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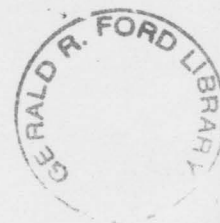
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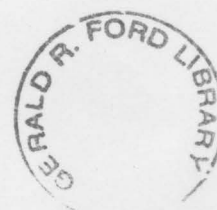
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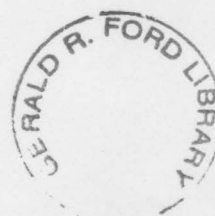
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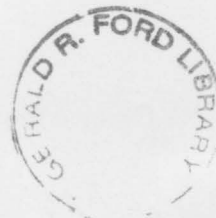
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SOME URGENT GOALS FOR ALL BLACK

REPUBLICANS-NATIONWIDE

I. REVIEW:

For the past several months, we here at the National Council of Afro-American Republicans have corresponded with hundreds of Black Republicans throughout the United States. Here are some of their conclusions:

A. That Blacks should be in both the political parties who do in effect control the destiny of all Americans. That "Third Parties" and "all Black parties" are totally ineffective.

B. That the imbalance of 85% Blacks in the Democratic Party as against around 15% Black Republicans must be changed because it is poor politics which mitigates against Blacks as a potent force in the Republican Party especially.

C. That the National Republican Administration and many states with Republican Administrations have piled up unprecedented records for Black progress. The White House under President Nixon has appointed the greatest number of Blacks in responsible Sub-cabinet positions, as assistant secretaries administrators, general and assistant counsels, etc. and on regional levels as executives in all Departments. There is no comparison of any such appointments during previous Democrat administrations.

D. That too many Black Democrats have retained jobs on both the national level and in Republican States which should have gone to deserving Black Republicans.

E. That a paranoia exists among most Black Democrats who are vociferous in criticizing, Republican officials who inherited on the national level most of the problems of today from previous Democrat Presidents and Congresses.

.../...



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On the questions of foreign policy inflation, educational integration, jobs, Vietnam, tax reform, housing, crime, health welfare reform and Black Capitalism, etc. the National Republican Administration is making bold and effective moves.

Much of this criticism on the part of most Black Democrats is emotional and unwarranted as it applies to Republican goals and accomplishments to date.

F. That the Republican National, state and county leadership (the Republican Hierarchy) is writing the Black vote off without doing anything about bringing Blacks into the Party.

G. That too many so-called Black Republican leaders are too selfish and provincial cheap to help Blacks in the Republican Party achieve basic goals for the group which will benefit all Blacks. Many of these leaders bear personal grudges which prevents Black Unity in the Republican Party as is obvious among Black Democrats.

II. THE GREATEST CONCLUSION

Black Republicans in the NCAAR survey know that if they are to be respected and properly utilized in the Party that the initiative must come from themselves. They know they must organize, increase their numbers, pool their meager resources to reach the goals which are listed later in this paper.

They know they must have their own organization, independent but cooperative with their county and state organizations. They know they must be active and effective in their districts and precincts.

Black Republicans are proud of their Party. They are not interested in joining coalitions affecting Party policy. They want to be known as Republicans only.

.../...



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Most of all Black Republicans know that inherent in their Republican National Committee and in the Nixon Administration lies the Moral climate for constructive change which will benefit Black Republicans and the Republican Party generally.

III. WILLINGNESS TO HELP BLACKS BY SEGMENTS OF THE REPUBLICAN LEADERSHIP MANIFESTED

NCAAR has written to and met with the leadership of the Republican National Committee, the Republican leader of the U.S. Senate, the Republican leader of the U.S. House of Representatives and key members of the White House Staff and with individual Blacks appointed by Mr. Nixon. All of these Republican leaders see the necessity of Blacks doing more for themselves in the Republican Party plus the need of recognizing the problems to be faced by the Republican leadership.

NCAAR has also received pledges of support from individual Republican Congressmen and U.S. Senators, Republican State Governors, Republican State Chairmen and many Black elected and appointed Republican Officials.

The atmosphere is good now for dispelling the lethargy of Black Republicans and making them productive in bringing their three potent forces together consisting of:

- . Black elected Republicans (all levels)
- . Black appointed Republicans
- . Black lay Republicans (including senior citizens and youth)

IV. NCAAR NEEDS THE UNITED SUPPORT ON THESE OBJECTIVES BY ALL BLACK REPUBLICANS

NOW

A. Change of the rules so that the Chairman of the Republican National Committee can appoint 10 Blacks (or a representative number) to this Committee with the Cooperation of key Republican State Chairmen.



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B- At least one Vice Chairman (unpaid Black) of the Republican National Committee plus a deputy National Chairman (Black preferably Mr. Ed Sexton now a consultant) with policy and executive powers.

C- Black Republican Policy makers on all Republican State Committees where Blacks live in large numbers . Also a paid special assistant to the Republican State Chairman(Black) who has the responsibility of encouraging the participation of Blacks in the Republican activities plus helping to solve the problems of the Party as it relates to Blacks.

D- A sizeable increase of Black Republican delegates to the 1972 convention. Since there were only 26 Black delegates and around 50 alternates it seems that some rule changes are needed to give Blacks at least 10% of the delegate representation not including alternates.

E- Representation of Blacks on all major 1972 Republican Convention Committees .

F- Encouragement of more Blacks to run for national office on the Republican line. NCAAR polls show Black Republicans could run for the Congress and be elected in at least 10 districts .

G- Running of more Black Republicans in State and local elections.

H- A well articulated program of voter education by and for Black voters in converting them to the Republican camp.

I- More Black Republican Federal judges especially in the midwest and the south.

J.- More Black Republican campaign managers and consultants on the national, state and local levels.

K.- More Black visibility in the White House. We feel that in addition to the new Special Assistant to the President and an assistant to the Director of White House communications we do need :

...../...



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- A Black Republican Counsellor to the President

- An assistant who is a Black Republican to Ron Ziegler, the White House Press Officer

(There are Black Republicans who could hold these jobs with credit to the Presidents, Blacks, themselves and the nation.)

L- Utilization of Nixon political appointees who are Black to help Black Republican candidates and Black Republican events. (Too little is being done)

V OTHER PROJECTS OF NCAAR REQUIRING BLACK REPUBLICAN COOPERATION

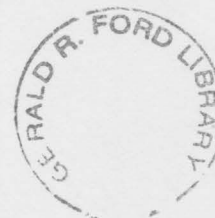
A- A national dinner of NCAAR honoring:

- 1- Black Republican elected officials (all levels)
- 2- Black officials appointed by the Nixon Administration
- 3- Outstanding Black Republican laymen (men & women) who have stuck with the Republican Party in their respective communities for 25 years or more.
- 4- The overall Republican Leadership (national & statewide)

Note: The purpose of this Dinner will be to show case Black participation in the Republican Party and to raise money for the NCAAR program of at least \$300,000.

B- To set up a larger national office to tackle from the Black Republican point of view the common goals enumevated previously in this memo.

C- Publish a magazine which is Republican Orientated and which highlights political problems as they affect Blacks.



.../...

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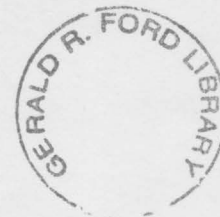
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- D- To help sponsor, finance and elect Black Republican candidates .
- E- Push more economic aid for Africa.
- F- Cooperate whenever possible with duly constituted Republican Committees and organizations in the interest of Black people.
- G- Set up effective state chapters of NCAAR in states and cities with large Black populations.
- H- Support the 1972 National Republican ticket.

Prepared by:

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National Coordinator

CTP/md

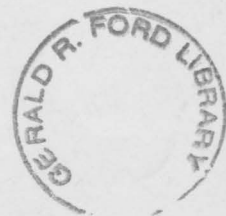


DO THEY HAVE THE RIGHT?

New York (NRPC) - - - - - Every four years the major political parties roll out the bandwagons and entertainers, movie stars, athletes, businessmen and others far removed from the political scene climb aboard. This election year is no exception.

Major waves, however, were created within the Black community this year when some of the top Black entertainers threw their support behind President Richard Nixon. Now Blacks are asking this question: Do they have the right?

Many Blacks feel that they helped make their stars and don't want to see them involved in politics. Others feel that it doesn't matter as long as it is kept in the party most Blacks have belonged to for the past 40 years. Others think that personality endorsements mean little since persons voting should be voting on the issues, not the stars and not the entertainers. There is a sizeable Black faction who feels that each person has a right to his own opinion, be it Democrat or Republican endorsement.



When John F. Kennedy ran for office in 1959 he seemed to have all of the big names on his bandwagon. There were Blacks and whites who contributed both time and money to his campaign. Among them were Sammy Davis, Jr., Frank Sinatra, Billy Eckstine and the list went on. No complaints were heard about their participation, from Blacks or whites.

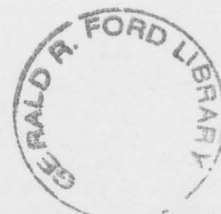
The national campaign, now in its final two weeks, has reached an emotional stage and many Blacks are responding bitterly and unjustly to their stars becoming involved in the political process.

The cast of celebrities for Senator George McGovern is made up of: Billy Eckstine, Eartha Kitt, O. C. Smith, Denise Nicholas, Quincy Jones, and Ed Ames.

The cast for President Nixon reads like a WHO's WHO in Show Business. Among them are Sammy Davis, Jr., James Brown, Lionel Hampton, Jim Brown, and Gayle Sayers.

The strongest attacks against Black stars endorsing the President have come from the Congressional Black Caucus all of whom support the Presidential candidacy of Senator McGovern. Some Blacks fail to see their attacks on the character of the stars and athletes as being political rhetoric always heard during a national election year.

MORE



Sammy Davis respnded to criticism made of entertainers supporting Nixon. He said, "the members of the Black Caucus who talked about us are entitled to their opinions as we are entitled to ours." Sammy went on to add, "and I would do nothing to create a fight among Black folks."

Soul Brother Number 1, James Brown, had his benefit for sickle cell anemia picketed in Baltimore recently by about 70 demonstrators, most of whom carried signs supporting the election bid of McGovern. A few of the signs accused the entertainer of selling out.

Some political observers feel that the Democrats have led the attacks against the "Black Stars" for Nixon in a fight of desperation for the Black vote.

Black celebrities supporting Nixon have responded in different ways to attacks on them.

James Brown took out a four page advertisement in the November 2 issue of JET magazine. Brown, a stalwart in the cause for Black people, pointed to his past record of doing benefit performances for Sickel Cell in Atlanta, Baltimore, and Macon, Georgia; his scholarship fund for underprivileged Blacks, his benefit performances for Black Colleges, the Black Muslims, and performances for prisoners.

MORE



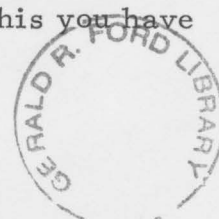
He said, "I don't want to get into a fight with my Black Brothers and Sisters because I am supporting one white man while they're supporting another white man. When the fight would be over, a white man would still be in the White House. I can't cast but one vote. That is the only vote I can control," Brown said.

Brown responded sharply to some Blacks saying that he had "Sold Out." He said, "I have never had a government grant or any kind of handout. I have never solicited any funds from any political candidate. I didn't go to the White House to sell Black people out. I went to the White House to sell Black people in. We were already sold out."

When Brown visited with President Nixon recently he urged him to make the birthday of Dr. Martin Luther King an official national holiday. He urged the President to take care of his people with more jobs.

The President responded warmly to Brown. Immediately after his concert was picketed in Baltimore, President Nixon sent Brown a strong letter reaffirming his newfound friendship with the Black performer. The President said, "The mark of a man is his willingness to stand by his convictions no matter what the cost. This you have

MORE



repeatedly shown, and I simply want you to know how deeply I admire the moral strength and courage you have shown in the face of recent unjust pressures," The President said.

Robert J. Brown, Special Assistant to the President handcarried the letter to Brown's home in Augusta, Ga.

Sammy Davis, Jr. was very strong within the Democratic Party and the Kennedy camp while John F. Kennedy was President, and later during the Lyndon Johnson Presidency. He also endorsed Robert F. Kennedy's bid for the Presidency. Now he has gone over to the Republican team and he's catching some flak from Blacks.

President Nixon talks frequently on the telephone with Sammy Davis, Jr. With that kind of input, one must wonder if that could be called a sellout.

A look at Sammy's record would lead one to doubt that he could ever sell out his people. He recently donated \$40,000 to the United Negro College Fund. He staged a benefit performance for the Angela Davis fund.

The singer-actor serves as the Head of National Life Membership Program of the NAACP and serves as Honorary Co-Chairman of the United Negro College Fund. Sammy went to the front lines in Vietnam to fight the drug problem found to be rampant there. He performed

MORE



for the troops throughout the country. The entertainer has also been active in raising funds for numerous civil rights organizations, including PUSH, and SCLC.

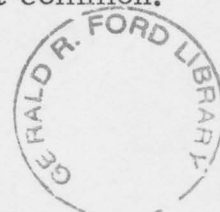
The rewards and penalties of the celebrities status are numerous, however, political endorsements have become a standard element of political campaigns and only Blacks seem to get emotional about them.

Some political observers say this is happening because Blacks have been fighting an uphill battle against frustration and losing because of political naivety. Blacks have traditionally voted together as a bloc. They were Lincoln Republicans for many years, switching parties to become Democrats under Franklin D. Roosevelt.

This year the word Democrat has ceased to have a precise meaning because of the mood of the country. Some political observers feel that minorities, Blacks, Puerto Ricans, Mexican-Americans and ethnic minorities have come to feel forgotten and ill served in their traditional party. Some feel that Blacks are becoming more expert at traditional politics and are now pressing even harder for participation from the grassroots level up.

But change comes hard within Black America. There is always the fear of being duped and the fear of those things that are not common.

MORE



This year, there is a mass exodus of Blacks back to the Republican party. This is evidenced not only by the Black celebrities, but by educators, ministers, businessmen, architects, and prominent Democrats.

Why?

Some name Blacks have become alienated with Senator McGovern. They think the Democratic party should have a better candidate.

Rev. Jesse Jackson who was in the forefront of the Civil Rights activities of the early 60's threw his support to Senator McGovern. He campaigned hard for his nomination and fought a successful battle to unseat the powerful Democratic Mayor of Chicago, Richard Daly. This gave McGovern the nomination on the first ballot. Afterwards, when McGovern realized that he could not possibly win without the support of Mayor Daly he ousted Rev. Jackson. McGovern now refuses to return Rev. Jackson's calls.

Rev. Jackson has since refused to campaign for McGovern.

Congresswoman Shirley Chisholm has also said that she will not campaign for McGovern.

Senator McGovern has also embraced the controversial Illinois State Attorney Edward V. Hanrahan who has been indicted on several charges arising out of the early morning raid on resulting in the death of several members of the Black Panther Party in Chicago.

MORE



Hanrahan who has been indicted on several charges arising out of the early morning raid on resulting in the death of several members of the Black Panther Party in Chicago. Hanrahan has recently been accused by a group of Educators in Chicago of Creating "Sensationalism" to spur his political career in the recent arrest of a number of Black Viet Veterans belonging to a group called De Mau Mau.

The Democratic Presidential candidate has also embraced the controversial Louise Day Hicks of Boston.

All of this represents a new mood among Blacks this year.

Former Civil Rights activists Floyd McKissick moved away from the Democratic Party and has since formed what is called the National Committee for a Two Party System.

BLACK EDUCATORS

Several prominent Black educators have also endorsed the re-election bid of President Nixon. Among them have been Dr. Charles Hurst, President of Malcolm X College, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. J. Archie Hargraves, President of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.; Asa C. Sims, Jr., Dean of Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.; and the list goes on.

ENGINEERS AND ARCHITECTS

A group of Black Engineers and Architects have also announced their endorsement of Nixon. Robert L. Wilson of Stamford, Conn., an architect, is chairman of the group. Roland Smith, an engineer

MORE



from New York City is also a member of the group.

BLACK BUSINESSMEN

A long list of prominent Black businessmen have announced their endorsement of the President. Among those from New York are Madison Avenue advertising agency owner John F. Small, Charles Wallace, Jacob V. Lamar, Kenneth N. Sherwood, Kiah Sayles, Harold E. Mays, and Augustus Hunt.

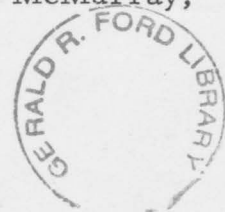
MINISTERS

Black clergymen, normally absent from politics, this year have shown strong interest in politics. Several noted leaders in National Black Church Organizations have come out in support of the President.

Six AME Zion Church Bishops, nearly half of the Church's Bishops, endorsed President Nixon's re-election. They made their unprecedented announcement during their National Convention held in Philadelphia recently.

Among the clergymen endorsing the President are Rev. Russell Brown, General Secretary of the AME Church, Chicago, Rev. L. V. Booth, President of the National Baptist Convention of America (5 million membership), Rev. Roland Smith, Atlanta, Ga., of the Founders of SCLC; Rev. J. H. Jackson, National Baptist Convention, Chicago, Ill.; Rev. Sandy Ray, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. G. W. McMurray,

MORE



Mother AME Zion Church, N. Y., N. Y.; Bishop John Miller, Dallas, Tex.; Rev. Carlton Veazey, Washington, D. C.; and Rev. W. E. Banks, Thomasville, N. C. The list is long.

BLACK DEMOCRATS

Major defections have come from within the Democratic party among persons of note. Some have changed parties, others have given their endorsement to President Nixon.

Milwaukee, Wisc. Alderman Orville Pitts, a brilliant young attorney denounced the Democratic party and became a Republican. Los Angeles, Calif. City Councilman Billy Mills, a UCLA Law School graduate and leading democrat endorsed President Nixon.

The first Black Mayor of Tuskegee, Alabama, Johnny Ford, who served as a campaign worker for the late Senator Robert F. Kennedy says that he would have given his life for Kennedy, but he now endorses the President. Mayor Ford said, "It's a different ball game now, and as a Black politician I have to face certain realities. I've got to have foresight and my foresight tells me that Richard Nixon is going to be in the White House for four more years," he said.

Jack E. Robinson, President of the Boston NAACP changed his registration from Democrat to Republican. Robinson was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

MORE



Asa T. Spaulding, former President of N. C. Mutual Insurance Company former member of Durham County Board of Commissioners has endorsed the President.

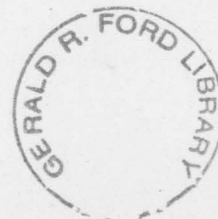
A prominent Democrat told newsmen at a cocktail party in Washington recently that "The real hopes of the Black man in America rests in his political strength. We should have 25 percent of the Blacks in the Democratic Party and 25 percent in the Republican party with 50 percent being Independents who could swing for the man and not the party. The political parties would take us serious if we could do this."

Robert J. Brown from the White House said, "If Blacks this year don't vote enmasse for the winner, irrespective of their party, I'd be surprised." We have been on too many lost and sinking ships that never landed anywhere."

Looking at the political climate this year, a Washington political observer said, 'yes they (Black celebrities) have the right to endorse whomsoever they want to. This is a free country and Black people should be the last one to try to destroy freedom of the speech."



BY: STANLEY S. SCOTT
ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
OF COMMUNICATIONS
FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH



Several weeks ago I attended a small cocktail party. A man came up to me and began to chat. As the conversation progressed he asked me what I thought of Sen. McGovern. When I answered him - he had this rather puzzled look on his face. He finally spoke up and said "you mean to tell me you are a Republican?"

This brought home a point. Most Americans identify the Black voter with the Democrats. And further there is no reason to assume otherwise.

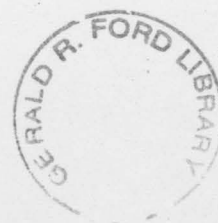
A Gallup poll taken in September 1971, showed that Blacks consider themselves Democrats by a margin of 72 percent to 9 percent.

Webster's defines equal as being "free from extremes." You would have to agree that 72 to 9 is pretty extreme.

This country was built on the two-party system. Yet, for the blacks, the figures seem to indicate the extreme - the extreme being only a one-party affiliation.

When I look at the figures -- I find myself thinking the Democrats don't need to worry about the Black vote -- with 72 percent of the Blacks claiming Democrat party affiliation -- why should they.

Why is it that Blacks consistently vote for the Democrat? For most of us that is easy to answer.



The general assumption is that the Democrats do everything for us as a people. I think this is a blatant misconception, and as is often the case with misconceptions -- the only way they can be dispelled is by pointing out a few facts.

Employment:	Previous Administration	Nixon Administration
Sub-Cabinet Appointments.	3	.9
Executive Level Appointments.	49	62
White House Staff.	2	.7
Supergrade Appointments.	63	150
Generals/Admirals.	2	12
Minorities in Federal Employment.	19.2%	19.5%
Federal Judgeship Appointments.	*15	**17
Presidential Appointments to Commissions- Advisory Boards.	60	89
Appointment of Women to Executive Level Posts	.27	.88
Aid to Black Colleges.	\$300 mil.	\$601 mil
Aid to Minority Bank Deposit Program		(a)\$245 mil
Aid to Minority Business Enterprise		(b)\$508 mil
Civil Rights Enforcement Budget.	\$75 mil	\$602 mil
Equal Employment Opportunity Commis- sion Budget	\$ 8.2 mil	\$ 30.5 mil
Fair Housing Enforcement Budget.	\$ 2 mil	\$ 8.2 mil

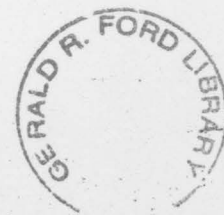
*During a period of five years, two months.

**During a period of three years, three months.

(a) Minority Bank Deposit Program initiated by President Nixon in 1970.

(b) Office of Minority Business Enterprise created by President Nixon in 1969.

This, to me, represents progress.....not rhetoric. These are some of the facts. I would be the first to say that this is not enough. It will never be enough until we reach parity across the board. But this is progress and does show a real commitment.

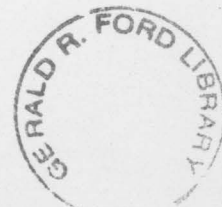


Black Americans must begin to realize that their vote must count-- our people must rise up and say to the Democrats -- for too long you have had our vote. Far too often you have not kept your promises in return for that vote.

In other words, what I am talking about is what has been described by some as political sophistication with the vote as the chief instrument. For instance, when hundreds of black people assembled in Gary, Indiana, to map political strategy in this election year, were they talking about a strategy involving a united black front -- a strategy that signals leverage a political sophistication that should, in my view, include a posture of independence. It would have been my hope that the delegates somewhere along the way would have avowed to a standard of 25 percent Democrat, 25 percent Republican and 50 percent Independent, a flexibility that would provide real black power at the voting booth.

The time for rhetoric is over. We can't live on emotional pleas. Promises and excuses are not the order of the day. For years that is all that the Democrats have been giving us.

The Black voter, in my opinion, is a political hostage. Any candidate running under the Democratic Party banner--before he makes his first campaign speech--knows that he has a majority of



of the black vote in his hip pocket. So, how can the black voter bargain on a basis of political parity with a candidate who knows at the outset that he has that vote without a promise of solid accomplishment in return?

Increasingly, I find Black Americans are opting for a two-party political system.

And when that day comes -- the black vote will no longer be ignored or taken for granted. We will truly be in the mainstream of American politics.

A mainstream that does not measure a man for his eloquence but for the list of his deeds. I urge you to join me and millions of others in re-electing Richard Nixon.



We are indeed surprised that the Democratic Congressional Black Caucus has stooped to its present level of mud slinging and name calling of other Blacks whose political beliefs may be different but their goals for life for all Blacks are the same.

The Democratic Black Caucus is guilty of exploiting the Black community by attempting to speak for all Blacks. It is naive that this group of elected officials would promote the idea that all Blacks should be in one political party when this country is run by a two-party system.

As we see it, the Democratic Black Caucus should be busy explaining George McGovern's poor record in the Congress and the worst record of Sargent Shriver instead of mud slinging.

As Blacks, we know that other Blacks would like to know where George McGovern was in 1964 when the first Civil Rights Act was passed. Where was Senator McGovern in 1959 when the Rooney Amendment designed to extend the Civil Rights Commission was up for vote? Why did Senator McGovern refuse to take a stand for the record in 1960 when the Civil Rights Act was before Congress? Why did Senator McGovern vote against the Powell Amendment in 1960 which required that Schools built under the act be opened to all students regardless of race? Blacks also want to know when did Senator McGovern wait until this election year to add Black to his Senatorial staff?

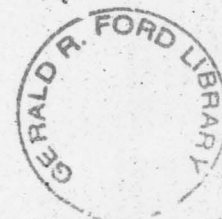
Regarding Sargent Shriver, Blacks want to know why he would brag about his slave holding ancestors and why he would tell an audience in Louisiana that he was proud that his ancestors fought on the side of the slave-holding states?



It is time that the Congressional Black Caucus should stop its pretense of being leaders for all Black Americans and stop trying to sell out to the same old Democratic political bag. This group would do well to listen to the candidates, check their records and face the issues if they really have Black interests at heart.

They would be well advised to listen to the wisdom of the first Black mayor of Tuskegee, Mayor Johnny Ford; Milwaukee Alderman Orville Pitts; former CORE Director Floyd McKissick; Sammy Davis, Jr.; Lionel Hampton and James Brown. They have the wisdom and intellect that has enabled them to be successful in their own right. They cannot be bought and cannot be bossed. They speak from their personal knowledge and experience and all stand for the betterment of life for the Black man in this country.

What does the Black Caucus stand for and when will they explain these issues?



WASHINGTON, D. C. -- Jim Brown, movie star and former Cleveland Brown football great, shares a few highlights from his gridiron days with President Nixon during a recent visit to the White House. Brown told the President that he was a staunch supporter of his programs designed for the development of "Black economics." A supporter of the President, Brown credited the President with "putting more money into the Black man's hands than any other President."



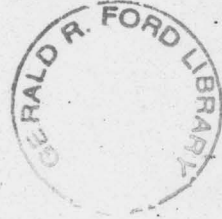
WASHINGTON, D. C. --Singer-bandleader Ray Charles had special praise for President Nixon's drug abuse programs when he visited the White House recently. The sensational balladeer told the President that this is one problem which touches many Blacks living in our big cities. When the President took office in 1969 only \$50 million was being spent on drug abuse programs. This year the figures will have increased to \$365.2 million for drug treatment, rehabilitation, education, training and research programs.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

FOR ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
CONTACT: REV. RUSSELL S.
BROWN (313)
Tr 4-4489

A.M.E. SPOKESMAN DENIES NIXON SNUB



REVEREND RUSSELL S. BROWN, General Secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church (A.M.E.), denied today a story appearing in several Southern newspapers, that the Council of Bishops of the AME Church had declined an invitation to breakfast with the President of the United States.

"The AME Church," Rev. Brown stated, "respects the leadership of our nation and at no time and in no place has the church leadership failed to deal honestly and forthrightly with anyone least of all the President of the United States."

Rev. Brown said that stories claiming that the President had invited the Council to breakfast and that they had refused to accept were untrue. He said, "the truth of the matter is that Mr. Robert J. Brown, Special Assistant to the President, made a personal invitation to breakfast with the General Officers and members of the Council of Bishops when we were in Washington recently attending a General Board Meeting. However, the press of our activities did not permit time for the breakfast. This could not and should not be construed as an act of disrespect for a young man for whom we have a high regard. We are proud of Bob Brown and proud of the fact that President Nixon has seen

Rev. Russell S. Brown
General Secretary, AME Church

NIXON SNUB DENIED

@2

fit to make him a part of his staff. No member of our church should be misled into believing these untruthful rumors which reflect upon the character of the church and its leadership. It is unfortunate that in an effort to use the church as a political pawn or to make cheap political capital, the events have been so grossly misrepresented. I trust that the news media will appropriately correct these misstatements of facts."

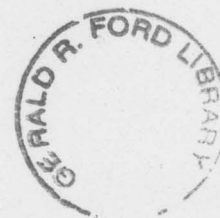
Rev. Brown concluded that the AME Church, with membership in all 50 states of the United States, in Africa and South America, encouraged active participation in the political sphere of life but would not be supportive of any divisive and expletory political machinations.

"The Nixon snub simply is not true."

Rev. Russell S. Brown
8348 South Vernon Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60619

OR

RUSSELL S. BROWN, JR
Administrative Assistant
(313) TO 8-9357
2552 Longfellow Street
Detroit, Michigan 48206



TO: MR. PAUL WYCHE
NATIONAL BLACK NEWS SERVICE
51 D STREET, S.E.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003

BY STANLEY S. SCOTT
ASSISTANT TO THE DIRECTOR
OF COMMUNICATIONS
FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH
THE WHITE HOUSE



1.)

George McGovern stated in

1964 "The time has come to stand up and be counted on this issue (civil rights). Either you are for civil rights or you are against it." However, when one looks at the record, Senator McGovern was absent on the votes leading to the passage of the first Civil Rights Act.

In 1959, the Rooney Amendment was attached to the Justice Department Appropriations Bill. This Amendment was designed to extend the life of the Civil Rights Commission. Senator McGovern was absent for the vote...and in fact he did not take a stand for the Record.

When the Civil Rights Act of 1960 came up for final House approval, Senator McGovern was not only absent, but again refused to take a stand for the Record.

Part of a School Construction bill known as the Powell Amendment which required that facilities built under that Act be open to all students regardless of race, color, creed, national origin or religion, came before Congress in 1960. Senator McGovern, this time, was not absent. He just simply voted against it.

In the fight to win the 1964 Civil Rights Act, we find that Mr. McGovern joined 22 other Senators in supporting a last-ditch effort to emasculate the voting rights provisions of the Act.



2.)

It's also odd that Senator McGovern has waited until this election year to add minorities to his Senate Office staff. Could it be that he has just suddenly discovered that Black Americans exist?

Mr. McGovern has not been a supporter of the fight for Civil Rights....if anything, he can only be called a detractor. While the Senator points with pride towards his work in the field of hunger....he in fact is not even close to batting a 1000%. Mr. McGovern talks about having the "will" to solve our housing problems...when ultimately he will not even take his own advice. And finally he states his legislative record in the field of education is "unparalleled"..... I fail to find any parallel at all. Mr. McGovern your lack of credibility is showing!!!

I would like to turn for a moment to Mr. Shriver. From the moment he stepped from his yacht at Hyannis Port and was informed that he was to be Senator McGovern's running mate...he has been out traveling the country telling the people how much he cares about our race problems; how much he cares about our poverty; how much he cares about our hunger and above all our fight for equality.

There is something very puzzling about this kind of campaign rhetoric. The more I listen, the more insulted I become. Mr. Shriver's "commitment to equality"..... to say the least... must be questioned.



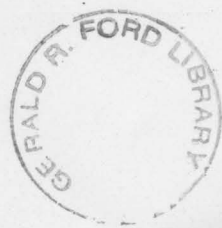
3)

I read with interest several weeks ago a feature story on the Shriver family. Mr. McGovern's running mate comes from a family of slave holders in Maryland, whose success in America came from the labor of its indentured servants.

The Washington Post stated that life for the Shrivvers in the 18th Century slave state of Maryland "..... was a life of luxury...." If one reads further into the story, we are told that in the family home ".....the huge kitchen (has) a series of bells that were used to summon the slaves....". And we find hanging proudly on the walls ".....a handbill printed in 1809 by David Shriver, offering the handsome sum of \$30 for a runaway slave....".

Several weeks ago in Louisiana, Mr. Shriver noted that he had been raised with "an understanding of Southern qualities." He further boasted that of eight forebears of military age during the Civil War, six had served on Dixie's side....the other two stayed home, ".....but none of them fought on the other side.....".

It sounds to me as though Mr. Shriver is talking out of both sides of his mouth. On the one hand he tells a group in the Deep South that he is proud that none of his family saw fit to fight against slavery.... he even goes so far as to invoke the



4

names of those "great Americans", Robert E. Lee and Jeb Stuart.

On the other hand, several weeks later we hear Mr. Shriver stating that Mr. Nixon is not doing very much for the Blacks and that he".....is an insult to anyone who proudly calls themselves a Southerner."

For some reason I find myself very much confused. For one thing I am Black and very proud of my heritage and for another I am a Southerner. I was raised in Atlanta, Georgia. My family heritage goes back through the centuries when my great, great, grandparents were held in bondage.

One cannot help but wonder how Mr. Shriver who approves so highly of the slave holdings of his ancestors, which today, helped make his aristocratic life so comfortable, can in one state brag about this fact....while in another, where a group of Blacks are gathered, profess his concern for our problems by attempting to embellish Senator George McGovern's non-record of achievement in the area of Civil Rights.

If Mr. Shriver is so concerned with the needs of our people then why is it that when he managed the Merchandise Mart in Chicago for his father-in-law, the late Joseph Kennedy, Blacks in that area mounted protests against the giant company because Mr. Shriver refused to establish a policy of hiring Blacks above the janitorial level?



8:30



3848511
Rockie
Fashaw

Liberia

Jan 3-6 - Inauguration
- - - - -

Jan. 6-8 - Segicentennial

Economic Commission
for Africa - Addis based
ministers of Finance
usually attend

Speaker
Shura
rite



Names

Nov. - 2

Nov. - 4

Rose
Woods

Washburg Correction
Dec 5 19789 Conf



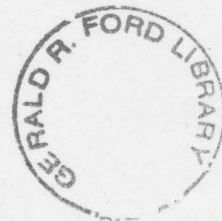
BUDGET

✓ BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES (seminars: contracts, grants, etc. special missions, White House invitees, appointments -- elected officials)

SPEAKERS BUREAU

STAFFING



BLACK REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES (recruiting -exposure, etc. monetary support)

(COMMUNICATIONS) ADVERTISING - PUBLIC RELATIONS (brochures, slide films, etc.)

YOUTH VOTE

RURAL AND SOUTHERN VOTE

✓ CONVENTIONS



REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

SPECIAL EVENTS



Education

VOTER REGISTRATION

LOCAL REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS



What's to be done each month



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Budget
Phases
3-

Preface

Impact of Black Voters

State BN Vote '68 - Present Black Reg

Projection '72

Develop ^{initial} prime efforts where we have our
strongest people / example

need for
include

organization

Polls on black voter thinking

re: crime
drugs

How do we do
this?

cooperation

coordination

key people in
all important areas
to be dealt with

Voter turnout

Key motivator - involvement
Organization &
in emphasizing that support does
exist

Key

Staff
Key regions

Newsletter

9 months

mail - handout - informative
one major program a month &
black's involved

Committees for advice - speaking
emphasis

Staff

- 3) Hired as needed
- 2) Outriggered out
clearly before person
is hired, so they will
know what they are
doing from the outset

Judge Hooks } James H. Moore
John Moss }

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Dr. Parham
Mayor F. Reddie Rogers

Sam Sparks
Rev. M. L. Hendricks

T. M. Alexander, Sr.
(Herman Russell
Rev. Wm. Borders
Dr. Wright



McLemore } Miss
Ward }

Mrs. Ruth Gore

Dr. John Handy
Ms. Bradshaw
Townes Sr.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Wash Kemp group
Continental Society

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.



Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover
U.S. Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

WASHINGTON
THE WHITE HOUSE

STAFFING

1. A person to head the entire black voter program. Must be someone who can deal with the very top campaign personnel. Must know the present black appointees.
2. Communications man
3. Research person (Citizens Committee)
4. Someone to run the Women's Program
5. The Youth Program
6. Field personnel (need approximately 12 to 14 persons for the last 6 months of the campaign.)

*duties
each*

It was recommended that Helen Edmonds be Chairwoman of the Womens Program.

The person choosen for the top position must have the trust and confidence of the Citizens Committee. This person will need an Assistant, Consultants, and a Field person. Also this person must have the full confidence of the President.

We need input from black political scientists who can identify issues, and who help develop strategies.

BUDGET

The budget for this program will depend on the importance to the Citizens Committee of getting 20 - 30 percent of the black vote. The budget should be ascertained at \$2 million for every 10 percent of the black vote needed.

If this program is to sell, the budget must reflect its importance to the re-election of the President.

3

*4-month
periods*



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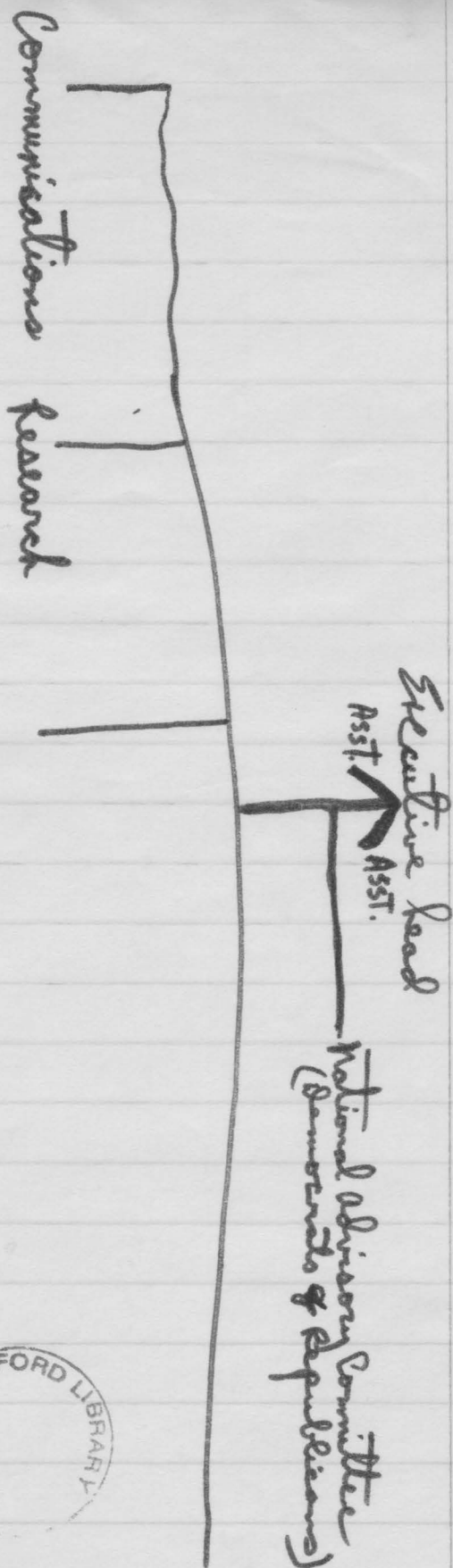
If the budget is too high, it must reflect its importance to the re-election of the President.

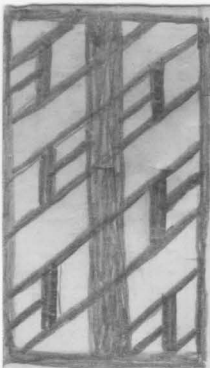
*4 months
provided*



*Call W. W. Whitson
re Campaign
Call Goodman*

Proposed Staff





Staffing -

Communications

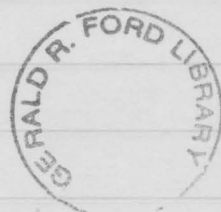
Top man - asst. for admin.
research

Field men

Consultants

Youth

women



BLACK VOTE DIVISION

The Black Vote Division of the National Headquarters will have as its Chairman a prominent spokesman from the Black community. The Division's Executive Director, Mr. Paul R. Jones, is responsible for the overall conduct of day-to-day operations. The Division reports to the Campaign Director. It coordinates closely with top appointed Black officials in the Administration and with the Republican National Committee.

The strategy for the development of the Black vote is based on the assumptions the Administration has a good record of accomplishment in areas of concern to Blacks, that the Black community is not sufficiently apprised of progress made in domestic affairs, and that they will vote for the President in greater numbers if convinced of his concern for their well-being. The Black Vote Division of the Committee to Re-Elect the President will concentrate on working with State Chairmen to organizationally develop a strong offensive approach, rather than a defensive apologetic one. This will allow for maximum involvement of all segments of the Black community -- from appointed officials in the Administration to opinion leaders in all walks of life on the local level.

The success of the campaign strategy is tied to good local organization. The Black Vote Divisions' field operations is designed to provide Nixon State Chairmen assistance in selecting Black Vote Chairmen wherever there is significant Black population. Three Field Coordinators working out of the office of the National Headquarters will be made available to Nixon State Chairmen to work closely with their minority staff and committee members to assure that local organizations are established, that



volunteers are recruited, that communication reaches the Black community, and that provisions are made to identify potential Nixon voters and get them to the polls. In this regard, the Division considers voter education to be an important factor and feels that Black voters, when presented attractive alternatives, can be persuaded to split their ticket and vote for the President. Education in the justification and methods of ticket-splitting can increase the President's share of the vote in many areas and will be encouraged. The Black Vote Division will:

- (1) Provide leadership to overall campaign efforts in Black communities across the Nation.
- (2) Assist in setting up organizational structures in states and providing them with information on issues and programs of concern to Blacks.
- (3) Provide campaign materials and assist in coordinating ethnic advertising directed to the Black community.
- (4) Work with State Chairmen in securing prominent Black speakers from the Administration as well as from outside of government.
- (5) Provide state organizations assistance where there are Blacks seeking state and local offices to assure a tie in with the President's accomplishments.

The Black Vote Division will establish a National Steering Committee which will be open-ended to allow representation from each state. States are encouraged to establish like groups on local levels.

The Director of the Black Vote Division will work closely with State Campaign operations and will be responsible (in coordination with the Nixon State Chairmen) for selecting Black Vote Chairmen) for selecting Black Vote



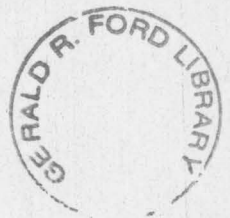
Chairmen in each state with significant Black population. State Black Vote Chairmen should be highly regarded persons who can most effectively command support for the President from all Blacks. They should be familiar with local political affairs and capable of working both in and outside regular party organization. With the majority of Blacks registered as Democrats, it is important that the State Black Chairman have influence and appeal with this group.

The State Black Vote Directors should be responsible for:

- (1) Development of a state Black Vote Plan that fits into overall state plans and coordinates with the National Black Vote Division Plan.
- (2) Recruiting and supervising State Black field staff and volunteers.
- (3) Distribution of materials to city and county coordinators.
- (4) Submitting regular progress reports to State Chairmen and National Black Vote Division.
- (5) Furnishing lists of supporters to serve on National and State Committees and for general mailing purposes.
- (6) Identifying and getting out voters on election day.

The Black Vote Division will appoint field coordinators in April, May and June. They are to be phased into support operations on request of State Chairmen.

Field coordinators will be familiar with issues of concern to Black voters and Black organizations. They will work closely with state Black Vote Chairmen in developing coordination of an efficient state field operation.



The Field Coordinators will provide demographic information and back-up support to Black State organizations in order to maintain:

- (1) Good Communications between the field and Black Vote Division Headquarters.
- (2) A constant coordination between overall committee and state efforts and the efforts of individual National Black Citizens Committee in the field.
- (3) A consistency between the Re-Election Committee's Voter strategies and state objectives and efforts.

The Black Vote Division encourages Nixon State Chairmen to:

- (1) Include Blacks in visible positions in state campaign activity. For example, on any appearances of Administration spokesmen, efforts should be made to include Blacks in greeting Parties and rallies; Black should be used in staff and voluntary capacities and State Chairmen should seek to include Blacks in delegations to the National Convention.
- (2) Inform those persons making speaking appearances within the state to touch on Administration programs and accomplishments impacting on Blacks.
- (3) Seek to house Black voter group activities in the Campaign Headquarters of the State Committee to Re-Elect the President, with neighborhood offices being established only in special instances.

It is felt the Division's objectives can best be achieved through the establishment of a number of Black Citizens Committees (businessmen,

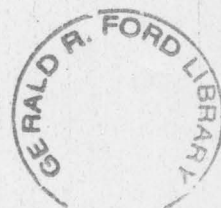


clergy, athletes, entertainers, women, educators, youth, etc.). National committees being open-ended provides State Black Chairmen and State organizations a vehicle for membership of key contacts. The strategy is to form as many committees as possible, both locally and nationally, with as many members as possible, for the purpose of achieving maximum involvement of the Black community (with emphasis on recruiting Black Democrats).

Black appointees within the Administration will be made available for key appearances and speaking engagements. Speakers bureau scheduling will be handled out of National Headquarters.

Specially designed brochures and newsletters setting out the Administration's record relating to Blacks, will be produced and made available for use by state organizations. They will cover information on Black appointments and socially-oriented programs designed to aid Blacks -- information that can be fed to local newspapers, radio stations, organizations and groups.

An increasing number of Blacks are expressing a desire to participate in the campaign. The machinery proposed provides every opportunity and encouragement for organized participation (avoiding a splintering of efforts). Additionally, in seeking to reach those persons outside the organized Committee structure, every consideration should be given to planning special key events in the Black community. Again, Black appointees, as well as National Headquarters' staff, will be available for local appearances. Where state, regional or national groups of civic, social, fraternal, or professional organizations are meeting in your state, close coordination with the National Black Vote Division will guarantee maximum exposure for Administration officials, celebri-



ties, and other Blacks speaking in support of the President.

Further information and specific details of this program can be obtained by contacting Mr. Paul R. Jones at 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Suite 372, Washington, D.C., Telephone (202) 333-7220.

