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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 25, 1971

Dear Editor:

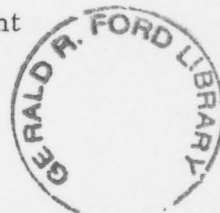
On August 15, the President initiated a comprehensive economic program of interrelated measures to achieve increased employment, price stability, a stronger position for the United States in the world economy, and an improved international monetary and trading system.

While I know that you rightfully have a special interest in keeping abreast of the American economy, I believe that you and your readers would also be interested in other newsworthy initiatives taking place within this Administration.

In 1968, President Nixon campaigned on a pledge to assist minority businessmen in entering the mainstream of American finance. As a part of this ongoing commitment, the Secretary of Commerce recently announced approval of a \$2,366,650 loan for the establishment of 19 fast-food restaurants to be owned and operated by Blacks in Chicago, Cleveland and Washington, D.C. A release is enclosed. Last week the Department of Health, Education and Welfare announced a grant of \$201,000 to Southern Rural Action, an Atlanta, Georgia-based organization, to provide training and technical assistance to rural communities.

These are the facts: The Small Business Administration loaned a total of \$160.4 million to 6,262 minority businessmen in 1970, and so far this year, the SBA has made 7,776 loans of \$213 million to 7,776 minority entrepreneurs. We think you will agree that while much unfinished work is ahead, progress is being made.

I am also enclosing photographs of the American delegation sent by President Nixon to Monrovia, Liberia to attend the funeral of President William V. S. Tubman.

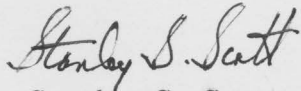


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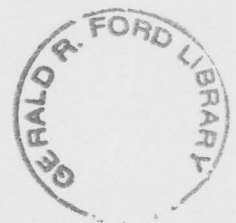
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Sincerely,



Stanley S. Scott
Assistant to the Director
of Communications
for the Executive Branch

Enclosures



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

File
COVER Letters

August 25, 1971

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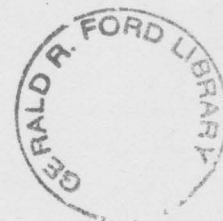
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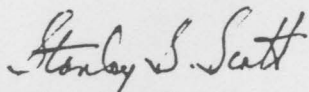


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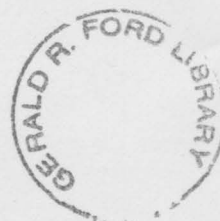
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Sincerely,



Stanley S. Scott
Assistant to the Director
of Communications
for the Executive Branch

Enclosures



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

OFFICE
OF THE
SECRETARY

G 71-134

COMMERCE APPROVES FUNDS
FOR 19 BLACK FRANCHISES
IN THREE MAJOR CITIES

(202) 967-5113

Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans today announced approval of a \$2,366,650 loan for the establishment of 19 fast-food restaurants to be owned and operated by blacks in Chicago, Cleveland and Washington, D. C.

The funds from the Economic Development Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce, will go to All-Pro Development, Inc., which maintains its headquarters office in Pittsburgh.

The EDA loan was approved in support of the Commerce Department's Office of Minority Business Enterprise. OMBE's mission is to coordinate public and private efforts to develop business opportunities for minority Americans.

All-Pro functions as both a franchiser and operator of All-Pro Fried Chicken restaurants, and also operates Burger King and Kentucky Fried Chicken outlets. Its operations include a total of 22 outlets in minority areas of major U. S. cities -- 11 in New York City, 5 in Detroit, 4 in Pittsburgh, 1 in Washington and 1 in Newark.

The president of All-Pro is Brady Keys, Jr., a former member of professional football's Pittsburgh Steelers.

(more)



Employees of All-Pro and the 19 franchises to be established will have the opportunity to purchase stock through payroll-deduction and profit-sharing plans. The All-Pro stock is being held in trust with funds supplied by the Aetna, Connecticut Mutual, Travelers and Berkshire insurance companies.

In his announcement, Secretary Stans said: "All-Pro's training program for franchise operators and employees has proved very successful. This program and the company's considerable experience in the franchise field will be valuable assets as these new restaurants are completed and opened.

"These outlets will be controlled by blacks, staffed by blacks, serve inner-city black communities and generate new income and jobs in these communities."

Operation of the 19 restaurants -- 8 in Washington, 4 in Chicago, and 7 in Cleveland -- is expected to create jobs for more than 250 inner-city residents, according to All-Pro. The company reports also that its existing operations have provided employment for 490 minority workers.

The EDA loan will be used to help pay for land, buildings, equipment and furnishings. The total project cost is \$3,641,000.

The Pittsburgh National Bank will lend \$728,200; local development corporations in Chicago, Cleveland and Washington will provide \$182,050, and the applicant will furnish \$364,100 in equity. The EDA loan is repayable in 20 years at an annual interest rate of 6-1/8 percent.

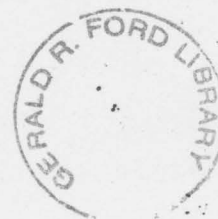
EDA also has agreed to guarantee 90 percent of the unpaid portion of a \$250,000 working capital loan approved by the Pittsburgh bank.

* * *

EDA was established under the Public Works and Economic Development Act to help foster industrial and commercial growth in areas of high unemployment and low personal incomes.

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US COMM DC 61056



NEWS RELEASE

OPPORTUNITIES INDUSTRIALIZATION CENTERS OF AMERICA - COMMUNICATIONS DEPARTMENT

(Attn News Editors: The following comments by Rev. Leon Sullivan, first Black board member of General Motors and Founder-Chairman of the Opportunities Industrialization Centers, were made at the press conference in New Orleans, La. this morning. Rev. Sullivan was in New Orleans to receive the Lovejoy Award from the Improved Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks of the World. The Black Elks are holding their annual convention in New Orleans.)

Rev. Leon Sullivan
BLACK LEADER SUPPORTS
NIXON ECONOMIC PLAN

Labor Criticized
For Opposition



NEW ORLEANS, La. -- Rev. Leon H. Sullivan today told a press conference at the 72nd National Elks convention in New Orleans that President Nixon's price-wage freeze action was "a good move".

Meeting the press with the Grand Exalted Ruler of the Elks, the Honorable Hobson Reynolds, the first Black member of the Board of General Motors stated: "We had a runaway economy, a wild horses economy. We had to put on the reins or we would go slam bang over the cliff."

Dr. Sullivan surprised his listeners by charging that Mr. George Meany "should get his own runaway horses straight as the unions have contributed to the poverty of Black Americans by keeping them out of jobs and out of craft unions."

In response to a reporter's question about Mr. Meany's opposition to the Nixon Plan and the implication that Blacks would be hurt more than other

working men, he stated: "The Black man can't be hurt any more. He has nothing to hurt. The masses on welfare and below the poverty level can't even get into the unions. White businesses haven't given them jobs and for that reason I have boycotted businesses. But Meany's unions have been hurting Black people for years, keeping them off building trades jobs and other jobs with segregated, racist descrimination."

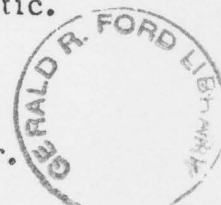
Asked about Mr. Nixon and the 1972 election, the founder and Board Chairman of OIC of America was even more emphatic. "I am pleased that the President is taking a trip to China and hope that he will help them get into the United Nations. I also hope that he can take a trip to Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama and help get Black American citiz into the United States.

"I am neither for nor against Mr. Nixon. I am for America. I am for helping poor people get out of poverty and hungry pepole get food to eat and freedom for Black people. I am for helping Mexican-Americans, American Indians and poor whites get a fair share of the American economy.

"Mr. Nixon seems to be moving in the right direction. I hope he will continue. We will be watching and judging him in the next year.

"He will need two million Black voters to be elected. The Democrats will be united against him as never before. The unions will be united against him as never before. Most of the 18 to 20 year old votes will go Democratic. He will need Black votes to get elected."

Honorable Hobson Reynolds, who joined in the conference with Dr. Sullivan, told the press that his 50,000 delegates, representing more than 500,000 members, was throwing its considerable strength and 100% support



behind Dr. Sullivan and his job development, economic development program, OIC of America (Opportunities Industrialization Centers).

Dr. Sullivan gratefully acknowledged this support and expressed appreciation for Mr. Reynolds' national leadership, calling him "one of the greatest leaders our race has produced."

Calling on the Elks to urge President Nixon to help OIC to get \$100 million to train and place on jobs 100;000 unemployed and underemployed persons in 100 cities, Dr. Sullivan said: "I want to emphasize the fact that Mr. Nixon has already begun to move in the right direction, but not enough and not fast enough. Ninety percent of the Blacks are in labor and service unskilled jobs and need training to get into technical jobs and off of welfare.

"Training is a matter of survival for my people because in 20 years most of the unskilled jobs and many of the semi-skilled jobs will no longer exist."

#



Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced his intention to nominate Samuel C. Jackson to be a member of the Board of Directors of the Community Development Corporation. He assumes this position in addition to his current responsibilities as Assistant Secretary of Housing and Urban Development for Community Planning and Management and without added compensation. Upon confirmation, Jackson will become the General Manager of the Corporation, serving as its chief executive officer under the general direction of the Board of Directors.

The Community Development Corporation was established in HUD by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 signed by the President on December 31, 1970. The purpose of the Corporation is to carry out a program of grants, loans, and loan guarantees for assisting new communities, subject to the direction and supervision of the Secretary of HUD. The Corporation will also perform any additional functions, powers and duties as the Secretary may prescribe from time to time.

Under the provisions of the Housing and Urban Development Act, membership on the Corporation Board of Directors consists of the Secretary of HUD who serves as Chairman of the Board; one persons (Jackson) appointed by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate who will serve as the General Manager of the Corporation; and three persons appointed by the Secretary who serve at his pleasure but not more than one of which shall be selected from among officers of employees of the Department of HUD.

Prior to joining HUD, Jackson was vice president of the American Arbitration Association and director of its Center for Dispute Settlement. He came to that position after serving as one of the five original Presidential appointees to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission since 1965.

Born in Kansas City, Kansas on May 8, 1929, Jackson attended Kansas public schools and was graduated in 1951 from Washburn University. He received his law degree in 1954 from Washburn School of Law. He has practiced law in Topeka and is a former deputy general counsel of the Kansas Department of Welfare.

Jackson has served in a variety of positions with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He was president of the Topeka NAACP branch and he is a former national NAACP director and member of the NAACP national legal committee. He has also served a a lecturer at several colleges.

Jackson is married and the father of two children. He and his family reside in the District of Columbia.



MONROVIA--AMERICAN DELEGATION CONFERS WITH
NEW PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA. Dr. William R. Tolbert, Jr.,
left, successor to the late President William V. S. Tubman
of Liberia, meets with Robert H. Finch, center, Counselor
to President Nixon, and Roy Wilkins, Executive Director
of the NAACP. Finch headed the American delegation
attending the Tubman funeral in Monrovia. Other members
of the official U. S. delegation included Congressman
Charles C. Diggs, Jr.; Raymond C. Firestone, President
Firestone Company; Samuel C. Jackson, Assistant Secretary
for Housing and Urban Development; and W. Beverly Carter, Jr.,
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

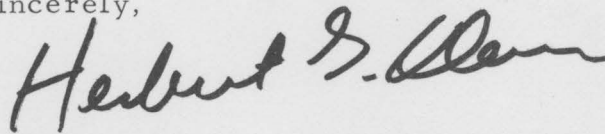
August 30, 1971

Dear Editor:

During his visit to the Illinois State Fair this month, President Nixon spoke of his great pride in the productivity of the American farmer and of the firm foundation America's farmers have given to the country. He also expressed the belief that farmers will continue to lead the way in holding America's place as an economic leader of the world.

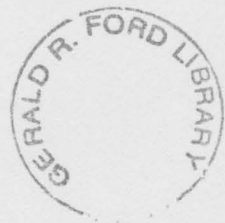
Because on this visit the President had an opportunity to meet with Future Farmers and 4-H'ers, I believe his remarks were of particular importance. I am enclosing excerpts of the President's statement at the Illinois State Fair and believe you will find them informative and interesting.

Sincerely,



Herbert G. Klein
Director of Communications
for the Executive Branch

Enclosure



EXCERPTS OF STATEMENT BY
THE PRESIDENT ON THE
OCCASION OF HIS VISIT TO THE
ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

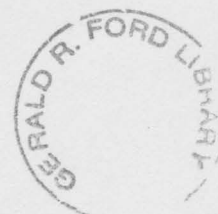
The new economic policies I announced . . . were designed to provide new jobs, to provide increased purchasing power and to curb the rise in the cost of living here at home, and also to improve America's position in world trade. Our agricultural exports are extremely important not only to the prosperity of America's farmers, but also to our efforts to maintain and improve the Nation's trading position.

Only a few years ago farm exports were dropping. In the last fiscal year, however, they reached the \$7.8 billion level, an all-time record high. . . What is more, we intend to see that. . . agricultural export figures go on rising in the months and years ahead. In this and many other ways, we will be working constantly to increase the prosperity of the American farmer, to enhance the quality of rural life, and to give the farmer the better break he deserves.

Here I would underscore again our determination to call a halt to the relentless rise in the cost of living and -- what is of special importance to the farmer -- the cost of doing business. America's farmers know, perhaps better than anyone else, the devastating effects of the cost-price squeeze that has dogged our economy since the early Vietnam years. Again and again as I have talked with farm families across this country, they have emphasized one over-riding need -- the need to put a lid on prices: prices of equipment, of seed, and of fertilizer for the farmer, and prices of every item in the household budget for his wife. Inflation has penalized the farmer coming and going. We mean to lift that penalty, and to replace it with a new prosperity that will reward him coming and going.

In both an economic and a spiritual sense, the pride and the energy of rural America have provided a firm foundation for our national strength since our country's earliest days. Now, as we enter a new era of testing, we will again be relying heavily on the skill and the resourcefulness of America's farmers.

No other segment of America's economy can match the rise in productivity of American agriculture during recent years. I am confident that American farmers and American agriculture will continue their remarkable performance in the months and years ahead -- and will continue to set an example for our Nation. That is one important reason why I am confident that our country will continue to hold its place as the economic leader of the world.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 30, 1971

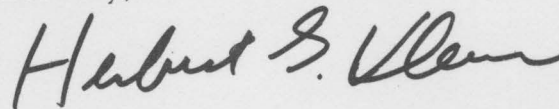
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I am also enclosing a photograph of this occasion which reflects the warmth and courtesy extended to the President on this visit to a center of American agriculture.

Sincerely,



Herbert G. Klein
Director of Communications
for the Executive Branch

Enclosures



PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO THE ILLINOIS STATE FAIR

Left to right:

Hon. Richard Ogilvie, Governor of Illinois

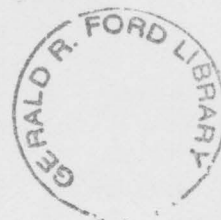
Mrs. Ogilvie (partially hidden)

Dennis Dazey, 18, of Paxton, Illinois, State FFA President

The President

Ann Pearman, 14, of Paris, Illinois, 4-H member and winner
of flower arranging competition

Mrs. Julie Nixon Eisenhower, the President's daughter



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 23, 1971

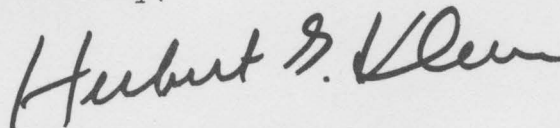
Dear Editor:

As you know, the President last week visited the Grand Teton National Park to underline his personal commitment to the Legacy of Parks program. Also during the past week, Mrs. Nixon visited five states in a cross-country Legacy of Parks mission of her own. The First Lady participated in ceremonies in Virginia, Minnesota, Michigan, Oregon and California, marking the return of eleven million dollars worth of federal lands of 4,249 acres to the American people for parklands.

I thought you would be interested in the attached background material on this major "parks to people" program.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,



Herbert G. Klein
Director of Communications
for the Executive Branch

Enclosure



AUGUST 19, 1971

Office of the White House Press Secretary
(Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming)

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Like so many of our national parks, Grand Teton impresses its visitors at once with both the power and the serenity of nature. The jagged peaks and the outcroppings of the Teton Range cause us to stand in awe of the forces which have caused their formation. But at the same time, the beauty, the quiet, and the freshness of this area are healing qualities which work to renew our spirit and our sense of purpose.

Next year representatives from nearly ninety nations will gather here in the Grand Tetons for the Second World Conference on National Parks. I cannot think of a more appropriate setting for these delegates to discuss what good parks can do for people and how we can make them even better.

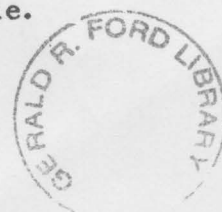
Another important event will occur next year, when the United States celebrates the centennial of the beginning of its own National Park system - a system which not only has enhanced the American landscape, but has also inspired other nations to act in similar ways to save their most valued natural wonders for the enjoyment of future generations. It was in 1872 that Congress established our first national park at Yellowstone and laid the foundation for the creation of other parks in later years. That was a time when Americans were more interested in taming the wilderness than preserving it; yet farsighted and sensitive men and women were able to begin the great work of preservation even then.

In this century that work has been accelerated. In 1916, when the National Park Service was established, we had 37 national parks and monuments. Since that time we have added 246 new areas for the enjoyment of all Americans. Thirteen new areas have been added to the National Park system since January of 1969 alone. In 1916, less than one-half million people visited our parks; last year there were 170 million visitations in our national park areas; and as our system has grown to include not only national parks, but also national seashores, lake shores, recreation areas, monuments, parkways, historic sites, and wilderness areas, we have also been learning to meet the many new challenges brought on by the increased prosperity and mobility of our people.

At the same time, the growing popularity of our parks has created a number of serious new problems as millions of Americans have sought the recreation and respite they provide. Traffic congestion and crowded campsites are becoming more common. In many places, natural systems have been overburdened and damaged by the presence of too many people. Wild animals and unique plants have often been crowded out of their traditional habitat. In short, we are beginning to understand that there are limits to the amount of use our parklands can withstand, and that as more and more people seek the great rewards of outdoor life, the experience can be somewhat diminished for each of them.

But these problems are not insoluble. We can meet them, if only we have enough will and imagination and discipline. I believe, for example, that our growing management expertise can teach us how to use our existing parks and forests more efficiently. And I am also convinced that we can substantially expand the acreage of our parklands, providing more adequate and more convenient recreational opportunities for all of our people.

MORE



This is why, in my State of the Union Message this year, I proposed the most comprehensive program in the history of this Nation to provide more lands for all Americans. From small city lots to massive wilderness tracts, such lands can stand as a great legacy to future generations. In my Special Message to the Congress on the Environment on February 8, I outlined the specific components of this "Legacy of Parks" proposal. Since that time the Congress has acted favorably on some of the implementing legislation but there is still a great deal that must be done before the major parts of this program become effective.

The main source of funds for both state and Federal park acquisitions at present is the Land and Water Conservation Fund. I asked in my 1971 and 1972 budgets that the Congress appropriate the full amount authorized for this Fund so that our acquisition efforts can be expanded.

In discussing this Fund, I would emphasize the good work which State Governments have been doing to purchase and develop their own recreational lands. The Fund has provided them with a great deal of money, to be sure, but they themselves have provided the required matching funds from their own resources. They have arranged land purchases, directed development, and undertaken the responsibility for operating and maintaining the facilities. Since the inception of the Fund, in fact, the matching fund program has resulted in the purchase and development of some 700,000 acres. The annual acquisition rate has risen to the 150,000 acre level. State Governments have also done an excellent job of experimenting with new ideas so that the range of public recreational opportunities can be broadened. For example, more than half of our States are now carrying out programs of scenic river or trail preservation.

Other elements in our program are also moving forward. In May of 1971, for example, my administration submitted a bill to establish a Gateway National Recreation Area in New York and New Jersey which would provide over 20,000 acres of parks, beaches, wildlife preserve, and open water, situated within easy reach of the more than 14 million people who live in the immediate area. The Senate acted favorably on this bill on the day before it began its summer recess. I urgently hope that the House of Representatives will add its approval soon after it reconvenes.

One of the hallmarks of our proposals concerning parks is the emphasis we have placed upon variety. A highly diversified people should have access to highly diversified opportunities. For example, many will prefer the conveniences and activities of a well-developed park, while others will prefer the solitude of the wilderness.

It is essential that our system of parks satisfy both the casual tourist and the avid outdoorsman, that we have places where families can meet other families and places where people can be alone.

In my judgment, we have not always done all we should to provide such diversity. One important reason is our failure to set aside sufficient wilderness areas for recreational purposes. To help remedy this situation I have asked the Congress this year to set aside fourteen new wilderness areas, totaling 1.8 million acres. And I have asked that we accelerate the process whereby we designate these wilderness areas so that the current backlog of proposals can be eliminated. I again urge Congressional action on these recommendations.

As another important part of the "Legacy of Parks" program, I have asked that annual funding for the open space programs of the Department of Housing and Urban Development be increased from \$75 million to \$200 million -- an

MORE



almost three-fold expansion. The main emphasis of the new HUD program will be on providing parks and open space in urban areas, where most people live, and especially in the inner cities, where the shortage of recreation facilities is now most critical.

It has been estimated that some 75% of all outdoor recreation enjoyed by Americans takes place within a short distance of their homes. That is why I believe so strongly that we should be doing far more to bring our parks to the people. The Congress has thus far appropriated only \$100 million for the HUD program.

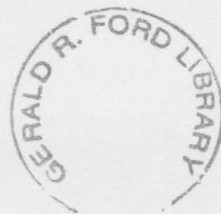
Finally, I would point to my establishment of the Federal Property Review Board, which evaluates federally-owned properties in order to determine whether they can be converted to park use. Close to 100 such properties have already been identified and 24 of these, containing more than 5,000 acres, are now in the process of being conveyed by the Department of the Interior to local and State agencies. Mrs. Nixon has sought to encourage this important effort during her trip across the country this week.

Many of the properties which have been released under this program are within easy reach of our larger urban areas. To augment these efforts, we are also preparing a number of amendments to the Federal Income Tax Code which would facilitate charitable donations of property for conservation purposes. I hope to present these proposals to the Congress in the near future.

The combined effect of all these activities will be to provide that full range of outdoor experiences which our dynamic population requires. For some, this program will provide neighborhood parks in the city. For others, it will offer a pleasant setting for a weekend retreat, for an afternoon bike ride, or for a family vacation. For still others, it will provide the chance truly to escape into the wilderness.

I believe our Nation can afford to make these opportunities available. In fact, it is my view that we cannot afford not to provide them. For such a program can significantly enhance the quality of our Nation's life and spirit -- both now and for future generations.

#



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 7, 1971

Dear Professor:

The second phase of President Nixon's new economic program reflects a number of carefully worked out mechanisms to provide equity for all Americans.

To assist you in examining this program of economic stabilization, leaders of the Cost of Living Council have prepared the enclosed explanatory material.

Like most Americans, the President was pleased by the drop in wholesale prices during September, and he believes that success in the current program and in the new stabilization proposals announced Thursday depends upon continued public support.

With all good wishes,

Herbert G. Klein

Herbert G. Klein
Director of Communications
for the Executive Branch

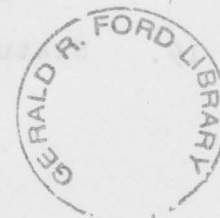


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Not to be disseminated in any way or used on any wire
until 7:30 p.m. EDT, Thursday, October 7, 1971.

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BACKGROUND PAPER ON
POST-FREEZE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM



The White House
October 7, 1971

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THE POST-FREEZE ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM

The objective of the post-freeze program is to hold down the rate of inflation and to bring about a condition in which reasonable price stability can be maintained without artificial and abnormal restraints. To achieve the second part of the objective requires that the rate of inflation be held down for a long enough period to suppress the inflationary momentum that had been built up. The expectation of inflation must be replaced by the expectation of price stability derived from experience with price stability. The legacy of contracts and customary practices which assume continuing inflation, and make inflation continue, must be left behind. This takes time, more time than a freeze can last, and it requires therefore that the program be durable.

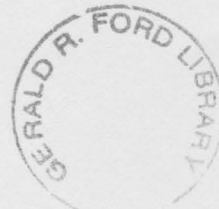
If the program is to be durable, it must appeal to the American people as basically fair. Arbitrariness and inequity will be tolerated briefly for an important purpose, as it is being tolerated during the freeze. But this will not last for long. Therefore, more concern for fairness is required, even though perfect fairness is difficult to attain. Also, people will be more ready to accept the policy as fair if those whom they identify with their interests have a role in making the policy. This calls for a more participatory program than was needed, or even possible, during the freeze.

The durability of the program requires that it should not exact too great a toll from the economy. One implication of this is that the price, wage, and rent standards must be sufficiently flexible to avoid pressures that stop production or distortions in the price-wage structure that seriously impair efficiency.

These requirements in turn mean that the ambitions and standards for inflation restraint must not be too rigorous. Many of the adjustments required for the sake of equity and production will be upward, and since it is at least administratively difficult to get many prices down, these adjustments will be more feasible within an average price level that is initially rising somewhat, even though at a much reduced rate.

Finally, the system will not last if its administration is too burdensome, either in budgetary costs or in interference with the everyday lives of the citizens.

Therefore, the post-freeze program, to achieve its objectives, must give more attention to equity and economic efficiency, must be more participatory, must not initially demand zero inflation and, even though for some of these reasons it will be more complex, it must not involve a vast and intrusive bureaucratic machinery. On the other hand, the first requirement is to hold down the rate of inflation, and none of these other conditions can be allowed to dominate that.



The basic problem, therefore, is to satisfy these requirements within a program that will effectively control inflation. In seeking a solution to this problem, the President consulted widely with representatives of all sectors of the economy. The President and other officials of the Administration with approximately 600 representatives of nearly 300 organizations including representatives of labor, business, the financial community, the housing industry and consumer groups. The decisions embodied in the post-freeze program are designed to do this.

1. The Cost of Living Council proposes an interim goal of a 2 to 3 percent inflation rate by the end of 1972, about half of the pre-freeze rate, which would be a great step towards price stability but not so rigid as to preclude adjustments needed for equity and efficiency.

2. Major decision-making responsibilities will be exercised through a tripartite pay board and a public-members price commission, but overall supervision of the program, on behalf of the President, is maintained by the Cabinet-level Cost of Living Council.

3. Reliance is basically placed on voluntary compliance, but legal penalties are available where necessary.

4. The program covers the economy comprehensively, but closest surveillance is confined to a limited, critical part of the economy.

5. Organization and staff are sufficient to maintain adequate control of the program and the staff is almost entirely drawn from other government agencies.

6. Effective restraint of interest rates, dividends and windfall profits is provided for the sake of equity, but with sufficient flexibility to avoid serious impairment of economic growth.

These underlying characteristics of the post-freeze program are described more specifically in the following pages.

THE GOAL OF THE PROGRAM

The primary goal of the post-freeze program is to continue reduction of the rate of inflation. The wide support of the American people for the freeze has shown that this is the goal of the American people. The post-freeze program is a system by which the American people can achieve their goal. The success of the program, as the President has emphasized, will depend upon the continued support of the people.

More specifically, the Cost of Living Council proposes as the goal for the program to reduce the annual rate of increase of the cost of living to 2 to 3 percent by the end of 1972 and to continue reduction thereafter. This interim goal for the end of 1972 would be an inflation rate about half of the rate that prevailed in 1971 before the freeze. To reach this goal will require that a large proportion of all prices rise by less than 2 to 3 percent, that many not rise at all, and that some decline. The Council will exercise its functions in the program with a view to achieving this goal and urges all participants in the program to accept this common task. Its attainment will be a great cooperative victory over inflation.

It should be recognized that the freeze itself builds up the necessity for a number of adjustments in costs and prices which, occurring in a short period after the freeze, may create a temporary bulge in the rate of inflation. However, this need not be a significant deviation from the path to the longer-run goal.

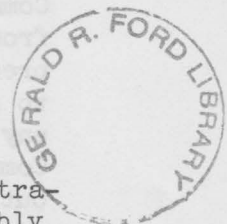
THE LEGAL FOUNDATION

The legal basis of the post-freeze program is the Economic Stabilization Act of 1970, the legislation upon which the freeze also rests. This Act grants authority to the President to issue and enforce regulations over prices, wages and rents to control inflation. The present Act will expire on April 30, 1972. The President will ask the Congress to extend the Act for one year until April 30, 1973. He will also ask for the inclusion of stand-by authority to control interest rates and dividends, although it is not expected that the use of this authority will be necessary because of the continued success of the current program of voluntary restraint.

ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS

A comprehensive structure is required to assure that the administration of the economic stabilization program will be carried out equitably and effectively. This structure will be developed by drawing upon existing personnel and expertise in the Federal Government and applying the lessons learned during the wage-price freeze. It will include separate units to establish guidelines and to decide specific cases, including appeals and exemptions.

The organization structure is designed to go into effect quickly and to permit the exercise of discretion as the need for restraint varies. The system will continue to place heavy reliance upon voluntary compliance but will also involve reporting requirements, selective compliance reviews, and the use of sanctions where necessary. The organization will be



nation-wide, with units at both the regional and local levels to make the program responsive to the needs of the American people.

The overall structure is shown on the attached organization chart. Each of the organizational units is described below.

The Cost of Living Council

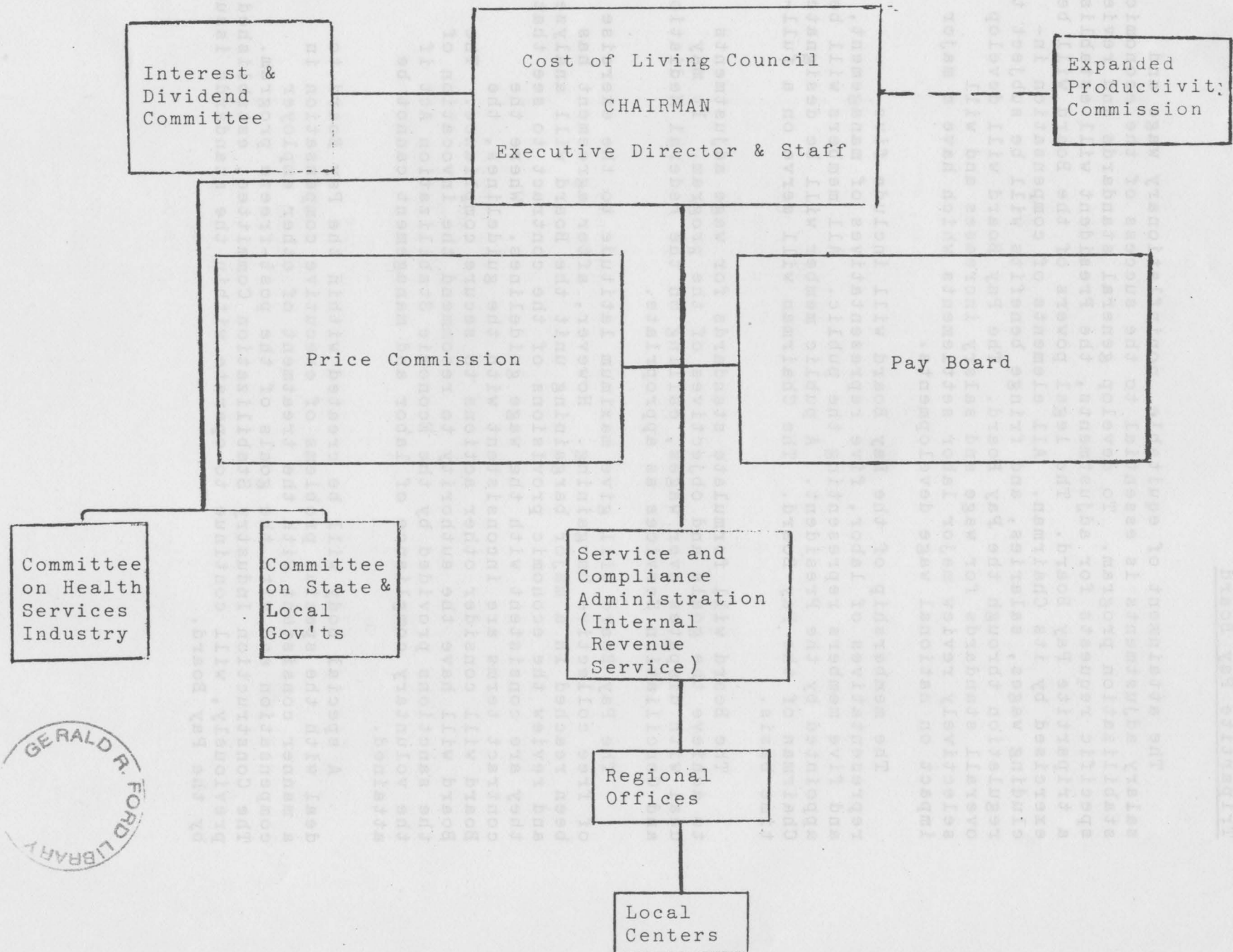
The Cost of Living Council will continue to function during the post-freeze period of the economic stabilization program. The President has delegated to the Council responsibility for establishing policies and goals. The Council has demonstrated its effectiveness and will continue to provide broad policy guidance. It will also insure the coordination of the different parts of the program, advise the President of the progress made toward the achievement of goals, and make recommendations to the President for any modifications that might be necessary to enhance the effectiveness of the program. The Council reports directly to the President.

As in the past, the Council will be chaired by the Secretary of Treasury. Also serving on the Council will be the Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, the Secretaries of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, and Housing and Urban Development, the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, the Director of the Office of Emergency Preparedness, and the Special Assistant to the President for Consumer Affairs. The Executive Director of the Cost of Living Council will be an ex officio member of the Council.

The Cost of Living Council will not be involved in the day-to-day administration of the post-freeze program. It will develop anti-inflation goals and review the standards promulgated by the Pay Board and the Price Commission. However, the Council will not hear appeals on specific cases from the Pay Board and the Price Commission. The Council will initially prescribe the application of pre-notification and reporting requirements to specified economic units for both prices and wages, and will review any adjustments in coverage proposed by the Pay Board or the Price Commission. Although the primary responsibility for compliance carried out through the Pay Board and Price Commission, the Council may recommend the invocation of sanctions provided by the Economic Stabilization Act if this becomes necessary to obtain compliance with the program.

The Council will have a small professional staff which will be headed by an Executive Director who will also be a Special Assistant to the President. The Executive Director will help to insure the implementation of the policy decisions of the Cost of Living Council and will provide the secretariat for the Council. He will also analyze major issues, promote the effective coordination of different parts of the program, design a system that will assure the effectiveness of the program and inform the public.

POST-FREEZE ORGANIZATION



Tripartite Pay Board

The attainment of equitable, noninflationary wage and salary adjustments is essential to the success of the economic stabilization program. To develop general standards and review specific requests for adjustments, the President will establish a tripartite Pay Board. The legal powers of the Board will be exercised by its Chairman. All elements of compensation including wages, salaries, and fringe benefits will be subject to regulation through the Pay Board. The Pay Board will develop overall standards for wage and salary increases and will selectively review major labor settlements which have a major impact on national wage developments.

The membership of the Pay Board will include five representatives of labor, five representatives of management, and five members representing the public. All members will be appointed by the President. A public member will be designated Chairman of the Pay Board. The Chairman will serve on a full-time basis.

The Board will formulate standards for wage adjustments to achieve the goals and objectives of the program. It may deal with disputes over wages, calling on the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Services as appropriate.

The Pay Board will give maximum latitude to the exercise of free collective bargaining. However, after agreement has been reached in a major bargaining unit the Board will analyze and review the economic provisions of the contract to see that they are consistent with the wage guidelines. Where the contract terms are inconsistent with the guidelines, the Board will consider other actions to secure compliance. The Board will have the authority to recommend the invocation of the sanctions provided by the Economic Stabilization Act if the voluntary compliance of labor and management cannot be attained.

A special body will be created within the Pay Board to deal with the special problems of executive compensation in a manner consistent with the treatment of other employer compensation and with the goals of the post-freeze program. The Construction Industry Stabilization Committee, established previously, will continue to operate within the standards issued by the Pay Board.

The Board will have a small staff headed by an Executive Director to analyze proposed major contracts and reports concerning other significant bargaining developments. It will also consider requests for exemptions from the general wage guidelines.

Price Commission

A Commission of distinguished private citizens will be established to administer the price and rent aspects of the post-freeze program. The legal powers of the Commission will be exercised by its Chairman. The Commission will formulate and issue standards governing price and rent adjustments. It will also hear appeals and consider requests for exemptions or exceptions. It will identify windfall profits and bring about price reductions where the operation of the stabilization program results in such windfall profits.

The Commission will consist of seven public members appointed by the President. The President shall designate one of the members of the Commission to be Chairman, who shall serve on a full-time basis. General guidelines and procedures established by the Commission will be subject to review by the Cost of Living Council. However, the decision of the Commission on individual appeal cases will be final and not subject to appeal to the Cost of Living Council.

A Rent Board, within the Price Commission, representing landlords, tenants and other interested parties, will provide advice on standards and procedures of rent restraint and will assist in mobilizing voluntary compliance with the standards. Special attention will have to be given to avoiding interference with housing construction or the deterioration of service.

The Commission will have an Executive Director and a staff to assist it in the conduct of its duties. If voluntary adherence to the guidelines and standards issued by the Commission cannot be obtained, the Commission will have the authority to invoke the sanctions provided by the Economic Stabilization Act.



Standards for Prices, Wages and Rents

The Tripartite Pay Board will formulate standards of permissible employees compensation (including wages, salaries and all fringe benefits) to carry out the purposes of the program. The Prices Commission will promulgate standards of permissible prices, including rents. The Cost of Living Council will review these standards for consistency with the anti-inflation goal. If either the Pay Board or the Price Commission is unable to develop the continuing standards in time to take effect at the end of the freeze, it may propose interim standards. In the event the Board or Commission do not develop interim standards by November 13 the Cost of Living Council will issue such interim standards.

The Prices Commission will be expected to take profits into account in the standards that it sets for prices. It is especially charged with developing standards and procedures for bringing about price reductions when the operation of the program would otherwise yield windfall profits.

Application

The standards for prices, wages and rents formulated by the Pay Board and the Price Commission (or if necessary by the Cost of Living Council as an interim measure) will apply to the entire economy, except, as sectors may hereafter be excluded by the Council. As during the freeze, raw agricultural products will be excluded.

Certain economic units (firms or collective bargaining units) that are of critical importance for the control of inflation will be required to notify the Board or the Commission in advance of proposed wage or price increases. The Board or the Commission will review the proposed increases for conformity to the standards that have been announced, including whatever provisions have been made for exceptions, and may disallow or defer a proposed increase.

Other economic units that may be individually of less critical importance, or for whom advance notice is not practicable, will be required to report promptly on their prices, costs, profits, employee compensation or such other matters as may be specified. On the basis of these reports, and other information that may be required on individual cases, the Board or Commission may order action to assure compliance with the standards.

The behavior of prices and wages in the remainder of the economy, comprising the largest number of economic units, will be monitored by less frequent reporting, by spot-checks and by investigation of complaints.

Sanctions for enforcing price, rent and wage standards

The program will depend basically upon voluntary cooperation to assure compliance with the standards prescribed. However, the remedies and penalties provided in the Economic Stabilization Act will be available for use as necessary to prevent violations. These measures may be recommended by the Board, the Commission, the Council or, on delegation, by the field staff.

Service and Compliance Administration (Internal Revenue Service)

A national system of regional and local service and compliance centers will be established to support the administration of the post-freeze program. This system will draw primarily on the resources of the Internal Revenue system. The local and regional centers will provide information to the public, investigate complaints, conduct independent monitoring activities, and review requests for exemptions, exceptions, or other adjustments in accordance with guidelines and standards issued by the Price Commission and the Pay Board.

The Service and Compliance Administration will be headed by a senior official of the Internal Revenue Service. The Service and Compliance Administration will carry out its duties under the policy guidance and control of the Price Commission and the Pay Board. Operationally, the Administration will report to the Executive Director of the Cost of Living Council who will be responsible for the effective functioning and coordination of the system.



The Service and Compliance Administration of the Internal Revenue Service will have approximately 360 local service and compliance centers in the Internal Revenue Service district and subdistrict offices. The centers will be principally responsible for enforcement in the nonreporting sectors. The field centers will provide initial review of reports from the post-reporting sectors and collect data for the analysis of cases arising in the prenotification sector. Investigations, complaints, and requests for exceptions and exemptions will be handled by the service and compliance centers. The heads of these centers will be delegated the necessary authority to make initial determinations which will be subject to appeal to the Board or Commission.

All enforcement cases will be handled by the Department of Justice after initial investigation by Service and Compliance Administration personnel. Referrals of enforcement cases for legal remedies would require the approval of the cognizant board or commission.

The staff of the centers will require an estimated 3,000 people, although adjustments may be made in the light of experience. Almost all of these personnel will be located in the field where they may be of service to the public. The field offices will have specialized personnel in the labor and housing areas. Some of these personnel may be supplied by other agencies of the government which have special expertise in these fields.

INTEREST AND DIVIDENDS

The Committee on Interest and Dividends will formulate and execute a program for obtaining voluntary restraint on interest rates, subject to review by the Cost of Living Council. In the conduct of this program the exceptional fluidity of the money markets and the variety of credit risks will have to be recognized and care taken not to drive credit from housing or other critical areas.

The Committee will continue the voluntary program for the restraint of dividend payments, subject to possible changes of standards and coverage, subject to review by the Cost of Living Council. The voluntary program has been highly effective during the freeze period.

The President will ask for amendments to the Economic Stabilization Act to provide stand-by authority to impose mandatory control of interest rates and dividend payments. However, the use of this authority is not expected to be necessary.

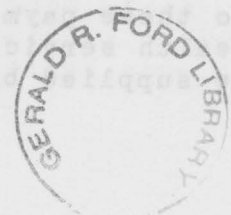
The Committee will be chaired by the Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. It will include the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, the Secretary of Commerce, the Chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, and the Chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The Committee's activities will be supported by a limited staff.

Medical Costs

Costs of medical care have been a dramatically rising part of the family budget. The application of the restraint program to them presents special difficulties because of the lack of standardization of the product and for other reasons. Therefore a Committee on the Health Services Industry will be established to advise the Cost of Living Council on ways to apply the standards of the program in this area and to enlist the full voluntary cooperation of the industry in restraining cost and price increases. The Committee may also advise the Pay Board and the Price Commission. The Committee will include representatives of the medical professions and related occupations, hospitals, the insurance industry, other supporting industries, consumer interests and the public. The establishment of this Committee does not limit the applicability of the standards of the program to this industry.

State and Local Government Cooperation

State and local government employment and payrolls are a particularly fast-growing part of the modern economy. The taxes and user charges levied by these governments are an important element in costs and prices. Some of the agencies of State and local government may have a role in carrying out the program. And the leaders of State and local government command attention and respect in their areas which enable them to help mobilize the citizen cooperation which is needed for the program's success.



For all of these reasons a Committee on State and Local Government Cooperation will be established to advise the Council, assist the Board and the Commission and to stimulate voluntary cooperation, by both the State and local governments and by individual citizens. The Committee will consist of representatives of these governments and of their employee organizations, appointed by the President.

Expanded Productivity Commission

The Productivity Commission was established to make recommendations to the President concerning the means for stimulating economic growth and improving the productivity of American industry and labor. This group consists of representation from labor, industry, the public and the Federal Government. To assist the Cost of Living Council and the other agencies that will be administering the post-freeze program, the Productivity Commission will be expanded by the addition of representatives of agriculture, and State and local governments. The Commission will consult with the Cost of Living Council on the contributions of productivity to the economic stabilization program. Specific analyses and recommendations of the Productivity Commission will be designed to assist the Cost of Living Council in its efforts to assure economic growth and stability.

Interrelationships of the Agencies Involved in Post-Freeze Stabilization Program

The principal responsibility for the development of standards and the consideration of individual cases will be vested in the Pay Board and the Price Commission. These boards will develop equitable standards consistent with the overall goals set by the Cost of Living Council, and will review cases with the aim of reducing inflation and promoting equity among the various sectors of the economy. The Cost of Living Council will be responsible for the effectiveness of the overall program and adherence to the goals established by the Council for the President. The Council staff will monitor and support the activities of the Service and Compliance Administration. The Committee on Interest and Dividends will carry out a program of voluntary restraint with respect to these payments. Advice on the special problems of the health services industry and state and local governments will be supplied by special committees.

Duration and Termination of the Post-Freeze Program

No time limit is being set for the post-freeze program. The objective is to end it as soon as possible, but it will be kept in operation until its removal is consistent with continued price stability. Controls of particular sectors may be removed or relaxed when that action is consistent with the general objectives of the program and will assist the transition to price stability without extraordinary restraints. A Task Force of the Cost of Living Council will be established with a continuing responsibility to recommend steps to assure that the program is not unnecessarily prolonged.

Status of the Freeze

The freeze continues to be in effect until November 14. Adjustments during this period are permitted only to the extent that they are in conformity with the rulings of the Cost of Living Council. Administration of the freeze will continue until November 14 in the same manner as prior to the President's announcement of post-freeze plans. Rulings with regard to base period prices and the like will be taken as the basis for working out adjustment procedures by the Board and the Commission that will be applicable during the post-freeze program.



October 7, 1971



Dear Editor:

I am enclosing several news releases and photographs I feel worthy of your attention.

Recent new appointments made by President Nixon:

ITEM: The Nixon Administration has appointed more black Ambassadors during the past 33 months than the previous Administration did in more than six years.

NEW ASSIGNMENT: Dr. John C. Reinhardt has been nominated by President Nixon to be the seventh black Ambassador currently serving in the Foreign Service. He will be Ambassador to Nigeria. (News Item Enclosed).

ITEM: In 1969, President Nixon created the Office of Minority Business Enterprise. The result was an increase in grants, loans, and guarantees to minority business from \$20 million in 1969 to more than \$400 million in 1971. We think this shows progress.

NEW ASSIGNMENT: John L. Jenkins has taken the oath of office as Director of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise. Mr. Jenkins will work to see that the President's promise and commitment to the government's minority enterprise program becomes a reality. (Photo Enclosed).

ITEM: In 1969, when President Nixon moved into the White House, there were two black Generals in the military.

NEW ASSIGNMENT: A few days ago, President Nixon met with Defense Secretary Laird, two Generals and an Admiral, all black (Photo Enclosed), to discuss action aimed at ending racial bias in the armed forces. During the Nixon Administration, the total number of blacks promoted to the rank of General has reached six with one Admiral being named.

NEW ASSIGNMENT: President Nixon has nominated the first black, Robert M. Duncan, to ever be named to the U.S. Court of Military Appeals. (News Item Enclosed)

I hope that you will find these news items of interest to you and your readers.

Sincerely,

Stanley S. Scott
Assistant to the Director
of Communications
for the Executive Branch



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

October 23, 1971

Dear Editor:

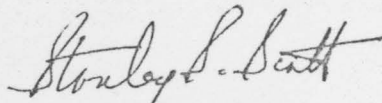
It is current in Washington to talk about Phase II, so I am pleased to share with you the President's latest initiative in Phase II of his Minority Enterprise Program.

Calling on the Congress to join with the Administration in a "still more intensive and far-reaching effort to foster business development among minorities," President Nixon has requested a significant expansion of the minority enterprise budget which brings expenditures in that area to a total of \$100 million over the next two years.

In addition, the President's program to stimulate minority banking, which began just one year ago this month, has surpassed its goal of generating \$100 million in new deposits in minority banks; firm commitments have been received for more than \$35 million from the Federal Government and \$65 million from the private sector.

I hope that the enclosed news release and photo will be of interest to your readers.

Sincerely,



Stanley S. Scott
Assistant to the Director
of Communications
for the Executive Branch

Enclosures



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF
COMMERCE
NEWS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20230

OFFICE
OF THE
SECRETARY

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

PRESIDENT URGES CONGRESSIONAL SUPPORT IN
\$100 MILLION BUDGET INCREASE FOR COMMERCE'S
OFFICE OF MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE



In a message to Congress on October 13, President Nixon asked support of his proposal to expand his minority enterprise program through a budget increase of \$100 million in a two-year program for the Department of Commerce's Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE), the Administration's coordinating agency in its minority enterprise efforts.

The increase would provide an additional \$40 million for OMBE through June 1972, and a \$60 million increase for the following 12-month period. OMBE is currently operating on an appropriation of \$3.6 million. The request for \$40 million increase was presented to Congress last week.

"Ten percent of the new funds would be used at the national level," the President said, "to strengthen minority business and trade organizations, to generate broad private programs of marketing and financial assistance, to develop training programs, and to foster other national efforts.

"The remaining 90 percent of the new money would be spent on the local level -- supporting a variety of efforts to identify, train, advise or assist minority businessmen, and to put them in touch with one another and with non-minority businessmen who can provide them with additional help."

-more-

The President said he is submitting legislation to the Congress to strengthen the government's growing program for Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Companies (MESBICs), which assists members of minority groups to finance and manage new businesses. He also urged Congress to act upon legislative proposals previously presented, including a bill to alter tax laws which would ease the burden on small marginal businessmen; the Small Business Amendments Act of 1971; the Indian Business Development Program Act, the Indian Financing Act, and the Washington, D.C. Development Bank Act of 1971; and his proposal to create in the Department of Commerce a new Assistant Secretary for Minority Enterprise.

The President also issued a new Executive Order broadening Secretary Stans' authority in the minority enterprise program, saying, "this order gives the Secretary a clear mandate to establish and carry out Federal policy concerning minority enterprise and to coordinate the related efforts of all Federal departments and agencies."



In a White House press conference following the President's announcement, Secretary of Commerce Maurice H. Stans, accompanied by OMBE Director John L. Jenkins said, "the program announced today is in addition to all direct loan money, guarantees, government purchases and other direct government assistance. It is to be used entirely to provide technical help to organizations assisting in the development of minority enterprise." These funds totaled \$200 million in 1969, \$566 million this past year, and a goal for approximately \$700 million has been established for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1972.

Secretary Stans said the program will meet the three basic needs of minority citizens who want a chance to compete in the marketplace....(1) It will stimulate wider access to business resources, such as capital and profitable markets; (2) It will provide greater assistance in starting new businesses and in improving existing ones; and (3) It will provide new ways of learning, upgrading and applying the skills of business management.

OMBE Director John L. Jenkins said, "the funds ultimately will reach 100 metropolitan areas with large minority populations, and also, among other actions, will help in launching

new experiment and demonstrations projects in areas of importance to minorities which might otherwise be neglected."

The Office of Minority Business Enterprise was created by President Nixon in March of 1969 and placed under the responsibility of Secretary Stans in the Department of Commerce. Serving as the coordinating agency in the President's minority enterprise program it seeks to increase opportunities for members of minority groups to enter into business or expand existing ones.

A recently completed survey of minority business ownership conducted for OMBE by the Bureau of the Census showed that as of 1969 there were approximately 322,000 minority-owned businesses in the United States, representing about 4 percent of the total of all businesses.

"This survey," Secretary Stans said, "shows clearly that 1969 involvement of minority groups in business enterprise was disproportionately low. This record must be improved, and we must increase our efforts to achieve a viable minority business community in this country. It is not a matter of party or persuasion; it is a matter of right."

#



PRESIDENT NIXON URGES \$100-MILLION FOR MINORITY BUSINESS--In a recent message to the Congress, President Nixon called for a budget increase of \$100-million over an 18 month period to provide additional financial assistance for Minority Business Enterprise. Federal business loans, guarantees and grants to minority enterprises and purchases from them has increased from \$200-million in 1969 to an estimated \$566-million in fiscal year 1971. In the above photo, left to right: Berkeley Burrell, Vice Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Minority Business Enterprise; and John Jenkins, Director of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise; join Commerce Secretary Maurice Stans, center, in making the announcement on the President's message to Congress.



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

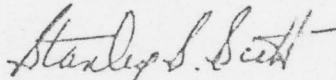
October 27, 1971

Dear Editor:

Because of all that has been written about the meeting between the President and the Black Congressional Caucus, I thought you might be interested in excerpts of remarks delivered by Arthur Fletcher, United States delegate to the United Nations.

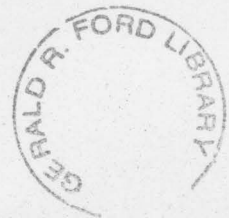
I am also forwarding the enclosed photographs for your possible use.

Sincerely,



Stanley S. Scott
Assistant to the Director
of Communications
for the Executive Branch

Enclosures



EXCERPTS OF REMARKS BY ARTHUR FLETCHER
U.S. DELEGATE TO THE UNITED NATIONS
BEFORE THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE
THE HILTON HOTEL, DENVER COLORADO

THE BLACK CAUCUS AND THE PRESIDENT

"A great deal of negative comments have been made about the delayed meeting between the President and the Black Congressional Caucus. Many were asking why it took the President so long to see them. However, what has gone completely unnoticed is the fact that the Democrat leadership -- namely Senator Mansfield (D-Montana) in the Senate and Congressman Carl Albert (D-Okla) in the House -- have flatly refused to meet with them altogether.

"The President did see them and responded to their demands by giving an item by item account of his Administration's efforts in behalf of blacks and other minorities throughout the nation. The record he submitted, incidentally, when measured against both the Kennedy and Johnson years is superior to the Democrat Party's performance. The President agreed to work with them in their efforts to promote their programs whenever and wherever possible.

"However, to this very day, the Black Congressional Caucus has yet to secure a meeting with Senate Majority Leader Mansfield or Speaker of the House Albert, and they have gotten no commitment whatsoever for support for their programs. As I said before, both Party leaders have refused to meet with the Caucus.

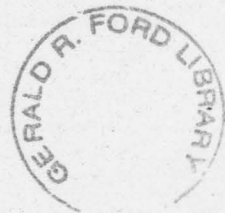
"While speaking of the Black Caucus, I should also point out that as members of the House of Representatives, they could have -- and still can -- put their entire list of proposals and recommendations in the form of legislation and submit them to a Democrat-controlled Congress for passage. However, it has been suggested that the reason for the Black Caucus's failure to do so stems from the fact that they cannot get the support of a Democrat-controlled Congress to back them.



"In addition to their inability to get the Democrat Party leadership's backing, their old allies, in rhetoric only -- namely, organized labor -- also refuses to go along with their endeavors.

"It is no secret that organized labor's leaders did not support the Black Congressional Caucus's fund raising dinner. The reason for the failure is reported to be labor leaders' discontent with the idea of black people -- namely, black Congressmen in this instance -- showing signs of independence and speaking for themselves.

"I point this out simply to say that the black community and especially the growing number of young adults are not blind. Not only are they watching, but they are saying loud and clear with conviction and determination that they are holding both the legislative branch controlled by Democrats and the executive branch controlled by Republicans accountable for their efforts in behalf of minorities. In addition, they are stating that come 1972, they do not intend to let the Democrat-controlled Congress get away with doing nothing in behalf of blacks, while belittling the efforts of the Nixon Administration."



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 27, 1971

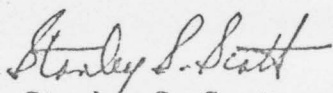
Dear Editor:

In keeping with the President's major effort to increase the role of the nation's Spanish speaking people in the Federal Government, Raymond L. Telles was sworn in this week as a Commissioner for the U. S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in ceremonies held at the White House. I thought you would be interested in the attached photo and news release recording the event.

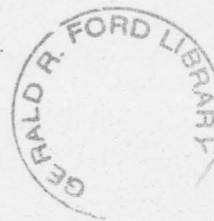
Additional Presidential appointments announced recently include Henry Miguel Ramirez, chairman of the Cabinet Committee On Opportunities For Spanish Speaking People; Phillip Victor Sanchez, director of the Office of Economic Opportunity; and Mrs. Romana Banuelos, the first Spanish speaking person ever to be named as Treasurer of the United States.

Although Mr. Telles' appointment was confirmed, the President is still awaiting action by the U. S. Senate on the Banuelos, Ramirez and Sanchez appointments.

Sincerely,



Stanley S. Scott
Assistant to the Director
of Communications
for the Executive Branch



Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

December 10, 1971

MEMORANDUM FOR:

FROM:

STANLEY S. SCOTT *SSS*
ASSISTANT DIRECTOR OF COMMUNICATIONS
FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

RE:

ROBERT J. BROWN TRIBUTE

Would like to solicit your support in a tribute to Robert J. Brown, Special Assistant to President Richard M. Nixon. The tribute will be held on Sunday, January 30, 1972, and will be a charitable affair benefiting the following: Sickle Cell Anemia, H.U. M.P. and S S **A** Foster Children.

The affair is being sponsored by the Friends of Bob Brown and supporters of the Administration. All of the top black appointed Administration officials will be in attendance, with all Administration representatives seated up front in the same general area.

Senator Edward Brooke is serving as the Honorary Chairman, and the featured entertainment for the evening will be Sammy Davis, Jr., Issac Hayes and the Lionel Hampton Orchestra. Speeches will be brief and held to a minimum.

I am enclosing two tickets that you will hopefully be able to purchase for this worthwhile cause. My secretary, Miss Pat Hughes, will be in touch with your secretary on Monday.

Enclosures

