

The original documents are located in Box 6, folder “Black Vote in 1972 - General (3)” of the Stanley Scott Papers at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Bettye L. Scott donated to the United States of America her copyrights in all of her husband's unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Some items in this folder were not digitized because it contains copyrighted materials. Please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library for access to these materials.

June 28, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR ROBERT J. BROWN

FROM: JOHN WILKS

SUBJECT: Arthur A. Fletcher

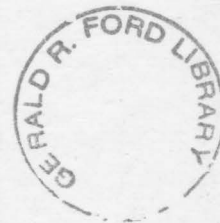
At the end of July the AA Fletcher Report, of Domestic Council subcabinet committee on the Elimination of Economic Discrimination will be completed. This study can serve as a means of getting Art involved in the Campaign:

1. Present report with publicity to the President
2. He can make a presentation to Platform Committee, thus serving as a buffer for demands which will be made by democratic partisan groups. The Platform Committee might elect to include his presentation as a plank as it will be important for some black input to come out of the hearings to be adopted.
3. After the Convention, Art can appear before non-partisan Audience, particularly industrial groups, and explain the importance of his presidential study in positive terms for the Administration.

If you agree, how do you get inhouse support for proper handling.

JWilks:rad

cc: Stan Scott
Paul Jones



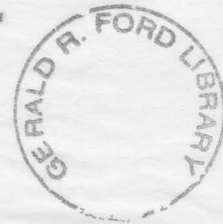
July 28, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ROBERT J. BROWN
PAUL JONES
ASTAN SCOTT
ED SEXTON
BERKELEY BURRELL

FROM: JOHN WILKS *JW*

SUBJECT: Jim Brown



Updated report on Jim Brown is as follows:

During the first week in August he will appear on the Johnny Carson Show for the purpose of promoting his new movie, "Slaughter", at which time he will announce his support for the President. This will be the beginning of a tour around the country, during which time he will also be able to utilize some of the time in support of the President. It is my thinking that he should do two things:

1. Meet with athletes, particularly superstars, to seek their support, and
2. Visit some of the minority enterprises, which would highlight his interest in supporting the President.

I am attaching his itinerary by city and date and will forward to you his formal itinerary within a few days when he has passed it on to me.

Attachment

JW:lmct

JIM BROWN'S ITINERARY

August 6 - 7, 1972	Philadelphia
August 8 - 9, 1972	New York
August 10, 1972	Detroit
August 11 - 12, 1972	Chicago
August 13, 1972	Los Angeles (golf tournament)
August 14 - 15, 1972	Dallas
August 16, 1972	Houston
August 17 - 18, 1972	Atlanta

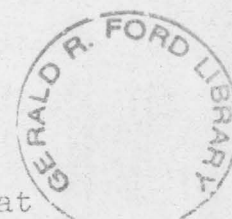


[8/72]

PREAMBLE TO PARITY

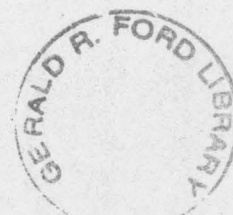
First Draft

Instead of the normal concept of reward for your vote which leads people into discussion of what percentage voted for, as opposed to why that percentage voted for, we, the Blacks assembled here at the 1972 Republican National Convention, believe it is essential to think through a different strategy which will assist in making the political system a reality for minorities. We believe this can be accomplished. Realities can be attained through the implementation of specific policies aimed at creating parity between the minority populations and the majority population. This concept of parity essentially means that there should be a proportionate relationship between the minority community and the majority community. This is not to be construed as a request for a segregated or dual system, but to avoid the unequal patterns of opportunities the inequities of the past placed upon minority groups. It also recognizes the fact that without the development of specific institutions such as the Land Grant Colleges, Research Institutions, special Associations, and other support mechanisms, the current positive gains would not have attained their present level. We further recognize that the blood, sweat, tears and skills of the minorities in



this country also played a vital role in this development. We believe that it is long past the time when the benefits of these previous efforts should be received. Our position is that the types of policies required to support this concept of parity will not only require specific set-asides, but that benefits must be tied to the overall economic growth of minority communities. The set-aside policies that we envision should be designed and implemented in such a manner as to solve the very real problems of:

1. Lowering stubborn barriers to employment for minorities;
2. Making minority work force less vulnerable to cycles of fluctuations in the economy;
3. Broadening educational opportunities in areas where the minorities live;
4. Lack of participation of minorities in the international communities;
5. The flow of drugs into the minority community;
6. Inadequate health and mental health care;
7. The development of a more effectively diversified minority business community whose goods and services can compete nationally and internationally.
8. Disproportionate number of minorities incarcerated in the first instance and recidivism in the second;



9. Reversing the trend of the deterioration in areas in which minorities are concentrated;
10. Absentee ownership of land and structures as presently exists in predominately minority communities;
11. Caring for and providing opportunities for the aged;
12. Participation by historically predominately minority higher educational institutions.

Negative factors point up the dire need for the development of the Policy of Parity. We firmly believe this Policy of Parity provides the focus for many of the emerging efforts that have been initiated by this Administration. Evidence of the readiness of this Administration to pursue such an essential policy can be seen in:

1. The initiation and expansion of the Philadelphia-type plan for minority hiring;
2. Effective delivery of manpower development programs;
3. The enabling of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to more effectively enforce minority employment opportunities;
4. An increase of minority women in Federal employment at a time of general decline of Federal employment;



5. The proposal to replace the present demeaning welfare system with provisions for training, child care, work incentives and improved payment standards to help in the transition of the welfare recipients from a life of dependency to meaningful employment.
6. Its two and one half billion dollar budget for quality education for the disadvantaged; Increasing the funds available to the predominately minority institutions of higher education; Broadening of the emergency school aid programs where court desegregation decisions have been rendered;
7. The number of minority ambassadorial appointments;
8. Establishing the Office of Drug Abuse and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration program with emphasis on community involvement;
9. Development of the first major attack on sickle cell anemia; Funding Health Maintenance Organizations;
10. Establishment of a contract set-aside program for minorities; Creating a multi-million dollar minority bank deposit program; Establishing the Office of Minority Business Enterprise within the Department of Commerce to provide grants to minority business and trade associations; Increasing procurement from minority firms; Accelerating Small Business Administration loans to minority entrepreneurs;



11. A streamlining of the Federal court system;
12. The appointing of more Blacks to the rank of general; The appointment of the first Black as admiral in the history of the U.S. Navy; The appointment of the first Black to the Court of Military Appeals; The appointment of the first Black ever to serve on the Federal Communication Commission;
13. An increased opportunity for minority sponsorship of housing for low and moderate income groups.

The foregoing, while not representing the total accomplishments of the Administration, does indicate a trend that must be pursued and accelerated over the next four years. It is our belief that these efforts focused over a Policy of Parity will provide the effectiveness of commitment needed to solve problems that affect the minority community.

We contend that the acceptance of this concept of Policy of Parity by this nation, lead by the present Administration, deserves immediate adoption.



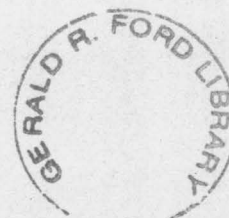
Achievements of the Administration symbolizes a positive step in the direction of a Policy of Parity. For these programs to remain meaningful and for added momentum to continue, we strongly urge that executive, legislative, and judicial processes be brought to bear to promote a quality standard of living among minority citizens. Benefits to the entire society should accrue to those who have and those who have not. To bring this about we recommend the following:

1. HOUSING

Minorities are found increasingly crowded into major metropolises of this country. In this connection, we support the growing interest and activity in small town and rural development. We see a realistic area of growth and improvements for thousands of minorities who prefer to avoid congested city living. The rewards of better living and earning opportunities for small town dwellers should become a priority sponsored interest of the Administration to stem rural emmigration and to lessen urban density.

2. LABOR

Minorities continue to experience constant fear of insecurity and deprivation caused by fluctuations in the economy. With an ever increasing dependence on



Professional
& Non Professional

technological development, we recognize the economy is fast moving toward service-oriented labor opportunities. In this connection we propose that the Administration, in providing leadership towards training and development projects, institute programs compatible with this trend. Here we subscribe to dignity--for minorities--for Americans--acquired by personal and intra development within their own communities.

3. MINORITY ENTERPRISE

Under the present Administration the free enterprise system has been defined and augmented in terms that minorities now understand. The progress realized to date should continue beyond its present limited levels.

4. HEALTH CARE

At best, life on this planet is short. The ravages of poor nutrition, poor housing, inadequate prenatal care, tend to afflict minorities disproportionately more than other segments of this society. Health care programs which emphasize a cure approach diminish the importance of preventative medical practices in the minority community. We applaud the Administration's initiative in directing resources toward discovering the causes of sickle cell anemia. In this connection,



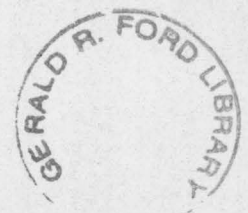
we support other necessary and complementary projects such as cancer research. Parity in medical care for minorities means a reduction in the diseases and afflictions which primarily affect minorities.

5. DRUGS

Mind altering drugs have been unfortunately a diet of minorities long before drug abuse became a national issue. What is important to us is that the present Administration has been sensitive to this issue and strongly emphasizes increased budgetary support for drug abuse prevention and treatment programs, resulting in the establishment of the Office of Drug Abuse Law Enforcement. Wasted minority minds, afflicted by drugs, ^{ARE} is no less important than the destruction of the minds of any other group. It is important to recognize that the majority of the minority community abhors the delusion of drugs as an escape from reality. We believe the total curtailment of supply sources should become an integral part of foreign policy negotiations. We are opposed to legalizing drug use. We must save the minds of our youth.

6. EDUCATION

Minorities claim no allegiance to the notion that quality education is derived only in the presence of the majority



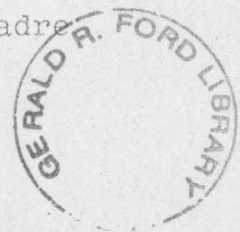
community. Parity education requires an awareness that residing within the minority community is a faith in the capacity of our own children to learn and our own teachers to teach. We call for massive infusion of additional resources to enable a full range of educational parity.

7. WELFARE

Like our national concern for ecology in the salvaging of our air, land, and water, we need an equal compassion for too many people who because of exploitation, economic error, and an environmental emptiness stand dependent upon the less afflicted. We must deal with the realities of historical precedence which caused a need for welfare in the first instance and incurable lingering affliction of people in the second instance. This is no excuse for not pursuing a method of parity support for those in need--a living income for the aged, the infirm^{ED}, and the temporary dependent.

8. FOREIGN POLICY

Emerging nations, particularly those of Africa and South America, hold the measure of future world peace in the balance. Their need for economic development is obvious. We necessarily must share the resources of our abundant expertise to effect growth, without cultural tampering and exploitation, lead by a cadre

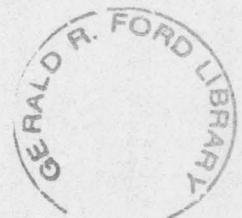


of Blacks and Spanish speaking talent. This we perceive is an important ingredient for a generation of peace.

9. DAY CARE

The growth and development of minority children is tied intrinsically to early childhood development.

What attention children receive before school age has a crucial relationship to how well they learn, live, and adapt to the real world. We call for the ^{EARLY} institution of a network of support services of day care emphasizing educational, nutritional and personal attention.



August ³⁰~~18~~, 1972

Dear Mr. Swango:

President Nixon has asked me to thank you for your letter of August 10.

You were very kind to write and call his attention to the article by Vernon Brown concerning Mr. Richard Allen. As you say, Mr. Allen is an effective spokesman for many blacks, and you may be sure that we are most appreciative of his outspoken support for President Nixon. Needless to say, we are pleased to have your support also, and I hope the Administration's efforts continue to merit your confidence.

With the President's best wishes,

Sincerely,

Herbert G. Klein
Director of Communications
for the Executive Branch

Mr. W. Adron Swango
Vice President and
General Manager
Gulf Coast News Company, Inc.
1527 22nd Avenue
Gulfport, Mississippi 39501



bcc: Stan Scott with copy of incoming
COPY OF LETTER PLUS INCOMING TO MIAMI

GULF COAST NEWS COMPANY, INC.

1527 - 22ND AVENUE • GULFPORT, MISSISSIPPI
AREA CODE 601 • PHONE 864-1044

August 10, 1972

Honorable Mr. Richard M. Nixon,
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D.C. 582

Dear Mr. President:

I am enclosing a news paper clipping of an article by Vernon E. Brown, who writes a very clean and very conservative column as a rule. You can see that he has mentioned a black man named Richard Allen in this article and I feel that here is some help you can use among the blacks if you and your organization can utilize him.

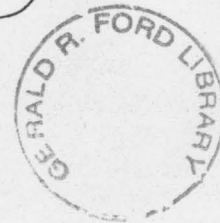
He lives in Los Angeles and Mr. Brown says is one of the most dynamic young men he has ever had the priviledge of meeting. I am a Nixon supporter and I believe in your programs 100% and I thought I would write you along this line.

Yours very truly,

GULF COAST NEWS CO., INC.

W. Adron Swango
W. Adron Swango,
Vice Pres. and Gen. Mgr.

WAS/gc



Mr NIX

*'It's tough, but
you can make it'*

New Leader

By VERNON E. BROWN



A few Saturdays ago I went to a political rally. It happened to be a black Republican function and it was the opening of the Richard Nixon information center in the Crenshaw-Baldwin hills area of South Central Los Angeles.

The Nixon people had a number of black Republican teen-age groups singing and a number of very beautiful and talented black young women acting as hostesses.

My estimate of the crowd was between 600 and 800. The automobiles that were parked in the shopping center were an assortment of the finest that money could buy, from Rolls Royces to Mercedes, to Lincoln Continentals and a number of 'way-out' Cadillacs. The affluent black business community of Los Angeles had come out to do its new thing.

As I looked around the crowd, there were a number of black people who had never gone to a Republican rally in their lives, who had never read a piece of Republican literature, who had no idea of what the other half of our

two-party system was involved in as it relates to our loves, as well as livelihood.

There was a great amount of literature that pointed out in great detail the number of blacks in the Nixon administration. I must admit there were a number of rather impressive individuals.

However, there is one key issue at stake. It's that the majority of the excellent talent that the Nixon administration has on its staff is employed. There is nothing wrong with a job, but my concern is that the finest black minds in the country should not be owned or be the servant of the Nixon administration — or any other administration.

There was one individual who was the coordinator of the event whose name and reputation are on the firing line.

His commitment to black people as well as his family and his country is not that he is advocating the Republican Party for black Americans.

He is only saying that it is time we hear the other side. This man is ridiculed, harassed and constantly humiliat-

New Orleans Flashback



on - Why not get this Richard Allen to visit you

THE TIMES-PICAYUNE, NEW ORLEANS, LA., MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1972

SECTION TWO—PAGE TWENTY-THREE

ed by socialistic thinking and philosophies of black people.

As the young man began his

ca. He said that every vote for the so-called liberal Democrats was another vote of con-

spoke the more it became apparent to me that black America has found a new

it anyway.

This man is 37 years old and a millionaire and an indi-

someone who has watched over us for many years has offered him to us. If we can

And, I might remind my friends that black America's new leader is not a

Vig-
con
rty
for

black
nily
at he
licar
s.
it is
side
har
niliat

■ **BELL & STANTON INC.,** *public relations*
■ 909 THIRD AVENUE, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022 (212) PLAZA 9-4800

August 30, 1972

ALAN W. BELL
CHAIRMAN

Mr. Stanley Scott
Office of the President
Old State Building
1800 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Stan:

I very much appreciated the chance to talk with you about a mid-October situation in western Maryland that I feel might have most valued exposure possibilities for the Vice-President right at the heart of the campaign.

Here is what we are talking about, Stan, and I am deliberately going to try to be just as brief as possible:

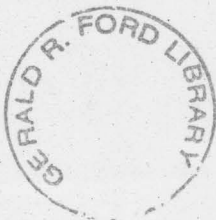
1. The week of October 15, on any date in that week of the Vice-President's choosing, the largest private recreational lake ever built in the state of Maryland, will officially be completed. It will be some 13.5 miles around its shoreline and by that date water will be flowing over its dam, which dam, I must tell you, already has received two national awards as being the finest recreational dam ever designed in the United States. Naturally, further touches must be made to this very substantial lake, but nonetheless, it gives Frederick County its very first lake larger than a pond. What is more, it is one of five lakes in all on Lake Linganore itself, which lies five miles east of downtown Frederick, on Route 40, the direct link to the Baltimore Beltway.

(more)



Mr. Scott
August 30, 1972
Page Two

2. This Lake Linganore community for year-around recreational living is being created by two life-long Republicans of the Frederick area, J. William Brosius and Louis Brosius, who have built some 1,200 homes over the years and who have been able to put the Lake Linganore development together as free enterprise businessmen under the Republican national administration.
3. Some \$16 million has been invested to date and some 1,400 property owners already have purchased home sites. Not one home has been built as yet and they will start during September, just before the dam gets dedicated. First the roads were built, swimming club and 18-hole golf course completed; tennis courts put in; horse riding facilities put in; dams built; 150 thousand trees, shrubs and bushes planted this present year alone, and all in all a marvel of how to live with the environment has been developed by these western Maryland farmer-educated builders who were determined to improve nature, not destroy it.
4. A visit to dedicate this dam by the Vice-President would be on the scale of the dedication he made of Stone Mountain in Georgia, which I myself attended. He could easily be flown into this 4,000 acre domain by helicopter, landing right on top of the dam itself, perhaps after a motorcade through downtown Frederick. I am told that his presence in the area would be the biggest news in years for the Frederick area, the heart of conservative Maryland, and thus able to produce a most substantial crowd, keyed emotionally to the national standing of their own state's former governor..
5. At Lake Linganore itself, we can attract some several thousand, cordoned off from the dedication area and in fact with a good-sized "ole swimming hole" of water separating all but a pre-selected official party from the general public.



(more)

Mr. Scott
August 30, 1972
Page Three

6. The lake itself will start to fill next Wednesday, September 6, and engineers know it will be ready by October 15. It will, all during the filling and thereafter be the secondary water source for Frederick, and will always permit 8 million gallons a day of aerated water to flow downstream to that city.
7. As a further point, the main sewers already installed at Lake Linganore, flow to the community's own three-stage treatment plant. This means that this community gives treatment to its sewage that is significantly in excess of what cities around the country achieve, with their two-stage treatments. It is an example of the remarkable standards of the development.

I enclose a packet of current material. I know the press is going to cover this dedication anyway because Lake Linganore has become so well known. I think it gives the Vice-President an opportunity to make a particularly significant campaign appearance in his native state, and at the same time salute the kind of private enterprise accomplishments that we all know are so close to his heart. It would be a "coming home" in a sense to all he stands for and I think would gain terrific press for him for we are assured of all-out support to make certain it would be one of his key stops in the entire campaign.

Please let me know. I'd be glad to come on down and talk to his staff further if you want me to, Stan.

Cordially,

Alan W. Bell



SARGENT SHRIVER AND THE BLACKS

Sargent Shriver, the Democratic Party's Vice-Presidential candidate and a man who professes to be a friend of the Black and the poor, has an interesting background which raises serious questions about his commitment to equality.

It turns out that Mr. Shriver comes from a family of slaveholders in Maryland whose success in America came from the labor of its indentured servants -- ie., slaves. As described in the Washington Post recently, the Shriver forebears, who go back to 18th century Maryland, certainly enjoyed a life of comfort. "It was a life of luxury, for the Shrivers, if not American aristocrats, were country gentlemen and ladies."

A visit to the Shriver family home along Pipe Creek in the Maryland hills is instructive. As described by the Washington Post: "In the huge kitchen are a series of bells that were used to summon the slaves and indentured servants."

"On the walls are mementos of the past, many of more than mere family interest: a handbill printed in 1809 by David Shriver, offering the handsome sum of \$30 for a runaway slave; . . ."

The whole business of Mr. Shriver's roots becomes even more interesting in light of the way Mr. Shriver views his ancestors. In Louisiana last week, Mr. McGovern's running mate noted that he had been raised in Maryland with "an understanding of Southern



qualities." And according to the New York Times, Mr. Shriver boasted that of eight forebears of military age during the Civil War, six had served on Dixie's side and two had stayed home, "but none of them fought on the other side," said Mr. Shriver.

Now here is a man who is supposed to be running for the vice-presidency, and he travels to the Deep South to play purposely upon the prejudices of some of its citizens -- proud that none of his family fought against slavery in the war between the states. One must wonder if Mr. Shriver also approves so highly of the slaveholdings of his ancestors which today makes his aristocratic life so comfortable and continues to make the lives of millions of Blacks a bare subsistence.

NOTE: When Mr. Shriver managed the Merchandise Mart in Chicago for his father-in-law, the late Joseph Kennedy, blacks in that area mounted protests against the giant company because Shriver refused to establish a policy of hiring blacks above the janitorial level.



WHAT HAS McGOVERN DONE FOR THE BLACKS?

• The 1957 Civil Rights Act: This was the first Civil Rights Law to be enacted since the days of reconstruction. McGovern was absent on the votes leading to the passage of this bill in the House.

• 1959, the Rooney Amendment: An amendment to the Justice Department Appropriations Bill extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission. McGovern was absent and did not take a stand for the Record.

• Civil Rights Act of 1960: When it was up for final House approval, McGovern was absent, and did not take a stand for the Record.

• 1972, Governor's Conference: Houston. The Atlanta Constitution reported that McGovern offered two major concessions to the South. One was a promise to push for a change in the 1965 Voting Rights Act which requires Southern states to submit re-apportionment plans to the Justice Department.

• 1960, the McDonough Amendment: Prohibited the Federal National Mortgage Association from purchasing housing where discrimination was involved. McGovern voted against it.

• 1964 Civil Rights Act: McGovern joined 22 other Senators in supporting a last-ditch effort to emasculate the voting rights provisions of the Act.

• 1968, Riot 'Punishment' Measures: This legislation sought to disqualify anyone convicted of participating in a riot from Federal employment for six years. A thinly-veiled effort to punish Blacks who had participated in the disturbances that followed Rev. Martin Luther King's assassination. McGovern voted for it.

• 1960, Powell Amendment: Part of the School Construction bill requiring that facilities built under the Act be open to all students regardless of race, color, creed, national origin or religion. McGovern voted against it.



WHAT HAS McGOVERN DONE FOR THE BLACKS? JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 1, 1972

Dear Stan:

I was very much impressed by the effectiveness of the Campaign Kick-off Dinner in which you participated some weeks ago on behalf of The National Black Committee for the Re-election of the President. During the ensuing weeks, I have had occasion to recall that evening a number of times, and am confident that it set in motion a whole series of ripples that, as they spread, are going to be particularly helpful to the President as the campaign moves toward November. You and the others who participated in the evening's program, are certainly responsible for a large measure of the enthusiasm that was generated.

With best wishes.

Sincerely,

Donald Rumsfeld
Counsellor to the President

Mr. Stanley J. Scott
Assistant Director of Communications
Rm. 153
Executive Office Building
Washington, D. C.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 5, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. PAUL JONES
MR. BOB BROWN

FROM: STAN SCOTT

SUBJECT: Conventions and Endorsements

Would recommend that the Black Vote Division provide hospitality suites at four upcoming national conventions. These conventions include the United Mortgage Bankers of America, Sept. 20-22, Wash. D. C.; National Business League, Oct. 3-6, Dallas, Texas; National Bankers Assoc., Oct. 12-14, Houston, Texas; Chicago Economic Development Corp., Oct., Chicago.

Leaders of these organizations should be available for Presidential endorsements and the hospitality suites would serve as a base of operations for our surrogates and other top officials to map plans with convention officers.

Would recommend that officers of the four organizations be contacted prior to the conventions. We will have surrogates available to address the organizations.

cc: Herb Klein
Ken Clawson
Frank Herringer



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 5, 1972

agree

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. PAUL JONES
MR. BOB BROWN

FROM: STAN SCOTT

SUBJECT: Conventions and Endorsements

Would recommend that the Black Vote Division provide hospitality suites at four upcoming national conventions. These conventions include the United Mortgage Bankers of America, Sept. 20-22, Wash. D. C.; National Business League, Oct. 3-6, Dallas, Texas; National Bankers Assoc., Oct. 12-14, Houston, Texas; Chicago Economic Development Corp., Oct., Chicago.

Leaders of these organizations should be available for Presidential endorsements and the hospitality suites would serve as a base of operations for our surrogates and other top officials to map plans with convention officers.

Would recommend that officers of the four organizations be contacted prior to the conventions. We will have surrogates available to address the organizations.

cc: Herb Klein ✓
Ken Clawson
Frank Herringer



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Good

September 7, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR: ELISKA HASEK
FROM: STANLEY SCOTT

The California Committee for the Re-Election of the President has recommended that a Presidential message be sent to internationally famous singer, Ray Charles, commending his work as National Chairman of the Sickle Cell Disease Research Fund.

Ray Charles, who happens to be black, will be featured at a fund-raiser (2,000 expected) sponsored by the Los Angeles Chapter of the Sickle Cell Disease Research Foundation on Sunday, September 10 scheduled to be held at the Ambassador Hotel, Los Angeles. The president of the foundation is Vinzie Jones.

The message should be sent Friday, September 8 to:

Mr. Ray Charles
c/o Joe Adams (Manager)
2107 West Washington Boulevard
Los Angeles, California 90018

Would recommend that a message be sent to Mr. Charles on behalf of this worthwhile cause. Herb Klein joins in this recommendation.

cc: Herb Klein
Bob Brown
Ken Clawson
Paul Jones



JET

820 South Michigan Avenue • Chicago, Illinois 60605 • (312) 786-7600

September 13, 1972

Dear Mr. Klein:

C
O
P
Y

The purpose of this correspondence is to inquire as to the possibility of securing an interview with President Richard Nixon by a member of the JET magazine staff prior to the November 3rd election.

Through allowing for an interview with a representative from JET, we feel that the President would have a unique opportunity to outline his goals and aspirations for the coming four years, especially as they relate to this country's Black citizenry.

I will appreciate any assistance you are able to provide with regard to this matter.

With kindest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mr. Herbert G. Klein
Director of Communications
for the Executive Branch
White House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

RAD:dw

cc: Mr. Stanley Scott



(B)

Proposal

Republican Party Fund Raising

Place: The Missouri Arena St. Louis, Missouri

Date: Saturday - September 16, 1972

Projected Gross Income: (High) \$123, 992.00

To be obtained from ticket sales of 17,781 admission tickets
in the following cost categories.

	52 Penthouse Boxes	at \$100.00	\$ 5,200.00
	3141 Parquet Tickets	at \$ 10.00	31,410.00
	5474 Arena Circle Tickets	at \$ 8.00	43,792.00
(8,718)	7062 Upper Circle Tickets	at \$ 5.00	
	1656 Arena Loge Tickets	at \$ 5.00	43,590.00

Estimated Cost:

All expenses	\$123,99.00
--------------	-------------

Project Net Income	\$20,500.00
--------------------	-------------

The above cost estimates and income projects can be itemized.	\$93,792.00
---	-------------



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 26, 1972

TO: Stan Scott

FROM: Robert J. Brown

For your information.



September 22, 1972

Dear Mr. Earles:

In behalf of the President, thank you for your letter of September 9.

Although I do not necessarily agree with your conclusions regarding the so-called "Black Caucus" held at the Republican National Convention, I do appreciate your apprising us of your opinion on this matter.

With our best wishes.

Sincerely,

Robert J. Brown
Special Assistant
to the President

Mr. Leon Earles
4851 N. W. 5th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33127

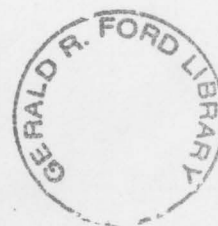
RJB:PAL:bgt



4851 N. W. 5th Avenue
Miami, Florida 33127

September 9, 1972

The President
The Whitehouse
Washington, D. C. 20500



Dear Mr. President:

I was a member of the Florida Delegation to the National Republican Convention in Miami Beach, Florida.

I was surprised at the Caucus held exclusively for Blacks. I have spoken to a number of well thinking people who feel the same.

I do not know whose idea it was to hold such a Caucus but I found it in very poor taste. If the White delegates had held a Caucus exclusively for Whites there would have been repercussions from Blacks all over the United States.

They were not at the Convention to discuss Black or White problems, but to discuss problems of the entire country.

Very truly yours,


Leon Earles

SCHEDULE PROPOSAL FOR: *Stan Scott*
FCC Commissioner Benjamin Hooks
DATE: September 26, 1972
FROM: Herbert G. Klein
VIA: David N. Parker



MEETING: White House church service

DATE: Prior to November 7

PURPOSE: Service would be conducted by Ben Hooks, an ordained Black minister and Presidential appointee

OBJECTIVE: To give added visibility to top Black Presidential appointees

FORMAT: Participants would include members of Commissioner Hooks' congregations from Memphis and Detroit, and top Black Presidential appointees.

SPEECH MATERIAL: None

PRESS COVERAGE: Photo coverage of the President and Commissioner Hooks following service

PRESS FOLLOWUP: Mailings to Black publications. It is anticipated that photographs and text would be widely used illustrating the President's commitment to placing qualified Blacks in top government positions.

STAFF: High ranking Black Presidential appointees

RECOMMEND: Bill Safire, Bob Brown, Stan Scott, Al Snyder

OPPOSED: Dick Moore-this would be overkill and smack of politics

PREVIOUS PARTICIPATION: Dr. M. L. Wilson, Pastor of the Convent Avenue Baptist Church, New York was the last Black to conduct a White House church service on February 1, 1970.

BACKGROUND: There are other more prestigious Black clergymen and Commissioner Hooks' participation may appear too political. His participation would, however, call attention to the commitment to Blacks by this Administration.

APPROVE _____ DISAPPROVE _____

FYI

Paul Jones

Committee for the Re-election of the President

MEMORANDUM

September 29, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR:

VOTER BLOC AND CITIZENS DIRECTORS

FROM:

FRED MALEK *FM*

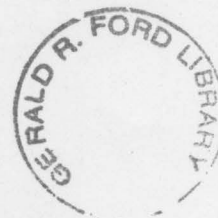
SUBJECT:

Promotional Materials

The November Group informs me that we are running out of budget for Voter Bloc and Citizens promotional materials. To reduce costs, some of you have already agreed to cancel previously approved projects. I want each of you to objectively review the need for materials which have not yet been produced, and discuss with Bill Novelli ways in which costs for your promotional items can be reduced. In particular, the states should be encouraged to buy voter bloc materials, per the attached memorandum to State Materials Chairmen.

Needless to say, no new promotional materials projects can be undertaken at this late date. Furthermore, savings resulting from a project coming in under estimate (or being cancelled) cannot be applied to other projects.

Attachment



Committee for the Re-election of the President

MEMORANDUM

September 25, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR:

STATE MATERIALS CHAIRMEN

FROM:

FRED MALEK

SUBJECT:

Voter Bloc Promotional Materials

In the campaign material catalog, four voter bloc brochures are listed, as follows:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Voter Bloc</u>	<u>Cost per 1000</u>
3L	Agriculture	\$35 now \$21
3M	Older Americans	\$35 now \$21
3N	Spanish-Speaking	\$35 now \$14
3O	Blacks (now unavailable)	\$100

In response to demand, we have decided to make available to you the following additional special constituent group materials:

<u>No.</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Cost per 1000</u>
10A	Jewish - Nixon Record Handbill	\$10
10B	Jewish - Anti McGovern Brochure	\$10
10C	Women - Brochure	\$ 9
10D	Blacks - Reduced size Brochure	\$19
10E	Veterans - Brochure	\$11
10F	Ethnic - Brochure	\$10
10G	Labor - Handout/ Card	\$ 7



These can be obtained from the distribution centers for your state, in the same manner as you order materials listed in the catalog. A supplementary page to the catalog will follow, but you should get your requests in as soon as possible. In particular, I would urge you to order the Women's brochure, since it has wide distribution potential, and is only available on order. The other materials listed have already been distributed to some states in small quantities, so be sure to check with the person responsible for Voter Blocs in your state before ordering these items.

Committee for the Re-election of the President

MEMORANDUM

October 1, 1972

TO: PAUL JONES
STAN SCOTT

FROM: HARRY KETTMER *HK*

SUBJECT: Black Newspaper

Given that the budget level is fixed at the \$10,000 level, it is recommended that 500 line insertions be employed in as many newspapers as possible during the week of October 16 in order to maximize the possibilities of editorial support.

We all recognize the primary objective of advertising in Black newspapers is to elicit favorable editorial support rather than developing awareness of the President's accomplishments. The latter objective will be fulfilled by the use of these 500 line ads and other Black communications efforts such as handbills, brochures, etc.

A list is attached that recommends selected newspapers based on the following criteria:

1. Key state areas
2. Newspapers of the Black Publishers Committee for the Re-election of the President.
3. Democratic and Independent groups which are in key states and also offer a group discount.

Since the closing date for Jet Magazine is rapidly approaching and since Bob Brown's office had some reservations about the use of a Jim Brown advertisement, the "Bag" ad will be employed in Jet and the newspaper insertions.

Thank you for your input and cooperation on this project.

Attachment

cc: Pete Dailey
Phil Joanou
Bill Novelli



Estimated Cost \$5500-6000

L.A. Central News
L.A. Sentinel
~~Philadelphia Tribune~~
Compton Metropolitan Gazette
San Diego Voice & Viewpoint

Philadelphia Tribune

Hartford Star
Chicago New Crusader
~~Chicago So. Sub. News~~
Chicago Cities Newspaper
East St. Louis Monitor
Plainfield Voice
Newark Afro American
New York Amsterdam News
Jamaican New York Voice

Jackson Blazer

Cincinnati Herald

Houston Forward Times
Dallas Post Tribune
Fort Worth Lavidia
Fort Worth Como
Fort Worth Mind

World Groups

\$200

1. Atlanta Daily World
2. Birmingham World
3. Memphis World

Post Group

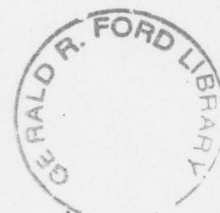
360

1. Cleveland Call & Post
2. Cincinnati Call & Post
3. Columbus Call & post

Afro-American Group

840

1. New Jersey Afro
2. Philadelphia Afro
3. Baltimore Afro
4. Richmond Afro
5. Washington D.C. Afro
6. National Edition Afro

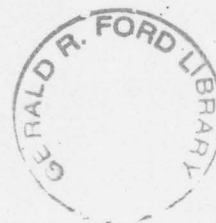


Pittsburgh Courier Group	\$1200
1. New Pittsburgh Courier	
2. Philadelphia Courier	
3. Detroit Courier	
4. Ohio Courier	
5. Florida Courier	
6. Georgia Courier	
7. National Edition Courier	

Sengstacke Publications (Combined with Pittsburgh Courier Group)	
1. Chicago Defender	
2. Tri-State Defender (Memphis, Tenn.)	
3. Michigan Chronicle	

Post Groups	\$500
1. Oakland	
2. Berkely	
3. San Francisco	
4. Richmond	

Hay-Chicago South Suburban News	\$360
Chicago Gazette	300
Sacramento Observer	200
New York Daily Challenge	-
Arizona Tribune	100
California Voice (Oakland)	100
St. Louis Sentinel	225



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

stater?

October 4, 1972

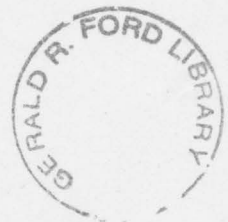
MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. RAY PRICE

FROM: STANLEY SCOTT *SS*

Instead of the personal interview as requested in the attached memorandum, Herb Klein has suggested that we allow Jet Magazine to submit 8 or 10 questions that should be answered by Presidential staffers and/or using the President's signature. I have talked with Jet's managing editor and this arrangement would be okay with him. Jet, I believe, would paint a balanced picture in projecting our answers in its 600,000 circulation publication. What do you think?

Attachment

cc: Herb Klein ✓
Ken Clawson



September 13, 1972

Dear Mr. Klein:

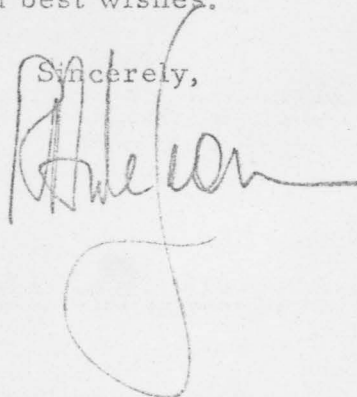
The purpose of this correspondence is to inquire as to the possibility of securing an interview with President Richard Nixon by a member of the JET magazine staff prior to the November 3rd election.

Through allowing for an interview with a representative from JET, we feel that the President would have a unique opportunity to outline his goals and aspirations for the coming four years, especially as they relate to this country's Black citizenry.

I will appreciate any assistance you are able to provide with regard to this matter.

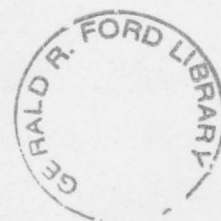
With kindest regards and best wishes.

Sincerely,



Mr. Herbert G. Klein
Director of Communications
for the Executive Branch
White House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20500

RAD:dw
cc: Mr. Stanley Scott



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 4, 1972

Dear Bob:

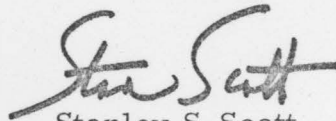
Herb Klein has asked me to respond to your letter of September 13th concerning the possibility of securing an interview with President Nixon.

I am sure that you are well aware of the fact that the President will be maintaining an overly hectic schedule during the next thirty days. We are, however, pursuing your request for an interview.

In the event that we are unable to secure the personal interview, would you want to submit eight or ten questions for Presidential responses?

With kindest regards,

Sincerely,

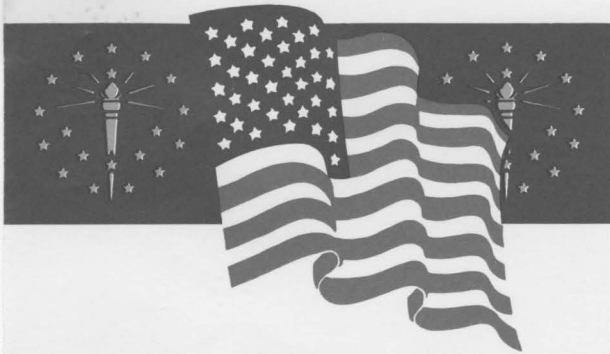


Stanley S. Scott
Assistant to the Director
of Communications
for the Executive Branch

Mr. Robert A. DeLeon
Managing Editor, Jet Magazine
820 South Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60605



cc: Herb Klein



INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

111 N. CAPITOL AVENUE • INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204 • TELEPHONE (317) 635-7561

Chairman
James T. Neal

Vice-Chairman
Betty Rendel

Secretary
Edwin J. Simcox

Treasurer
John Burkhart

National Committeeman
L. Keith Bulen
Indianapolis

National Committeewoman
Margaret Hill
Bloomington

*District Chairmen and
Vice Chairmen*

FIRST
Bruce Haller,
Hobart
Alice Kotso,
Munster

SECOND
Donald Heckard,
Logansport
Esther B. Guthridge,
Fowler

THIRD
J. Willard Simcox,
LaPorte
Eloyse Forbes,
Goshen

FOURTH
Thom Wertenberger,
Wabash
Corinne Nagel,
Ft. Wayne

FIFTH
Richard O. Regnier,
Tipton
Betty Rendel,
Peru

SIXTH
John Bailey, Jr.,
Greenwood
Frances Leach,
Plainfield

SEVENTH
Robert L. Poor,
Greencastle
Margaret Hill,
Bloomington

EIGHTH
Seth Denbo,
English
Mollie Hanes,
Wadesville

NINTH
Nathan Schwanholt,
Aurora
Wanda Kirk,
Jeffersonville

TENTH
Gerald K. Hodson,
New Castle
Betty Smith,
Milroy

ELEVENTH
L. Keith Bulen,
Indianapolis
Bonnie Stephenson,
Indianapolis

October 5, 1972

Mr. Stanley S. Scott
Assistant Director of Communications
for the Executive Branch
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Stan:

Please accept this note as a token of our appreciation for your coming all the way to Indianapolis and participating in the Black Re-elect the President dinner.

We speak for the Republican leaders of Indiana and everyone involved when we thank you for giving so generously of your time and talent. We owe you a real debt of gratitude for one of the most inspiring speeches we have ever heard.

I would like you to know everyone was unanimous in their praise for your adding so much to this affair.

Again, thanks for making the dinner a success.

Best regards,

Arthur H. Rhea
Special Assistant to the
State Chairman

Clyde Williams, Jr.
Chairman, Indiana Black
Voters to Re-elect the
President

Thomas "Buddy" Parker
Chairman, Marion County
Black Voters to Re-elect
the President



gh

NEW YORK DEMOCRATS FOR NIXON

Roosevelt Hotel
Suite 428-30
45th Street & Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017

(212) 725-6838

(212) 725-7000

Hon. John B. Connally
National Chairman—Democrats for Nixon

Co-Chairmen

Edward F. Cavanagh, Jr.
Patrick J. Delaney
Vincent R. Impellitteri
Mayor E. Dent Lackey
Mrs. Juanita Poitier
Florence P. Shientag
Louis Weiser

Patrick J. Delaney, Executive Director
Florence P. Shientag, Treasurer

Committee (In Formation)

Arnold Barnett
Jean Calhoon
Lorraine Colville
Mrs. Nathan Cooper
John W. Corrington
Roland A. Crowe
Emily Dee
Joseph Robert Diamond, D.D.S.
Charles R. Diebold
Gerry Fabrikant
Jonathan Farkas
Marie Finley
James E. Foley
Mrs. Gilbert J. German
John W. Hetherington
Thomas J. Higgins
Harold M. Jacobs
Harbert S. Kassner
Jack Kranis
Cloyd Laporte
Richard P. Long
Mrs. Robert Malang
John Monteverdi
Charles A. Murphy
Mrs. Doris Papock
Mrs. Charles Rose
Alfred E. Santangelo
Louis Schultz
Mrs. Lee Schubert
Monte M. Sideman
Samuel Stein
Mrs. John Sutherland
Ben Tannenbaum
Henry Tobias
Jack Vogel
John Walsh
Fred Zurmuhlen

October 6, 1972

Mr. Stanley Scott
Assistant Director of Communications
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Stan:

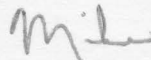
Thanks for coming through for us with Jack E. Robinson for the Harlem press conference of NEGRO yesterday. The conference was a success from our standpoint, in large part because of your efforts.

Although Jack was here only a short time prior to his appearance at the press conference, we were able to line up a beeper interview for him on WWRL radio. It lasted about three minutes, and it was concerned almost exclusively with Jack's views about the re-election of President Nixon.

In addition, Jack was interviewed separately at the press conference by the Amsterdam News, but we're not sure anything concrete will develop from that.

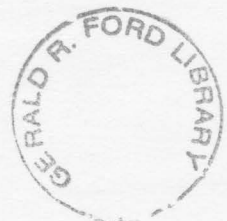
Thanks again, Stan. Give me a call if we can be of any help in the coming weeks.

Regards,



Michael Stafford

MS:ja



STATE OF CONNECTICUT
DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER PROTECTION
State Office Building
Hartford, Connecticut

October 16, 1972

The Honorable Richard M. Nixon
President of the United States
White House
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

It is with rare occurrence that I write of individuals. I am compelled now, however, to say to you, Mr. President, that indeed it is in your honor to have individuals such as The Reverend William Borders of Atlanta, Georgia, speaking in behalf of your re-election.

On Sunday, October 15, 1972, The Reverend Borders spoke to a group of Blacks in Hartford, Connecticut. His message was clear and unequivocal -- give the President four more years! The response was electrically charged with enthusiasm and interest. I must say, also, that the cooperation from Stan Scott's office and the Black Vote Division of your Re-election Headquarters has been most helpful.

Connecticut electoral votes will come to rest in the Republican column on November 7th.

Respectfully,

Thomas Wilson
Deputy Commissioner



TW:alb

October 20, 1972

Dear Fellow Black Americans:

In my trips across our country, I have made frequently the point that it is key for black voters to demonstrate graphically and overwhelmingly the fact that they are not slaves to one political party in our country.

If we are to ever have a really sharp bargaining edge in this political world, then we have to show our willingness to be flexible, and to my mind, this means that we must demonstrate that we will work within the two party framework -- some Democrats and some Republicans with a healthy share of Independents.

However, whatever advantage we gain is lost if we do not also demonstrate that we can and do get our people out to vote. If you consider the years during which the Blacks were effectively and completely disenfranchised in our country, it seems incredible now that the Black men and women would not exercise fully their duty and right to vote.

All Americans should, of course, register and vote, but this applies particularly for Blacks who are just now reaching out and obtaining true political power in our country.

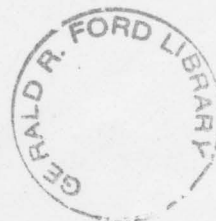
The barriers are down and the challenges of the vote is up.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Floyd D. McKissick

Floyd D. McKissick
Former Director
Congress of Racial Equality



Committee for the Re-election of the President

MEMORANDUM

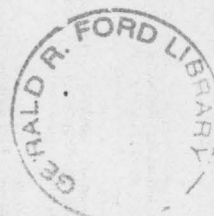
October 20, 1972

MEMORANDUM TO: HERB KLEIN
FROM: WILLIAM D. NOVELLI
SUBJECT: List of Black Newspapers Receiving Advertising

As you requested, here is Paul Jones' requested list of those newspapers scheduled to receive one 500-line insertion of the ad, "Senator McGovern Thinks Your Vote Is In The Bag". A copy of the advertisement is attached.

Attach.

cc: Peter H. Dailey
Phil Joanou
Stan Scott ✓



L.A. Central News
L.A. Sentinel
Compton Metropolitan Gazette
San Diego Voice & Viewpoint

Philadelphia Tribune

Hartford Star
Chicago New Crusader
Chicago Cities Newspaper
East St. Louis Monitor
Plainfield Voice
Newark Afro American
New York Amsterdam News
Jamaican New York Voice

Jackson Blazer

Cincinnati Herald

Houston Forward Times
Dallas Post Tribune
Fort Worth Lavidia
Fort Worth Como
Fort Worth Mind

World Groups

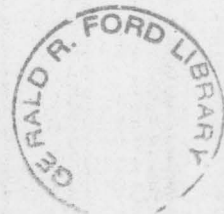
1. Atlanta Daily World
2. Birmingham World
3. Memphis World

Post Group

1. Cleveland Call & Post
2. Cincinnati Call & Post
3. Columbus Call & Post

Afro-American Group

1. New Jersey Afro
2. Philadelphia Afro
3. Baltimore Afro
4. Richmond Afro
5. Washington, D.C. Afro
6. National Edition Afro



Pittsburgh Courier Group

1. New Pittsburgh Courier
2. Philadelphia Courier
3. Detroit Courier
4. Ohio Courier
5. Florida Courier
6. Georgia Courier
7. National Edition Courier

Sengstacke Publications (Combined with Pittsburgh Courier Group)

1. Chicago Defender
2. Tri-State Defender (Memphis, Tenn.)
3. Michigan Chronicle

Post Groups

1. Oakland
2. Berkeley
3. San Francisco
4. Richmond

Harvey-Chicago South Suburban News
Chicago Gazette
Sacramento Observer
New York Daily Challenger
Arizona Tribune
California Voice (Oakland)
St. Louis Sentinel

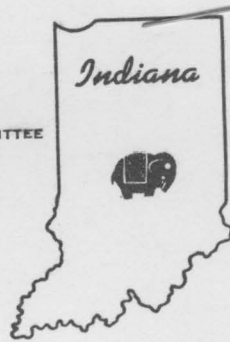
Milwaukee Courier

Thomasville News



ART RHEA

SPECIAL ASSISTANT
TO THE STATE CHAIRMAN
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

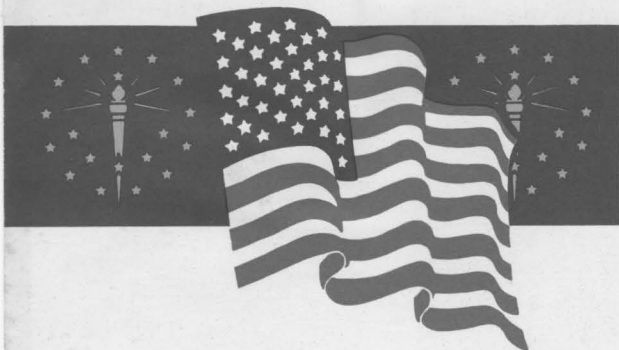


Dear Stan,

Each of these sets
were mailed individually
starting on the 23^d!

Thanks again for
your assistance and
we hope this will
have some impact.

Let's keep in touch
Art



INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

111 N. CAPITOL AVENUE • INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204 • TELEPHONE (317) 635-7561

Chairman
James T. Neal
Vice-Chairman
Betty Rendel
Secretary
Edwin J. Simcox
Treasurer
John Burkhart

October 23, 1972

National Committeeman
L. Keith Bulen
Indianapolis
National Committeewoman
Margaret Hill
Bloomington

*District Chairmen and
Vice Chairmen*

FIRST
Bruce Haller,
Hobart
Alice Kotso,
Munster

SECOND
Donald Heckard,
Logansport
Esther B. Guthridge,
Fowler

THIRD
J. Willard Simcox,
LaPorte
Eloyse Forbes,
Goshen

FOURTH
Thom Wertenberger,
Wabash
Corinne Nagel,
Ft. Wayne

FIFTH
Richard O. Regnier,
Tipton
Betty Rendel,
Peru

SIXTH
John Bailey, Jr.,
Greenwood
Frances Leach,
Plainfield

SEVENTH
Robert L. Poor,
Greencastle
Margaret Hill,
Bloomington

EIGHTH
Seth Denbo,
English
Mollie Hanes,
Wadesville

NINTH
Nathan Schwanholt,
Aurora
Wanda Kirk,
Jeffersonville

TENTH
Gerald K. Hodson,
New Castle
Betty Smith,
Milroy

ELEVENTH
L. Keith Bulen,
Indianapolis
Bonnie Stephenson,
Indianapolis

Dear Fellow Black Voters:

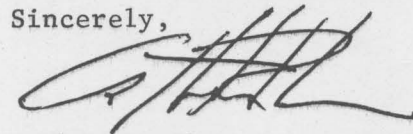
Within a matter of weeks we will be faced with the chore of going to the polls again to choose certain men and women who will represent us in our state government. Here will be the chance to execute the one right that has been handed down to us as part of our American way of life.

The utilization of politics as a tool for black liberation depends, then, on an informed, educated, increased, involved, and active electorate. It is incumbent upon those directly involved in politics to begin to inform residents as to the Who, What, When, Where, and How of the electoral process so that an informed voter may begin asking Why.

We are asking you to carefully peruse the enclosed material so that you are better qualified to inform the voters in your area.

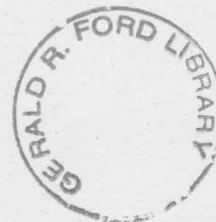
Please make every effort to "Get Out the Vote" for the re-election of President Richard Nixon and for the election of Dr. Otis R. Bowen.

Sincerely,



Arthur H. Rhea
Special Assistant to the
State Chairman

gh



Nixon Aide Asks Negro Support For Republicans

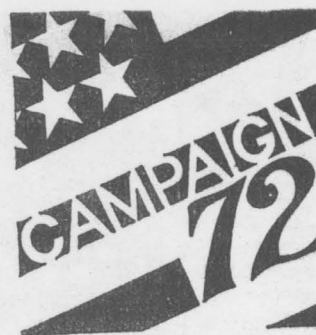
By ROBERT P. MOONEY

Negro voters who have tired of being "political hostages" of the Democratic Party should work for the re-election

He said McGovern was absent on the votes leading to the passage of that act; also in 1959 during passage of legislation to extend the Civil

"He did not introduce it but acted as a cosponsor and he waited 1½ months to put his name to that document," Scott said.

"To Mr. Bond I say that he has chosen to prostrate himself before George McGovern," Scott bristled. "He has chosen to stretch himself



his name to only one piece of housing legislation.

Copied By: MINORITIES DIVISION

INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
111 NORTH CAPITOL AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204

THE INDIANAPOLIS NEWS

Monday, October 2, 1972

Sen. McGovern's Daughter In State

Democratic presidential
nominee George S. McGovern
received praise from his
daughter and criticism from a
black presidential aid in Indi-



SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1972

THE INDIANAPOLIS STAR

Negro GOP Leader Attacks

Copied By: MINORITIES DIVISION

INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
111 NORTH CAPITOL AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204

Ring the Bells and Tell the People!!!

WHAT HAS McGOVERN DONE FOR THE BLACKS?

● The 1957 Civil Rights Act: This was the first Civil Rights Law to be enacted since the days of reconstruction. McGovern was absent on the votes leading to the passage of this bill in the House.

● 1959, the Rooney Amendment: An amendment to the Justice Department Appropriations Bill extending the life of the Civil Rights Commission. McGovern was absent and did not take a stand for the Record.

● Civil Rights Act of 1960: When it was up for final House approval, McGovern was absent, and did not take a stand for the Record.

● 1972, Governor's Conference: Houston. The Atlanta Constitution reported that McGovern offered two major concessions to the South.

One was a promise to push for a change in the 1965 Voting Rights Act which requires Southern states to submit re-apportionment plans to the Justice Department.

● 1960, the McDonough Amendment: Prohibited the Federal National Mortgage Association from purchasing housing where discrimination was involved. McGovern voted against it.

● 1964 Civil Rights Act: McGovern joined 22 other Senators in supporting a last-ditch effort to emasculate the voting rights provisions of the Act.

● 1968, Riot 'Punishment' Measures: This legislation sought to disqualify anyone convicted of participating in a riot from Federal employment for six years. A thinly-veiled effort to punish Blacks who had participated in the disturbances that followed Rev. Martin Luther King's assassination. McGovern voted for it.

● 1960, Powell Amendment: Part of the School Construction bill requiring that facilities built under the Act be open to all students regardless of race, color, creed, national origin or religion. McGovern voted against it.

WHAT HAS McGOVERN DONE FOR THE BLACKS? JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

Copied By: MINORITIES DIVISION

INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
111 NORTH CAPITOL AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204



LOOK AT THE RECORD -- READ THE FACTS

YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF

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

*During a period of five years, two months.

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

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

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

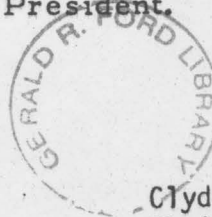
Ring the Bells and Tell the People!!!

join with us in re-electing the President.

Nixon & Bowen

Arthur H. Rhea
Special Assistant to the
State Chairman, Black Vote.
IRSCC
111 North Capitol Ave.
Indianapolis, In. 46204
(317) 635-7561

Clyde Williams, Jr.
Chairman, Indiana Black
Voters to Re-Elect The
President.
P. O. Box 68
Richmond, In. 47374
(317) 966-1558





Republican National Committee.

October 18, 1972

James T. Neal, State Chairman
Member for Indiana
111 North Capitol Avenue
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204
(317) 635-7561

Dear Fellow Black Citizens of Indiana:

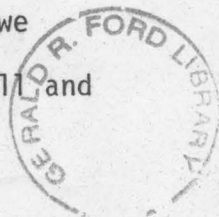
As Assistant to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee, I have traveled to over 40 states and over one hundred cities. On September 9, 1972, I spoke with various Black leaders and civil rights workers in Indiana. My conclusion was that those with political awareness feel that President Nixon will be re-elected. The majority concurred that the Black community must be represented on this winning team.

In the past we in the Black community, no matter how sincere, how hard we have persevered, have been losers, or at least, our plight has been ignored. For years we have listened to promises that remained just that---"promises".

Now once again our opportunity has arrived, this time it is imperative that our Black leaders as well as the voters cast aside their petty partisanship and stand up and be counted. Now is the time for us to judge the President solely on his past record. Let his record speak for him. And let me say here and now that no President since George Washington has done more than President Nixon to elevate the Black minority toward equality.

So much has been done during the past four years but we still have a long way to go. To re-Elect President Nixon will be another definite step on our road to full and meaningful participation in our country's future.

So many of us are not aware of the great strides we have made in that direction under President Nixon in the past four years. So many have allowed their leaders to inform them of the events, not taking time to learn for themselves. And then suddenly, too late they awaken to the errors of their ways. Wake up! Black America! The wheat is ripe and waits to be mowed.



Page 2
October 18, 1972

Today, we are living in a fast-changing age and in order to survive, to maintain our identity as Black Americans, we must stay in tune with the times. The changes that are destined for Blacks, as a people and individuals, promises to be fantastically drastic.

Part of this change is the emergence of many brilliant Black minds, an awareness that is not restricted to young or old. These minds encased in Black bodies will be functioning for one purpose only-- for the best interest of the Black community. No impersonal identity such as party will deter them for thinking for themselves. No longer will they listen to a few so-called Black leaders whether they be civil rights workers or militants. They will be thinking and acting in the best interest of the Black people.

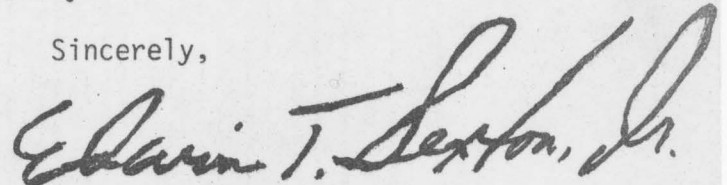
This election year will produce politically more Black leaders and leadership at the urban and grass-roots level than any other time in history and they will be articulate. They will vote for President Nixon's re-election.

I do not see a new party in the offing because it really isn't necessary. But I do see the pressure building from these new Black leaders. I see the pressure growing from them in both parties and I say that is a good healthy sign. It is the new, articulate Black awareness.

The emergence of the Black people cannot be a case of the fox and the chickens--all screaming at danger but doing nothing cohesive toward our mutual betterment and edification. It is obvious who the fox is. Will we allow ourselves to be his victim. Again, I say, look at the record!

Lest we be swept up in the euphoria of Senator McGovern's liberal mouthings, it would be expedient for the Black people to keep these facts firmly in mind. We have lived on promises too long and we have worked diligently in the past---to no avail. We now have a President who is doing something constructive for the Black community. Can we afford to abandon him just when he is increasing our ascent to social and economic equality?

Sincerely,



Edwin T. Sexton, Jr.
Assistant to the Chairman
Republican National Committee



October 20, 1972

Dear Fellow Black Americans:

In my trips across our country, I have made frequently the point that it is key for black voters to demonstrate graphically and overwhelmingly the fact that they are not slaves to one political party in our country.

If we are to ever have a really sharp bargaining edge in this political world, then we have to show our willingness to be flexible, and to my mind, this means that we must demonstrate that we will work within the two party framework -- some Democrats and some Republicans with a healthy share of Independents.

However, whatever advantage we gain is lost if we do not also demonstrate that we can and do get our people out to vote. If you consider the years during which the Blacks were effectively and completely disenfranchised in our country, it seems incredible now that the Black men and women would not exercise fully their duty and right to vote.

All Americans should, of course, register and vote, but this applies particularly for Blacks who are just now reaching out and obtaining true political power in our country.

The barriers are down and the challenges of the vote is up.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Floyd D. McKissick

Floyd D. McKissick
Former Director
Congress of Racial Equality



Don't Be Taken For Granted !!

The Black Vote

Recent polls indicate nonwhites support Democratic presidential candidate George McGovern by a four or five-to-one margin. Blacks, the major segment of the nonwhite vote, have voted consistently Democratic for many years. The margin is so lopsided in famous black precincts in a number of cities that Republican candidates write them off as lost from the beginning of campaigns, concluding that most voters follow the decision of local leaders and don't think for themselves.

In effect, then, blacks are in the bag for Democratic candidates before campaigns are waged in many areas, and on a national scale. The question arises whether this is effective political strategy. In many states minority votes swing the decision one way or the other and, by organizing, these minorities wield considerable political power.

National organizations representing blacks, such as the N.A.A.C.P., CORE, etc., have developed considerable political muscle under Democratic regimes but in long periods when the Democrats are out of office, their power and that of all black organizations, is minimal.

The statements of many black leaders, committing their organizations prematurely, questioning the motives of Republicans, even the President, mislead or disappoint followers and also surrender potential future influence and flexibility; the same position can always be assumed later. By being irrevocably committed, such spokesmen often convince G.O.P. administrations there is no point in overtures to them.

In the 1972 presidential campaign blacks are again overwhelmingly committed; that limits hope for closer cooperation with the White House, if polls are anywhere near reality, in the next four years.

Nixon & Bowen



Copied By: MINORITIES DIVISION

INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
111 NORTH CAPITOL AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204

THE DEMOCRATS SAY THEY'VE GOT YOUR VOTE IN THE BAG.
WE THINK THEY'RE OVERLOOKING A FEW FACTS.

President Nixon's record on Blacks:

<u>EMPLOYMENT:</u>	<u>NIXON ADMINISTRATION</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION</u>
Sub-Cabinet appointments	9	3
Executive level appointments	62	49
White House Staff	7	2
Supergrade appointments	150	63
General/Admirals	12	2
Minorities in Federal employment	19.5%	19.2%
Appointments to Commissions- Advisory boards	89	60
Appointments of women to Executive level posts	88	27
Aid to Black colleges	\$601 million	\$300 million
Aid to Minority Bank Deposit Program	\$245 million	Not established
Aid to Minority Business Enterprise	\$508 million	Not established
Civil Rights Enforcement Budget	\$602 million	\$ 75 million
Equal Employment Opportun- ity Budget	\$ 30.5 million	\$ 8.2 million
Fair Housing Employment Budget	\$ 8.2 million	\$ 2 million

• Mr. Nixon is the first President to ask for government funds to fight Sickle Cell Anemia.

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

• He has asked for \$2.5 billion to raise the quality of education in dis-advantaged schools.

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

All Americans need President Nixon. Now more than ever.

**Nixon &
Bowen**



Copied By:

INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
111 NORTH CAPITOL AVENUE
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 46204

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

The right to vote — a foundation of our liberties and our entire way of life — should be exercised each and every election day by each and every eligible American.

There is more to our political process than voting, of course: Everyone should first inform himself on the alternatives presented in each election, and then cast a purposeful vote on candidates and policies.

In the critical but promising times in which we live, the issues carry both national importance and direct personal impact — peace, prosperity, national security, taxation, the environment, domestic safety, justice, the general power of government, the specific rights of individuals. Each of these by itself is a powerful reason for making sure our views are counted in the ballot box.

We have extended the vote to all those 18 years and older, and we have just about eliminated any possible excuse for not voting because of technical reasons.

So the barriers are down — and the challenges are up.

The American system, which has produced the most bountiful and most just society in history, depends on its continual ratification by its citizens.

Each of us must study the issues and each of us must vote today if we are to translate our hopes and principles into the political realities of America tomorrow.

Richard Nixon



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

October 24, 1972

Dear Vernon:

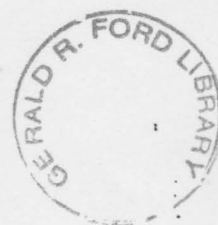
The President has asked me to thank you for your note of September 12 and your Open Letter to the Candidates about the concerns of black citizens -- and to respond on his behalf. We welcome this opportunity because of our high personal regard for the Urban League, for you, and for Whitney Young.

The principal question you raise is whether the interests of black Americans "are being neglected."

I believe we have tried to deal in a responsive and effective way with the interests of black Americans and other minorities and disadvantaged groups. We have foregone the easier course of relying on extravagant promises and compassionate rhetoric. We have tried to make real progress now and to lay sound foundations for more progress in the future.

There may be differences between the Urban League and the Administration with respect to a number of substantive issues. Mindful of these, we are nevertheless prepared to submit for honest evaluation the record of what this administration has actually done since 1969 -- and we do so in the sincere belief that this is the best way of measuring our determination to work to advance the interests of all Americans.

This Administration's civil rights enforcement budget is now \$602.1 million; when the President took office it was \$75 million. This Administration's programs for special aid to minority Americans now total \$2.6 billion; in the fiscal year of the President's inauguration they were only \$911 million. Minority civilian employment in the General Schedule grades of the Federal Government has increased by 13.4% between the time the President was sworn in and May of this year.



This is not just lower-grade employment: minority hiring in the government's senior GS grades increased by 38.6% between November 1969 and May 1972. When President Nixon took office, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission had only conciliation authority to deal with employers who discriminate -- and its budget was \$9.1 million. But the President has since signed a new law which gives the EEOC the power to go into court to get enforcement of its decisions -- and the current EEOC budget is \$46.4 million. In the Griggs case, the Department of Justice helped to win a major court decision which guarantees that employers' testing -- long a barrier to equal job opportunities -- will be fairer in the future.

Eight months after the President took office, this Administration issued a strengthened Philadelphia Plan, requiring affirmative action by federal contractors toward specific goals for opening up jobs for qualified minority employees. We firmly and successfully defended the plan against attacks in the Congress and in the Courts and won a strong Court endorsement of the principle of affirmative action. The results in Philadelphia: the 1972 goal for minority manhours worked was 14.8%; the contractors are actually achieving 16.6%. Now five other cities have Philadelphia-type plans, 52 additional cities have voluntary plans and the requirements have been extended to federal contractors in non-construction industries. The budget for the Federal Contract Compliance Program has gone from \$10.6 million to \$33.7 million; its compliance reviews from an annual rate of 7,000 to nearly 50,000; its show-cause notices to employers from 169 to 643 -- all in the years Mr. Nixon has been President.

The Department of Justice has backed up this effort by filing 46 pattern and practice suits in the field of equal job opportunity. They have not lost one of them yet.

And what has been happening to black income? The 1970 Census reported that outside the South, among young families where both husband and wife are working, median black income is 104.4% of white income under comparable circumstances. Of course, the nation-wide percentage is not yet what it should be, but the direction in which we are moving is clearly signalled.



In education, de jure segregation is close to being a thing of the past; between 1969 and 1972 the number of children in all-black schools in the south was reduced from 68% to 9%. Nationally, the number of one-race schools has decreased by 70% during the past three years.

Following the court decisions mandating the end of de jure segregation by the Fall of 1970, the President proposed that the Congress authorize \$1.5 billion to help desegregating school districts make this process effective, and to aid racially isolated schools in other parts of the nation. This summer, the Congress finally approved this legislation. Meanwhile, \$225 million in Emergency School Assistance funds have been flowing to the school districts which need that help the most, and an additional \$400 million is in prospect.

The Internal Revenue Service has stopped its previous practice of permitting tax deductions for contributions to segregated private schools.

You indicate that the issue of busing has been adequately dealt with by the judiciary; we both realize, of course, that the Courts still have important parts of this issue before them, in the Denver, Richmond and Detroit cases. Far from "imperiling" any child's constitutional rights, the President's legislative proposals of last March were within the framework of the Supreme Court's own most recent Swann decision.

Since the President took office, the Department of Justice has filed 116 suits in the area of fair housing, has reviewed 2,343 proposed changes in voting laws (and rejected 91 of them) and its Civil Rights Division alone has increased its staff from 216 to 393 and its budget from \$3 million to \$7.1 million.

Since 1969, aid to black colleges has been doubled; an Office of Minority Business has been instituted in the Department of Commerce with a current budget of \$63.4 million; direct federal purchases from minority business firms have grown from 28, worth \$8.9 million, to 1,716, worth \$153 million; minority small business loans have increased from \$4 million to \$195 million; Federal deposits in minority banks have gone from less than \$2 million to more than \$80 million. Subsidized housing starts have risen from 191,000 to 551,000. The total manpower services budget of the Department of Labor has risen from \$1.9 to \$4.5 billion, while minority enrollment in the directly administered portions of those programs has gone up from 334,000 to 1,155,000.



The number of school children receiving free or reduced-price lunches went from 3.1 million in 1969 to 8.4 million in 1972; total food and food-stamp program appropriations have increased from \$1.2 to \$4.1 billions in four years. Our overall campaign against drugs, including both treatment and law enforcement has increased more than 1,000% -- from \$65.7 million when the President took office to \$729 million today. A health issue of particular interest to the black community is sickle cell anemia; this Administration is the first to have asked for special funds -- \$15 million -- to attack this disease.

As you know, the Urban League itself has received over \$16 million in contracts from this Administration in a cooperative effort to involve the unique resources of the League in making some of these programs more effective.

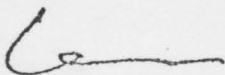
What all these examples show is that our laws, our institutions and our administrative practices are changing and improving and become more responsive to the needs of the minority peoples of this nation.

The President and I and our colleagues in this Administration are fully aware that there is a long road ahead. But these needs cannot be honestly discussed without recognizing the progress of recent years and the concrete accomplishments of this Administration in helping that process along.

For all this evidence of progress, for all the abundance of America, we know there are still men and women and children confronting life with the chips stacked against them. I remember Whitney Young's remark after his last meeting with the President in December of 1971: "I am a victim of 'divine discontent'" he said, "I will not settle for anything short of the time when I can come to a meeting like this and announce that there is no more need for an Urban League."

We shared that discontent then, and we share it now. The President and all of us also share Whitney Young's belief that we can secure an equal chance in our society for all Americans and we shall continue to work toward that goal.

Sincerely,



Leonard Garment

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Executive Director
National Urban League
55 East 52nd Street
New York, New York 10022



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Ted
Good Material.
S.S.

October 24, 1972

Dear Vernon:

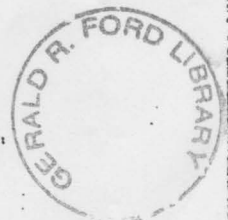
The President has asked me to thank you for your note of September 12 and your Open Letter to the Candidates about the concerns of black citizens -- and to respond on his behalf. We welcome this opportunity because of our high personal regard for the Urban League, for you, and for Whitney Young.

The principal question you raise is whether the interests of black Americans "are being neglected."

I believe we have tried to deal in a responsive and effective way with the interests of black Americans and other minorities and disadvantaged groups. We have foregone the easier course of relying on extravagant promises and compassionate rhetoric. We have tried to make real progress now and to lay sound foundations for more progress in the future.

There may be differences between the Urban League and the Administration with respect to a number of substantive issues. Mindful of these, we are nevertheless prepared to submit for honest evaluation the record of what this administration has actually done since 1969 -- and we do so in the sincere belief that this is the best way of measuring our determination to work to advance the interests of all Americans.

This Administration's civil rights enforcement budget is now \$602.1 million; when the President took office it was \$75 million. This Administration's programs for special aid to minority Americans now total \$2.6 billion; in the fiscal year of the President's ~~inauguration~~ ¹⁹⁷² they were only \$911 million. Minority civilian employment in the General Schedule grades of the Federal Government has increased by 13.4% between the time the President was sworn in and May of ~~this~~ ¹⁹⁷² year.



This is not just lower-grade employment: minority hiring in the government's senior GS grades increased by 38.6% between November 1969 and May 1972. When President Nixon took office, the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission had only conciliation authority to deal with employers who discriminate -- and its budget was \$9.1 million. But the President has since signed a new law which gives the EEOC the power to go into court to get enforcement of its decisions -- and the current EEOC budget is \$46.4 million. In the Griggs case, the Department of Justice helped to win a major court decision which guarantees that employers' testing -- long a barrier to equal job opportunities -- will be fairer in the future.

Eight months after the President took office, this Administration issued a strengthened Philadelphia Plan, requiring affirmative action by federal contractors toward specific goals for opening up jobs for qualified minority employees. We firmly and successfully defended the plan against attacks in the Congress and in the Courts and won a strong Court endorsement of the principle of affirmative action. The results in Philadelphia: the 1972 goal for minority manhours worked was 14.8%; the contractors are actually achieving 16.6%. Now five other cities have Philadelphia-type plans, 52 additional cities have voluntary plans and the requirements have been extended to federal contractors in non-construction industries. The budget for the Federal Contract Compliance Program has gone from \$10.6 million to \$33.7 million; its compliance reviews from an annual rate of 7,000 to nearly 50,000; its show-cause notices to employers from 169 to 643 -- all in the years Mr. Nixon has been President.

The Department of Justice has backed up this effort by filing 46 pattern and practice suits in the field of equal job opportunity. They have not lost one of them yet.

And what has been happening to black income? The 1970 Census reported that outside the South, among young families where both husband and wife are working, median black income is 104.4% of white income under comparable circumstances. Of course, the nation-wide percentage is not yet what it should be, but the direction in which we are moving is clearly signalled.



In education, de jure segregation is close to being a thing of the past; between 1969 and 1972 the number of children in all-black schools in the south was reduced from 68% to 9%. Nationally, the number of one-race schools has decreased by 70% during the past three years.

Following the court decisions mandating the end of de jure segregation by the Fall of 1970, the President proposed that the Congress authorize \$1.5 billion to help desegregating school districts make this process effective, and to aid racially isolated schools in other parts of the nation. This summer, the Congress finally approved this legislation. Meanwhile, \$225 million in Emergency School Assistance funds have been flowing to the school districts which need that help the most, and an additional \$400 million is in prospect.

The Internal Revenue Service has stopped its previous practice of permitting tax deductions for contributions to segregated private schools.

You indicate that the issue of busing has been adequately dealt with by the judiciary; we both realize, of course, that the Courts still have important parts of this issue before them, in the Denver, Richmond and Detroit cases. Far from "imperiling" any child's constitutional rights, the President's legislative proposals of last March were within the framework of the Supreme Court's own most recent Swann decision.

Since the President took office, the Department of Justice has filed 116 suits in the area of fair housing, has reviewed 2,343 proposed changes in voting laws (and rejected 91 of them) and its Civil Rights Division alone has increased its staff from 216 to 393 and its budget from \$3 million to \$7.1 million.

Since 1969, aid to black colleges has been doubled; an Office of Minority Business has been instituted in the Department of Commerce with a current budget of \$63.4 million; direct federal purchases from minority business firms have grown from 28, worth \$8.9 million, to 1,716, worth \$153 million; minority small business loans have increased from \$4 million to \$195 million; Federal deposits in minority banks have gone from less than \$2 million to more than \$80 million. Subsidized housing starts have risen from 191,000 to 551,000. The total manpower services budget of the Department of Labor has risen from \$1.9 to \$4.5 billion, while minority enrollment in the directly administered portions of those programs has gone up from 334,000 to 1,155,000.



The number of school children receiving free or reduced-price lunches went from 3.1 million in 1969 to 8.4 million in 1972; total food and food-stamp program appropriations have increased from \$1.2 to \$4.1 billions in four years. Our overall campaign against drugs, including both treatment and law enforcement has increased more than 1,000% -- from \$65.7 million when the President took office to \$729 million today. A health issue of particular interest to the black community is sickle cell anemia; this Administration is the first to have asked for special funds -- \$15 million -- to attack this disease.

As you know, the Urban League itself has received over \$16 million in contracts from this Administration in a cooperative effort to involve the unique resources of the League in making some of these programs more effective.

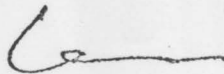
What all these examples show is that our laws, our institutions and our administrative practices are changing and improving and become more responsive to the needs of the minority peoples of this nation.

The President and I and our colleagues in this Administration are fully aware that there is a long road ahead. But these needs cannot be honestly discussed without recognizing the progress of recent years and the concrete accomplishments of this Administration in helping that process along.

For all this evidence of progress, for all the abundance of America, we know there are still men and women and children confronting life with the chips stacked against them. I remember Whitney Young's remark after his last meeting with the President in December of 1971: "I am a victim of 'divine discontent'" he said, "I will not settle for anything short of the time when I can come to a meeting like this and announce that there is no more need for an Urban League."

We shared that discontent then, and we share it now. The President and all of us also share Whitney Young's belief that we can secure an equal chance in our society for all Americans and we shall continue to work toward that goal.

Sincerely,



Leonard Garment

Mr. Vernon E. Jordan, Jr.
Executive Director
National Urban League
55 East 52nd Street
New York, New York 10022



1945-1946



ION
T

FORM 1040 PREPARED BY THE STANDARD FERTILIZER COMPANY, INC.

—

10

2
3
4
5
6
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26

REV EDWARD THOMAS, WASH DC
REV ROLAND SMITH, GEORIGIA
REV L B BOOTH, OHIO
REV S EVERETT GUILLES, WASH DC
REV JAMES EVERETTE JR, MD
REV JAMES EVERETTE SR, MD
REV E F WILLIAMS, MISSOURI
REV GARLAND WIGGINS, N YORK
REV JASON GUICE, N YORK
REV G W MCMURRAY CHAIRMAN.

/EH002/

