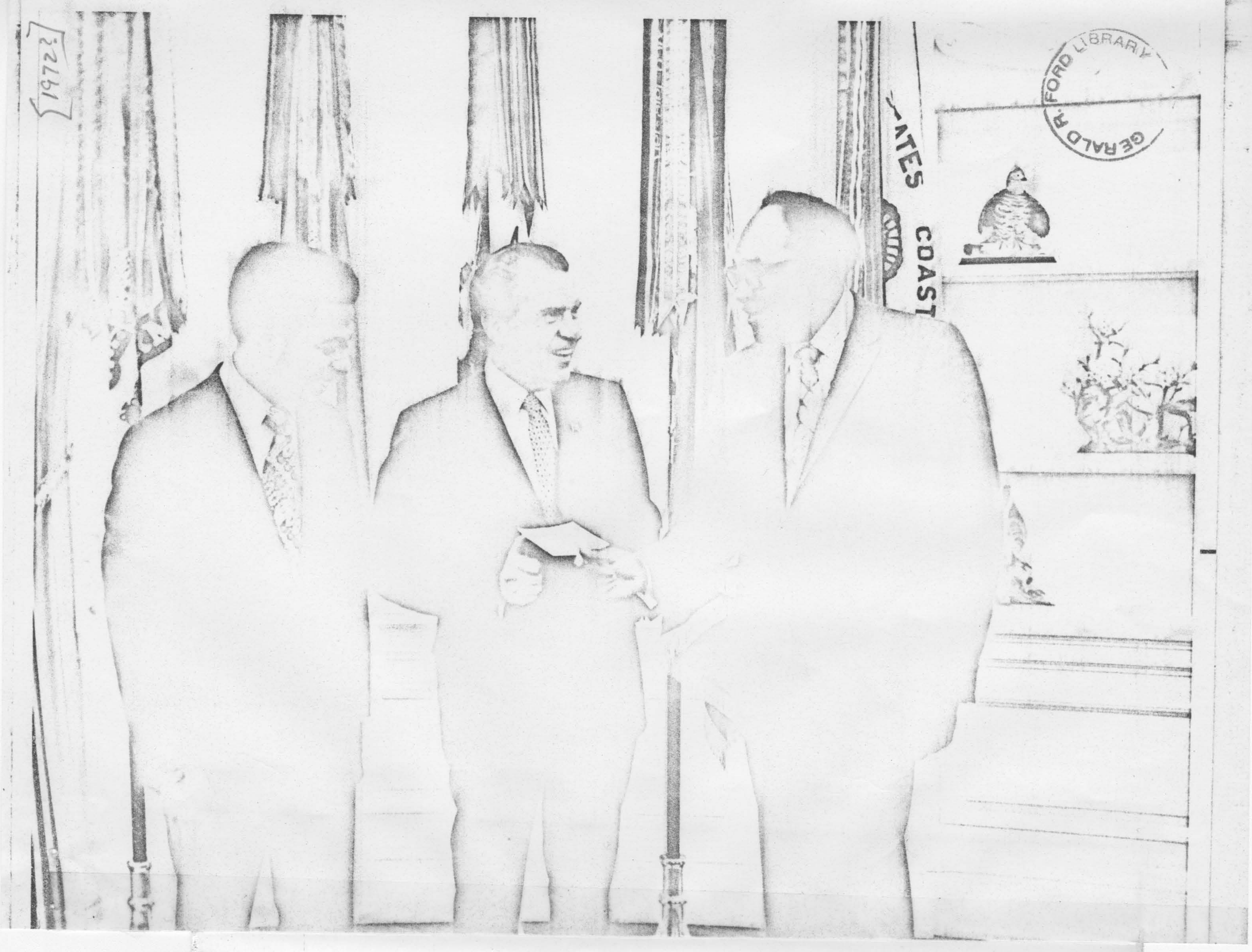
The original documents are located in Box 9, folder "Cover Letter File, 1972" of the Stanley Scott Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

[1972?]

AID FROM PRESIDENT NIXON'S AIDE--Proceeds from the spectacular salue to Presidential Aide Robert J. Brown, that was attended by President Nixon and 3,000 other persons crossing all racial lines and political persuasion, were distributed to four social service organizations recently. Attending the ceremony and accepting checks, from left, were: Joseph Yeldell and Mayor Walter E. Washington accepting $4,600 for the D. C. Foster Children's Home; Robert J. Brown, special assistant to President Nixon; the Rev. Jerry Moore, accepting $2,500 for the United Negro College Fund; Dr. Roland B. Scott, accepting $7,000 for the Howard University Sickle Cell Anemia Center; Dr. George Tolbert, accepting $3,025 for the Howard University Mississippi Project; and William C. Mason, chairman of the testimonial.

1972?



PRESIDENT NIXON PRESENTS PERSONAL CHECK TO UNITED NEGRO COLLEGE FUND--Arthur A. Fletcher launched into his new job as executive director of the UNCF as he received a personal contribution to the fund from the President of the United States. It marked the first time that a President in office had personally contributed to the UNCF. In accepting the contribution, Fletcher, former Assistant Secretary of Labor, said: "We accept this check not only as an honor in that it comes from the President, but we are also deeply aware of the significance it holds to have him take the lead in this support drive for the United Negro College Fund. The 40 private colleges and the 40,000 black students who are aided by the Fund are the real beneficiaries of Mr. Nixon's generosity and we thank him profoundly on their behalf." Looking on, left, is Carthur L. M. Drake, Assistant to the Regional Director of the UNCF. The UNCF is seeking this year to raise $12,500,000.

William Franklin, Jr., seated, President of Lawndale Packaging Co., a black-owned Chicago manufacturing company, here signs an $868,000 Government contract for his firm. Lawndale received the contract from the U.S. Small Business Administration and the General Services Administration. Others present at the White House signing are (from left) Robert J. Brown, Special Assistant to President Nixon; Milton Shy Meeker, GSA; Arthur McZier and Donald F. Dunlap, SBA.

The contract was awarded under the provisions of Section 8(a) of the Small Business Act of 1953. The section allows SBA to negotiate contracts with other government agencies, and then subcontract with individual small business concerns, which have formerly been unable to bid on competitive Government contracts.

NEWS

SMALL BUSINESS

(202) 382-1891 1441 "L" Street, N. W. Washington, D.C. 20416

S-83 FOR RELEASE ON RECEIPT

BLACK CHICAGO FIRM AWARDED GOVERNMENT CONTRACT

WASHINGTON, D.C., January 20---Lawndale Packaging Company, a black-owned manufacturing firm in Chicago, has received an $868,772 contract under President Nixon's program to stimulate minority business development, it was announced today by Thomas S. Kleppe, Administrator of the U.S. Small Business Administration.

Attending the contract signing at the White House were Robert J. Brown, Special Assistant to the President; Arthur McZier, Assistant Administrator for Minority Enterprise in SBA; Milton Shy Meeker, General Services Administration; and William Franklin, Jr., president of the company.

The contract, authorized under the SBA's 8(a) Program, was issued by GSA for the production of 25 types of corrugated boxes totaling approximately 4 million individual items. It is the company's first Government job and will mean a 50 percent increase in plant employment to 61 employees.

- more -

The company, established in October 1970, has been provided merchandizing and management assistance in its formative stages by four large corporations--Standard Oil of Indiana, International Harvester, Quaker Oats and Sears, Roebuck and Co.

The contract was concluded under the provisions of Section 8 (a) of the Small Business Act, which permits SBA to negotiate contracts with other Government agencies, and then subcontract to individual small business concerns. The program was begun in 1969.

McZier said, "The 8 (a) program provides exciting possibilities for minority entrepreneurs. It opens the doors of Government contracting to those companies who are unable to bid on Government contracts."

Donald F. Dunlap, Director of SBA's Office of Business Development, said, "The goal of this program is to help minority companies join the mainstream of the American business world and to become viable, competitive businesses. This contract will start Lawndale on the road to real business success."

Small firms which receive 8(a) contracts are also provided management and technical assistance in the planning and operating stages of their businesses.

- more -

In fiscal year 1971 SBA issued 812 such contracts for a total of $66 million--three times the value and four times the number of contracts issued during fiscal year 1970.

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NEWS
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
Washington, D.C. 20416
(202) 382-1891 1441 "L" Street, N. W.

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HEW NEWS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of the Secretary
Washington, D.C. 20201

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Major new gains in school desegregation were announced recently by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Elliot L. Richardson.

Basing his report on racial data collected by HEW's Office for Civil Rights, Secretary Richardson said:

"The only measure of desegregation enforcement is results. It cannot be measured by a level of rhetoric or the amount of money cut off from financially distressed school systems. It can be measured only by the persistent fulfillment of our legal and educational mandate--the elimination of dual schools based on race. And on that score, this Administration has a documented record of solid performance."

Progress was reported primarily in the South but also in some Northern and Western big city school systems.

This year for the first time the 11-State South has fewer Negro students in all-minority schools than the North. In 1968, slightly more than 2 million Negro pupils in the South (68 percent of the Negro pupils in the region) were isolated in 100 percent minority schools. For the current school year, the survey shows 290,390 Negro students (9.2 percent of the total in the region) in all-minority schools. The 9.2 percent total for the South compares to 11.6 percent isolated in all-minority schools in the Continental United States and 11.2 percent in Northern and Western States.

For the United States as a whole, 778,832 Negro students remain in all-minority schools, down from 2,493,398 in 1968 (from 39.7 percent down to

(more)

11.6 percent).

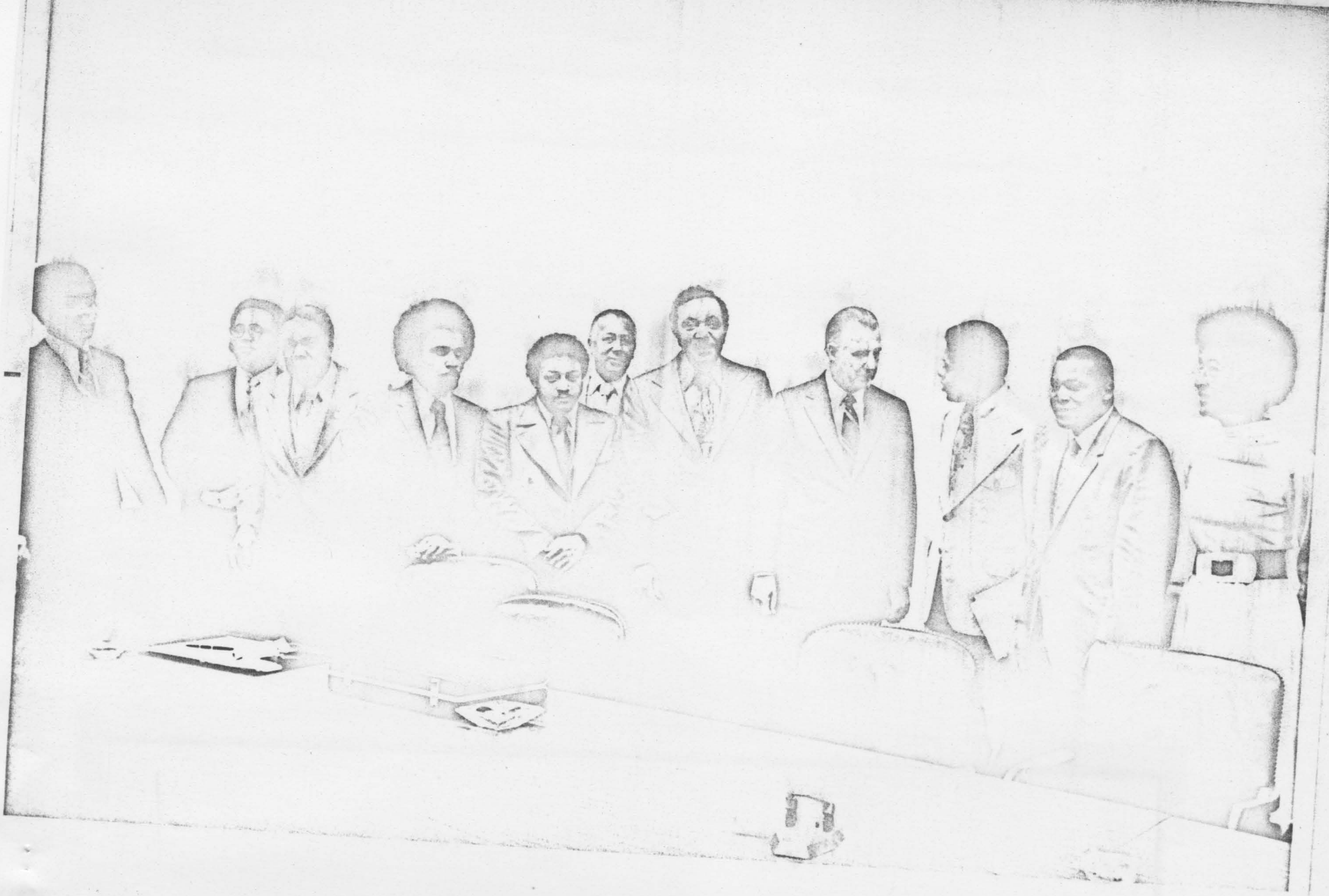
Progress is registered by the survey in still another measure of desegregation--the percentage of Negro pupils in majority white schools. In this category, 35.6 percent of the Negro pupils in the Continental United States are in majority white schools, 27.8 percent in the North and West, 43.9 percent in the 11-State South, and 30.5 percent in the six border States and District of Columbia.

In the South, the percentage of Negro pupils in majority white schools has improved dramatically, up from 18.4 percent in 1968, to 39.1 percent in 1970, to 43.9 percent in the current school year. The South also progressively reduced the number of Negro pupils in schools 80 to 100 percent minority, down from 78.8 percent in 1968 to 32.2 percent this year.

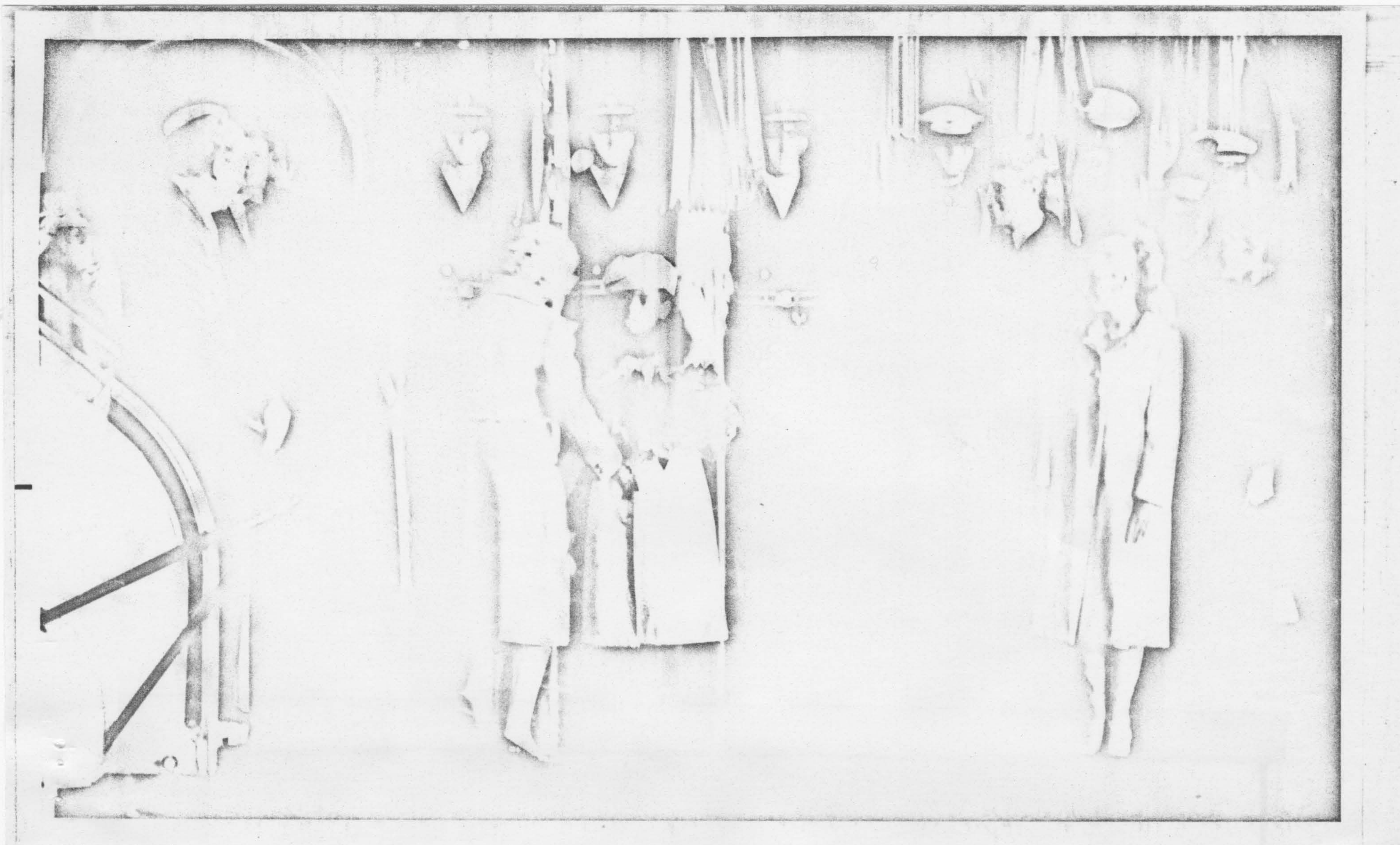
The percentage of black pupils in 100 percent minority schools also decreased in 38 of the Nation's big city school systems, including 23 in the South, 13 in the North and West, and two in the border States. Of 76 big city school districts, 23 reported no change in the percentage of blacks in all-minority schools while 15 districts reported increasing isolation. Those reporting an increase in isolation included 15 districts in the North and West, three in the Border States, three in the South, and Washington, D.C.

# # #

NOTE TO EDITORS: For more detailed information, including statistics on selected school systems, contact Public Information Officer, Office for Civil Rights, Rm. 3239, HEW North Bldg., 330 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C., 20201; or telephone Area Code 202--962-5815.



WHITE HOUSE VISITORS MEET VICE PRESIDENT--Black leaders pause for a photograph with Vice President Agnew during a recent briefing by top Administration officials on President Nixon's initiatives in equal employment opportunity, minority business enterprise, welfare reform, housing and the economy. The invitees to the sixth in a series of briefings included, left to right: John Jenkins, director, Commerce Department's Office of Minority Business Enterprise; Norris Syndor, director, Environmental Protection Agency's Office of Equal Opportunity; Berkeley Burrell, president, National Business League; Roy Williams, Special Assistant to Michigan Gov. William G. Milliken; George Allen, director, Massachusetts Gov. Francis Sargent's Office of Minority Affairs; John Silvera, deputy commissoner, New York State Division of Human Rights; Dr. James Cowan, New Jersey State Commissioner of Health; Vice President Agnew; Lewis Langston, Assistant to Illinois Gov. Richard Ogilvie; Robert Keyes, Special Assistant to California Gov. Ronald Reagan;and Evelyn Cunningham, Director of the Women's Unit of the New York State Executive Chamber.



WASHINGTON--WELCOME HOME "MADAME AMBASSADOR" was the greeting delivered to Mrs. Nixon by nine-year-old Crystal Mason as the First Lady returned to Andrews Air Force Base in Washington from her trip to Africa. Little Miss Mason stood at the foot of the red carpeted ramp and presented Mrs. Nixon a bouquet of American Beauty Roses as a crowd of several hundred persons stood in line to celebrate Mrs. Nixon's return home.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 4, 1972

Dear Editor:

Mrs. Richard Nixon spent much of her pre-Christmas time in the District of Columbia visiting ghetto neighborhood volunteers, helping to paint a kitchen wall, while taking the initiative in just meeting plain people. One of the warmest scenes of the yuletide season came off, we think, when the First Lady gave a welcome hug to one of 80 children from the foundation for the Junior Blind in Los Angeles who visited the White House.

I also call your attention to guidelines proposed by Secretary of Labor Hodgson for promoting and insuring equal employment opportunity for all persons, without regard to religion or national origin.

Meanwhile, in another release I hope you find significant, Comptroller of the Currency William B. Camp has given notice that he is considering issuing regulations under the Civil Rights Act of 1968. The Act bars discrimination in real estate financing because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

In another recent newsworthy event, the NAACP -- oldest and largest of the Civil Rights organizations -- gained a new life member when Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe presented the Association his check for $500. Volpe was praised by Clarence Mitchell, NAACP Washington Bureau chief, for his record in establishing an equal employment program in the Department of Transportation.

Best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,

Stanley S. Scott

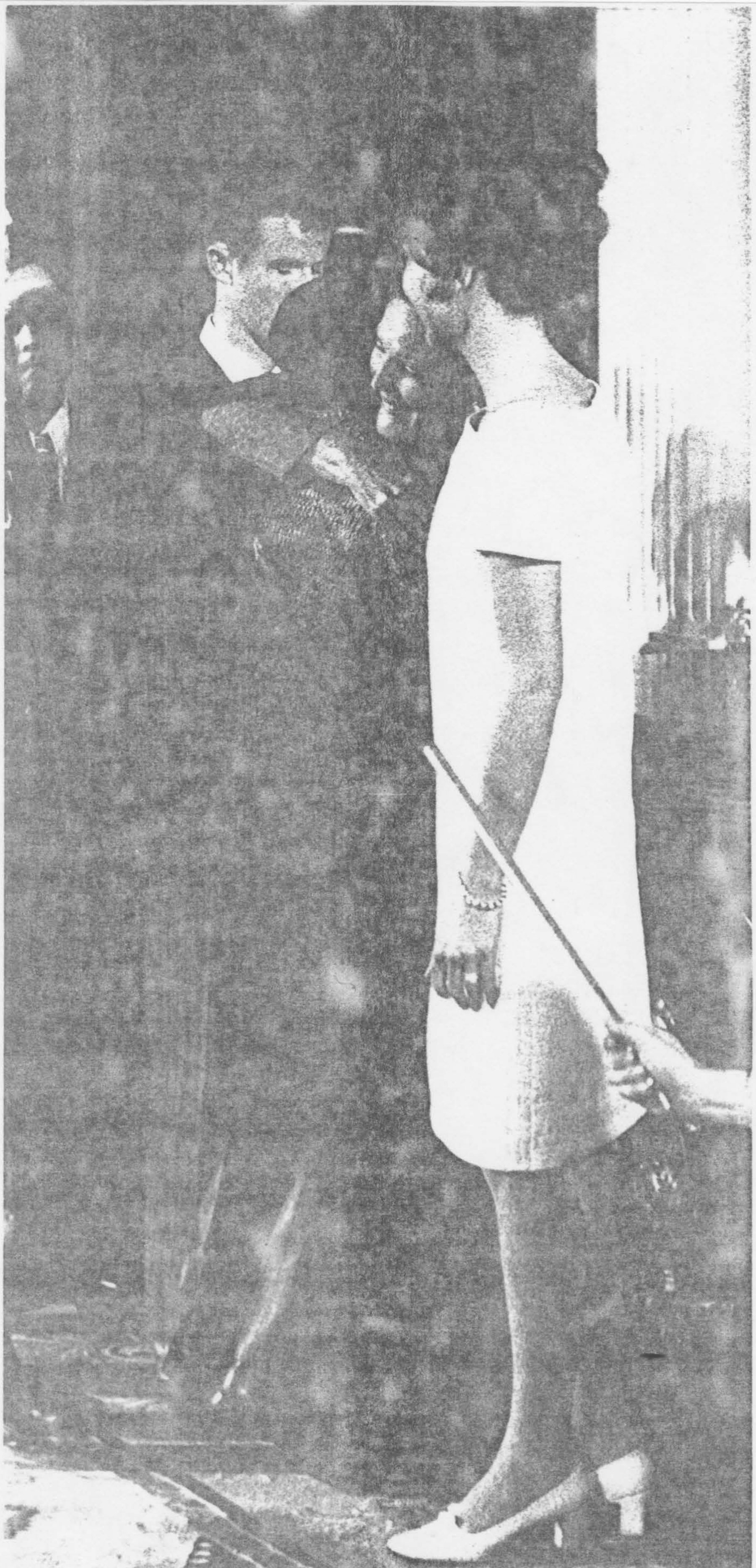
Stanley S. Scott
Assistant Director
of Communications
for the Executive Branch

WASHINGTON--FIRST LADY PAT NIXON gives a welcome hug to one of 80 children from the Foundation for the Junior Blind in Los Angeles who visited the White House recently. Julie Nixon Eisenhower, right, helped entertain the children. In another heartwarming yuletide activity, Mrs. Nixon inspected Christmas tree decorations in a multiservice center operated by the YMCA and YWCA. Mrs. Nixon congratulated the workers for their innovative ornaments made from Christmas cards, and as the First Lady departed a chorus of little girls sang "We Wish You a Merry Christmas."

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Transfer/Disposal Sheet

ITEM ID 00630

DESCRIPTION OF ITEM MOVED . .	Black and white print of White House photograph C8048-18A (December 5, 1971) - Pat Nixon and Julie Nixon Eisenhower greeting children from the Foundation for the Junior Blind (from Los Angeles).
COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID .	031500079
COLLECTION TITLE	STANLEY S. SCOTT PAPERS (WH Public Liaison Office - Minority Affairs)
BOX NUMBER	9
FOLDER TITLE	Cover Letter File, 1972
ACCESSION NUMBER	1998-NLF-022
MOVEMENT DATE	06/08/2001
TYPE OF MATERIAL	Photographs
NEW LOCATION	Audiovisual Collection
ARCHIVIST	William H. McNitt



NEWS | U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF INFORMATION, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20210

USDL--71-695

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Secretary of Labor J. D. Hodgson has signed for publication in the Federal Register in the next day or two proposed guidelines under Executive Order 11246, as amended, for promoting and insuring equal employment opportunity for all persons, without regard to religion or national origin.

The guidelines will be applicable to Government contractors and subcontractors and to Federally-assisted construction contractors and subcontractors.

The Department of Labor's experience has indicated that members of various religious groups, primarily Jews and Catholics, and members of certain ethnic groups, primarily of Eastern, Middle and Southern European ancestry, such as Italians, Greeks and Slavic groups, continue to be excluded from executive, middle-management, and other job levels because of discrimination based on their religion and/or national origin.

These proposed guidelines are intended to remedy such unfair treatment by requiring employers to undertake various affirmative action measures. All sanctions of the Executive Order, including debarment from Federal contracts, are applicable.

The proposal also encourages employers to make reasonable accommodations to the religious needs of employees and applicants.

The public will have 30 days after publication to comment on the proposed guidelines.

Executive Order 11246 prohibits discrimination in Federally involved contracts work and requires government contractors to take affirmative action to achieve equal job opportunity.

# # #

The Department of the TREASURY NEWS
THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY
ADMINISTRATOR OF NATIONAL BANKS WASH., D.C. 20220 W04-2186

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Comptroller of the Currency William B. Camp today gave notice that he is considering issuing regulations under the Civil Rights Act of 1968 in a number of areas related to residential real estate financing by national banks. The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, of which Mr. Camp is also a member, is issuing a similar notice with regard to state chartered insured banks which are not members of the Federal Reserve System. Interested parties may comment on this proposal prior to March 1, 1972.

The areas which are being considered by the Comptroller's office include record keeping by banks concerning mortgage applications; lobby notices stating that the bank does not discriminate in the making of residential real estate loans on the basis of race, color, religion, or national origin; and restrictions on public advertising of the bank's real estate lending services. Should the Comptroller decide as a result of the comments received that effective regulations can be drafted which will affirmatively assist in implementing the non-discrimination requirements of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, he will later issue specific proposed regulations for public comment.

The Comptroller also joined today with the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board in issuing a policy statement directing financial institutions to give public notice that their real estate lending services are available without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin. The policy statement requires reference to such non-discrimination in the advertising of real estate lending services and requires the posting of lobby notices to the same effect in bank offices.

These actions are taken as a result of the desire which the Comptroller shares with the other federal bank regulatory agencies to further the implementation of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. That Act bars discrimination in real estate financing because of race, color, religion, or national origin.

Attached are copies of the notice of intention to formulate regulations, the statement of policy and a facsimilie of a non-discrimination logotype to be used in bank advertising.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

Notice of Intention to Consider Regulations Prohibiting Practices Violating Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968

Certain public interest groups have applied by petition to the Comptroller of the Currency for the issuance of a regulation implementing section 805 (42 U.S.C. 3605) of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968, the Fair Housing Act. Section 805 prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, religion or national origin by banks and other lending institutions in the making of residential real estate mortgage loans. Petitioners' proposed regulations would _inter alia_ require each National bank to:

a. keep on file a record of all loan applications, specifying the following:

1. race, color or minority group identification of each applicant,
2. date of the application,
3. date of the decision with respect to the loan,
4. if the application is disapproved, the reasons therefor,
5. the character and location of the property, surrounding properties, and general neighborhood in which the property is located, including racial and economic characteristics of the area and such other information as the Comptroller may determine is relevant.

b. maintain a written log of oral inquiries about loans which are made in person, but do not result in a written application, such log to indicate the date upon which each inquiry was made, the nature of the inquiry, the name and address, and the race, color or minority group identification of the person making inquiry.

c. publish and post a clear statement of the standards and criteria which the financial institution uses in reviewing and deciding on loan applications.

d. prominently indicate, in a manner appropriate to the advertising media and format utilized, that the bank makes real estate loans without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin. No words, phrases, symbols, directions, forms, models, or other means shall be used to express, imply, or suggest a discriminatory preference or policy of exclusion in violation of the provisions of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. Such notice shall include the address of the proper enforcement agency to be notified concerning any complaint alleging a violation of the nondiscrimination provisions of Title VIII.

e. conspicuously display in the public lobby of each of its offices a notice that incorporates a facsimile of the attached logotype and attests to that institution's policy of compliance with the nondiscrimination requirements of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. Such notice shall include the address of the Department of Housing and Urban Development as the agency to be notified concerning any complaint alleging a violation of the nondiscrimination provisions of Title VIII.

Petitioners aver that rules implementing the above proposed rules must be adopted to insure proper compliance by banks with the provisions of Title VIII of the 1968 Civil Rights Act.

In view of the nature of the issues raised and the desire of the Comptroller to examine the matter and to resolve those issues, the Comptroller is inviting written comment prior to the promulgation of a proposed rule embodying the substance of the remedy sought in the petition.

The closing date for submission of comments will be 60 days from publication of this notice in the Federal Register. Comments should be addressed to the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C. 20220, Attention: Chief Counsel.

William B. Camp
Comptroller of the Currency

Dated: December 17, 1971

COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY

STATEMENT OF POLICY
ON
Civil Rights Act Nondiscrimination Requirements
in Real Estate Loan Activities

Section 805 of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 3605) makes it unlawful for any bank, building and loan association, insurance company or other corporation, association, firm, or enterprise whose business consists in whole or in part in the making of real estate loans, to deny a loan or other financial assistance to a person applying therefor for the purpose of purchasing, constructing, improving, repairing, or maintaining a dwelling, or to discriminate against him in the fixing of the amount, interest rate, duration, or other terms and conditions of such loan or other financial assistance, because of his race, color, religion, or national origin.

Recognizing that increased public awareness of nondiscrimination requirements and the availability of complaint procedures is necessary for effective implementation of the Civil Rights Act's provisions imposed on financial institutions, the Comptroller of the Currency, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System have adopted the following as minimum procedures to be utilized by all financial institutions subject to their supervisory authority.

1. Advertisement Notice of Nondiscrimination Compliance.
After March 1, 1972, any financial institution which directly or through third parties engages in any form of advertising of real estate lending services shall prominently indicate, in a manner appropriate to the advertising media and format utilized, that the financial institution makes real estate loans without regard to race, color, religion, or national origin. No words, phrases, symbols, directions, forms, models or other means shall be used to express, imply, or suggest a discriminatory preference or policy of exclusion in violation of the provisions of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. Written advertisements relating to real estate shall include a facsimile of the logotype which is attached in order to increase public recognition of the nondiscrimination requirements and guarantees of Title VIII.

2. Lobby Notice of Nondiscrimination Compliance.
After March 1, 1972, every institution engaged in extending real estate loans shall conspicuously display in the public lobby of each of its offices at which residential real estate loans are made a notice that incorporates a facsimile of the attached logotype and attests to that institution's policy of compliance with the nondiscrimination requirements of Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. Such notice shall include the address of the Department of Housing and Urban Development as the agency to be notified concerning any complaint alleging a violation of the nondiscrimination provisions of Title VIII.

10" X 10" or proportional enlargement or reduction.

EQUAL
HOUSING
LENDER

TITLE VIII OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968
PROHIBITS DISCRIMINATION IN REAL ESTATE LENDING.
COMPLAINTS SHOULD BE SENT TO:

HUD
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20010

NAACP LIFE MEMBER -- Secretary of Transportation John A. Volpe, second from left, was recently awarded a Life Membership in the NAACP. Kivie Kaplan, Boston industrialist and President of the NAACP, is shown with a membership plaque, made the presentation as Mrs. Kaplan and Clarence Mitchell, Director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP looked on. Mr. Mitchell praised Secretary Volpe's record in establishing an effective equal employment program in the Department of Transportation. Top Department Administrators and Civil Rights leaders attended the special ceremony held at DOT Headquarters in Washington, D.C.

Dec 71

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Transfer/Disposal Sheet

ITEM ID 00631

DESCRIPTION OF ITEM MOVED . .	Black and white print of Department of Transportation photograph 711254-2A - Secretary of Transportation John Volpe (second from left) receives a Life Membership in the NAACP from Vivie Kaplan, Boston industrialist and President of the NAACP, as Mrs. Kaplan and Clarence Mitchell, Director of the Washington Bureau of the NAACP, look on. The presentation apparently took place in December 1971.
COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID .	031500079
COLLECTION TITLE	STANLEY S. SCOTT PAPERS (WH Public Liaison Office - Minority Affairs)
BOX NUMBER	9
FOLDER TITLE	Cover Letter File, 1972
ACCESSION NUMBER	1998-NLF-022
MOVEMENT DATE	06/08/2001
TYPE OF MATERIAL	Photographs
NEW LOCATION	Audiovisual Collection
ARCHIVIST	William H. McNitt

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 5, 1972

Dear Editor:

President Nixon recently helped launch the United Negro College Fund's annual fund-raising drive by presenting his personal check to UNCF executive director Arthur A. Fletcher. The White House ceremony marked the first time that a President in office has personally contributed to the fund. A photo is attached.

In another development aimed at implementing the President's Minority Business Enterprise mandate, William Franklin, Jr., president of Lawndale Packaging Co., a black-owned Chicago manufacturing company, arrived at the White House last week to sign a $868,000 Government contract for his firm. Photo and release attached.

Other news items I hope will be of interest to your readers include:

____ Major new gains in school desegregation announced by Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Elliott L. Richardson.

____ Vice President Spiro T. Agnew meets black leaders during White House briefing. Photo attached.

I would also call to your attention a photo of nine-year-old Crystal Mason handing a bouquet of American Beauty Roses to Mrs. Nixon. Little Crystal was one of the first to greet the First Lady on her return from Africa.

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

Sincerely,

Stanley S. Scott

Stanley S. Scott
Assistant to the Director
of Communications

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 6, 1972

Dear Editor:

President Nixon recently signed into law, HR 1746, the Equal Employment Act of 1972, a very significant piece of Civil Rights Legislation. The measure strengthens and expands the Government's powers against discrimination in employment.

In another development of social concern, the President sent a Message to Congress urging prompt action on the Administration's Welfare Reform Bill which has lingered in the Congress 31 months.

Other news items which I hope will be of interest to your readers include:

— Theodore Britton, HUD official, outlines the Nixon Administration's attack on pressing urban issues.

— The Justice Department files a series of actions opposing racial bias in election laws.

— The recent Salute-to-Robert J. Brown, Special Assistant to the President, nets $17,000 to four charities.

Sincerely,

Stanley S. Scott

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

SPECIAL MONTHLY REPORT TO BLACK NEWS MEDIA

JUSTICE DEPARTMENT OPPOSES RACIAL BIAS IN ELECTION LAWS

WASHINGTON -- The U.S. Department of Justice is opposing changes in election procedures in Georgia, South Carolina and Virginia, which would dilute black voting strength in choosing lawmakers.

The voting rights activity highlighted the Justice Department's enforcement of civil rights laws last month, Acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst reported.

Under the 1965 Voting Rights Act, all changes in election laws in states covered by the statute must be reviewed by the Attorney General or a federal judge in Washington, D.C. for a possible racially discriminatory purpose or effect.

In Georgia, the Department objected to the reapportionment plans for both houses of the state legislature on the grounds that the plans would have racially discriminatory effects on voting.

The objection was followed by the filing of a civil suit by the Department to prevent the 1972 elections for the Georgia House of Representatives from being conducted under the questioned plan.

OVER

The suit said the use of multi-member districts, in which candidates would seek a numbered seat, together with a majority vote requirement "would occasion a serious potential abridgment of minority voting rights."

The suit asked that a special three-judge panel direct the Georgia legislature to adopt a House plan that conforms to the Constitution or devise its own plan for the election of state representatives.

In South Carolina, the Department objected to the reapportionment plan for the State Senate on similar grounds.

The objection letter said the combination of multi-member districts, numbered posts and a majority (run-off) requirement in areas with significant black populations would abridge minority voting rights.

In Virginia, the Justice Department sought to enter a private suit challenging the May 2 election of city councilmen in Richmond as a result of the annexation of a predominantly white suburb.

The Department filed a friend-of-the-court brief noting that the Attorney General also had objected 10 months ago to the city's plan to continue to elect councilmen at large.

OVER

The brief suggested two plans to correct the dilution of black voting strength -- the creation of single-member districts or the creation of one multi-member district for the original city and another multi-member district for the annexed area.

SCHOOL DESEGREGATION

The Justice Department sought to participate in school desegregation cases in Detroit and Richmond during March in response to President Nixon's determination to establish reasonable national standards for busing of pupils.

In Detroit, the Department asked a Federal judge to defer action in the Detroit school desegregation case until Congress acts on the President's request for a temporary moratorium on court-ordered busing.

In Richmond, the Department asked the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit for permission to participate in the appeal of a court order consolidating the city school system with two adjoining county systems.

In addition, the Department continued legal efforts to halt discrimination against black members of school faculties.

OVER

During March, the Department sought a court order to require the Richland Parish School Board in Louisiana to reinstate two demoted black coaches to head coaching duties with back pay.

In a significant decision advocated by the Justice Department, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals also ordered the reinstatement of a high school football coach in Florence, Alabama, whose demotion had been held to be racially motivated.

FAIR HOUSING

A scheme that allegedly victimized black and Puerto Rican home buyers in Brooklyn led to the federal indictment of 10 corporations and 40 persons during March.

An Assistant U.S. Attorney said false credit records and false appraisals were used to obtain F.H.A. insurance for high mortgages on overpriced homes, which were sold to low-income families.

The Justice Department also obtained a fair-housing consent decree and two fair-housing agreements during March.

OVER

A Boston apartment rental agency signed a court order requiring it to make apartments available to all persons and barring it from accepting apartment listings stating a racial preference for tenants.

A Los Angeles company that manages more than 300 apartment buildings containing more than 10,000 units in California, Arizona, Washington and Texas agreed to an affirmative action program to afford equal housing opportunities to all persons.

In addition, the Cleveland Area Board of Realtors signed an agreement to eliminate membership requirements which may have the effect of excluding black brokers and to encourage black brokers to join the organization.

EQUAL EMPLOYMENT

A virtually all-white Elevator Constructors Union local was sued by the Justice Department during March on charges of interfering with the Philadelphia Plan to increase minority employment on construction projects.

OVER

The suit said the local, which has only one black among its 582 members, has interfered with the implementation of the plan by refusing to work with blacks hired by contractors. The suit asked for an injunction against the alleged practices and an order requiring the local to accept blacks for membership.

ROCHESTER, N. Y. -- The Nixon Administration's attack on the social, economic and physical problems of urban communities was outlined here by Theodore R. Britton, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary for Research and Technology of the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Speaking to the Rochester Conference, sponsored jointly by the University of Rochester and City of Rochester, Britton told the conference that the TOP (The Option Process) program is a new approach "to insure that community needs are properly recognized goals and strategies, set by the local communities themselves."

He revealed that HUD Secretary George Romney initiated the program recently in Wilmington, Delaware with the Governor of Delaware, the mayor of Wilmington, and the diverse representatives of the community.

"By community," Britton explained "I mean those who work, live, and otherwise have an impact on needs and services of the general area.

"In short," he added, "it will be the community arriving at its goals, and the Federal government helping to enable it to reach its goals."

"Out of the goals come housing strategies which augment, strengthen and maintain neighborhoods", Britton said.

Stating that community goals and housing strategies have been high on the agenda of the Administration, Britton cited the following actions initiated by HUD Secretary Romney:

"In the calendar year 1971, the volume of new housing construction -- more than 2 million -- starts was the highest in the history of this country.

"A program of urban community development revenue sharing that would replace five categorical grant programs and provide State and local governments $2.3 billion in 1973."

EXCERPTS OF PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON'S STATEMENT DURING THE SIGNING OF THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY ACT OF 1972, MARCH 25, 1972
CAMP DAVID, MARYLAND

I am gratified to have signed into law H. R. 1746, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act of 1972.

By strengthening and expanding the government's powers against discrimination in employment, this legislation is an important step toward true equality on the job front. Where promises have sometimes failed, we may now expect results.

This bill is the result of hard work and constructive debate in both branches of Congress by members of both parties. It is an act of Congressional collaboration in the best tradition.

Under this legislation, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Justice Department will now be able to make substantial advances against employment discrimination.

The most significant aspect of this legislation is a new authority consistently advocated by this Administration since 1969 -- a provision arming the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission with power to bring lawsuits in the Federal district courts to enforce the rights guaranteed by Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964. Such actions are to be expedited by the courts whenever possible.

. . . . . .

The legislation extends the protections of Title VII to millions of American citizens previously excluded from its coverage. The experiences of both the Justice Department and the EEOC under Title VII have demonstrated that considerable discrimination problems have existed in State and local governments, with small employers and in some educational institutions. Individuals employed in these areas have not heretofore been protected by Title VII. This bill corrects that defect.

. . . . . .

This bill, addressing specific needs in concrete and practical ways, is bound to make a real difference in the lives of great numbers of minority Americans. It thus is another step toward writing our best principles into the day-to-day realities of our economic system.

AID FROM PRESIDENT NIXON'S AIDE--Proceeds from the spectacular salue to Presidential Aide Robert J. Brown, that was attended by President Nixon and 3,000 other persons crossing all racial lines and political persuasion, were distributed to four social service organizations recently. Attending the ceremony and accepting checks, from left, were: Joseph Yeldell and Mayor Walter E. Washington accepting $4,600 for the D. C. Foster Children's Home; Robert J. Brown, special assistant to President Nixon; the Rev. Jerry Moore, accepting $2,500 for the United Negro College Fund; Dr. Roland B. Scott, accepting $7,000 for the Howard University Sickle Cell Anemia Center; Dr. George Tolbert, accepting $3,025 for the Howard University Mississippi Project; and William C. Mason, chairman of the testimonial.

EXCERPTS OF PRESIDENT RICHARD NIXON'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS ON WELFARE REFORM ISSUED MONDAY, MARCH 27, 1972, WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

"The American welfare system is a national disgrace.

Thirty-one months ago, I first proposed to the Congress my plan for total reform of that system.

Since that time, the welfare situation has continued to worsen, and sweeping changes have become even more imperative.

There can be absolutely no excuse for delaying those changes any further. The present system must be reformed.

. . . .

On June 22 of last year the House of Representatives, for the second time, passed by a wide majority omnibus legislation which would implement my overall welfare reform. This legislation is now being closely scrutinized by the Senate Finance Committee, whose able Chairman, Senator Long, has assured me that the committee will report H. R. 1 to the Senate floor as soon as possible. H. R. 1 continues to have my full support, and I hope that it will be enacted into law this year in the basic form approved by the House of Representatives.

. . . .

We must not forget that H. R. 1 contains basic reforms in social security and medical benefits, as well as welfare reform.

These benefits, by themselves, are pathbreaking in scope and impact -- including a further 5 percent benefit increase in social security, the automatic adjustment of social security benefits in the future to make them inflation proof, and a host of additional reforms discussed in my recent message to the Congress on older Americans.

. . . .

H. R. 1 clearly lies at the heart of economic progress of millions of Americans in 1972 -- and into the future. It is the most important single piece of social legislation to come before the Congress in several decades."

. . . .

For the first time in our history, national wage supplements would be paid to the working poor on a proportionate sliding scale designed to spur, rather than kill, the incentive to start working and keep on earning.

Eligible persons would be able to keep the first $720 earned during the year without reduction in their supplements. As job income rose beyond that, supplements would be reduced by two-thirds of job income until a cut-off point were reached and the recipient had attained a degree of self-sufficiency.

A family of four thus could earn $720 and receive a benefit of $2, 400 -- for a total income of $3,120. When such a family's earnings reached $3, 600, it still would be eligible for a supplement of $480 for a total income of $4, 080.

When such a family reached earnings of $4, 320 it would move completely out of the Federal assistance program.

. . . .

<u>We must hit head-on the cruel fallacy that any income, no matter how low, is sufficient for an American family merely because that money comes from full-time work.</u>

We must establish the more humane and relevant principle that the total income of each American family must reach a certain minimum standard."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 19, 1972

Dear Editor:

President Nixon has announced his intention to nominate Benjamin L. Hooks, of Memphis, Tennessee, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of seven years, commencing July 1, 1972.

If the President's nomination of Hooks is confirmed by the Senate, the 47 year-old attorney and former Criminal Court Judge would be the first black ever to serve on the Commission.

Judge Hooks is the 89th black person to be named by President Nixon to a Federal board or commission. The previous high of black representation on Federal boards and commissions was during the Johnson Administration, when 60 blacks were named during his five-years and two-months in office.

I do not need to point out the historic significance of the appointment of Judge Hooks. I do hope, however, that you will find the attached release of interest to your readers.

Sincerely,

Stanley S. Scott

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

Attachment

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

The President today announced his intention to nominate Benjamin L. Hooks, of Memphis, Tennessee, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of seven years, commencing July 1, 1972. He will succeed Robert T. Bartley whose term expires June 30, 1972.

Mr. Hooks is currently a practicing attorney in Memphis. He began his practice there in 1949. In 1961 he was appointed Assistant Public Defender for Shelby County, Tennessee and he served as Criminal Court Judge of Division 4, Shelby County, Tennessee from 1964 to 1968.

Born January 31, 1925, in Memphis, Tennessee, Mr. Hooks graduated from LeMoyne College and received his LL.B. degree from DePaul University College of Law in 1948. From 1943 to 1946 he served in the United States Army.

Mr. Hooks has been active in civic affairs over the years and currently holds membership in the following organizations: Vice President, Treasurer and Co-Founder of the Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association of Memphis; board member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference; life member of the NAACP; and member of the Memphis-Shelby County Human Relations Council. He is a former co-producer of "40% Speaks 1968," and a host of "Conversations in Black and White," both on Channel 5 in Memphis, and a five-year panel member of "What is Your Faith?" on Channel 3 in Memphis.

Mr. Hooks is a licensed minister and serves as Pastor of the Middle Baptist Church in Memphis. He is married to the former Frances Dancy.

The Federal Communications Commission is composed of seven members appointed for staggered seven year terms. The Communications Act of 1934 established the Commission to regulate interstate and foreign commerce in communication by wire and radio so as to make available to all people of the United States a rapid, efficient, nationwide and worldwide wire and radio communication service. The Chairman of the Commission is Dean Burch of Arizona.

# # #

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 7, 1972

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

HERBERT G. KLEIN, DIRECTOR

Dear Editor:

Attached is a photo of President Nixon and an 8 year-old girl who identified herself as "Jess". The scene was captured during the President's tour of flood ravaged southeastern Pennsylvania.

We hope that the photograph is of interest to you and your readers.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

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

Attachment

HARRISBURG, MD. --President Nixon toured flood ravaged southeastern Pennsylvania last week and landed at Harrisburg where an eight-year-old who only identified herself as "Jess" grasped the President's hand as he circulated among crowds of victims. "The most moving thing was the kid that grabbed my hand," Nixon told his escort at William Penn High School. "Children often grab the hands of older people. In something like this, people want something to hold onto."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 19, 1972

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

HERBERT G. KLEIN, DIRECTOR

Dear Editor:

Attached is a photograph of Brigadier General Daniel (Chappie) James, Jr., Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs with students from the Bronx getting their first look at Washington, D. C., and for most it was their first time outside New York City. Other tourists at the White House also swarmed around General James as he greeted the 150 students on behalf of President Nixon.

We hope that the photograph is of interest to you and your readers.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Stanley S. Scott

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

Attachment

WASHINGTON--Tourists at the White House swarm around Brig. Gen. Daniel (Chappie) James, Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs, as he talks with a special tour group of 150 students from the Bronx in New York. The New York School City Board and the Prospect Hospital Medical Center sponsored the trip to Washington, the first for all of them. Each student was presented one of President Nixon's gold pens following their tour of the White House. General James drew warm response from the crowd as he gave the youth a pep talk on the necessity to stay in school. He was one of several Government and White House officials who greeted the group on behalf of the President.

THE WHITE HOUSE

OFFICE OF COMMUNICATIONS FOR THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

HERBERT G. KLEIN, DIRECTOR

July 25, 1972

Dear Editor:

Attached are photographs of Mrs. Julie Eisenhower, younger daughter of President Nixon, with two Milwaukee poster children as she toured the Deaconess Hospital's Sickle Cell Center in Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Robert J. Brown, Special Assistant to the President, and Ted Hall, a White House summer intern from Brooklyn, New York and a student at the University of Pennsylvania, accompanied Mrs. Eisenhower on the tour.

We hope that the photographs are of interest to you and your readers.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Stanley S. Scott

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

Attachments