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Rose Elder

Oxen Cove Golf Course
Just off Battery

24th + Benning Rd. - longest
Golf Course - Municipal Golf Course.

Reid - Curry - on Morten's staff
told we could have longest or
/ Oxen Cove Golf Course --- told by
Sen. Morten.

Took our specification & wrote
the b. d. (Indiana)

Presently - 10 blocks supposedly leasing
the Longest Course.

do would like to have

Oxen Cove: Problem with Dist. Gov.
& National Capital Parks over
building of bridges - New Course -

* Not once let class public Country
in Nation's Capital - No place for
tournament. Want permanent touring
ground... Lee Elder Scholarship Fund...
I'm young & poor... permanent have been for

S.T.
Loophole Co. has monopoly on all public
courses.

Joe Cole - Director of D.C.
Recreation

National Capital Parks has the
authority

District says they do not have
funds to build bridges

Rose Elder wants to know:
Why National Capital Parks can't
loan money to build Oxen Cove
bridges to Dist. Gov. -- with
Dist. repaying later.

Elder wants to lease Oxen Cove
Golf Course.

Celebrity Pro-Am - Money used to send
kids to camp.

GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

(Ken Sherwood -- copy)

(Format: Op-Ed)

THE WATERGATE WALLOW

A Sport for Masochists.



Down in Washington, the political Danse Macabre reels to the fevered drums of headline hunters.

But the real sacrificial victim in the middle is not the President of the United States -- it's you.

We agree: Watergate and all its sludge has been a shocking tragedy -- for the Presidency, for the entire political community and for the country.

We agree: The Nixon Administration has made some bad mistakes, and has compounded some of them by subsequent errors in judgement.

The President, himself, said that in several of his press conferences and public addresses.

2.

But, enough is enough!

American people of good will cannot stand by and do nothing while their hopes and dreams and opportunities are being cut to ribbons by witch doctors who would purge our great nation of its ills by killing it.



In 1972, the people gave Richard Nixon an overwhelming mandate to continue the nation's work.

It was not a popularity contest, God knows.

It was a mandate based, not on what the President had done wrong, but on the sheer evidence of the magnificent things he was doing right.

For, in that balance -- far beyond the realm of partisan politics -- was a record of initiative and achievement in the real goals of the American

3.

people that is unmatched in modern history.

There was peace at home for the first time in more than a decade. There was quiet on the campus and blood no longer flowed on the streets of our inner cities.

The horror and holocaust of Vietnam was ending -- and with it a nation's anguished self-doubt and fear and guilt.

Super-powered enemies of three implacable decades were at conference tables talking peace -- instead of threatening to blow the whole world to bits.



There was prosperity at home; and the noble challenge of sustaining it without the artificial and awful stimulus of war.

There was a raging inflation, set off by

4.

ten years of "wartime economy" to be checked and controlled. And there was a President who had the plan, the will and the courage to complete that job in spite of the political fall-out.

For the first time in forty years, a Presidential budget had allowed more for human resources than for the military establishment.

In four Nixon years, the causes of civil rights and social advancement had moved farther ahead than at any period since the Civil War.

His promised "Bridges to Human Dignity" were solidly constructed and growing stronger as our nation's minorities moved into the mainstream of American educational, professional, business and community life.

What is Watergate compared with this? Where should



5.

it take its place among the great goals
and unsolved problems of the American
people?

By all means -- let the pursuit of Justice
in the Watergate affair go forward. Let those
who are guilty pay; those who are innocent, be
exhonorated.

But, for the sake of our American democracy
today -- and the future of our children who
must live in the world we are making -- let's
stop the deadly dance before it does all of us in.

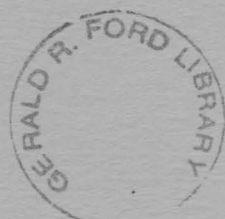
SUPPORT YOUR PRESIDENT.

HELP HIM HELP YOU DO THE REAL WORK OF THE PEOPLE.

(Signed)



Metropolitan Government: A Black Analytical Perspective



Joint Center For Political Studies

**METROPOLITAN GOVERNMENT:
A BLACK ANALYTICAL PERSPECTIVE**

by
Tobe Johnson*



*Dr. Johnson is Professor of Political Science at Morehouse College and Director of the Afro-American Studies Program, Atlanta University Center, Atlanta, Georgia.

The Joint Center for Political Studies is organized to provide educational and technical assistance to local black elected officials and other groups involved in the struggle for human and minority rights.

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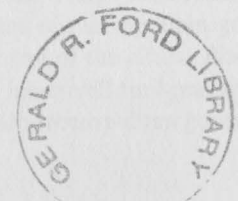
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____ ROBERT J. BROWN

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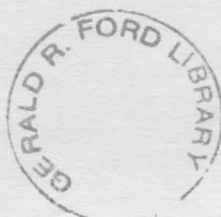
____ BRENDA TAYLOR

____ LEOLA THOMPSON

☒ ROSEMARY MANARIN

ACTION:

*Send to Sammy
at Tahoe*



REPORT FROM EUROPE:

Davis concert aids UNESCO

By OLLIE STEWART

PARIS — There's one thing you can say about Sammy Davis Jr. — when he does something, he does it all the way. And big.

This was the case on September 25 at the Olympia.

free. Applause was his only pay.

And speaking of entertainers, it's nice to report for the benefit of off-season visitors that the most popular blues and boogie-woogie man is now established for



EDLO E.

POWELL

CONGRESS-5th District

EDLO E. POWELL

647-6607



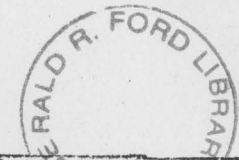
2446 24th Street

San Francisco 94110



Minority Group Population and Employment Data
as of March 31, 1971

STATE: U. S. SUMMARY



	Total		Negro		* S. Speaking		A. Indian		Oriental	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Total State Population	205,987,207 ^{1/}		22,672,570	11.0	11,818,965	5.7	NA		NA	
Total State Fed. Emp.	2,549,896	100.0	387,855	15.2	72,646	2.8	16,443	0.6	17,801	0.7
Total SSS Employment (Comp. & Uncomp.)	47,465 ^{1/}	100.0	2,471 ^{1/}	5.2	1,206 ^{1/}	2.5	91 ^{1/}	0.2	275 ^{1/}	0.6
1. Compensated:	8,348	100.0	454	5.4	158	1.9	15	0.2	107	1.3
Full-Time	6,491	100.0	429	6.6	137	2.1	13	0.2	99	1.5
Part-Time	1,632	100.0	22	1.3	16	1.0	2	0.1	8	0.5
Intermittent	225	100.0	3	1.3	5	2.2	0	-	0	-
2. Uncompensated:	38,790	100.0	2,013	5.2	1,041	2.7	76	0.2	165	0.4
Medical Advisors	304	100.0	4	1.3	11	3.6	2	0.7	1	0.3
Local Brd. Members	19,132	100.0	1,424	7.4	623	3.3	65	0.3	90	0.5
Appeal Brd. Members	648	100.0	51	7.9	15	2.3	2	0.3	9	1.4
Govt. Appeal Agents	3,893	100.0	35	0.9	87	2.2	3	0.1	12	0.3
Assoc. Appeal Agents	1,255	100.0	25	2.0	29	2.3	0	-	4	0.3
Med. Advisors to LB	6,937	100.0	122	1.8	99	1.4	0	-	24	0.3
Advisors to Regis.	6,621	100.0	352	5.3	177	2.7	4	0.1	25	0.4
3. Military	327	100.0	4	1.2	7	2.1	0	-	3	0.9

Note: Includes Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

* Spanish speaking population from Cabinet Committee.

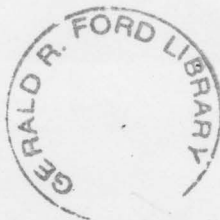
Stanley Scott:

Washington Post	31.30
New York Times	46.95
Washington Star	31.30
Berkley Post Group - California	
Los Angeles Central News - California	
Los Angeles Sentinel - California	
Los Angeles Herald - Dispatch - California	
San Francisco Sun Reporter - California	
Afro-American, Washington, D.C.	
St. Petersburg Weekly	
Challenger - Florida	
Miami Times - Florida	
Tampa Sentinel - Bulletin - Florida	
Atlanta Inquirer - Georgia	
Chicago Daily Defender - Illinois	
Harvey - Chicago South Suburban News - Illinois	
New Orleans Louisiana Weekly - Louisiana	
Baltimore Afro-American - Maryland	
Detroit Michigan Chronicle - Michigan	
Kansas City Call - Missouri	
Omaha Star - Nebraska	
Amsterdam News - New York	
New York Courier - New York	
Durham Carolina Times - North Carolina	
Cleveland Call - Post - Ohio	
Oklahoma City Black Dispatch - Oklahoma	
Philadelphia Tribune - Pennsylvania	
Houston Forward Times - Texas	
Norfolk Journal-Guide - Virginia	
Tuesday Publications - Illinois (Chicago)	
Southern Mediator Journal-Little Rock, Ark.	

Estimated Cost \$250.00

Total \$359.55

Atlanta Constitution
Atlanta Mail



magazine

Time

newsweek

US News & World

Epworth

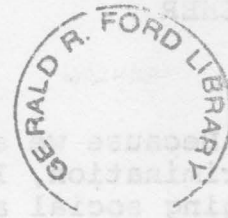
Jet

Black Enterprise

Encore

Black Business Digest

UNITED STATES DELEGATION
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY



FOR RELEASE ON DELIVERY
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Press Release USUN-170(71)
October 26, 1971

Statement by Arthur A. Fletcher, United States Representative, in Committee III, on Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, October 26, 1971.

Madam Chairman, the Report of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has been discussed by several previous speakers. Included in that report were allegations of Panama directed against the United States.

Although the United States is not a party to the Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, my Delegation feels that it is in order for it to discuss the Report of the Committee since it is presented for consideration by the General Assembly. Several speakers have given differing interpretations of the Committee's authority under the convention. Although Committee members themselves have the primary responsibility for defining the Committee's role under the Convention, my Delegation found the most reasonable interpretation of the Committee's authority to be contained in the speech of the distinguished delegate of the United Kingdom. We do find rather striking the proposition that reports can contain allegations against states which are not members of the Committee and which furthermore do not have the opportunity to reply.

The Committee's actions re non-party allegations represent unfortunate precedents which we hope will be reviewed. The Committee established under the racial discrimination convention represents a unique and important innovation in the important area of treaty implementation. We greatly deplore any development which suggests that the Committee has not adhered to its crucial, impartial supervisory role as laid down in the Convention and has instead been utilized to present complaints against non-parties, a role which, in our view, is not comprehended by the Convention.

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FLETCHER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TO THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

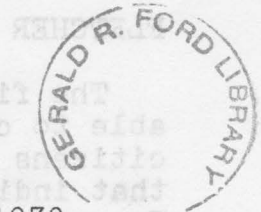
Because we are here to discuss actions to combat racism and discrimination, I shall immediately present a brief account of the changing social and economic status of Negroes in the United States in 1970.

(17) Before giving this capsule summary, I shall borrow, that is quote, from the paper presented by the distinguished delegate from the United Kingdom before this Committee this past Friday, the 22nd of October. After citing the famous - we hold these truths to be self evident - phrase from the Declaration of Independence, the distinguished delegate went on to say, "... we also believe that the sincerity to which man holds to these truths can and should be submitted to the stern test of efficacy. We must judge ourselves, as future generations will judge us, not by the unanimity with which we condemn racial discrimination, nor by the force or ferocity of our eloquence Future generations will ask hard questions of us. Did they do what they said they would? Did they put their own house in order or did they luxuriate in the condemnation of others? In this chamber we are the representatives of most of the people and all the races of the world. It is up to us to do the job we are cut out to do. We are not cut out to make war, or even to make peace. We are here to represent our countries, to relate our experience, to listen to others, to make communal recommendations. We are here to discover ways and means of eliminating discrimination and seeing that all men may realize the fulfilment of their nature. In short, we have a job to do, and we must not let its solemnity interfere with its practical side."

Madam Chairman, let me now turn to the social and economic status of Negroes in 1970. Although we have other racial and ethnic minorities in my country, I shall concentrate on the black minority because it is the nation's largest minority group, 11 per cent of the total population, an estimated 22 million citizens. In addition, the Federal Government keeps up-to-date records of the changing status of our black citizens. Also, the black minority is considered the nation's most deprived element; and finally, because color prejudice still stands as a barrier to black participation long after a black individual has overcome personal limitations.

-more-

-NOTE-



Now for the summary -

INCOME

Median family income of Negro and other races, in 1970, was about \$6,520, about 50 per cent higher than in 1960. The ratio of Negro and other races to White median family income was 64 per cent in 1970, a significant increase from the 53 % ratio. in 1961-63. In the north and west, the median income in 1969 of young Negro families with a head under 35 and both husband and wife working was not statistically different from that for similar White families.

EDUCATION

In 1970, 56 per cent of all young adult blacks 25 to 29 years old had completed High School compared with 38 per cent 10 years ago.

Between 1965 and 1970, blacks 18 to 24 years old enrolled in college almost doubled, reaching 7 per cent of total college enrollments in 1970.

By 1969, less than one per cent of the Negro population 14 to 25 years old was functionally illiterate, in the sense of having less than 4 years schooling, compared with about 9 per cent of those 45 years or older.

EMPLOYMENT

Between 1960 and 1970, total employment of Negro and other races increased 22 per cent, but their employment in professional, technical and clerical occupations doubled. There were substantial gains in the number of Negro and other races employed in sales, craft, and managerial occupations.

The unemployment rate for married men of Negro and other races decreased throughout the 1960's. In 1970, the rate for these men was half that of 1962.

HOUSING

The rate of owner occupancy for Negro households increased between 1960 and 1970, especially in the south and north central regions.

VOTING AND PUBLIC OFFICE

An increasing proportion of blacks have been elected to public office between 1962 and 1970. I shall discuss the involvement of blacks in the political arena at the national, state and local level elsewhere in this paper.

-MORE-

The first question at this point should be why was America able to change its attitude concerning the status of its black citizens so quickly. This is especially true when we realize that indifference was the order of the day for generations. To express this, I shall turn to the eminent Swedish sociologist, Gunnar Myrdal, and his monumental work entitled, "The American Dilemma." In the book he discussed American ideals and the American conscience and suggested that it was the idealistic American creed that supplied the fuel for engineering change of all kinds - social, economic, etc. He inferred that the "American Creed" is not only the cement in the structure of this great nation; it is the one thought that binds all Americans together, irregardless of national origins, classes, religions, creeds and color. They all adhere to the same political creed. The retiring Under-Secretary General for Special Political Affairs, Dr. Ralph Bunche, cited the element of the creed best when he said, "Every man in the street, white, black, red or yellow, knows that this is 'the land of the free,' the 'land of opportunity,' the 'cradle of liberty,' the 'home of democracy,' that the American flag symbolizes the 'equality of men' and guarantees to us all 'the protection of life, liberty and property,' 'freedom of speech, freedom of religion and racial tolerance.'"

Thus, black Americans like white Americans are under the spell of this great national suggestion. What is more, like whites, they actually believe the creed is ruling America. I offer this, the belief that the creed can be made to live as the chief reason for hope and one of the major reasons for rapid change taking place in my country.

As to the merits of Myrdal's theory about the creed, I leave it to you; but insofar as bringing about change, I offer the following. At the time Myrdal wrote his book (1940), there was one black American serving in the United States Congress and no more than a handful in the State Legislatures and local governing bodies. Contrast that with the 14 blacks serving in the United States Congress, the 198 in State Legislative bodies and 81 serving as Mayors, not to mention the 1,567 serving in other capacities - all as elected officials.

LEGISLATIVE CHANGE

Madam Chairman, the changes cited above were the result of Legislative intent. They were made possible because the Nation willed it by having its lawmakers pass legislation aimed at ending racial discrimination in my country. Such legislation was passed by the Federal Government, the State Legislators and governing bodies at the local level.



FLETCHER

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The legislation in question is called "civil rights legislation." It covers such areas as voting rights, equal employment opportunity rights, equal educational opportunity rights, non-discrimination housing rights and equal public access rights. This battery of laws began appearing on Federal, State and Local statute books in the latter part of the 50's. Each statute, especially at the State and Federal level, calls for an administrative budget, trained, competent staff personnel, enforceable procedures and guidelines; and performance standards. The reason for the latter is to insure that results are achieved in an orderly manner.

It is possible to judge the extent of the national commitment by measuring the increase in funds provided to enforce the legislation, as well as the man hours allocated and the results achieved within a given span of time. The laws, the budget, manpower and program activities are the means used to set the forces of change in motion. Sustaining the change is as important as setting the forces in motion. In order to better understand the extent of my country's commitment to combatting racial discrimination, I shall now turn to the present national administration's efforts in this area.

Sustaining the Change

Madam Chairman, for the past few moments I have been discussing the changes that took place in my country during the past two decades. As I shift to the efforts being made by the present administration, namely the Nixon Administration, I shall be concentrating on the past 30 months. The Nixon Administration took office in January 1969.

However, before going on, I wish to pause for a moment and caution the distinguished delegates to remember that we hold national elections in America every four years. This often means a change in heads of State, a new Chief Executive, new and different policies and programs, plus a change in management style and personnel. It could also mean a change in commitment to certain programs.

My reason for pointing this out is to say that if the leadership in both of our major political parties were not committed to combatting racial discrimination in America, a change in Administrations would be the ideal time to bring things to a standstill. However, as I shall now show, nothing of this kind has happened.

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As I cite the record of the Nixon Administration which took office in January 1969, please keep in mind that it was a change from a Democrat to a Republican Administration. Also, the overwhelming majority of black Americans and other minority group Americans belong to the Democratic Party, the one going out of power; and that President Nixon got less than 9 percent of the black vote in 1968 and is expected to get no more than 9 percent, if that much, in the 1972 election. Nevertheless, you will note from the things he has done and is doing, President Nixon, like his predecessor, is equally committed to erasing racial discrimination from the national scene. Thus, a change in national administrations did not result in halting the progress underway. In fact, as I present the Nixon record, you will detect an attempt to expedite the process.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION

I. IMPLEMENTATION OF CIVIL RIGHTS BUDGET

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

II. IMPLEMENTATION OF EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

A. The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission --

The Nixon Administration has requested legislation to extend its authority to the State and Local level and a request for a 66% budget increase is now before Congress.

B. Despite an overall decrease in Federal employment, from November 1969 to May 1970, minority hiring increased to 19.4% of the Federal civilian workforce. In the same period, employment of minorities in the higher grades increased four times that of non-minorities.

C. Before President Nixon took office, only two black officers held the rank of General. Presently, seven black officers have attained or have been nominated for General or Flag Officer rank.

D. The President has appointed the first black Assistant Secretary of the Navy, as well as nominating the first black to the U.S. Court of Military Appeals. Also, he has appointed six black Ambassadors.

E. In general, under this Administration more blacks have been appointed than ever before to top level government posts -- including the Office of Management and Budget and the White House Staff.

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III. IMPLEMENTATION OF EQUAL EDUCATION OPPORTUNITY

- A. In 1969, only 6 percent of black children were in legally desegregated school systems, but at the end of the 1971 school year this figure had leaped to 92 percent.
- B. The Emergency School Aid Act as proposed to Congress by the administration would provide \$1.5 billion to schools most affected by court desegregation decisions.

IV. EXPANDING MINORITY ENTERPRISE

- A. The total of federal business loans, guarantees, grants to minority firms has increased from \$200 million in fiscal year 1969 to \$566.5 million in fiscal year 1971. For this fiscal year, \$700 million has been budgeted.
- B. Small business administration lending to minority enterprises has increased from \$41.3 million in fiscal year 1968 to \$195 million in 1971.

V. EXPANDING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

- A. The Administration has requested \$1.5 billion for assistance in school districts with high concentrations of low income families under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965. This is in addition to the \$1.5 billion requested to assist in desegregation of schools.
- B. During the 1970-71 academic year, the traditional black colleges, which enroll 2 percent of all college students, received 3.4 percent of all federal aid to education -- over \$125 million. This was a 16 percent increase over the previous year.
- C. This Administration requested that funding under Title III of the Higher Education Act for the black colleges be doubled.

VI. EXPANDING EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

- A. At the end of fiscal year 1971 there were 912,000 enrollees in the various Department of Labor Manpower Programs: About 54% were black. This number is expected to reach almost 1.1 million in this fiscal year.

- B. President Nixon recently signed the \$1 billion Emergency Employment Act of 1971, which will create about 150,000 public service jobs.
- C. This Administration is the first to have instituted plans to increase the number of job opportunities for minorities in the construction industry. The "Philadelphia Plan" has been imposed in five cities. There are voluntary "Hometown" solutions underway in 27 other cities.

VII. EXPANDING HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

- A. New construction and rehabilitation of existing housing for low and moderate income families under public housing and other federally subsidized programs increased from 150,000 starts in Fiscal Year 1968 to 400,000 in Fiscal Year 1971, and is expected to rise to more than 650,000 starts in Fiscal Year 1972.
- B. In June 1971, President Nixon issued a policy statement clearly setting forth the Administration's commitment to equal housing opportunities and establishing the roles of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and the U.S. Department of Justice in enforcing the 1968 Civil Rights Act's prohibition against housing discrimination.

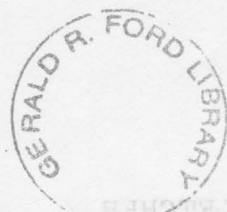
VIII. EXPANDING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

- A. The Administration has just transmitted to Congress legislation to establish a quasi-public legal services corporation which will assure legal services to low income persons. The 1972 budget provides \$69 million for legal services compared to \$36 million in 1968.
- B. The Justice Department has substantially increased its staff of attorneys, to enforce Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act from 93 in Fiscal Year 1969 to a requested 185 in Fiscal Year 1972.
- C. The Justice Department is acting to assure that voting rights are not denied as a result of redistricting or through re-registration of voters. Particular attention is being given to the situation in Mississippi and Virginia.

These are just a few of the highlights and by no means reflects the total effort being made by the present administration.

FLETCHER

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As you listen to my remarks and reflect upon the size of the problem, the amount of work yet to be done, realizing that we are only now beginning to change the situation, you are no doubt wondering about the ring of optimism in my voice. I could cite a number of reasons for this, but I think it best that I simply point out the increasing role black Americans are playing in the political arena at the national, state and local levels. You will recall that at the time Myrdal wrote his book there was only one black American in the United States Congress and less than a handful serving at the state and local levels. In fact, as late as 1960 there were only four black Americans serving in the United States Congress; However, when the 92nd Congress convened in January 1971, there were 13 elected to Congress - which was the largest number ever to serve in that body. Shortly after the 92nd Congress convened, another member was added to bring the total number to 14. Of the 14, one is serving in the United States Senate; and the rest are in the House of Representatives - or the Lower Chamber. Of the total number, at least five, one in the Senate and four in the House, won their election with majority or substantial support from the white community.

This means that white Americans will vote for black Americans in spite of their blackness if it appears that they are competent enough to perform in the public interest.

As for the immediate future, it is expected that when the new Congress sits in January 1973, there shall be 17 brackets, some say 19 additional black representatives, in the United States Congress. Whether the number is three or five additional new members, it is relatively certain that two of the newcomers will be black women. Before 1969, there were no black women in Congress.

As for the short term future, it is expected that there will be 11 black representatives in the National Lawmaking body from the South by the end of the present decade. Remember, the South is that section of the country where slavery was practiced and where segregation laws were just removed from the statute books during the last decade. Finally, it is predicted that by the middle of the 1980's there will be no less than 50 black Americans serving in the United States Congress.

-more-

FLETCHER

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I cite all of these actual and potential changes to point out that blacks and other minorities are increasing their participation in all levels of government. As more minority groups serve in elective offices at the national, state and local levels, government as a whole will become more responsible and responsive to the needs of the nation's minority group citizens. This in turn will mean that my country will be able to expedite and accelerate the rate of change even more.

The latter is only one of the reasons for my optimism as regards to my country's ability to eradicate racial discrimination from the national scene in the foreseeable future. The other results from the fact that we have learned much from our efforts in the past, and we now know where to concentrate the bulk of our energies for the rest of the present decade.

Although a discussion of political activities involving minorities at the lower level is in order, I shall forego that for a discussion of the economic development program my government is planning for the benefit of minority citizens during the remainder of the present decade.

Madam Chairman, in the paper presented by the distinguished delegate from the United Kingdom, he also suggested that we should learn from what we are doing and that we should try to understand our problem and use man's unique analytical gifts to accomplish rather than frustrate our ends.

With these thoughtful suggestions serving as a background, I shall now turn to my government's future effort to eradicate the most difficult form of discrimination there is, namely, economic discrimination.

In June 1971 President Nixon selected the speaker to serve as Chairman of the President's Domestic Council Committee to study the elimination of economic discrimination against minorities. President Nixon established this committee for the express purpose of developing a program aimed at eliminating economic discrimination in the work-place and business arena. The work done by this committee should result in setting the nation on a course that will achieve its stated objective of ending economic discrimination on or before the turn of the century.

-MORE-

FLETCHER

-11-



In terms of approach, the Committee is divided into three working groups. The first working group is to identify and evaluate Federal programs aimed at ending employment discrimination against minorities. The second working group is to develop satisfactory statistical and other ways of measuring economic discrimination against minorities. The ultimate objective will be to develop indicators for targeting Government programs as well as new information sources. The third working group is to determine the most promising lines of occupational development of minority groups in the present and next decade and effective ways of securing minority entry. Each of these studies should be completed by May 1972.

Once the information is compiled from these three separate working groups, a set of policy recommendations will be submitted to the President. Such recommendations will be submitted in time for formulization of the 1974 fiscal year budget.

Effective civil rights legislation is now on the books and being enforced more expertly with each passing day. This means that if my country can improve the standard of living for minorities through better training, better education, better job and business opportunities, minorities can increasingly enjoy all the freedoms that other Americans have taken for granted. Eradicating economic discrimination is the means we plan to use in eliminating all other forms of racial discrimination in America.

Therefore, when the President submits his 1974 fiscal year budget to the Congress, he will also be submitting a Federal master-plan for ending economic discrimination against minorities and in so doing eliminating discrimination from the American scene.

Madam Chairman, this was only a brief sketch of the tremendous effort my country has made and is making to get our "house in order," to quote the distinguished delegate from the United Kingdom.

I deliberately omitted the tremendous effort and major contribution made by the private sector -- the church, business and industry, labor organizations, trade and professional associations, philanthropic foundations of every kind and description.

Nor did I mention the equally effective effort made by black and other minority group self-help organizations, such as The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, The National Urban League, The Congress of Racial Equality, The National Council of Negro Women, college fraternities and sororities, plus Spanish-speaking, Indian and Oriental groups. I concentrated on the government effort because the government's effort usually stems from public demand. Thus, it can be implied that in America, the government is doing what the public wants done.

-more-

Even though I failed to discuss the whole realm of programs and activities, I do feel that I have provided enough facts plus general information, not only to set the record straight but to put this Committee on notice that in America because we have been working together, we have moved far beyond the rhetoric stage. We are enforcing our laws, implementing programs and projects, and bringing about changes. In so doing, we are mobilizing our resources, brain power, manpower, finance and organizational know-how. In short, we are approaching this problem with the same technical sophistication and know-how that has made it possible for the United States to excel in other areas.

Madam Chairman, we are no longer merely singing "we shall overcome," we are - through our own efforts and the help of government, the private sector and millions of loyal Americans - I repeat, we are overcoming the problem.

By way of warning, let me state here and now that informed black and other minority group Americans will never allow the half-truths and outright deceptions of uninformed propagandists from countries, where freedom does not now exist nor will ever see the light of day, detour us from our course. Although they may question the type, quality and direction of certain programs designed to improve the quality of life for minority group Americans, do not be deceived by this. It is a part of the system in a free society to ask questions of the government and to challenge the approach being taken. These actions should not be interpreted as a desire to overthrow the government or lack of faith that the system can be made to work for minorities. The instant change in the national attitude and the accompanying change in the economic and social status of ambitious blacks is ample proof that time will bring about the desired objective of full equality to minorities in our system.

Finally, Madam Chairman, I wish to alert South Africa and other countries where oppression and repression are the order of the day as regards to black Africans. Please take note that as more and more blacks and other minorities win elective offices and assume positions of authority and responsibility in the American system in the next few years, it will become increasingly difficult to do business with the American Government and American industry. Unless they mend their ways and "get their house in order," it may become impossible.

Thank you, Madam Chairman. I hope that you and the Committee have found these remarks informative and insightful.

* * * * *

The Hertz logo, featuring the word "Hertz" in a bold, italicized sans-serif font, is centered within a white rectangular box with rounded corners. A small registered trademark symbol (®) is located to the right of the box.

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Hertz

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800-654-3131

...and report The Hertz #1 Club member's name
and membership number. Hertz will make every
reasonable effort to advise the owner that the
luggage has been located.

HERTZ RENTS FORDS AND OTHER FINE CARS

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

REQUEST FOR TRAVEL

TO: JOHN CAMPBELL

FROM: WILLIAM BLAIR

DESTINATION: Columbus, Ohio and return

DEPARTURE DATE: June 1, 1972 RETURN DATE: June 1, 1972

MODE OF TRANSPORTATION: AIR

LODGING ACCOMMODATIONS: None
(if known) (Hotel or Motel)

PURPOSE OF TRIP: To meet with Black leaders

SIGNATURE: [Signature] DATE: May 31, 1972

APPROVED: _____

John Campbell
Domestic Council

COMMENTS:



NATIONAL CAR RENTAL



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LAND...
Take off.
with NATIONAL**

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You can charge your National car at over 1800 locations by using your National or any other recognized credit card including Air Travel.

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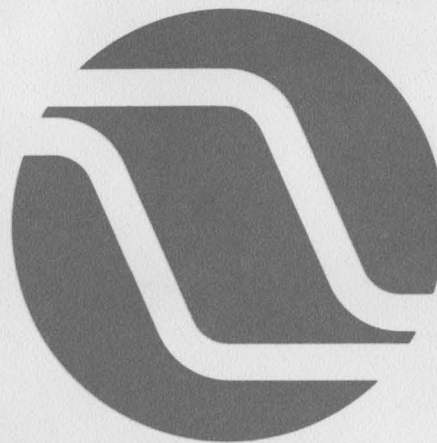
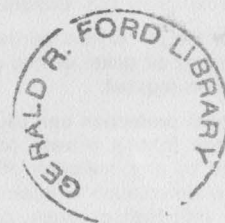
NORTHWEST ORIENT

FLIGHT

USED APR 3¹ '72 369

DESTINATION

CLC 1624



Advice to International Passengers on Limitation of Liability . . .

on a journey involving an ultimate destination or a country other than the country of origin are advised of the provisions of a treaty known as the Warsaw Convention which applies to the entire journey, including any portion of the journey in the country of origin or destination. For such journeys, whether to, from, or with an agreed stopping place in the United States of America, the Convention and the Warsaw Convention embodied in applicable tariffs of Northwest and certain other carriers limit the carrier's liability for death or personal injury or loss of baggage to proven damages not in excess of (exclusive of legal fees and costs) \$7,500 per passenger. For such passengers, the carrier's liability for such special compensation for baggage in an agreed stopping place is limited to the carrier for the baggage in most cases to \$16,580.

acts are
the ex-

Passengers Must Check in at Airport Ticket Lift Point at Least 10 Minutes Prior to Departure Time for Domestic Flights

Check-in Time on International Flights 40 Minutes Prior to Departure

WE RECOMMEND . . . that you plainly mark all your baggage with your name and home address. If your claim check should be lost, this will help us locate your property.

PLEASE NOTE . . . Liquids and all fragile items such as cameras, portable radios, etc., are carried at the risk of the passenger. No claims for damage to or by such articles will be considered when these articles are a part of the contents of checked baggage.

RECONFIRMATION . . . We suggest that you call Northwest Airlines reservation office at the boarding point on every return or continuing flight and leave your local telephone number. Reservations not reconfirmed, where required, are subject to cancellation. Reconfirmation is required at least 6 hours prior to departure from Florida, Anchorage and from New York, Chicago or Seattle to Anchorage. Reconfirmation is required at least 72 hours prior to departure on an international flight or when traveling between countries in the Orient.

THE PRICE OF THIS TICKET IS SUBJECT TO
CHANGE PRIOR TO COMMENCEMENT OF TRAVEL

Call These Telephone Numbers for Reservation Information and Ticket Reconfirmation

Akron, Ohio 762-9201
Anchorage, Alaska
Atlanta, Ga.
Baltimore, Md.
Billings, Mont.

Bismarck, N.D.
Boston, Mass.
Bozeman, Mont.
Buffalo, N.Y.
Butte, Mont.

Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Ohio 886-3131
Cleveland, Ohio 267-0515
Columbus, Ohio 228-6507

Dallas, Texas 748-0233
Denver, Colo. 534-2349
Detroit, Mich. 962-2002
Duluth, Minn. 727-2525
Fargo, N.D. 237-5400

Ft. Lauderdale, Fla. 526-7204
Grand Forks, N.D. 775-2504
Great Falls, Mont. 764-0310
Hartford, Conn. 502-3251
Helena, Mont. 442-9586

Hong Kong, Br. Cr. Col. 243061-243067
Hilo, Hawaii 936-5275
Honolulu, Hawaii 863-256
Indianapolis, Ind. ME 4-1944
Jamestown, N.D. 252-1310

Kansas City, Mo. 342-3788
Los Angeles, Calif. 380-1511
Madison, Wis. 265-6711
Manila, Philippines 49-56-11
Miami, Fla. 633-3861

Milwaukee, Wis. 272-8920
Minneapolis, Minn. 726-1234
Missoula, Mont. 728-1400
Newark, N.J. 643-8555
New York, N.Y. 564-2300

Norfolk, Va. 625-0347
Oakland, Calif. 465-0500
Okinawa, Ryukyu Is. 084-0141
Omaha, Neb. 341-7474
Osaka, Japan 203-7851
Philadelphia, Pa. 922-2900

Pittsburgh, Pa. 391-8484
Portland, Ore. 226-3211
Rochester, Minn. 288-1821
Salt Lake City, Utah 355-7489
St. Louis, Mo. CH 1-2151

St. Paul, Minn. 726-1234
St. Petersburg, Fla. 896-3131
San Francisco, Calif. 391-8440
Seattle, Wash. 243-8000
Seoul, Korea 23-6106

Spokane, Wash. 838-4451
Tacoma, Wash. 383-4316
Taipei, Taiwan 55-5951
Tampa, Fla. 229-7761
Tokyo, Japan 211-7211

Toledo, Ohio 241-1287
Toronto, Ont. 362-2613
Vancouver, B.C. MU 3-8281
Washington, D.C. 337-0611
West Palm Beach, Fla. 833-6485
Winnipeg, Man., Can. 786-3481

NORTHWEST ORIENT

BAGGAGE CLAIM CHECK

Baggage liability limit \$500 per passenger unless excess value declared and applicable charges paid. Subject to tariff rules. Different limit for international carriage. See Ticket.

55-816

CLEVELAND

STAPLE BAGGAGE CHECKS

SPEEDSET®
MOORE
BUSINESS
FORMS
INC. 24
10-67

NOT GOOD
FOR TRANS-
PORTATION

PLACE
OF
ISSUE

GREYHOUND GL
06 EAST
CLEVE OH 06

DATE
OF
ISSUE

21 APR 72

IDENTIFICATION CHECK

ISSUING CARRIER WILL BE RESPONSIBLE ONLY FOR TRANSPORTATION ON ITS OWN LINES, IN ACCORDANCE WITH TARIFF REGULATIONS AND LIMITATIONS, AND ASSUMES NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY ACTS OR OMISSIONS OF OTHERS OCCURRING WITHIN OR OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES except as imposed by law with respect to baggage. Seating aboard vehicles operated in interstate or foreign commerce is without regard to race, color, creed, or national origin. ONE WAY FARES LIMITED TO 2 MONTHS. ROUND TRIP FARES LIMITED TO 1 YEAR. SPECIAL FARES LIMITED AS ENDORSED.

ENDORSEMENTS

CLEVELAND OHIO OW1
COLUMBUS OHIO GLE

FARE THANKS FOR GOING GREYHOUND F

Ticket Number

655

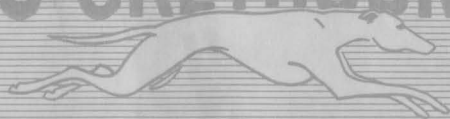
1 38225683 22

PRTD. IN U.S.A. VOID IF DETACHED

NOT GOOD FOR TRANSPORTATION



GO GREYHOUND®



...and leave the driving to us

ACCT. NO.

CARD MEMBER NAME

ESTABLISHMENT NO. & LOCATION

01498 2

FOLIO OR CHECK NO.

AUTHORIZATION

INITIAL

WILLIAM T. BLAIR

69
10 72SHOULD THERE BE A CHARGE THAT
DID NOT APPEAR ON YOUR BILL AT
CHECK OUT TIME, IT WILL APPEAR BE-
LOW IN THE SHADED BOXES.

PURCHASES & SERVICES

TYPE OF DELAYED CHG.

TAXES

AM'T. OF DELAYED CHG.

TYPE OF CREDIT CARD

☐ GULF ☐ AX ☐ BAC
☐ MC ☐ DC ☐ OTHER

TIPS - MISC.

REVISED TOTAL

DOLLAR EQUIVALENT

CARD ISSUER USE

TOTAL AMOUNT

ESTABLISHMENT AGREES TO TRANSMIT TO CARD ISSUER TO PAYMENT.

DATE OF CHARGE

III DT 0126
COLUMBUS OHIO2634137166
9813401263
3340504117

042272

CARD MEMBER'S SIGNATURE

MERCHANDISE AND/OR SERVICES PURCHASED ON THIS CARD SHALL NOT BE RESOLD OR RETURNED FOR A CASH REFUND.

INVOICE NO.

CARD MEMBER'S COPY

233243

ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSE

TYPE _____

DATE _____

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS _____ (HOSTS _____ BUSINESS _____ OTHER _____)

NAME AND TITLE _____

COMPANY _____

BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP _____

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

BUSINESS REASON _____

NATURE OF BUSINESS DISCUSSION _____

IF DISCUSSION IS BEFORE OR AFTER, STATE DATE & DURATION _____

TRAVELING EXPENSE

TYPE _____

DATE _____

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS _____ (BUSINESS TRAVELERS INC. SELF _____ OTHERS _____)

BUSINESS PURPOSE OF THIS PORTION OF TRIP _____

ALLOCATION

BUSINESS _____

PERSONAL _____

REIMBURSED _____

ALWAYS OBTAIN ITEMIZED BILL FOR LODGINGS IF MORE THAN ONE EXPENDITURE IS INCLUDED

PRINTED IN U.S.A. BY RAND McNALLY

Issued By SOLD SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON PASSENGER'S COUPON

PASSENGER TICKET
AND BAGGAGE CHECK
FLIGHT COUPON NO. 3

FROM
TO

CAR-
RIER

FARE
CALCULATION

823749526

DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE

UNITED AIR LINES INC

AA

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

DATE OF ISSUE

016

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

APR 20 72

WASHINGTON, D.C.

NAME OF PASSENGER

NOT TRANSFERABLE

ORIGIN

DESTINATION

MR W BLAIR

1	2	3	4	ORIGINALLY ISSUED AGAINST BY AGENTS NUMERIC CODE AT ON DATE YR.			
1	2	3	4	TICKET DESIGNATOR & TOUR CODE THIS TICKET ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR			

GOOD FOR PASSAGE BETWEEN POINTS OUTLINED BY HEAVY RULE

FARE BASIS

ALLOW

CARRIER

FLIGHT/CLASS

DATE

TIME

STATUS

Agent

CONJUNCTION TICKET (S)

FROM

TO

FROM

TO

TO

VOID
VOID

WASH NATL
COLUMBUS

WASH NATL

BAGGAGE
CHECKED
UNCK'D

PCS.

WT.

UNCK.

PCS.

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PCS.

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PCS.

WT.

UNCK.

PCS.

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UNCK.

PCS.

WT.

FARE

CY

ENDORSEMENTS (Carbon)

FARE

CY

TOTAL

CY

ROUTE CODE

ENCODE

CPN

AIRLINE CODE

FORM AND SERIAL NUMBER

CK

61.11

TAX

4.09

66.00

EQUIV.
AMT.
PD.

CY

3

016

823749526 5

Issued By SOLD SUBJECT TO CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT ON PASSENGER'S COUPON

UNITED AIR LINES INC

AA

PASSENGER TICKET
AND BAGGAGE CHECK
PASSENGER'S COUPON

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure, the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage.

NAME OF PASSENGER NOT TRANSFERABLE

MR W BLAIR

DATE OF ISSUE

ORIGIN

DESTINATION

1	2	3	4	ORIGINALLY ISSUED AGAINST BY AGENTS NUMERIC CODE AT ON DATE YR.			
1	2	3	4	TICKET DESIGNATOR & TOUR CODE		THIS TICKET ISSUED IN EXCHANGE FOR	

NOT GOOD FOR PASSAGE FARE BASIS ALLOW CARRIER FLIGHT/CLASS DATE TIME STATUS

FROM	TO	FARE BASIS	ALLOW	CARRIER	FLIGHT/CLASS	DATE	TIME	STATUS
VOID	VOID							
TO	WASH NATL	Y		UA	347 Y	4/21	335P	OK
TO	COLUMBUS	Y		UA	236 Y	4/22	555P	OK
TO	WASH NATL							

FARE	61.11	CY	TOTAL	66.00	ROUTE CODE	ENCODE	CPN	AIRLINE CODE	016
TAX	4.09	CY							
EQUIV. AMT. PD.		CY							

FROM TO CAR-RIER FARE CALCULATION

82 3749526
DATE AND PLACE OF ISSUE

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

APR 20 72

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Agent CONJUNCTION TICKET(S)

FORM OF PAYMENT 02 172 705

ENDORSEMENTS (Carbon)

823749526 5

NOTICE

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage. See also notice headed "Advice to International Passengers on Limitation of Liability."

CONDITIONS OF CONTRACT

1. As used in this contract "ticket" means this passenger ticket and baggage check, of which these conditions and the notices form part, "carriage" is equivalent to "transportation", "carrier" means all air carriers that carry or undertake to carry the passenger or his baggage hereunder or perform any other service incidental to such air carriage, "WARSAW CONVENTION" means the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to International Carriage by Air signed at Warsaw, 12th October 1929, or that Convention as amended at The Hague, 28th September 1955, whichever may be applicable.

2. Carriage hereunder is subject to the rules and limitations relating to liability established by the Warsaw Convention unless such carriage is not "international carriage" as defined by that Convention.

3. To the extent not in conflict with the foregoing carriage and other services performed by each carrier are subject to: (I) provisions contained in this ticket, (II) applicable tariffs, (III) carrier's conditions of carriage and related regulations which are made part hereof (and are available on application at the offices of carrier), except in transportation between a place in the United States or Canada and any place outside thereof to which tariffs in force in those countries apply.

4. Carrier's name may be abbreviated in the ticket, the full name and its abbreviation being set forth in carrier's tariffs, conditions of carriage, regulations or timetables; carrier's address shall be the airport of departure shown opposite the first abbreviation of carrier's name in the ticket; the agreed stopping places are those places set forth in this ticket or as shown in carrier's timetables as scheduled stopping places on the passenger's route; carriage to be performed hereunder by several successive carriers is regarded as a single operation.

5. An air carrier issuing a ticket for carriage over the lines of another air carrier does so only as its agent.

CARRIER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REFUSE CARRIAGE TO ANY PERSON WHO HAS ACQUIRED A TICKET IN VIOLATION OF APPLICABLE LAW OR CARRIER'S TARIFFS, RULES OR REGULATIONS

Issued by the Carrier whose name is in the "Issued By" section on the face of the Passenger Ticket and Baggage Check.

SOLD SUBJECT TO TARIFF REGULATIONS

6. Any exclusion or limitation of liability of carrier shall apply to and be for the benefit of agents, servants and representatives of carrier and any person whose aircraft is used by carrier for carriage and its agents, servants and representatives.

7. Checked baggage will be delivered to bearer of the baggage check. In case of damage to baggage moving in international transportation complaint must be made in writing to carrier forthwith after discovery of damage and, at the latest, within 7 days from receipt; in case of delay, complaint must be made within 21 days from date the baggage was delivered. See tariffs or conditions of carriage regarding non-international transportation.

8. This ticket is good for carriage for one year from date of issue, except as otherwise provided in this ticket, in carrier's tariffs, conditions of carriage, or related regulations. The fare for carriage hereunder is subject to change prior to commencement of carriage. Carrier may refuse transportation if the applicable fare has not been paid.

9. Carrier undertakes to use its best efforts to carry the passenger and baggage with reasonable dispatch. Times shown in timetable or elsewhere are not guaranteed and form no part of this contract. Carrier may without notice substitute alternate carriers or aircraft, and may alter or omit stopping places shown on the ticket in case of necessity. Schedules are subject to change without notice. Carrier assumes no responsibility for making connections.

10. Passenger shall comply with Government travel requirements, present exit, entry and other required documents and arrive at airport by time fixed by carrier or, if no time is fixed, early enough to complete departure procedures.

11. No agent, servant or representative of carrier has authority to alter, modify or waive any provision of this contract.

ADVICE TO INTERNATIONAL PASSENGERS ON LIMITATION OF LIABILITY

Passengers on a journey involving an ultimate destination or a stop in a country other than the country of origin are advised that the provisions of a treaty known as the Warsaw Convention may be applicable to the entire journey, including any portion entirely within the country of origin or destination. For such passengers on a journey to, from, or with an agreed stopping place in the United States of America, the Convention and special contracts of carriage embodied in applicable tariffs provide that the liability of certain carriers, parties to such special contracts, for death of or personal injury to passengers is limited in most cases to proven damages not to exceed U. S. \$75,000 per passenger, and that this liability up to such limit shall not depend on negligence on the part of the carrier. The limit of liability of U. S. \$75,000 above is inclusive of legal fees and costs except that in case of a claim brought in a country where provision is made for separate award of legal fees and costs, the limit shall be the sum of U. S. \$58,000 exclusive of legal fees and costs. For such passengers traveling by a carrier not a party to such special contracts or on a journey not to, from, or having an agreed stopping place in the United States of America, liability of the carrier for death or personal injury to passengers is limited in most cases to approximately U. S. \$8,290 or U. S. \$16,580.

The names of carriers, parties to such special contracts, are available at all ticket offices of such carriers and may be examined on request.

Additional protection can usually be obtained by purchasing insurance from a private company. Such insurance is not affected by any limitation of the carrier's liability under the Warsaw Convention or such special contracts of carriage. For further information please consult your airline or insurance company representative.



NORTHWEST ORIENT EXPRESS TICKET

012:128 :242:527
APR 21 '72
358 NWA 358
258 D.C. 358

IF YOU HOLD A CONFIRMED RESERVATION AND A CREDIT CARD HONORED BY NORTHWEST ORIENT YOU CAN AVOID WAITING IN AIRPORT TICKET COUNTER LINES.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

1. MAKE A RESERVATION AND EXPLAIN YOU WILL USE AN EXPRESS TICKET.
2. CHECK YOUR BAGGAGE (IF ANY) AT CURBSIDE OR AT TICKET COUNTER.
3. COMPLETE WHITE AREAS OF THE TICKET.
 - A. YOUR ORIGIN OR "FROM" CITY
 - B. YOUR DESTINATION OR "TO" CITY
 - C. YOUR FLIGHT NUMBER AND DATE OF TRAVEL
4. PRESENT COMPLETED TICKET AND YOUR CREDIT CARD TO AGENT AT DEPARTURE GATE, THEN VALIDATE WITH YOUR SIGNATURE.
5. TICKET VALID ONLY FOR ONE-WAY TRAVEL ON NORTHWEST ORIENT, FOR TRAVEL WITH CONNECTION FLIGHTS, INTERNATIONAL OR SPECIAL FARES SUCH AS DISCOVER AMERICA, EXCURSION FARES, FAMILY PLAN OR OTHER DISCOUNTED FARES, CONTACT A NORTHWEST ORIENT TICKET OFFICE OR TRAVEL AGENT.
6. THE COST OF TICKET WILL BE BILLED ON YOUR NEXT CREDIT CARD STATEMENT.

CREDIT CARDS ACCEPTED:

UNIVERSAL AIR TRAVEL
NORTHWEST ORIENT
TOP FLIGHT

AMERICAN EXPRESS
CARTE BLANCHE
DINERS CLUB

MASTER CHARGE
BANKAMERICARD

ANY OTHER CREDIT CARD
HONORED BY NORTHWEST ORIENT

NOTICE

If the passenger's journey involves an ultimate destination or stop in a country other than the country of departure the Warsaw Convention may be applicable and the Convention governs and in most cases limits the liability of carriers for death or personal injury and in respect of loss of or damage to baggage. See also notice headed "Advice to International Passengers on Limitation of Liability."

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3. To the extent not in conflict with the foregoing carriage and other services performed by each carrier are subject to: (I) provisions contained in this ticket, (II) applicable tariffs, (III) carrier's conditions of carriage and related regulations which are made part hereof (and are available on application at the offices of carrier), except in transportation between a place in the United States or Canada and any place outside thereof to which tariffs in force in those countries apply.

4. Carrier's name may be abbreviated in the ticket, the full name and its abbreviation being set forth in carrier's tariffs, conditions of carriage, regulations or timetables; carrier's address shall be the airport of departure shown opposite the first abbreviation of carrier's name in the ticket; the agreed stopping places are those places set forth in this ticket or as shown in carrier's timetables as scheduled stopping places on the passenger's route; carriage to be performed hereunder by several successive carriers is regarded as a single operation.

5. An air carrier issuing a ticket for carriage over the lines of another air carrier does so only as its agent.

6. Any exclusion or limitation of liability of carrier shall apply to and be for the benefit of agents, servants and representatives of carrier and any person whose aircraft is used by carrier for carriage and its agents, servants and representatives.

7. Checked baggage will be delivered to bearer of the baggage check. In case of damage to baggage moving in international transportation complaint must be made in writing to carrier forthwith after discovery of damage and, at the latest, within 7 days from receipt; in case of delay, complaint must be made within 21 days from date the baggage was delivered. See tariffs or conditions of carriage regarding non-international transportation.

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CARRIER RESERVES THE RIGHT TO REFUSE CARRIAGE TO ANY PERSON WHO HAS ACQUIRED A TICKET IN VIOLATION OF APPLICABLE LAW OR CARRIER'S TARIFFS, RULES OR REGULATIONS
ISSUED BY NORTHWEST AIRLINES, INC., ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA, 55111, U. S. A. SOLD SUBJECT TO TARIFF REGULATIONS

[illegible]

		AMOUNT CLAIMED		Dollars	Cts
(Date)		(Signature of Payee)		40	75

DIFFERENCES:					
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Total verified correct for charge to appropriation(s)		
---	--	--

(initials) _____

Applied to travel advance (appropriation symbol)		
--	--	--

NET TO TRAVELER →

***If long distance telephone calls are included, the approving officer must have been authorized in writing by the head of the department or agency to so certify (31 U.S.C. 680a).

SCHEDULE OF EXPENSES AND AMOUNTS CLAIMED

PREVIOUS TEMPORARY DUTY (Complete these blocks only if in travel status immediately prior to period covered by this voucher and if administratively required)

DEPARTURE FROM OFFICIAL STATION
(DATE) | (HOUR)[illegible]

DATE 19__	NATURE OF EXPENSE*	AUTHORIZED MILEAGE RATE _____¢		AMOUNT CLAIMED		
		SPEEDOMETER READINGS	No. OF MILES	MILEAGE	SUBSISTENCE	OTHER
5/20	Depart Wash 1:00 pm Arrive Phil 3:00 pm. Taxi fr. Air station to hotel					1 25
5/26	Depart Phil 7:43 pm Arrive Wash 9:40 pm Taxi fr downtown to residence					2 00
	1 1/2 days at \$5.00					
	$\frac{12.50}{\$37.50-}$					
	$\frac{3.25}{40.75}$					37 50
	Average lodging \$15 ✓					
Grand total to face of voucher (Subtotals, to be carried forward if necessary)		40	75	37 50	3 25	

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1970 OF-430-454 (4A)

*If per diem allowances for members of employee's immediate family are included, give members' names, their relationship to employee, and ages and marital status of children (unless this information is shown on the travel authorization).

500AX

MEMBER SINCE

69
10 72

APPROVAL CODE

CHECK OR BILL NUMBER



WILLIAM T BLAIR

DATE OF CHARGE

SACRATOR HOTEL
3217134766 PM PM
8370103053 044
7010500903 206

15 10 72

SHOULD THERE BE A CHARGE THAT DID NOT APPEAR ON YOUR BILL AT CHECK OUT TIME, IT WILL APPEAR BELOW IN THE SHADED BOXES.

PURCHASES & SERVICES

TYPE OF DELAYED CHARGE

TAXES

AMOUNT OF DELAYED CHARGE

TIPS-MISC.

REVISED TOTAL

TOTAL

AMEXCO USE ONLY

EQUIVALENT AMOUNT

ESTABLISHMENT AGREES TO TRANSMIT TO AMERCO FOR PAYMENT

CARDMEMBER SIGNATURE

MERCHANDISE AND/OR SERVICE PURCHASED ON THIS CARD
SHALL NOT BE RESOLD OR RETURNED FOR CASH REFUND

INVOICE NUMBER

518642

CHARGE RECORD

CARDMEMBER COPY

ENTERTAINMENT EXPENSE

TYPE _____

DATE _____

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS _____

(HOSTS _____

BUSINESS _____

OTHER _____)

NAME AND TITLE _____

COMPANY _____

BUSINESS RELATIONSHIP _____

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

BUSINESS REASON _____

NATURE OF BUSINESS DISCUSSION _____

IF DISCUSSION IS BEFORE OR AFTER, STATE DATE & DURATION _____

TRAVELING EXPENSE

TYPE _____

DATE _____

TOTAL NO. OF PERSONS _____

(BUSINESS TRAVELERS INC. SELF _____

OTHERS _____)

BUSINESS PURPOSE OF THIS PORTION OF TRIP _____

ALLOCATION

BUSINESS _____

PERSONAL _____

REIMBURSED _____

ALWAYS OBTAIN ITEMIZED BILL FOR LODGINGS IF MORE THAN ONE EXPENDITURE IS INCLUDED

HOTEL NO. FOLIO NO.

000 225825



Sheraton Hotels & Motor Inns

A WORLDWIDE SERVICE OF **ITT**

508
ROOM: 508
STREET: 1200 11
TAX: 102
IN: 10
CITY: WASH D.C.
STATE:
ZIP:
COMPANY:
STAFF MEETING

OTHER	CLOSING	CHANGE	ROOM NO.	RATE	TAX
	OPENING	☐ ROOM			
	DIFFERENCE	☐ RATE			

CALLS	MEMO	DATE	REFERENCE	CHARGES	CREDITS	BAL. DUE	PICK-UP	CODE
MON.		1	MAY 10-72 ROOM	••••	* 17.00			=#508•
		2	MAY 10-72 TAX	••••	* 1.02	* 18.02		=#508•
		3						
TUES.		4						
		5						
WED.		6						
		7						
		8						
THURS.		9						
		10						
		11						
FRI.		12						
		13						
SAT.		14						
		15						
		16						
SUN.		17						
		18						
		19						

GUEST'S SIGNATURE

LAST BALANCE IS AMOUNT DUE UNLESS OTHERWISE INDICATED.

CHARGE TO

BILLS ARE PAYABLE WHEN PRESENTED-RETAIN THIS RECEIPT.

ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

ZIP



Sheraton Hotels & Motor Inns

A WORLDWIDE SERVICE OF **ITT**

REGARDLESS OF INSTRUCTIONS, GUEST IS ALSO LIABLE UNTIL BALANCE HAS BEEN PAID.

800-325-3535

For an immediate reservation at any Sheraton in the world.

800-325-3535

Call it free, 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

800-325-3535

From anywhere in the continental United States.

UNITED STATES

ALABAMA
Huntsville

ARKANSAS
Little Rock

ARIZONA
Phoenix

CALIFORNIA
Huntington
Los Angeles
Pasadena
San Diego
San Francisco

COLORADO
Denver

CONNECTICUT
Greenwich/Stamford
Hartford/Windsor

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
(Washington Area)
Washington
Lanham, Md.
Silver Spring, Md.

FLORIDA
Cocoa Beach
Cypress Gardens
Daytona Beach
Fort Lauderdale
Fort Myers
Fort Walton Beach
Jacksonville
Key Biscayne/Miami
Lake City
Miami
Miami Beach
Ocala

Orlando
Palm Beach
Sarasota
St. Petersburg
Tallahassee
Tampa

GEORGIA
Atlanta
Atlanta/Emory
Macon
Toccoa
Valdosta

HAWAII
Honolulu
Kauai
Maui

ILLINOIS
Champaign/Urbana
Chicago
Decatur
Joliet
Rock Island
Springfield
Waukegan

INDIANA
Fort Wayne
French Lick

IOWA
Mason City

LOUISIANA
Lafayette
Lake Charles
New Orleans
Shreveport

MAINE
Greenville
Portland

MARYLAND
Baltimore
Hagerstown
Lanham
(See District of Columbia)
Silver Spring
(See District of Columbia)

MASSACHUSETTS
Andover
Boston
Cambridge
Hyannis
Lexington
Quincy
Worcester/Auburn

MICHIGAN
Ann Arbor
Battle Creek
Detroit
Detroit/Trenton
Detroit/Warren
Flint
Pontiac

MINNESOTA
Minneapolis
Minneapolis/
St. Paul Airport
(Bloomington)
Rochester

MISSISSIPPI
Biloxi
Jackson
Tupelo

MISSOURI
Kansas City
St. Louis

St. Louis/Bridgeton
NEW HAMPSHIRE
Hampton
Manchester
Manchester/Bedford
Portsmouth

NEW JERSEY
Atlantic City
Bordentown
NEW MEXICO
Albuquerque

NEW YORK
Albany
Binghamton
Canandaigua
Ithaca
Nanuet
New York
Rochester

NORTH CAROLINA
Asheville
Charlotte
Greensboro
Rocky Mount
Southern Pines
Winston-Salem

OHIO
Cincinnati
Cleveland
Cleveland/Rocky River
Columbus
Dayton

OKLAHOMA
Oklahoma City
Tulsa

OREGON
Portland

PENNSYLVANIA
Lancaster
Philadelphia
Philadelphia/
Ft. Washington
Pittsburgh
Scranton/Wilkes-Barre
State College
Stroudsburg
Williamsport

SOUTH CAROLINA
Charleston
Columbia
Florence
Hilton Head Island

TENNESSEE
Knoxville
Memphis
Nashville

TEXAS
Austin
Corpus Christi
Dallas
El Paso
Fort Worth
Houston
San Antonio

VERMONT
Burlington

VIRGINIA
Fredericksburg
Norfolk
Richmond
Williamsburg

WASHINGTON
Seattle/Renton

WISCONSIN
Beloit
Milwaukee

CANADA

ALBERTA
Calgary
Edmonton
MANITOBA
Winnipeg

ONTARIO
Hamilton
Niagara Falls
Ottawa
Sault Ste. Marie
Sudbury
Toronto
Windsor

QUEBEC
Montreal
Trois Rivières

SASKATCHEWAN
Prince Albert
Saskatoon

CARIBBEAN

NETHERLANDS
ANTILLES

Aruba
BAHAMAS
Nassau

JAMAICA
Kingston

PUERTO RICO
San Juan

LATIN AMERICA

MEXICO
Mexico City

VENEZUELA
Caracas
LaGuaira
(near Caracas)

CHILE
Santiago

OVERSEAS

AUSTRALIA
Melbourne
Sydney

THAILAND
Bangkok

CORSICA
Porticcio

EGYPT
Cairo

KUWAIT
Kuwait City

MALTA
St. Julians

ISRAEL
Tel Aviv



Sheraton Hotels & Motor Inns

A WORLDWIDE SERVICE OF IIT

May 12th

TRAVEL

The Trip to Philadelphia, Pa.,
May 10-11, 1972 to Brief Black
Leaders.

Depart Washington 1⁰⁰ P.M.

May 10th

Arrive Phila Philadelphia train station
3⁰⁰ P.M.

Taxi from train station
to Sheraton hotel \$1.25

Depart Philadelphia May 11th at 7⁴⁵ P.M.

Arrive Washington 9⁴⁰ P.M.

taxi to residence \$2.00



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1973

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Nixon

Mrs. Nixon, Julie Nixon Eisenhower and Julie's houseguest, Mrs. Malcolm Griffin of Bangor, Maine, will attend "An Evening with Sandra Fortune" at the Museum of History and Technology on Monday, April 16, 1973, at 8:00 p.m.

WASH. D.C.) SR. HOWARD U.

Sandra Fortune is a young Black ballerina who will compete as this country's representative in the International Ballet Competition in Moscow on June 15. Sandra is 21 years old.

YEARLY - SPON BY
RUS. GOVT.

Mrs. Nixon is the Honorary Patron of the evening, which is sponsored by the Capitol Ballet Guild, Inc.

#

For information: Mr. Robert Cantrell 629-2967



ORDERED 50 PHOTOS -
WILL SEND OUT CUTLINE & PHOTOS

MAN - ROBERT C. CANTRELL, PRES. CAPITOL BALLET
GUILD - CH. OF EVENT

MISS CLAIRE HAYWOOD, > CO-FOUNDERS &
MISS DORIS JONES, > DIRECTORS OF CAP.
B. ALL-

CLOVER MATHIAS - DANCER WHO WILL
ALL SAND TO RUSSIA

D.C. YOUTH SYMPHONY
ORCHESTRA

250

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

February 26, 1974

TO: JIM CAVANAUGH
FROM: STANLEY S. SCOTT
SPECIAL ASSISTANT
TO THE PRESIDENT

For your information.

The attached clips are long overdue.
This is an indication of coverage we
can generate from such events.

Stan
You do good work!
[Signature]



NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Transfer/Disposal Sheet

ITEM ID 00636

DESCRIPTION OF ITEM MOVED . . The following miscellaneous
photographs:
1. 35mm negative of unknown
individual
2. Black and white print of street
scene featuring unknown persons.
3. Color print of photograph taken in
outer space.
4. Black and white photograph of
Ambassador Rheinhardt (Nigeria).
5. Black and white photograph of
swearing-in ceremony for Dr. William
D. Green, U.S. Mission Aid Director
to Tanzania.
6. Black and white photograph of
L.Parks, J. Robinson, D. Drew, J.
Stratten, Adam Small, R. Smith, T.
Jenkins, and A. Rollins (all
standing) and B. Burrell, W.E. Banks,
T. Matthews, B. Hooks, and E. Bivens
(all seated). The date and occasion
are unknown.
7. Black and white photograph of
Samuel Jackson
8. Black and white photograph of a
group of people at a party.
9. Black and white photograph of four
individuals, one of whom has a name
tag with the name Farish Jenkins.
10. Black and white photograph of
Jack E. Robinson of Boston, MA.
11. Black and white photograph
inscribed to "Bob" (possibly WH aide
Robert J. Brown) from Stan Scott.
12. Black and white photograph of an
unknown individual.

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 031500121

COLLECTION TITLE STANLEY S. SCOTT PAPERS (WH Public
Liaison Office - Minority Affairs)

BOX NUMBER 14

FOLDER TITLE Miscellaneous, 1971-1974

ACCESSION NUMBER 1998-NLF-022

MOVEMENT DATE 06/08/2001

TYPE OF MATERIAL Photographs

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Transfer/Disposal Sheet

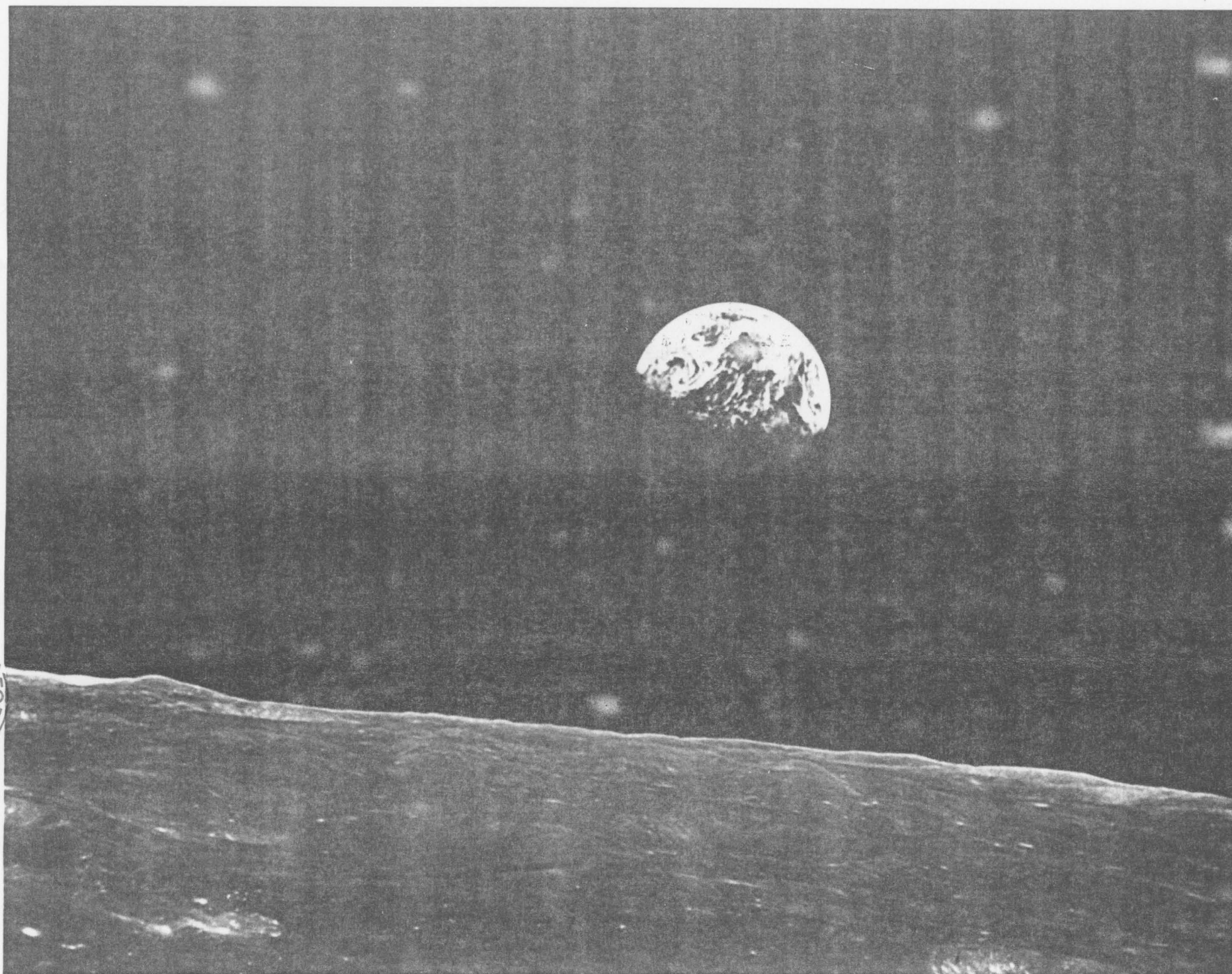
ITEM ID 00636

Pg. 2

NEW LOCATION Audiovisual Collection

ARCHIVIST William H. McNitt





HERALD R. FORD LIBRARY



Ambassador Rheinhardt
Nigeria



Dr. William D. Green

GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY



r. Scott

ad to rush this out.

301-

55

lease call names of people into my office. 728-8200 in Baltimore.

anks

ewson

N.Y.

ing)

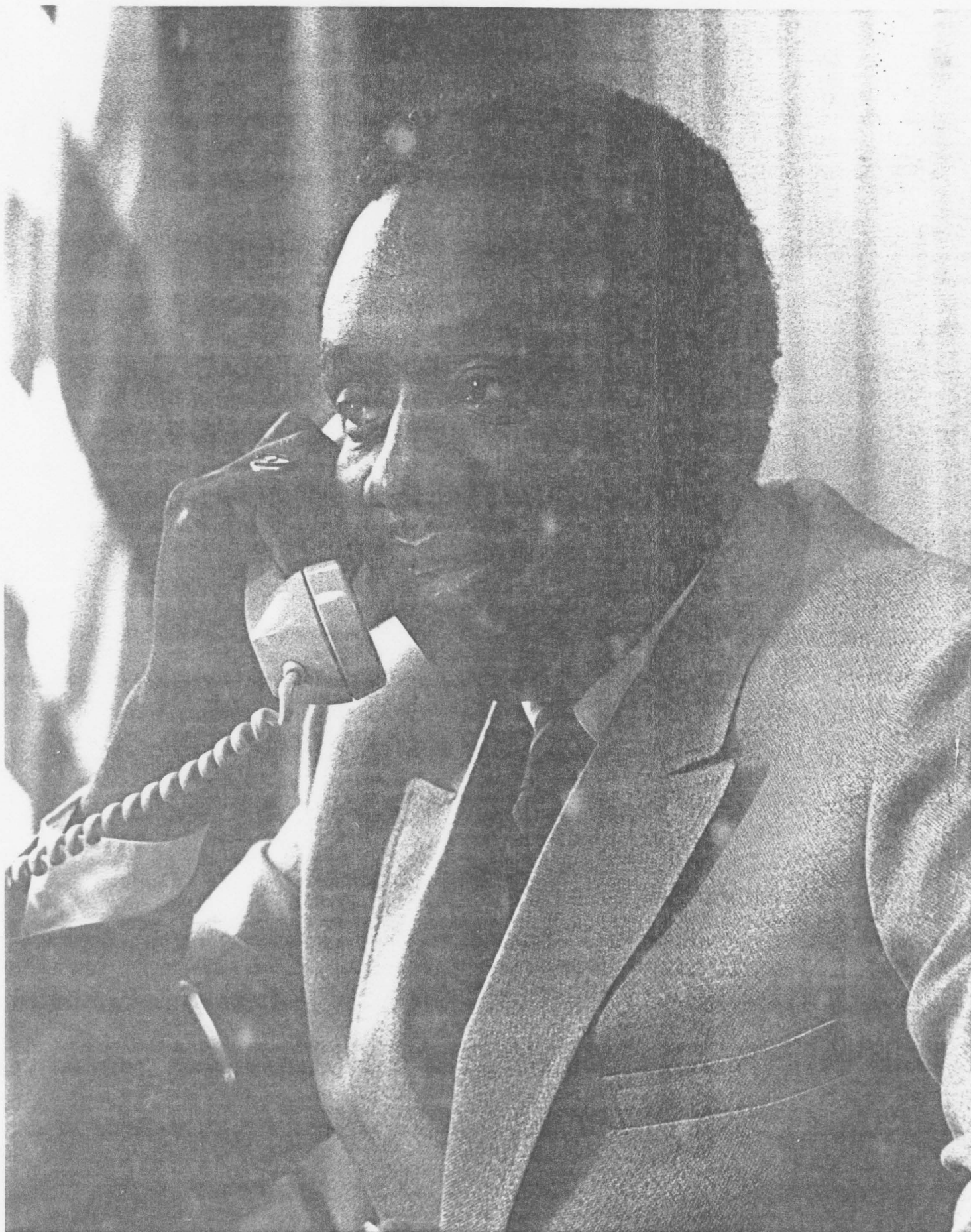
L. PARKS, J. Robinson, D. Drew, J. Stratten, Adam Small, R. Smith,
T. Jenkins
A. Rollins

B. BURRELL W.E. BANKS, T. Matthews, B. Hooks, E. Bivens





GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY



Samuel Jackson





GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ROUTING SLIP

DATE _____

____ ROBERT J. BROWN

____ PAUL LAVRAKAS

____ NORRIS SYDNOR, JR.

____ ROSALEE DANSAN

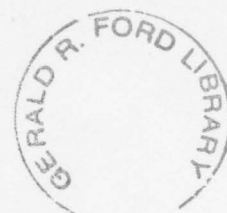
____ BRENDA TAYLOR

____ LEOLA THOMPSON

☒ ROSEMARY MANARIN

ACTION:

*make
special file & put in safe
after election Resumes*





Jack E. Robinson
Boston, MA





Dear Bob,
It's been a great experience in the short life
that we all live. I think you will agree that
the effort has been worth the tremendous challenge.
Best regards



GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY