



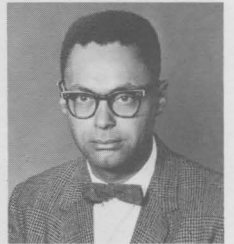
**MAURICE D. BEAN**

Trainee, National War College



**HAROLD P. BELCHER, SR.**

Director, Office of Technical Planning and Financial Analysis, Office of the Senior Assistant Postmaster General



**ANDREW J. BELL, III**

Deputy Regional Administrator (San Francisco), Department of Housing and Urban Development



**BARBARA BELL**

Deputy Director, Los Angeles Office, Department of Housing and Urban Development



**JOHN L. BLAKE**

Director, Job Corps



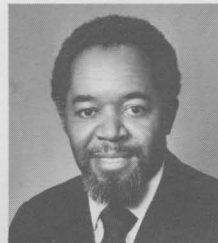
**DAVID B. BOLEN**

Economics/Commercial Office (Bonn, Germany), Department of State



**HARVEY L. BRINSON**

Public Information Officer, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice



**THEODORE R. BRITTON, JR.**

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology, Department of Housing and Urban Development



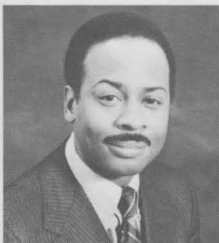
**CALVIN BROOKS**

Equal Employment Opportunity Counselor, General Services Administration



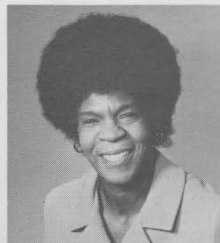
**ALFRED BROTHERS**

Equal Employment Opportunity Counselor, General Services Administration



**ROBERT BROWN**

Special Assistant, Office of Governmental Relations, Office of Economic Opportunity



**DOROTHY WILLIAMS**

Director, Program Development Division (Office of Policy and Program Development), Department of Housing and Urban Development



**WILLIAM BROWN, III**

Chairman, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



**RICHARD T. WILLIAMS**

Deputy Assistant Regional Administrator for Special Programs, Department of Housing and Urban Development



**BERKELEY BURRELL**

Vice Chairman, Advisory Council on Minority Enterprise



**GEORGE O. BUTLER**

Chief, Technical Assistance Division, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



**LaGRETТА L. BUTLER**

Equal Employment Opportunity Officer, Federal Women's Program Coordinator, Peace Corps ACTION



**YVETTE D. BUTLER**

Director, Office of Management, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



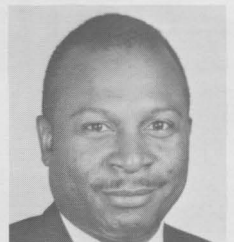
**VICTOR C. BYNOE**

State Director (Massachusetts), Selective Service System



**CARLOS CAMPBELL**

Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development



**WILBERT E. CANTEY**

Special Assistant, Office of High-Speed Ground Transportation, Federal Railroad Administration



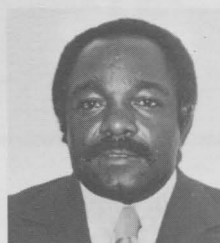
**BEVERLY CARTER**

Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, Department of State



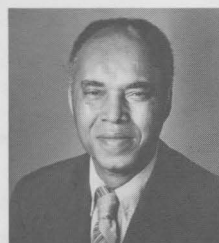
**LETCHER L. YARBROUGH**

Equal Employment Opportunity Counselor, General Services Administration



**BENJAMIN F. BUTLER**

U.S. Marshall for the Eastern District of New York (Brooklyn), Department of Justice



**TERRY C. CHISHOLM**

Area Director (Washington, D.C.), Department of Housing and Urban Development



**Colonel JOSEPH A. CHRISTMAS**

State Director (Virgin Islands) Selective Service System



**Lieutenant Colonel VERNON C. COFFEY**

Military Aide to the President, The White House



JOHN WILKS

Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor



DR. C.A. WILLIAMS

Deputy Administrator (Program and Staff Development), Extension Service, Department of Agriculture



DOROTHY DUKE

Consultant to the Secretary, Department of Housing and Urban Development



THADDEUS WARE

Member, Contract Appeals Board, Department of Transportation



JEWELL LAFONTANT

Member, U.S. Advisory Committee for International Education and Cultural Affairs



CLIFTON P. LANDER, JR.

Director, Office of Counseling and Community Services, Department of Housing and Urban Development



ALICE B. LATIMER

Supervising Attorney and Advisor, General Service Administration



RONALD B. LEE

Assistant Postmaster General, Customer Development Department, U.S. Postal Service



OLIVER LOFTON

Associate Director for Program Direction, Community Relations Services, Department of Justice



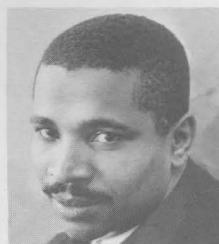
EDWARD P. LOVETT

Director, Special Projects Division, Office of Housing Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development



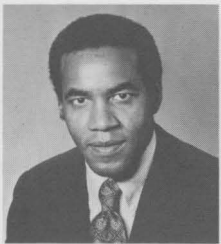
COLSTON A. LEWIS

Commissioner, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



C. PAYNE LUCAS

Director, Office of Returned Volunteers, Peace Corps



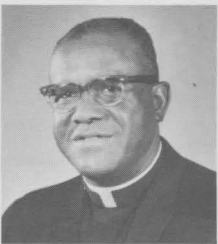
BUFORD MACKLIN

Deputy Director, Office of International Affairs, Department of Housing and Urban Development



HERBERT MANGRUM

Assistant to the Deputy Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture



REV. ARTHUR MARSHALL

Member, Advisory Council for Minority Enterprise



DR. ERNEST J. MARSHALL

Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tomah, Wisconsin, Veterans Administration



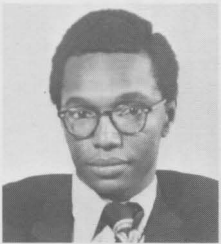
HARRY T. MARTIN

Community Relations Officer and Assistant Director of Field Services, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice



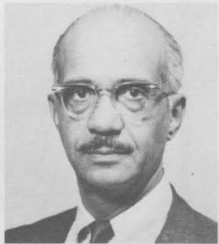
ROBERT L. MAXWELL

Research and Technology Consultant, Department of Transportation



CLARENCE S. WILSON

American Embassy, Caracas, Venezuela



EDWARD MITCHELL

Director of Civil Rights, General Services Administration



JERRY A. MOORE

Member, District of Columbia Council



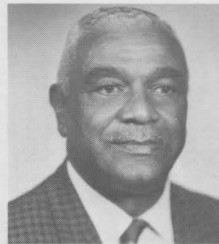
ANDREW MUSE

Chief of Conciliation Department, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



HARRY S. McALPIN

Hearing Examiner, Department of Agriculture



ARTHUR McCAW

Deputy Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture



ELMER W. McCLAIN

Director, Chicago Regional Office, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



DUDLEY G. McCONNELL

Director, Scientific and Technical Information Office, National Aeronautics and Space Administration

## BLACK VOICES FOR NIXON

"President Nixon has certainly carried out his pledge to help Black Capitalism. Negro business has been greatly helped through the Small Business Administration. I am happy President Nixon is seeking reelection."

C.A. SCOTT

Publisher, Atlanta Daily World  
(Nation's Oldest Black Daily Newspaper)



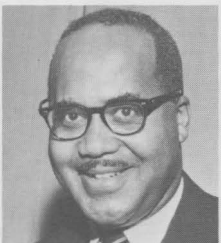
HENRY W. MCGEE

Postmaster, Chicago, Illinois



ARTHUR McZIER

Assistant Administrator for Minority Enterprise, Small Business Administration



CHARLES J. NELSON

Director (Tanzania), Agency for International Development



CONSTANCE NEWMAN

Director, Volunteers In Service to America (VISTA)



HAROLD A. ODOM

Director, Assisted Programs Division, Department of Housing and Urban Development (Fort Worth, Texas)



L. STANLEY PAIGE

Chief, Frauds Section, Civil Division, Department of Justice







**ROBERT COLLINS**

Equal Employment Opportunity Counselor, General Services Administration



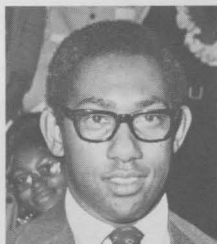
**EMMETT E. COOPER, JR.**

Manager, Detroit Metropolitan Postal Center



**JULIA COOPER**

General Attorney, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



**SAMUEL J. CORNELIUS**

Regional Director (Iowa, Nebraska, Office of Economic Opportunity)



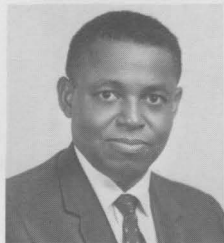
**CLAYTON J. COTTRELL**

Regional Manpower Administrator, Region II (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), Manpower Administration, Department of Labor



**CURTIS CRAWFORD**

Member, Federal Board of Parole



**DR. EDWARD B. CROSS**

Assistant Surgeon General, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare



**THEODORE M. DALY, JR.**

Director, Equal Housing Opportunity Division, Department of Housing and Urban Development



**JOSEPH DANIELS**

Executive Director for Equal Employment Opportunity, General Services Administration



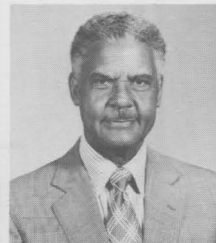
**BENJAMIN F.L. DARDEN**

Director, Office of Aviation Policy and Plans, Federal Aviation Administration



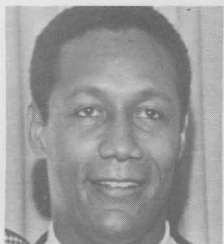
**ERNEST H. DAVENPORT**

Director of Audits, Office of Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity



**Lieutenant General BENJAMIN O. DAVIS, JR.**

(U.S.A.F. Retired), Assistant Secretary for Safety and Consumer Affairs, Department of Transportation



**HERMAN S. DAVIS**

Mission Director (Ethiopia), Agency for International Development



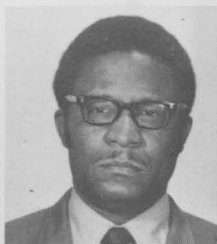
**LYNDD DAVIS**

Director, Office of Assisted Programs, Department of Housing and Urban Development



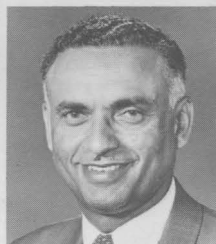
**PHILLIP J. DAVIS**

Legislative Liaison Officer, Department of Labor



**HORACE G. DAWSON**

Cultural Affairs Officer (Liberia), United States Information Agency



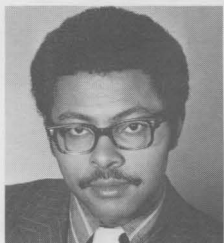
**RUSSELL H. DAWSON**

Director, Portland, Oregon, Area Office, Department of Housing and Urban Development



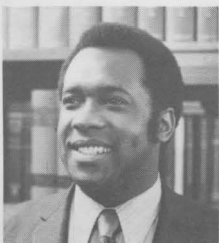
**FRANK DE COSTA**

Assistant to the Vice President



**GILBERT DELORME**

Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development



**FRED De WITT**

Director, Office of Minority Volunteer Recruitment, Peace Corps



**WAYNE WILLIAMS**

Equal Employment Opportunity Counselor, General Services Administration



**BETTY DOTSON**

Assistant to the Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service, Department of Agriculture



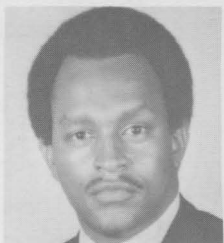
**NAPOLÉON P. DOTSON**

Director, Assisted Programs Division, Department of Housing and Urban Development



**DR. JOSEPH DOUGLASS**

Chairman, Executive Committee, White House Conference on Children and Youth



**ADRIAN DOVE**

Program Analyst, Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia (on leave from Office of Management and Budget)



**GEORGE W. DRAPER, II**

Associate Judge, Superior Court, District of Columbia



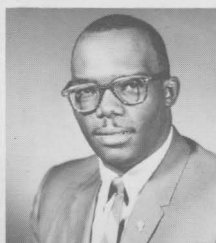
**ELWOOD T. DRIVER**

Chief, Division of Standards on Vehicle-Driver Performance and Interaction, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration



**ROBERT M. DUNCAN**

Judge, U.S. Court of Military Appeals



**LEROY W. DUNN**

Chief, Driver and Public Education Division, National Highway Traffic Safety Administration



**JAKE M. DYELS**

Consular Officer, Department of State

## BLACK VOICES FOR NIXON

"There has been a more than 25% increase in the number of minority businesses in the nation since President Nixon took office. This shows that the Nixon policies are really paying off for the black community."

**MRS. ELOISE BANKS**  
Publisher, Arizona Tribune  
Phoenix, Arizona



**ALFRED L. EDWARDS**

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Rural Development and Conservation, Department of Agriculture



**HARRIET ELAM**

Aide to President's Appointment Secretary, The White House



**HON. MELVIN EVANS**

First Elected Governor, The Virgin Islands. Originally appointed by President Nixon



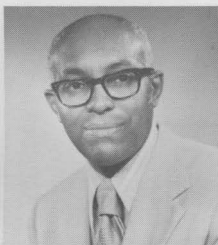
**BARRINGTON PARKER**

Judge, U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C.



**LUTRELLE S. PARKER**

Examiner-In-Chief, U.S. Patent Office, Department of Commerce



**WILLIAM W. PARKER**

Acting Director, Contract Compliance Service, Veterans Administration



**Judge**

**SAMUEL R. PIERCE, JR.**  
General Counsel, Department of Treasury



**FRANK PINDER**

Regional Food and Agricultural Officer (Ethiopia), Agency for International Development



**MARY D. PINKARD**

Assistant Director, Assisted Programs, Model Cities and Governmental Relations, Department of Housing and Urban Development



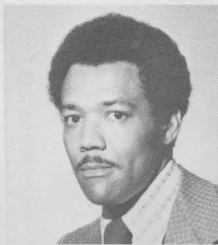
**NATHAN PITTS**

Personnel Officer, UNESCO, Department of State



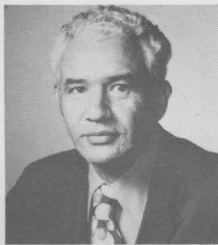
**FREDERICK POLLARD, JR.**

Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, Department of State



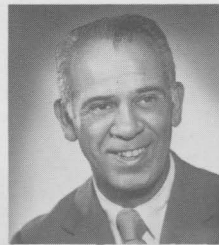
**RON M. POWELL**

Information Officer, Office of Communications and Public Affairs, U.S. Postal Service



**ALVIN J. PREJEAN**

Director, Office of Social Priorities, U.S. Postal Service



**ALTON PRUITT**

Director, Veterans Administration Hospital, Knoxville, Iowa



**CALVIN RAULLERSON**

Director, Africa Regional Office, Peace Corps



**WILLIAM E. REED**

Deputy Director (Ethiopia), Agency for International Development



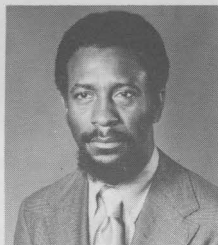
**ARTHUR J. REID, JR.**

Director, Intergovernmental Relations Division, Office of Economic Opportunity



**JOHN E. REINHARDT**

Agency Assistant Director for East Asia and the Pacific, United States Information Agency



**M. DANIEL RICHARDSON**

Director, Boston Area Office, Department of Housing and Urban Development



**DR. BERNARD W. ROBINSON**

Director, Veterans Administration Hospital, Allen Park (Dearborn), Michigan



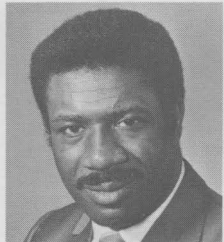
**HENRY S. ROBINSON**

D. C. City Councilman



**CHRIS ROGGERON, JR.**

Director, Office of Voluntary Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



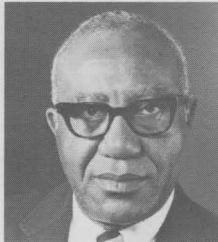
**WILLIAM A. ROSS**

Director, Business Development Division, Office of Contract Compliance and Employment Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development



**ERNEST RUSSELL**

Acting Associate Director for Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity



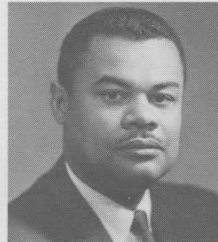
**PHILLIP G. SADLER**

Director (Newark, N.J.), Department of Housing and Urban Development



**DR. ROBERT C. SCHOOP**

Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Hospital, Perry Point, Maryland



**DR. BASIL SCOTT**

National Highway Safety Advisory Commission



**JOHN J. SCOTT**

Supervisory Attorney-Advisor, Division of Territories, Wildlife and Claims, Department of the Interior



**STANLEY S. SCOTT**

Assistant to the Director of Communications for the Executive Branch, The White House



**JOE SCROGGINS, JR.**

Maritime Recruitment Specialist, U.S. Department of Commerce



**WILLIAM M. SEABRON**

Deputy Director, Office of Equal Opportunity, Department of Agriculture



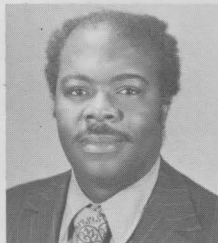
**JIM SEXTON**

Division Director, Urban Programs and Community Organizations, Department of Commerce



**WILLIAM SHARP**

Director, Communications Division, Office of Program Development, Office of Economic Opportunity



**JEROME SHUMAN**

Director of Equal Opportunity, Office of the Secretary, Department of Agriculture



**JOSEPH J. SIMMONS, III**

Administrator, Oil Import Administration, Department of the Interior



**SAMUEL SIMMONS**

Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development



**MORRIS SIMMS**

Deputy Director of Personnel, Department of Agriculture



**JOSEPH SIMON**

Deputy Director, Office of Staff Placement, Peace Corps



**B. WINFORD SMITH**

District Director (Washington, D.C.), Small Business Administration





**ERNEST D. FEARS**

State Director (Virginia) Selective Service System



**CLARENCE H. FEATHERSTON**

Deputy Contract Compliance Officer, U.S. Postal Service



Honorable  
**CLARENCE C. FERGUSON**  
U.S. Ambassador to Uganda



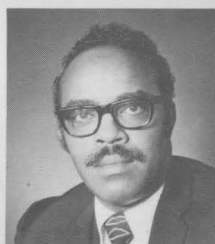
**JOSEPH L. FISHER**

Commercial Officer, Department of State



**ARTHUR A. FLETCHER**

Chairman, President's Domestic Council Committee to Study the Elimination of Economic Discrimination against Minorities, The White House



**DELBERT L. FLOWERS**

Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary, Department of Labor



**RICHARD K. FOX, JR.**

Executive Director, Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs, Department of State



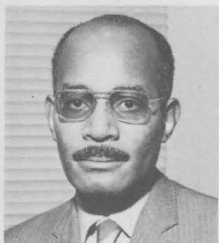
**ALEXANDER D. GAITHER**

Director, Office of Civil Rights, Federal Highway Administration



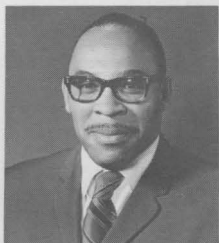
**JAMES C. GASKIN**

Director, Veterans Administration Hospital, Denver, Colorado



**CARL E. GRANT**

Director of Personnel, Washington, D.C., Central Office, Small Business Administration



**PAUL WILLIAMS**

Director, Office of Administrative and Local Agency Services, Department of Housing and Urban Development



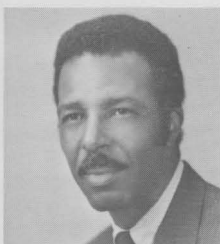
**CHESTER GRAY**

Director, Cleveland, Ohio Regional Office, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



**ELLIOT H. GRAY**

Assistant District Director (Manhattan, New York), Internal Revenue Service



**DR. WILLIAM GREEN**

Special Assistant to the Commissioner for Urban Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare



**DR. MARISE T. HADDEN**

Country Director for the Eastern Caribbean Islands, Peace Corps



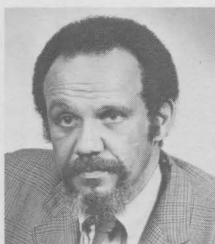
**ROBERT HAITH, JR.**

Director, Veterans Administration Hospital, Erie, Pennsylvania



**GEORGE HALEY**

Chief Counsel, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Department of Transportation



**GEORGE E. HALL**

Director, Statistics Division, Law Enforcement Administration Agency, Department of Justice



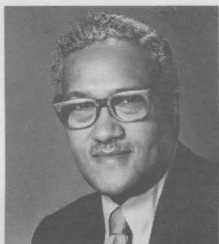
**SNOWDEN WILLIAMS**

Director, Special Projects, Office of Planning Programs and Evaluation, Metropolitan Division, Department of Housing and Urban Development

## BLACK VOICES FOR NIXON

"President Nixon has placed more blacks in leadership positions in government than any President before him; he is taking long strides to bring reality to the laws of equal opportunity."

**HON. GEORGE W. ALTHOUSE**  
Former State Senator  
Omaha, Nebraska



**ALBERT E. HAMPTON**

Assistant Commissioner, Department of Housing and Urban Development



**HAROLD B. WILLIAMS**

Director, Office of Civil Rights, Department of Transportation



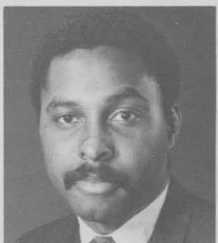
**WILLIAM J. HARRIS**

Director, Operational Planning and Resource Allocation Staff, Manpower Administration, Department of Labor



**MORRIS HATCHETT**

Deputy Regional Director (St. Louis, Missouri), Department of Housing and Urban Development



**NATHAN A. HICKS, JR.**

Assistant Director, Equal Opportunity Renewal and Housing Assistance, Department of Housing and Urban Development



**CONNIE MACK HIGGINS**

Special Assistant to Administrator and Director of Equal Employment Opportunity, Small Business Administration



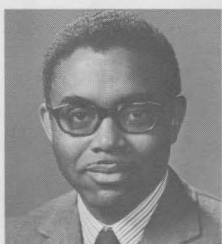
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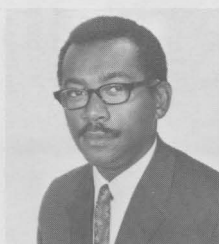
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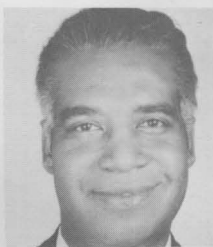


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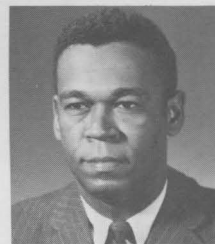
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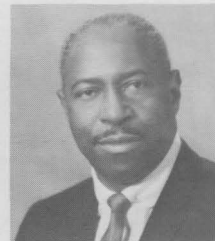
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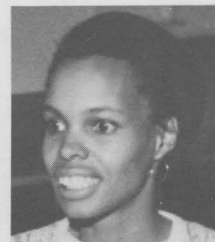
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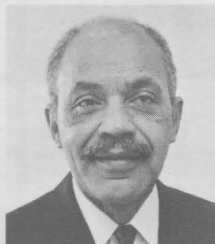
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## BLACK VOICES FOR NIXON

"Under President Nixon's policies, black family earnings are growing faster than the national average, and the median income for black husband-and-wife families under age 25 has come up to the level of their white counterparts. Much is being done by this President.

**GORDON B. HICKS**

Public Relations Consultant  
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania





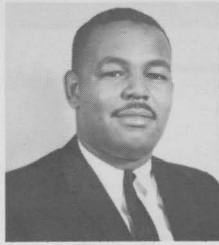
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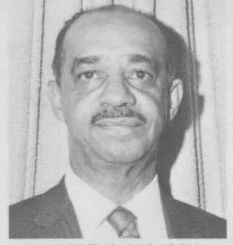
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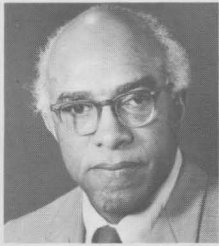
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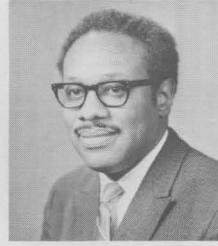
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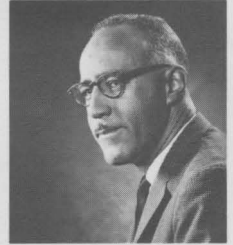
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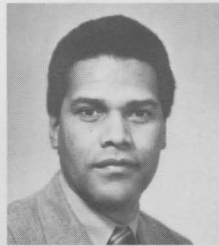
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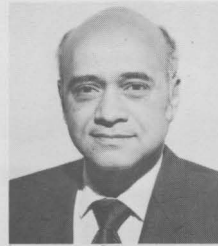
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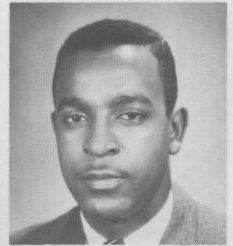
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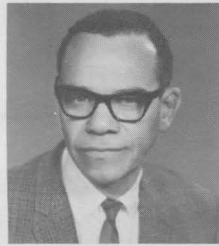
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Special Assistant, Office of  
Civil Rights, Department of  
Health, Education and Welfare

## BLACK VOICES FOR NIXON

"Playing down dramatics, rhetoric and fanfare,  
President Nixon's Administration is steadily bringing  
about concrete, and more important meaningful,  
advancement for black Americans.

**LT. COL. GEORGE W. LEE**  
Memphis, Tennessee  
Vice-President, Atlanta Life  
Insurance Company

PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
BULLETIN

E - 634,371  
S - 701,743  
OCT 4 1972

## Blacks' 'Blind Allegiance' To Single Party Assailed

By LAURA MURRAY  
Of The Bulletin Staff

Two young black supporters of President Nixon said here yesterday that blacks have "minimized their political effectiveness since 1932 by devoting blind allegiance to one political party."

"We've got to stop voting emotionally and look at what each party has done for us," said Walter Robinson, assistant to the director of the Republican National Committee's Black Political Division.

He and Mary Parrish, of Brooklyn, N.Y., former worker in Democrat Shirley Chisholm's campaigns, are touring the country in an effort to convince other young blacks that a Nixon Administration is better for them.

Speaking at a press conference in the Sheraton Hotel, they said Mr. Nixon has done more for blacks than "any president in memory."

Miss Parrish, about 30, said the Democrats seem bent on "keeping blacks dependent on government handouts and crumbs." She described her-

self as a "turncoat Democrat."

Robinson, 25, who lives in Washington, said the Nixon Administration has supported black businesses, doubled financial support for black colleges and provided massive funding for research and treatment of sickle cell anemia, a disease that primarily strikes blacks.

Robinson named several prominent Republicans, and asked: "Is Betty Shabazz (widow of Malcolm X) crazy because she's a Republican? Is Floyd McKissick (former director of the Congress of Racial Equality) a fool?"

Black reporters challenged the two on the fact that they are confining their campaigning to press conferences.

"We can reach more people through the media," Robinson said. He added:

"I'm not afraid to walk into any ghetto in America and I'm not afraid of the response I'll get. Anybody can yell. That's a fool's game. But when it comes down to facts and figures, I'm in control. That'll be a walk through the daisies."

SOUTH BEND, IND.  
TRIBUNE  
OCT 7 1972

E - 120,288  
S - 126,433

## Black Republicans Rap Demos 'Unfulfilled Vow'

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — Black Republicans for President Nixon said here Friday young blacks should support the President because of the "Democrats' failure to fulfill promises made to black people."

In a news conference staged by the Black ~~Silent Majority~~ Committee, Mary Parrish, a former Democratic party worker, said she switched because of growing frustration.

"Working within the Democratic Party for many years, I became increasingly frustrated with the Democrats' failure to fulfill promises made to black people. I am dedicated to black advancement, and feel that the best course for young blacks is to work within the Republican Party to achieve the things black people have been too long denied," she said.

Also at the news conference





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## MEET SOME OF THE BLACKS IN THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION

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Prepared By  
National Republican  
Congressional Committee  
Rep. Ed Wilson, Chairman  
John T. Gaskin, Executive Director



President Nixon has appointed approximately twice as many black women to government and government advisory boards as either Presidents Johnson or Kennedy



Predominately black institutions of higher education have received more than \$130,000,000 under the Nixon Administration

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PRESIDENT NIXON AND THE REPUBLICANS'  
PROUD RECORD OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND RELATED BLACK ACCOMPLISHMENTS

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# NCRV-'72 BLACK REPUBLICAN YOUTH CRUSADE!

THEY'RE ON THE ROAD FOR PRESIDENT NIXON AND THE REPUBLICANS



**THEY'RE OFF!** Mary Parrish and Walter Robinson who are now on a whirlwind city-to-city tour encouraging young, first-time black voters to support President Nixon. Black Silent Majority's political action unit, NCRV-'72, is raising funds for the tour by direct mail solicitation and hopes to cover as many cities as possible before election. BSMC National Director Clay Claiborne (Center) predicts that with adequate support the tour will produce a landslide black youth vote for President Nixon and Congressional, state and local Republican Candidates.

## WHO IS WALTER ROBINSON?

People around the Republican National Committee Headquarters in Washington smile affectionately when somebody mentions WALTER ROBINSON. The smile is usually followed by one of several dozen stories about how Walter "gave hell" to some Democrat who tried to shame him for being a Republican.

"Walter Robinson is a walking encyclopedia of Republicanism with a built-in dynamo," says one high Republican official. If you're going to try and convince *him* that Democrats have done more for blacks than Republicans have, you'd better be armed with plenty of facts and figures, because Walter is!"

Walter Clay Robinson, Jr. came to the staff of the Republican National Committee after brilliant academic careers at Howard University and Boston College, where he majored in Business Administration and Political Science. He has also held important posts at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Defense Department and Veterans Administration.

The Republican National Committee keeps Walter busy with a dizzying round of speeches before youth groups. His face is familiar from the youth film, "Today's Republican," and several television programs. During off-duty hours, the effervescent 25-year-old serves as a Republican precinct chairman in Washington.

NCRV - '72 and Black Silent Majority are proud that Walter Robinson is taking part in the EMERGENCY BLACK REPUBLICAN YOUTH TOUR, and hopes that pro-Democrat Reporters covering his press conferences in the nation's cities *do* ask him why he is supporting the re-election of President Nixon. Walter is ready, and when he gets through answering, the Reporters will probably be Republicans too!

PLEASE READ  
OTHER  
SIDE

## WHO IS MARY PARRISH?

For one so young, pert MARY PARRISH of Brooklyn, New York brings the experience of an astonishingly diverse big-city political career to the EMERGENCY BLACK REPUBLICAN YOUTH TOUR sponsored by NCRV-72 and the Black Silent Majority Committee.

Miss Parrish is working hard for the re-election of President Nixon this year, but won her first political battle scars as a Democrat fund raiser and coordinator in such congressional campaigns as those of Rep. Shirley Chisholm and Elizabeth Holtzman in the political hotbeds of Crown Heights and Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn, N.Y.

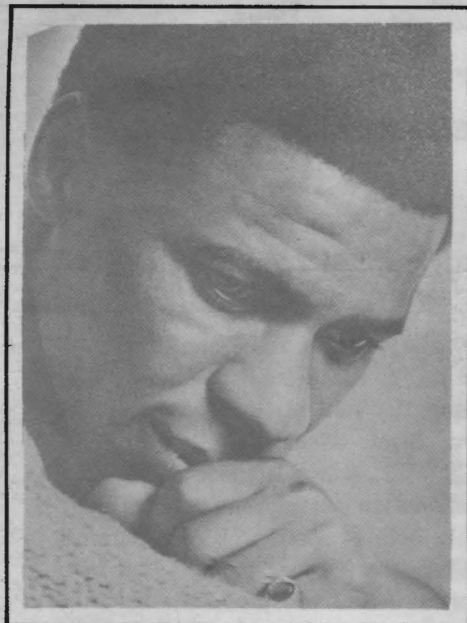
As a result of her work as political advisor to the National Youth Movement and her experiences in Democrat-dominated big-city politics, Miss Parrish has a lot to say to young black first-time voters about "Democrats who promise black people everything at election time and ignore black needs the rest of the year."

A pioneer in the establishment of women's political caucuses, Miss Parrish supported the presidential primary bid of Rep. Chisholm earlier this year, but switched to the Republican fold to become an associate congressional researcher. Republican executives were so impressed with Miss Parrish's abilities that within a month she became regional coordinator in charge of black voter activities in Westchester County under District Attorney Carl A. Vergari, Republican candidate for Congress in the 24th Congressional District.

In addition to her grassroots political know-how, Miss Parrish is an asset to the NCRV-72 Republican effort by virtue of her thorough knowledge of the news media; she was a journalism major at the University of Chicago.

Miss Parrish is an excellent public speaker and has worked in all phases of broadcasting ranging from announcing to advertising sales and program planning.

Black Silent Majority National Director Clay Claiborne describes Miss Parrish as "the kind of young black leader America should hear a lot more from." And from now until November 7th America *will* hear from her!



**Senator McGovern  
thinks your  
vote is in the bag.**

**President Nixon  
doesn't believe it—  
look at his record.**

He has made possible more loans to black businesses than any President before him.

He is the first President to ask for governmental funds to fight Sickle Cell Anemia.

He asked for \$2.5 billion to raise the quality of education in disadvantaged schools.

He opened up jobs through Federal Manpower Programs for 1.2 million blacks and minority members last year alone.

He has budgeted \$602 million for Civil Rights Enforcement, a 700% increase over the previous administration.

He is making free or reduced-price lunches available to more than 8 million children.

He is spending \$371 million to combat drug abuse this year.

He drafted a bill which would give any black student Federal Aid to go to college.

He has appointed more blacks to top government posts than any other President in history.

He is helping nearly 12 million people with his Food Stamp Program.

Deeds, not words. That's why President Nixon deserves your support. Don't be taken for granted. Make your vote count.

All Americans need President Nixon.

Now more than ever.

| THE RECORD                                               | LAST YEAR OF PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION | CURRENT YEAR OF NIXON ADMINISTRATION |
|----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Aid to Black Colleges                                    | \$108 Million                        | \$200 Million                        |
| Aid to Minority Bank Deposit Program                     | (Did not exist)                      | \$245 Million                        |
| Aid to Minority Business Enterprise                      | \$200 Million                        | \$700 Million                        |
| Civil Rights Enforcement Budget                          | \$75 Million                         | \$602 Million                        |
| Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Budget           | \$8.2 Million                        | \$30.5 Million                       |
| Fair Housing Enforcement Budget                          | \$2 Million                          | \$8.2 Million                        |
|                                                          | <b>TOTAL ADMINISTRATION</b>          | <b>TOTAL ADMINISTRATION</b>          |
| Executive Level Appointments                             | 49                                   | 62                                   |
| Sub-cabinet Appointments                                 | 3                                    | 9                                    |
| White House Staff                                        | 2                                    | 7                                    |
| Generals / Admirals                                      | 2                                    | 12                                   |
| Supergrade Appointments                                  | 63                                   | 150                                  |
| Presidential Appointments to Commissions/Advisory Boards | 60                                   | 89                                   |

**PLEASE READ**

**OTHER  
SIDE**

**President Nixon.  
Now more than ever.**



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

October 16, 1972

TO: BOB HALDEMAN  
HERB KLEIN ✓  
CLARK MacGREGOR  
DE VAN SHUMWAY

FROM: OLLIE ATKINS

RE: BROCHURE PREPARED BY CLAY  
CLAIBORNE AND OTHER MATTERS  
ATTACHED

I am passing the attached material from Clay Claiborne over to you for your consideration for action as described in his memo to me.

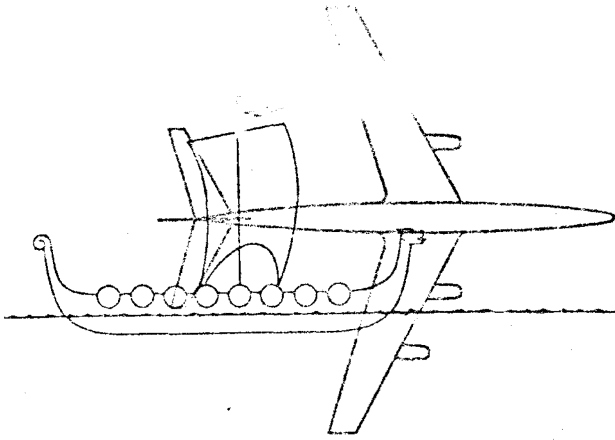
Best regards.



Enclosure



Called Mikan 10/19/72



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October 12, 1972

Mr. Stan Scott  
Assistant to Herb Klein  
White House Staff  
White House  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Scott,

Pursuant to your conversation with John Weber, President of the Minnesota Newspaper Association, I would like to confirm a date in the very near future for a picture with our wonderful President.

As John reported to you, I am the Chairman of the Athletes for the Re-Election of President Nixon. John Weber and I think this would be very helpful publicity for the President.

I am glad you remember my basketball days and also my old friend Clyde Lovellette.

Appreciate hearing from you as quick as possible. My office number is 336-1611 and home number is 938-6946.

Thank you very much and continued success for our President.

Sincerely,

*George L. Mikan*  
George L. Mikan







# BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE



EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 57 D STREET, S.E., CORNER OF FIRST  
(On Capitol Hill - Two Blocks from U.S. Capitol)

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 7610, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20044  
TELEPHONE (202) 546-0600

April 11, 1975

Mr. Stanley Scott  
Asst. to the President  
The White House  
Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Stan,

You may recall that in 1970 when birth was given to the idea of the Black Silent Majority Committee, Jack Calkins who is now a colleague of yours on the staff at the White House was serving as Executive Director of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

In that position, Jack was considerate enough to provide seed money to make the Black Silent Majority Committee possible. The attached is a copy of a letter addressed to Jack Calkins, intended for Presidential consideration. Our mission as expressed in the attached letter will, of course, reach many black and white citizens, and I have requested your assistant, John Calhoun, to explain the reasons why the letter is being sent to Jack Calkins.

It is simple to understand, as you and I have a philosophy of recognizing those individuals who understood enough to help an idea or a cause when few people believed in its potential.

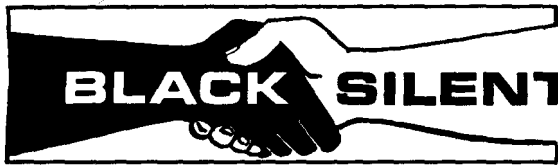
Of course, Stan, I will appreciate as always whatever you can do, not only in the White House, but nationally to back up what I believe can be the most important project in the history of race relations in this country -- a group of Black Americans crusading actively throughout the nation by motor caravan for better goodwill, cooperation and understanding among all people. With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

  
CLAY CLAIBORNE

CC:eh  
Attachment

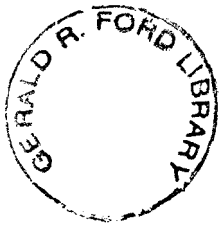




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BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON CLAY CLAIBORNE  
AND  
BACKGROUND DATA ON THE BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE



Clay Claiborne of Washington, D.C., is Founder and National Director of the Black Silent Majority Committee, a nationwide patriotic and educational organization established on July 4, 1970 in the nation's capital.

The Black Silent Majority Committee's goals, simply stated, are to further the cause of brotherhood and racial harmony, to repudiate destructive radical militancy and civil disorder, to help halt polarization between black and white Americans, and to deter criminal acts of violence perpetrated by so-called black "revolutionaries." The Black Silent Majority is anti-communist, anti-separatist, and pro-America.

To help achieve its goals, the Black Silent Majority Committee has undertaken several national projects, most notably the CRUSADE FOR BLACK PATRIOTISM, a city-to-city tour which has visited most U.S. urban areas. *This Crusade and Mr. Claiborne received one of the nation's most prestigious awards, the 1972 Principal Americana Award (George Washington Honor Medal) from the national Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa.*

OTHER ACTIVITIES of the Black Silent Majority have included:

- A youth tour of big cities.
- Publication of the group's "National Crusader" newspaper to carry a build-don't-burn message into black communities, and to counter the divisive, hate-filled propaganda with which black readers are deluged in dozens of self-styled "Third World" or "black liberation" newspapers.
- Issuance of statements and press releases on police killings, rioting, crime and other issues of concern.
- On-going encouragement of the nation's news media to give more coverage to the positive nature of the black experience in America, to give more balanced attention to black values and aspirations, and to refrain from overblown, sensational coverage of black militants who do not represent grassroots black thinking.
- Protest against the \$10,000 grant made by the Presbyterian Church Council to defend Angela Davis.
- Appearances by Mr. Claiborne and other Black Silent Majority speakers on local and network broadcasts.
- Urging better-known, "moderate" black leaders and groups to take unequivocal stands against militant violence.

CLAY CLAIBORNE was publisher of two weekly newspapers in Atlantic City, N. J., before he established the Black Silent Majority Committee. The newspapers were "The Crusader," a black-oriented publication and "Le Castor," a French-language publication for approximately 300,000 French Canadian tourists who visit the Atlantic coast area each summer.

Some other highlights of Mr. Claiborne's professional and civic career have included:

- Nation's first black news broadcaster (at Radio Station WFPG on the world-famous Steel Pier in Atlantic City).
- First exclusive news interview with the nation's original black fighter pilots during World War II for the Afro-American newspaper chain.
- Last known in-depth news interview with the late Dr. George Washington Carver.
- First accredited black United Nations correspondent.
- Former Assistant to three chairmen, Republican National Committee. Former Special Assistant to Chairman, National Republican Congressional Committee.
- Licensed Real Estate Broker and president of a construction and wrecking company in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.
- Former Atlantic County, N. J., deputy sheriff and honorary life member, N. J. Superior Police Association.
- Former Special Agent in charge of Narcotics law enforcement for Atlantic County, N. J.
- Extensive involvement in national leadership of Negro Elks, America's largest black secular organization. Mr. Claiborne holds title of Past Grand Exalted Ruler (highest designation accorded by Elks Order). He is life member of numerous state Elks associations, served as Executive Editor, "The Elks News" (official publication of Order).

PLEASE SEE OTHER SIDE



— Honored twice as "Citizen of the Year" by National Negro Beauticians, America's largest black women's organization.

— Investigated job discrimination for Afro-American newspaper chain during World War II. Mr. Claiborne's investigations were basis of nation's first Presidential Executive Order on Fair Employment Practices (FEPC).

— Member, President Eisenhower's Fair Employment Practices Commission.

— Secured nation's first housing rehabilitation approval from Federal Housing Administration (FHA).

— Honored by Leadership Conference, Southern Young Republicans.

— Cited for special contributions in 1972 by national leadership of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, Washington, D.C.

— Life Member, Order of the Golden Horseshoe.

SEVERAL of the nation's most influential editors and publishers have applauded Mr. Claiborne and the Black Silent Majority Committee editorially and/or given financial support. These include The Atlanta Daily World (nation's oldest black daily newspaper), the Reader's Digest, the Presbyterian Layman, Mademoiselle Magazine, the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News (largest daily circulation in U.S.) and many more.

#### A STATEMENT OF BELIEFS AND REDEDICATION TO THE WORK OF THE BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE

The Course of Human Events is summoning us — The Black Silent Majority Committee of Americans who hold deep, unshakable, abiding faith in the humanity and goodness of America — to rededicate ourselves to the work we began on July 4th, 1970 to further racial harmony and brotherhood, to help raise the voice of patriotism and responsibility and demand the rightful share of national attention due us as the majority within the black minority.

We believe that black revolutionaries and militants — upon whom the news media seem to dote — are not dedicated to progress for our people but their own aggrandizement and to violent overthrow of the American way of life. Therefore as the majority committee of black people in America we rededicate ourselves to urge blacks to work and speak out to achieve complete harmony among all American citizens.

We believe that black and white Americans, working together, can crystallize the American Dream into a living reality for all.

We believe that black people have a strong, vested interest in the continued health of this great nation and that America's progress is OUR progress; the strength and tranquility of America are OUR strength and tranquility; radical militant attempts to destroy racial peace will always harm us, the black community first and most.

We, The Black Silent Majority Committee, rededicate ourselves in loyalty to the American spirit of cooperation with patriotic citizens of all races. Together we will impart doctrines of love instead of hatred, understanding instead of hostility, and patience instead of violence.

We believe that it is better to BUILD than to burn, and black citizens must SUPPORT Constitutional Government, Law and Order, and void all forms of violent attitudes in the quest for black progress.

This is the mission and re-dedication of the Black Silent Majority Committee. With God's help — and the help of Americans, Black and White, we shall attain our ends!

Black Silent Majority Committee  
Post Office Box 7610  
Washington, D.C. 20044





# BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE



EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 57 D STREET, S.E., CORNER OF FIRST  
(On Capitol Hill - Two Blocks from U.S. Capitol)

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 7610, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20044

TELEPHONE (202) 546-0600

April 11, 1975

COPY  
THE PRESIDENT  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

Mr. President:

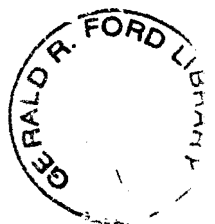
It has probably come to your attention that our Committee plans to make a 16,000 mile tour covering 168 cities on what can best be described as a Crusade for Patriotism.

We made a similar tour in the recent past and for the success of the project we received the Principal Americana Award, a lucite-encased George Washington Honor Medal from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa.

I sincerely believe that this planned tour, departing Washington Monday, April 28 after a major news conference in the nation's capital, is the kind of thing most Americans should be doing - a rededication of ourselves to the principles of the founding fathers of this great nation. It is fitting and proper for each of us, during the period in which we enjoy American citizenship, to pause long enough to appreciate these great values and see more clearly what a great nation America is -- and to take stock of the tremendous opportunities our nation offers all of its citizens.

Credit for the success of the Black Silent Majority Committee can be attributed to many patriotic citizens. But I can never forget the understanding and the confidence of your staffer, Jack Calkins, who when he served as Executive Director to the National Republican Congressional Committee, provided the "seed" money to make the Committee possible. Because of his personal knowledge of the merits of the Committee's many projects, and because this lengthy tour will provide an opportunity for us to make a common touch with many thousands of Americans, I have asked Jack to consider these ideas:

1. If it would be appropriate for our tour participants to receive from the President of the United States some particular expression or message pertaining to American patriotism, as we travel the length and breath of the nation.



2. Whether or not the President would consider receiving the Committee briefly at the White House prior to our departure from the nation's capital, to wish us success on the tour.

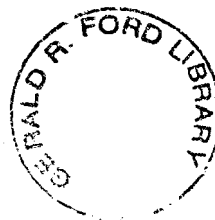
We will motor from Washington on April 28, in two 8-passenger 1975 Ford Club Wagons painted in red, white and blue, announcing our mission with the words PATRIOTISM CRUSADE.

I am sure that you will give these proposals the consideration which you think their importance deserves, and I want to thank you in advance. With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

CLAY CLAIBORNE

CC:eh

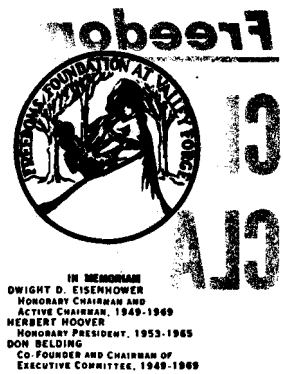




# FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AT VALLEY FORGE

VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA 19481

215-933-8825



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RAYMOND J. WEAR, JR.  
MRS. ASHHEAD WHITE  
JOHN F. REED  
Historian

\* ALSO TRUSTEE

Dear Mr. Claiborne:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you of your selection to receive a Principal Award from Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge.

National Black Silent Majority Committee has been designated to receive the Principal Award, a lucite-encased George Washington Honor Medal, by the distinguished National Awards Jury for its constructive and patriotic activities.

The jury was under the chairmanship of Dr. Maurice Mitchell, Chancellor, University of Denver, and its 33 members included States Supreme Court Justices and national leaders of patriotic, veterans and service club organizations.

We extend to you an invitation to Freedom Foundation on Monday, 21 February, to be an honored guest at a luncheon at Freedom Foundation headquarters at 12 noon and to accept your award at a 2:00 p.m. program with the attendant press, radio and television coverage which customarily surround the presentation ceremony.

The public announcement of your award, principal awards in other categories and other lesser awards, will be made from Valley Forge on the Washington Birthday Holiday, 21 February. News media will receive information a few days in advance for release at 6:30 p.m., 20 February. Your cooperation in maintaining this release date will be appreciated.

I extend to you the hearty congratulations of the officers, directors and trustees of Freedom Foundation at Valley Forge upon your selection for this principal recognition. We all look forward to greeting you here.

Most sincerely,

Harold K. Johnson  
General, USA (Retired)  
President

PLEASE SEE OTHER SIDE

FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AT VALLEY FORGE is located west of Valley Forge State Park and the village of Valley Forge on Pennsylvania Route 22.

# CLAIBORNE NAMED WITH GEN. OMAR BRADLEY, CLARE BOOTH LUCE BY VALLEY FORGE PATRIOTS

VALLEY FORGE, PA. -- The National Black Silent Majority Committee (BSMC) and its Director, Clay Claiborne received one of the nation's highest patriotic awards by the Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, for "providing a voice for those legions of black Americans who are proud of and loyal to America."

By James Womack



**Mrs. Clare Booth Luce**

The BSMC head was honored Feb. 21 at ceremonies in Thomas Hall at Valley Forge Military Academy, where he received an encased George Washington Principal Award medal.

Awards were also given to General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, America's only living five-star general; the Hon. Clare Booth Luce, former U.S. Ambassador to Italy; and other outstanding Americans cited in various categories for their contributions to a free America and to better understanding of the principles of a democratic republic and free enterprise.

Previous Freedoms Foundation awards have gone to actor John Wayne, television host Art Linkletter, commentator Paul Harvey, singer Kate Smith, statesman Henry Cabot Lodge, conductor Eugene Ormandy, and other individuals, institutions and corporations.

The BSMC, founded on July 4, 1970, made national headlines last year with a city-to-city Black Crusade for Pa-



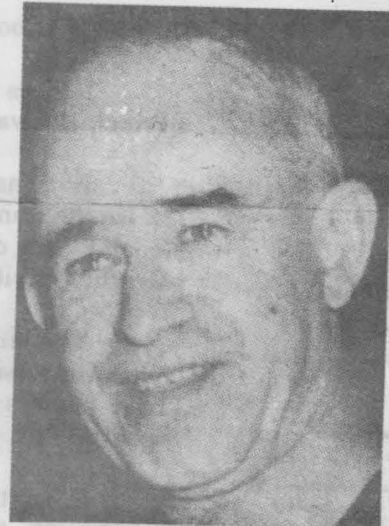
**Clay Claiborne**

triotism which visited major urban areas urging blacks to repudiate violence and cooperate with citizens of other races for Negro advancement.

During the Crusade, which is continuing this year, the BSMC protested the granting of \$10,000 by the United Presbyterian Church to defend Angela Davis, called for censure of a black radical Congressman Ronald V. Delums (D-Cal.) for organizing "SHAM" antiwar hearings last Spring, and urged the Federal Government to increase its campaign against urban crime, in view of the record number of policemen killed on duty in 1971.

Founded in 1949, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge is a nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian organization dedicated to preserving and perpetuating the American democratic Republic.

The BSMC and other recipients were chosen for awards by a distinguished volunteer National and School Awards Jury of state supreme court jurists



**Gen. Omar Bradley**

and representatives of national veterans, service, civic and patriotic organizations. Chancellor Maurice B. Mitchell, University of Denver, Colo., was jury coordinator and Dr. Robert L. Sumwalt, Columbia, S.C., president emeritus of the University of South Carolina was chairman. President Richard M. Nixon is honorary chairman of the Freedoms Foundation, and Gen. Harold K. Johnson, U.S. Army (Ret.) is president.

Other individuals and organizations receiving awards this year are: W. Clement Stone, board chairman, Combined Insurance Co. of America; Dr. George C. Roche, president, Hillsdale (Mich.) College; Alfred J. Barran, president, General Telephone Co. the American Bar Association's Standing Committee on Education about Communism; National Veterans of Foreign Wars; National Broadcasting Co.; Westinghouse Broadcast ing Co.

(OVER PLEASE)

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION  
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DESCRIPTION OF ITEM MOVED . . Color photograph of a van owned by the  
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COLLECTION TITLE . . . . . STANLEY S. SCOTT PAPERS (WH Public  
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BOX NUMBER . . . . . 5

FOLDER TITLE . . . . . Black Silent Majority Committee,  
1972-1975

ACCESSION NUMBER . . . . . 1998-NLF-022

MOVEMENT DATE . . . . . 05/31/2001

TYPE OF MATERIAL . . . . . Photographs

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1 of 2



# Atlanta Daily World



## Black Youths Campaign Nationally For GOP Candidates

Campaigning for black youth support of President Nixon and other Republican candidates are: (from left) Walter Robinson, Washington, D. C.; Clay Claiborne, Black Silent Majority Committee National Director; and Mary Parrish, Brooklyn, N. Y. The two youths are being sponsored by the Black Silent Majority Committee.

# YOUNG NEGROES SAY NIXON IS "THE MAN" FOR THEM

A team of young blacks touring principal U. S. urban areas under sponsorship of the Black Silent Majority Committee (BSMC) will stop here Nov. 1st to urge 18 to 30 year old black voters to cast their votes for President Nixon and the entire Republican ticket. BSMC was a 1972 recipient of the Principal Americana award from the National Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa.

At a news conference in New York City earlier this week, Mary Parrish of Brooklyn, N. Y. a former campaign worker for Rep. Shirley Chisholm's (D-NY) presidential primary campaign; and Walter Robinson of Washington, D.C., black political specialist for the Republican National Committee, said black Americans have made enormous progress under President Nixon's policies and a warned young black voters "not to be fooled" by Democrats who "buy black votes with wild promises they always fail to deliver."

Describing herself as a "turncoat" for Nixon Miss Parrish said:

"Working within the Democrat Party for many years I became increasingly frustrated with the Democrats' failure to fulfill promises made to black people. I am dedicated to black advancement and feel that the best

course for young blacks is to work within the Republican Party to achieve the things black people have been too long denied.

"I have studied the record of black advancement since Nixon took office, and am thoroughly convinced that Mr. Nixon is "The Man" for us in 1972.

"The bulk of problems confronting black people in America stems from economic inequities. Pre-

sident Nixon's approach comes to grips with this fact by providing meaningful economic assistance and incentives to build businesses and create jobs in black communities. The Nixon approach is "a far cry from the Democrat approach which seems aimed at keeping blacks dependant on government handouts and crumbs," Miss Parrish said.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

## Young Negroes

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1

Robinson, who is assistant to the director of the Republican National Committee's Black Political Division said:

"Since 1932 blacks have minimized their own political effectiveness by devoting blind allegiance to one political party. The election this year provides an unprecedented opportunity for young blacks to reverse this trend and to develop a lot of political muscle through intelligent, two party voting.

"We should no longer heed emotional appeals which Democrats traditionally use to monopolize the black vote. If black voters look beyond the rhetoric of this campaign, they will see that President Nixon and the Republicans have done more to build black businesses, provide educational opportunities, and put money into the black community than any President in memory.

"I predict that President Nixon will be re-elected by a huge majority and that the Democrat Party will be shocked at the record percentages of black votes cast for all Republicans this year, Robinson said.

