The original documents are located in Box 5, folder "Black Silent Majority Committee, 1972-1975" 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. The Council donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections.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.

# HANDBOOK FOR BLACKS ON BEING A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN

-The Inside Story on Black Militant Crime and Violence!

-How Riots "Happen"!

-Why Militants Are A Threat To Black America!

-Who Is Behind Black Militant Agitators!

-How Law-Abiding Blacks Can Combat Black Militant Lawlessness! IT'S EASY TO COMPLAIN ABOUT CRIME, VIOLENCE AND COMMUNIST SUBVERSION BY BLACK RADICAL MILITANTS

BUT...

WHAT ARE YOU GOING TO DO ABOUT IT????

How often have you, as a law-abiding, patriotic black or white American said, "We need to do something to make our communities safe again from crime, riots and the gun-toting Communist black militants who threaten our lives, safety, property and American Freedoms!"

Police departments cannot do the whole job alone, especially when it is the police who are under the most direct physical attack by militants like the Black Panthers and other Communist front "revolutionaries"—and especially when "silent" black citizens fail to speak out in support of the police!

If you love America read this handbook carefully. It has been published and distributed by the Black Silent Majority Committee (BSMC) as a major part of our nationwide crusade AGAINST BLACK MILITANT CRIME and SUBVERSION.

BSMC is a rapidly growing nationwide patriotic organization founded in Washington, D. C. on July 4, 1970 to help protect America from radical enemies within.

The BLACK SILENT MAJORITY promotes a "build don't burn" philosophy among black Americans. Rejecting destructive black militancy and civil disorder, we seek to further the cause of brotherhood among Americans of all colors. The BLACK SILENT MAJORITY is anti-Communist and pro-America.

This handbook's purpose is to give concerned, patriotic citizens — black and white — the true facts, the conviction and the courage to speak out where they live against radical militant agitating for increased violence, crime, hostility and eventual Communist Revolution. America is the Greatest Nation Under God. Let's Keep. Her Strong and United.

## THE STORY BEHIND THE BIG RIOTS

Watts. 1964. Five long days and murderous nights of shooting, killing, looting and burning. To most Americans, black and white, it was a terrifying, shameful episode — one that never should have happened.

But to Communists working to overthrow the American system by inflaming black citizens and dividing the nation, Watts was the triumph of triumphs — and one year after the terrible Watts riot, Communist leader Herbert Aptheker told cheering delegates to the Conference of Socialist Scholars at Columbia University in New York, "WATTS WAS GLORIOUS!"

The Communist "glory" that was Watts added up to this kind of devastation:

KILLED: 37, including 2 white peace officers, 1 white fireman, 28 black civilians, 4 other civilians,

INJURED: 895, including 93 peace officers, 45 firemen, 10 National Guardsmen and 747 civilians.

ARRESTED: 4,070, most of them adults.
BUILDINGS BURNED: 787 damaged,
209 destroyed.

PROPERTY DAMAGES: Fire damage alone estimated at more than \$50,000,000. Looting and vandalism added many additional millions.

POLICE AND NATIONAL GUARD COSTS: Estimated at half-a-million dollars per day.

It is now known, through the Party's own boasts, that the Communists had a big hand in fomenting the Watts riot — although when the mayor of Los Angeles pinned part of the blame on American Communists just after the deadly event, he was roundly condemned by the liberals and leftists as a "McCarthyite" and as an "irresponsible right-wing extremist."

But Communist leaders decided that Watts was too "glorious" to keep secret for long, and at an October 7, 1965 press conference,



Michael Laski, member of the national Central Committee of the Communist Party said his group had spent the two previous years "toward agitation of the uprising" in Watts. Moreover, Laski said the Communists had focussed their primary attack on the police, continually circulating inflammatory hate literature against the police charging brutality.

## RIOTS ARE PLANNED

Patriotic, law-abiding black citizens, for whom this handbook is published, should arm themselves with knowledge of how most urban riots have been started. With the knowledge that riots don't happen but are planned, comes the power to prevent these brutal outbreaks in which black people suffer most. The typical riot passes through three stages as illustrated by what happened in Watts:

\*FIRST: An "incident" in which police were attacked while performing legitimate duty. This was followed by three hours of complete quiet, until the second stage erupted.

\*SECOND: A sudden flare of violence which, as if on signal, broke out in a 20-square-mile area. Riot "leaders" with sound trucks, walkie-talkies and quantities of Molotov cocktails appeared screaming "Get Whitie" while mobs of several thousands roamed looking for whites, and the vast majority of blacks fled to their homes in terror and bewilderment.

★THIRD: Turning the brunt of mob fury against black individuals and property. Black men and women were hauled from cars by the mob, homes and businesses were set afire, windows were smashed and looting spread everywhere.

It is crucial for black Americans to understand urban riots in the context of overall Communist activity in America during the last decade. Beginning about 1960, Communist leader Gus Hall openly declared that Communists and their sympathizers must establish militant control of the Civil Rights Movement and purge all "Uncle Toms" or other blacks who advocated a reasonable, peaceful transition for blacks. Among themselves Communist leaders boasted that before America even knew what was happening, revolution would erupt on the streets of major cities,

There is no doubt about the fact that the Communist Party — and its front organizations like the Black Panthers and Black Nationalists groups — are still determined to ignite a revolution in the streets of American cities by taking advantage of every potentially inflammatory situation. They are still not satisfied that only 2% of America's black population has ever participated in a riot, and that many of those who did take part wondered afterwards how they ever allowed themselves to be stampeded into destroying their own communities!

WHO ARE THE BLACK MILITANTS?

"We call for the violent overthrow of the facist imperialistic United States Government; ringleaders of oppression and international aggression... RIGHT ON!!!"

Eldridge Cleaver, Black Panther Leader

Law abiding people, both black and white, have always had to deal with the hoodlum-type criminal — the bank robber, kidnapper, burglar, petty thief or mobster who commits various crimes to make "fast money" without working for it.

But today there exists a new type of criminal, more deadly, ruthless and menacing than the "Baby Face" Nelsons and "Godfather" gangland hoods. This new criminal is the Communist-backed revolutionary-guerilla militant, represented among whites by the SDS-Weathermen and among blacks by subversives like the Black Panthers.

The old-style criminal, to illustrate, hopes to rob a bank and meet no police officer. He does not, as a rule, deliberately seek out the police officers, for the purpose of inflicting injury!

But revolutionary-guerilla fanatics, like the Black Panthers and other "Black Nationalist" groups deliberately attack law enforcement, taunting, harassing and assaulting police officers. Their violence is an offensive violence designed to tear down society as a whole.



Black militant violence is based on the Communist concept of guerilla warfare, and the radical militants consider themselves as warriors against America, openly proclaiming the need for street violence and other forms of bloodshed. They seek to turn America's cities into battlefields.

# BLACK PANTHERS

For example, the Black Panther Party, founded in 1966 in Oakland, California, (the predominate black extremist group in the nation), bitterly hates law enforcement officers whom it labels "pigs." Use of this derogatory term has spread from the Panthers to many young blacks in our communities. Panthers taunt black policemen in particular as "nigger pigs."

Militants consider the police officer as the front line in the defense of America. If the violent "revolution" is ever to be brought about, the militant feels, policemen must be destroyed – by ridicule, physical injury, death.

Not long ago when four policemen were murdered an article in the Panthers' widely circulated newspaper said:

Pigs are only flesh and bone and they will bleed/they will die. When the hour of reckoning comes, as you move into the streets to fight for your own survival, remember the lesson taught by this one simple sentence-

FOUR PIGS DEAD...

# RED SLOGANS

Black Panthers and their sympathizers often deface walls and fences with Communist slogans to inflame the public: "THE ONLY GOOD PIG (Policeman) IS A DEAD PIG" or "OFF THE PIGS!" (meaning "kill police"). Panther newspapers have been filled with drawings showing policemen massacred by blacks.

Here are other important things law-abiding blacks should know:

- The radical militant admires Lenin, Castro, Mao-Tse-tung, Ho Chi Minh, Che Guevara and other violent men who came to power through the bloodiest of revolutions.
- The radical militant believes that violence should happen now, and rejects all types of reform within the structure of democratic society. He derides "civil rights" and efforts for new laws within the American legal system.
- The militant inflames communities with the communist rhetoric of "class war," "imperialism," "proletariat," and the "moral duty to destroy." Blacks who oppose his violence are quickly labeled "Uncle Toms" by these hypocritical revolutionaries who shout "oppression" while they wreak havoc in the Land of the Free.
- In radical militant-guerilla violence, no weapon or tactic is barred. The radical will use sniper attacks (such as the Mark Essex

shoot-out in New Orleans at the beginning of 1973), ambushes (where police officers are deliberately led into situations where their physical danger increases), the robbing of banks and businesses to "expropriate" funds for use in the "revolution," the theft of weapons from government arsenals, the booby trapping of law enforcement vehicles, the smuggling of bombs into police stations.

- The militant-guerilla has a complete disdain of America's court system. If brought to trial, he uses the court as a "revolutionary" platform. "Revolutionary" kidnapping and murder of court personnel has already taken place.
- The militant attack on America consists not only of on-the-street violence but of long-range propaganda designed to undermine public confidence in American insitutions and in the nation itself.

### A LOOK AT BLACK RADICALS

Early in 1971, a serious split developed between Huey P. Newton, self-styled Supreme Commander of the Black Panther Party, and Eldridge Cleaver, the Minister of Information and a fugitive who exiled himself to Algeria. Warring factions loyal to each resulted. Within two months, one member of each faction was murdered, with each faction accusing the other and threatening reprisals. The Cleaver faction is calling for constant violence and revolution now!

The larger Newton faction, in an effort to improve the Panthers' image, is calling for "survival pending the revolution" which Newton explains means working and surviving in the Black community until the revolution occurs.

### WIDESPREAD CHAPTERS

According to the FBI, the Newton forces have 27 chapters operational throughout the

United States with about 450 hard-core members. They have thousands of sympathizers, with the main strength centered in New York City but scattered points of support in other larger cities.

The Newton-led faction has toned down its public demands for violence and attacks upon police, and has shifted its propaganda in an effort to repair its image. Programs such as free breakfasts for children, health clinics, free clothing for the poor and free bus service for visitors to penal institutions are being highlighted. Panther claims to extensive accomplishments in the service to the community, however, are highly exaggerated. Much of the food contributed by local merchants actually is used to feed the adult members of the Black Panther Party. The health centers are staffed by attendants untrained for medical work and of little service. First choice of clothing is given to Black Panther Party members with the remainder being handed out in the ghetto areas to the accompaniment of much publicity.

### CLEAVER VIOLENCE

In contrast to the Newton group, the Cleaver faction has adopted programs of unrestrained violence against the existing order. Individuals associateed with the Cleaver group have been linked to murders, arsons, attacks on police officers, aircraft hijackings, and armed robberies. The official newspaper of the Cleaver faction is known as "Right On!" This publication has called for the assassinations of the President, the Attorney General, the Director of the FBI and other Government officials. The paper has also urged kidnappings of prominents citizens who could be held for ransom for the exchange of so-called political prisoners.

Eldridge Cleaver dispatched his wife, Kathleen, on a speaking tour of the United States in the Fall of 1971 in order to gain financial and organizational support. As his wife toured the United States, Eldridge Cleaver was busy creating two new revolutionary units. The Revolutionary Peoples Communications Network was established as an international above-ground liaison organization to publicize and coordinate the activities of all revolutionary groups. Its underground counterpart is the Afro-American Liberation Army which will foster urban guerilla warfare in the United States. The organ of both new organizations is "Babylon," a biweekly publication which parallels "Right On!" in its call for revolutionary violence and disruption. As an exile in Algeria, Cleaver assumed personal command of the Afro-American Liberation Army.

So that he may devote his full energies to guerrilla activities, Cleaver has relinquished control over the Black Panther Party international section in Algiers, naming Felix "Pete" O'Neal as his replacement. O'Neal, also a fugitive from justice, once headed the Black Panther Party chapter in Kansas City, Mo.

# SNCC

Another all-black revolutionary organization is the Student National Coordinating Committee which at the time of its founding as a civil rights group in 1960 was known as the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. It was founded by extremist Stokely Carmichael, who recently returned to the United States from Africa, and H. Rap Brown. Convicted on local charges of inciting to riot and arson, as well as on a number of Federal charges. Brown was apprehended in New York City in October 1971 following the armed robbery of a bar for which he has been convicted.

The Student National Coordinating Committee, is engaging in efforts to revitalize chapters throughout the country. Included among these efforts are programs aimed at establishing black revolutionary labor, student and youth groups.

# OTHER BLACK EXTREMIST GROUPS

Other black extremist groups, most operating locally and regionally, spread revolutionary rhetoric and promote violence and confrontations with law enforcement officers.

One such organization is the Junta of Militant Organizations, also known as JOMO, with headquarters in Florida. JOMO, dedicated to the "liberation" of the black man, has declared it necessary to bring down the capitalistic system. Members of JOMO have participated in fire bombings, armed confrontations with police and actual attacks on police with the use of firearms.

The Republic of New Africa, (RNA) is a nother militant black revolutionary organization. Its principal factions are located in Michigan, Mississippi, and Louisiana. In August 1971, at Jackson, Miss., its members engaged in a shootout. One police officer was killed and a second officer and an FBI agent were wounded. Eleven members of the group, including Richard Henry, one of the founders, have been charged on a variety of counts including conspiracy to committ murder and assaulting a federal officer.

# EXTREMISTS IN PENAL INSTITUTIONS

It is becoming increasingly evident that black extremist activities in our penal system are increasing at an alarming rate. Rebellion such as occurred at the prison at Attica, N.Y., has brought into sharp focus major activities of black extremists, such as the Black Panther Party, within the penal institutions.

The unrestricted flow of extremist propaganda, including its revolutionary rhetoric, has stimulated the black, hardened criminal prison inmates into an unholy alliance with the black revolutionary extremists. With the lessening of the Vietnam issue, other extremist groups such as the Students for a Democratic Society and Progressive Labor

Party are also interjecting themselves into the dangerous situation that now exists in our penal institutions.

### URBAN UNREST

During the calendar year 1971, 109 incidents involving mob violence were reported as compared to 159 for all of 1970. Resulting from the 1971 incidents were 2,033 arrests, 213 personal injuries, three deaths and property damage amounting to about \$1.7 million.

Disorders in the Nation's seconardy schools continue to provide strong evidence that racial discord is far from being at an end. Injuries and reported 2,455 arrests were for 1970 - 1971school year. During the 1971 - 1972school year, 125 school disturbances involving 331 personal injuries and 750 arrests have been reported (February 24. 1972).

According to information received by the FBI through the Uniform Crime Reporting program, 20 police officers died in ambush type attacks, the mark of the extremist or terrorist, in 1971 and 19 officers died in ambush-type attacks in 1970. But, during the previous period from 1961 through 1969 only three ambush-type killings of policemen were reported.

During 1971, extremists were known to be or suspected of being involved in 76 unprovoked and apparently racially connected attacks on police, resulting in the deaths of 12 officers and the wounding of 47 others. Guerrilla-type ambushes accounted for eight of these deaths. Although the overall number of extremist-type attacks on the police declined in 1971, the increase in ambush-type attacks on police during the past 2 years is indicative of the growing terrorist threat to law enforcement.

### URBAN GUERRILLA WARFARE

The primary activity of the urban guerrilla is the unprovoked attack on police officers which is designed to show that police are powerless to protect themselves and, thus, to convince revolutionary sympathizers that society can be overthrown. The urban guerilla also hopes to provide over-reaction by authorities in order to radicalize sympathizers who would not otherwise engage in violent activity.

The Weatherman group claimed credit for the bombing of New York City police headquarters in June 1970 and Black Panthers have been identified in numerous attacks on police. The logic of the urban guerrilla is simple, but terrifying: if police officers cannot protect themselves from ambushes, snipings and bombings, then the private citizen is that much more defenseless against these weapons of the revolutionary.

# WHY MILITANTS ARE DANGEROUS

Between 1967 and early 1972, the Black Panther Party has been linked to the deaths of at least 12 police officers and the wounding of 71.

The Eldridge Cleaver Faction of the Black Panthers openly boasted in its newspaper of a holdup ending in a gun battle with police, and a vicious armed robbery.

After the recent critical wounding of a police officer, the assailants' car was found, loaded with shotguns, carbines, ammunition and texts on guerrilla warfare — one indicating it came from the Cleaver Faction of the Black Panther Party. In a nearby town police found more shotguns, pistols, and ammunition, plus money in wrappers of a recently robbed bank. Military field telephones and a sketch on how to rob a bank were also recovered.

### VIOLENCE MANUAL

One Black Panther Party leader has prepared a detailed manual on terrorist tactics, apparently in line with Panther leader Eldridge

Cleaver's threat to clandestinely return to the United States to lead guerrilla warfare. This manual includes instructions on making pipe bombs, time bombs, and self-igniting Molotov cocktails. This type of inflammatory instruction for would-be terrorists is widely circulated in the United States by groups like the Panthers.

The threat to all Americans was bluntly stated by Black Panthers Party leader Eldridge Cleaver, when he asserted, in November 1971, the "absolute right of the Afro-American people to take up arms and wage war...by taking the initiative and actually attacking the pigs (police) with guns, and killing them."

# THE TASK OF LAW-ABIDING BLACKS

The escalation during the last decade of the black revolutionary guerrilla mentality poses serious problems for law enforcement, free society, and black community. What can be done?

- (1) This problem must be frankly and honestly faced and called by its right name. Any individual or group which resorts to violence, whether black or white, young or old, is in violation of the law. Violence is not to be condoned. It is not a lubricant of chance or the "necessary fallout of progress." The black revolutionary-guerrillas are not "political lawbreakers" or "romactic rebels" or "Robin Hoods" or martyrs to the black cause." They must be held accountable for their acts outside the law as much as any other person.
- (2) Black Americans must realize that when legitimate authority is undermined, bleak, cold, raw, babarbarous power moves in to fill the word. If violence is condoned on the part of one person or individual, why not for another? Who is to draw the line and say "this violence is justified as a good cause" and "this violence" is not. The whole social fabric of society is ripped apart and the ugly emotions of hatred, brutality, and discord appear.

- (3) Remember that the black revolutionary-guerrilla and his sympathizers—dangerous as they are—still represent only a small minority of the black people of this nation. In analyzing their behavior we must not forget that the vast majority of black Americans disapprove of their tactics—the bombings, the desire to kill the police, the effort to fracture and destroy our society. We know that law enforcement officers must rely—if they are to be effective—on the cooperation of the patriotic citizens of the land. Just as law enforcement met the challenge of this type of mentality of the 1970's, with help from law-abiding citizens.
- (4) To meet this challenge, black community leaders must support the efforts of police and other officials to maintain safe neighborhoods. Officers of the law risk life almost daily. The black community must mobilize now! with local groups supporting their police. If a black citizens knows of trouble brewing a planned incident that could lead to a riot, guns being stolen and stored, bombs being made he should report this information to law enforcement officials. To remain silent is to jeopardize the lives and property of innocent people in our communities.
- (5) The black community must take an abiding interest in, keep a close watch on, and help boost police morale. Part of the black radical militant's strategy is to provoke and incite the police, hoping to drive them to overreact and commit acts that can be propaganidized as brutal or illegal. Nothing pleases the militants more, because they feel such incidents "radicalize" more people. Blacks must show law enforcement that their communities appreciate the tensions and strains of confrontations with militants, and give open community appreciation of high-quality, professional police work.

# HELP THE POLICE HELP YOU!

According to the FBI, radical black militants and their violence are encouraged and

supported by a large and growing number of misguided sympathizers who see the radicals as "heroes" and who believe, mistakenly, that their criminal acts are justified. They are equally aided by patriotic blacks who keep silent about what they know.

Law abiding citizens who love America must carry the message that violence as perpretrated by radical militants is not praiseworthy, beneficial or creative. They must counter the propaganda of the sympathizers and help undo their work.

The radical sympathizers carry out a variety of roles. Some are directly involved in servicing militants who have gone underground to hide from law enforcement. The FBI defines these roles as follows:

- funneling of funds (from various sources willing to donate).
- loaning of automobiles for use by the underground militants for a variety of purposes.
- helping maintain a mail service, whereby communications (from aboveground to underground and vice versa and among members of the underground itself) are directed through couriers, mail drops, by telegram, to post office boxes, etc.
- operating "safehouses" for the hiding of criminal fugitives.
- obtaining documents, such as birth certificates, car registrations, Selective Service forms, Social Security cards.
- screening newcomers; determining if they are loyal to the Movement or maybe informants of law enforcement agencies.
- making arrangements for those in the underground suffering health problems (often malnutrition, drug addiction, or venereal disease) to obtain medical assistance.

- providing access to legal services and advice.

Another layer of sympathizers less connected with the black militant underground might include a handful of doctors and attorneys ready and willing to provide services without talking about it; it might include operators of grocery stores who donated supplies to the underground.

Many persons in black communities who are not in sympathy with the radical militants often stumble on, or are told of first-hand or second-hand knowledge of radical activity.

FOR THE SAKE OF THE WHOLE COMMUNITY, THEY SHOULD NOT BE RECLUCTANT TO TELL WHAT THEY KNOW – PARTICULARLY WHEN ASKED TO COOPERATE WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIONS OF LOCAL AND FEDERAL VIOLATIONS OF THE LAW.

The failure to speak out when one has knowledge of radical and criminal activities handicaps law enforcement and gives valuable assistance to the radical militants working for the destruction of America.

For example, in the United States today, there is an extremely high number of stolen and missing weapons. As of February 1, 1972 over 455,000 such guns were listed in the National Crime Information's files!

Militants are known to have stolen many of these guns and broken into arsenals. Persons who gain knowledge of the whereabouts of these guns in the hands of militants and other criminals should speak out to police.

Patriotic Americans must speak out because under our constitutional structure each citizen has an obligation to support the law and its precepts. This means, among other things, that each citizen – knowing that it takes great courage – should cooperate with the efforts of law enforcement in the investigation of violations of the law, including sabotage, bombings, shootings, and other crimes.

What is to happen to our communities, black and white, if patriotic citizens do not speak out? During the last 10 years the radical militants have flooded America with propaganda attempting to justify violence and crime. They have talked of violence for "good cause," and preached the rightness of violence against property. They have even gone so far as to preach a violence "protective reaction against institutionalized violence of the Establishment and of constructive violence done out of love for people!"

By such propaganda the radical element wants black America to change its mind about some very important aspects of American life. Once the fabric of law is breached, our entire system of constitutional government, which has produced so many gains, is greatly endangered. We cannot afford to remain silent!

# A PATRIOTIC PLAN OF ACTION FOR ALL BLACK AMERICANS

Commissioner, what can we do to help?

Not long ago a very surprised big-city police commissioner was asked this question by a group of black citizens from his community. The commissioner was astonished because this never before had happened, and because there had recently been a great deal of black radical agitation in the city, complete with widely publicized, unfair denunciations of the police department by militants.

The commissioner answered finally; "Our biggest difficulty is is getting undistorted facts to the people, particularly in the black community. The press too often is no help,

because charges against police seem to be bigger news than our response to those charges. Our version of what happened gets drowned in a sea of condemnations from the militants."

The BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE has found that a strong group of black citizens actively supporting police efforts to curb destructive activities by black militants can be best deterrent to unrest in a city, and to the radical campaign to divide the police from the black community with a barrage of false charges of corruption, racism and brutality.

In response to naked violence and the radical attempt to turn black communities into urban battlefields, the BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE urges patriotic, law-abiding black citizens all over the United States to organize committees promoting enthusiastic support of police. This would come as a welcome surprise to many a beleaguered police department and do great harm to the radical "cause."

To established black groups supporting police, the BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE recommends the following steps:

- First, see that the committee's membership represents a broad cross section of the community. The committee should not be vulnerable to charges by radicals that it is a police cover-up or is dominated by any single interest group, such as middle-class blacks.
- Second, the committee should be entirely independent of the police department, even though it should work closely with police.
- Third, the committee should speedily check with the police on rumors or charges of police brutality, disseminate accurate information to the public when radicals begin distorting the facts of confrontations between police and black citizens. The committee should also become fully informed concerning any potential violence or militant demonstration, or "scheduled" riot which may be brewing.

• Fourth, the committee should meet regularly and be well organized. The BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE suggest the following breakdown of responsibly among members:

Fact-Finding Committee to do the leg work in running down the "what-happened-first" aspects of racial incidents involving citizens, militants and police. Often militants will be found to make charges that have no basis in fact.

Publicity Committee to prepare press releases explaining racial incidents objectively. This committee should also publish a periodic community bulletin, prepare speeches for civic clubs or other public gatherings, and organize a speakers bureau on the importance of law and order in the black community.

Very important -- a Truth Squad armed with sufficient facts from the Fact-Finding Committee to challenge radical leaders in public debate. It is surprising how quickly an audience will turn against the hate-filled retoric when a group of respected, responsible citizens exposes radical propaganda. (The Truth Squad is immensely important because too often the reckless talk of black militants goes unchallenged; the militant-communist's favorite technique is to rely upon accusation alone to do the damage.)

Black Community Police Appreciation Week Committee. One of the best methods to boost police morale and repair the police image harmed by radical propaganda is to have respected black citizens organize a week-long salute to police. Activities might include distribution of easily avaiable bumper stickers, press conferences, rallies, luncheons, a series of meetings between policemen and community groups (as well as school students!) and other creative activities.

So today, in view of the rising tide of radical agitaion, civil disorder, police killings and criminal violence by pro-communist militants,

there was never a more important time for patriotic blacks — the BLACK SILENT MAJORITY — to organize in their communities. Tomorrow may be too late!

# 'RIGHT ON'

# Is the next AMERICAN REVOLUTION to be a BLACK vs. WHITE REVOLUTION?

It is a truth which cannot be denied that in America more black people enjoy a higher standard of living-better health, housing, education, cars, food clothing, jobs and greater personal freedom — than anywhere else on earth. And blacks are making even more rapid progress in this same direction.

Yet, today, a violent handful of negative, misguided, hate-driven black radical revolutionaries has grabbed headlines with the outrageous and false cry that blacks are still virtually enslaved and "oppressed" in America, and must be "liberated" through violence. It is the old communist trick-"The Big Lie" technique that black Americans should be informed about and reject.

Spurred on by the overall Communist campaign to divide black and white Americans — and thereby to destroy our nation from within — the radicals want blacks to ambush and murder our policemen, burn our cities, disrespect and replace our flag, and take up arms for bloody communist overthrow of every city and town where sizeable numbers of blacks and other minorities make their homes!

Black militants and violent revolutionaries harm the social order. Yet too many conscientious, constructive blacks—the majority of America's black—population—are letting themselves be shouted down by violent

"get whitey" rhetoric and hypocritical fanting about "brothers and sisters."

Too many law-abiding blacks are failing to stand up and say that ALL MEN ARE BROTHERS, and that black America will find its greatest dignity and pride working within the world's most successful economic and political system, rather than becoming isolated from that system.

Patriotic black citizens who beleive in the promise of America must begin to challenge the disortions and agitation of the radical groups. We cannot say "Right On" to hatred, reverse racism, and violence. We cannot abandon America.

We must begin to communicate effectively with the rest of the nation over the shouts of militant agitators. We must begin to work in our communities to demonstrate that we are neither apathetic toward nor tolerant of violence acts performed in the name of "Revolution."

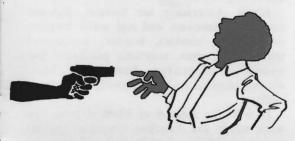
### A FINAL WORD

We have seen that the ultimate goals of black radical extremists are (1) to disrupt and bring down the American system through violent Revolution, carved out in the name of "black liberation" and (2) to replace American Democracy with a communist-style "People's Government" in which free enterprise, capitalism, and personal freedom would cease to exist.

But 99% of black America is repulsed by these goals. Like his white counterpart, the average black citizen has struggled too long and hard to achieve his standard of living in America, and knows that hate-preaching militants endanger everything decent Americans stand for.

It is the high degree of personal freedom in the United States which permits the radicals to carry out their campaign of agitation with a degree of public tolerance that would be unheard of in any communist nation on earth! The radicals accuse the American government of practicing "genocide" against Blacks, but never say a word about the fact that minority groups in the Soviet Union have fared far worse than blacks in the United States. The Russian Communist government has pursued a bloodthirsty policy of destruction of "alien" peoples and cultures against groups like Jews and Ukranians with more brutality, slaughter than anything imagined or experienced by Black Americans.

The radicals conveniently overlook the fact that they have been able to use a system of justice they call "repressive" to defend themselves with great success, as in the cases of Angela Davis, Bobby Seale and Huey Newton. They say not a word about the Soviet Union's refusal to allow the Nobel Prize winning author Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn to accept his award in Sweden, keeping him under virtual house arrest because of his protests against the Communist system. They never mention the frantic efforts of Jewish Russians to leave Russia; they never mention the brutal Russian slaughter of Hungarians in 1956, the Russian invasion of Czehoslovakia in 1968, Russian genocide against millions of Kulak farmers in the 1930's or Red Chinese and Cuban purges responsible for the deaths of whole segments of population.



One of the frequent cries of militants is that black Americans, because of their color, have an obligation to support the violent actions of radicals. In advancing this opinion, the militants ignore the fact that the crime and violence carried out by militants and ordinary black criminals, is aimed primarily at the black community itself, not at the "white

establishment." Although whites outnumber blacks about nine to one, seven out of ten crimes committed against blacks are by blacks – and a black American is more than twenty times as likely to be the victim of a violent crime as a white.

# WHY A BLACK SHOULD BE A PATRIOTIC AMERICAN

In America black people have a higher standard of living – better health, housing, education, cars, food, clothing, jobs and personal freedom – than anywhere else on the earth. Tho' America is not absolutely perfect, in all ways, black citizens have prospered under the American system. These gains ought to be protect et ed against those "Radical-Revolutionary" elements who exploit our problems by calling for urban turmoil, destruction and violence.

Our ancestors went through the school of American slavery. Yet, we live under a system of government which makes the American black the most advanced black in the history of the world. We are in a stronger and more hopeful condition materially, intellectually, morally and spiritually than blacks anywhere in the world.

Black Americans are bankers, business executives, insurance and real estate brokers, congressmen, senators, mayors, professional athletes, educators, scientists, publishers and cosmetics magnates. The list of black accomplishments under the American system is endless.

It is in the interest of black citizens — to work within the American system so that all Americans, black and white, rich and poor, the learned and ignorant, can one day crystalize the American Dream into a living reality for all. Patriotism is our most priceless possession!

## CLAY CLAIBORNE

SOURCE MATERIAL: FBI, Department of Justice, Communist Attack On U.S. Police, W. Cleon Skousen; A Study-Marxist Revolutionary Violence, John Edgar Hoover; N.Y. Times, Angela Davis, J.A. Parker; The Black Revolutionaries, Life Lines; Black Panther newspaper, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin, Feb. 1972.

FORD UBHA



# THE BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE



EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 53 D STREET, S.E., CORNER OF FIRST (On Capitol Hill – Two Blocks from U.S. Capitol)

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 7610, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20044

TELEPHONE (202) 546-0600

**MEMORANDUM** 

TO: Ollie Atkins

FROM: Clay Claiborne

**DATE: October 16, 1972** 



This will follow up my desperate telephone call to Camp David yesterday.

I have printed and placed in storage here in Washington 800,000 copies of the brochure, "Partners in Progress — Meet Some of the Blacks in the Nixon Administration." (Please see the copy attached!)

Is it possible to receive assistance from someone close to the President, or the President himself, to inform the proper people (1) that these brochures are available in large quantities (2) of the following circumstances:

- Dr. Clifford Hardin, when shown the brochure at Purina-Ralston a few days ago, was surprised that it was not receiving the fullest distribution and suggested to Arthur Butterfield that it be used widely. Mr. Butterfield had never seen the brochure.
- A large number of Republican chairmen are enthusiastic about the brochure but have no funds to purchase or distribute it. They are convinced that it would be a tremendous advantage to them among big-city black voters. (See copy of Philadelphia Chairman William P. Devlin's letter to Bob Brown). Note: Bob Brown is very high on the brochure but has been able to move only 300,000 of the 1.5 million originally printed.
- "Partners" is the only really effective piece of campaign material available to back up nationally known blacks such as Sammy Davis Jr., James Brown, Floyd McKissick, etc. who have openly endorsed President Nixon's re-election. I would venture to say that if "Partners" had been distributed earlier in Baltimore and other cities, James Brown would NOT have suffered a boycott of his concert yesterday in Baltimore.
  - The 800,000 brochures now available cost approximately .02 cents apiece to print, plus

(Over, Please)



# THE BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE



EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 53 D STREET, S.E., CORNER OF FIRST (On Capitol Hill – Two Blocks from U.S. Capitol)

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 7610, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20044

TELEPHONE (202) 546-0600

TO: Ollie Atkins

**DATE: October 16, 1972** 

PAGE 2

shipping costs from St. Louis to Washington, D.C., and storage. They are printed in four colors on newsprint for quick and easy distribution in black ghetto and other Negro areas where, for the first time in my memory, there is no real organized support for the Democrat candidate.

— I would be willing to accept almost any consideration for the brochures to avoid a total loss on the material now stored.

The President might be delighted to know that since last April when the brochure was first printed and shown on the ABC national television news program, we received and filled numerous requests from many black colleges, high schools and organizations — at a cost covered entirely by the Black Silent Majority Committee.

There has been no end to requests for huge numbers of free copies from black and white Republican district organizers and state, city, and county chairmen. They want "as many as possible" free and are wondering "why Washington isn't doing more" to make this persuasive piece of literature available where it is sorely needed.

I will appreciate any efforts you can make to aid my desperate situation regarding the 800,000 brochures and to help give the President the sweeping mandate he deserves on election day. Please let me express in advance my deep thanks to you!

Always sincerely yours,

Clay Cyllborne National Director

NOTE: Our committee has organized and is conducting a Black Youth National Tour supporting the re-election of the President and the election of a Republican Congress, as you can see from the news clippings enclosed.

CC/jw Enclosures



# PARTHERS IN PROGRESS



Brigadier General
CUNNINGHAM C. BRYANT U.S. National Guard Appointed 1971



DONALD L. MILLER



Major General DANIEL JAMES, Jr. U.S. Air Force Appointed Brigadier 1970 Appointed Major 1972



ROBERT J. BROWN







Major General
FREDERIC ELLIS DAVISON U.S. Army Appointed 1971



Rear Admiral SAMUEL L. GRAVELY, JR. U.S. Navy Appointed 1971





Brigadier General
OLIVER W. DILLARD U.S. Army Designated 1971





Honorable WALTER WASHINGTON Mayor, District of Columbia Reappointed 1969



U.S. Army Appointed 1971

# MEET SOME OF THE BLACKS

MIXON ADMINISTRATION

# Highlights Of Progress in Civil Rights By The Nixon Adm

# Covering the Period from Inauguration Day, Ja

I. Implementation of Civil Rights Policies

The Administration has carefully reviewed opportunities for improved effectiveness. It has provided increased resources and personnel for civil rights programs.

# A. 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.

- B. Assurance of Non-Discrimination in Federal Assistance
  - 1. Outlays for Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act compliance have increased from \$8.5 million in 1969 to more than \$18.6 million in the 1972 budget.
  - 2. The Justice Department

has substantially increased its staff of attorneys to enforce Title VI and plans another increase for 1972.

## C. Equal Employment Opportunities

- 1. The Equal Employment Opportunities Commission is being reorganized to increase its effectiveness, a 66% increase in its budget is before Congress, and the Administration has requested legislation to extend its authority to the state and local level.
- 2. The Civil Service Commission has approved the adoption of goals and timetables in minority hiring in OMB and the Department of the Army, and has endorsed the use of this management concept as a means of achieving equal opportunity throughout the Executive Branch.
- 3. 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.

# D. Equal Educational Opportunity

- 1. In the 1970-71 school year, over 3 million of the more than 3.7 million minority children in the South are in desegregated schools, compared to 500,000 in the 1968-69 school year.
- 2. 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.
- 3. The practice of permitting tax deductions for contributions to segregated private schools is no longer permissible.

# E. The Administration of Justice

1. 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.

- Action is underway to improve the military system of justice.
- 3. 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.

# II. Expanding Equity of Opportunity

### A. Welfare Reform

The Administration's welfare reforms would:

- 1. Make benefits of \$2,400 a year available to a family of four.
- 2. Replace the food stamp

program with cash payments.

- 3. Improve administrative practices.
- Provide suitable work opportunities and require that such opportunity be accepted.
- Make additional training and child care opportunities available.
- Provide states and localities with fiscal relief and protection from greater fiscal demands.

# B. Food Stamp Program

- 1. Food assistance programs will increase to \$2 billion in 1972.
- Coverage has increased so that all but 10 counties or cities in the nation are participating.
- 3. By mid-1971, 10 million people will be using food stamps.
- Nearly 7 million needy children are receiving free or reduced priced lunches, twice as many as a year ago.
- C. Employment Opportunities
  - 1. The 1972 budget pro-

vides training opportunities for over 1.25 million employees.

- 2. Job programs have been initiated providing on-the-job training in Federal, State, and local government; training in human service jobs; short term work experience in public and private non-profit agencies.
- 3. Various manpower programs will provide 892,000 jobs, work experience and training opportunities for disadvantaged youth. Additionally, almost 2 million summer recreation opportunities are being funded for disadvantaged youth too young to benefit from summer employment.

# D. Educational Opportunities

1. Educational assistance for the disadvantaged will be assured under Title I in the Special Revenue Sharing proposal by a requirement that school districts have comparable state

# Rights and Related Social Programs on Administration

# ion Day, January 20, 1969 To June 15, 1971

vides training opportunities for over 1.25 million employees.

- 2. Job programs have been initiated providing onthe-job training in Federal, State, and local government; training in human service jobs; short term work experience in public and private non-profit agencies.
- 3. Various manpower programs will provide 892,000 jobs, work experience and training opportunities for disadvantaged youth. Additionally, almost 2 million summer recreation opportunities are being funded for disadvantaged youth too young to benefit from summer employment.

# D. Educational Opportunities

1. Educational assistance for the disadvantaged will be assured under Title I in the Special Revenue Sharing proposal by a requirement that school districts have comparable state

- and local funding for target schools.
- 2. To maximize student aid to minorities, the poor and disadvantaged, the Administration has proposed two target grants, workstudy payments and subsidized loans for students whose families have incomes of \$10,000 or less.
- 3. The Administration's request in 1972 for aid to black colleges, under Title III of the Higher Education Act, will be doubled to \$40 million.
- E. Housing and Community Development
  - 1. New construction and rehabilitation of existing housing for low and moderate income families under public housing and other Federally subsidized programs will increase from 150,000 starts in Fiscal 1968 to more than 650,000 starts in FY 1972.
  - 2. To make available an

- adequate supply of low and moderate income housing to those displaced by Federallyfinanced projects, the Administration has issued guidelines under the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act of 1970.
- 3. Revenue Sharing will place over \$2 billion in the hands of local officials to attack urban problems without the delay of Federal review and approval; this will contribute to the restoration of the inner cities.
- 4. An Executive Order was issued more than a year ago so that in the site selection of Federal facilities, consideration will be given to the availability of low and moderate priced housing.

# F. Minority Enterprise

1. The Office of Minority Business Enterprise was established in 1969 and has increased the volume of grants, loans,

- and guarantees made to minority business by program agencies from \$200 million in 1969 to \$315 million in 1970.
- Small Business Administration lending to minority enterprise has increased from \$28 million in 1968 to an estimated \$217 million in 1971.
- 3. The 8(a) contracting program of SBA, which provides for the reservation of a certain proportion of Federal Government contract business to minority businesses, has risen from 8 contracts worth \$10.4 million awarded in FY 1968 to an estimated 710 contracts awarded so far in 1971, worth \$58 million.
- 4. Community Development Corporations have been established on an experimental basis, which should lead to the development of a model program which will supply increased funding for minority ownership.

- 5. A program is being developed to expand and improve the technical and management assistance available to minority business.
- 6. All agencies and the private sector have been called on to place a greater share of Federal deposit funds in minority-owned banks; a goal of \$100 million by October, 1971, has been set.
- 7. The FDIC, Comptroller of the Currency, and the Federal Home Loan Bank Board are reviewing their legal authority to determine if they can provide technical assistance to minority banks. The Treasury Department, in cooperation with the banking community, is conducting an internship program to train managers for black banks.

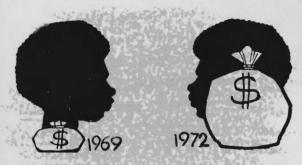
# G. The Drug Program

The Administration is attempting to deal with the drug problem in our society. To this end:

- Major increases in funds are proposed in 1971 and 1972 to interdict the flow of drugs across our borders.
- 2. The budget proposes further increases in treatment centers \$88.0 million in 1972, up from \$28.5 million in 1969 for drug abuse rehabilitation.
- Stricter controls have been announced by the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare over the legal production and distribution of Amphetamines.
- 4. A multi-media information and education program has been conducted since 1969, including distribution of 2 million copies of a source book, to supply answers to questions most frequently raised concerning drugs.
- 5. Additional funds have been proposed for research into more effective drug treatment and for training of personnel to deal with the drug problem.

# NIXON, CIVIL RIGHTS, and

# **BLACK**



President Nixon's Attorney General, John N. Mitchell, inherited a 1969 budget of \$75,000,000 for civil rights enforcement. In three years he increased the budget six-fold, to \$450,000,000, for 1972



President Nixon's Emergency School Act would spend \$1,500,000 to help end school segregation and pay for promotion of interracial experience among children where racial isolation exists



In 1968 under the Democrats only 23% of black pupils nationwide attended majority white schools. Under President Nixon and the Republicans this figure rose to nearly 33% in 1970, and the percentage in the 11 Southern States has more



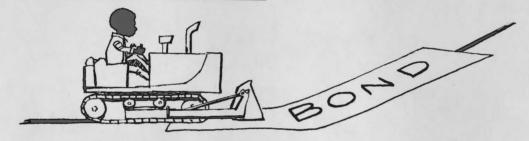
In the 11 Southern States, the percentage of black pupils attending 100% minority schools went down from 68% in 1968 to 18.4% in 1970, thanks to strong desegregation enforcement by President Nixon and the Republicans



Nationwide, in 1970, because of President Nixon's desegregation moves, 30.3% of the white pupils in minority districts were in schools where the minority enrollment exceeded 50%. This was about three times as many as under the Democrats in 1968



To make the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission more effective in dealing with job discrimination, legislation has been proposed to enable the Commission to bring cases to court immediately



President Nixon signed a law that will assist black construction contractors to obtain bonding so they can compete with white contractors. This allows the Small Business Administration to guarantee 90% of a construction surety bond up to the face value of \$500,000 for persons unable to obtain such bonds on reasonable terms without a guarantee



The Nixon Administration placed more blacks in high-level positions of responsibility in the Federal Government than either the Johnson or Kennedy Administrations



The Family Assists would provide an together and put a recipients would b wants to provide compulsory, for recipients who are



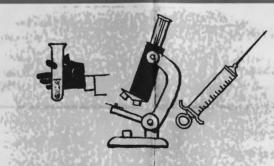
Approximately 20% of the total Office of Education 1970 budget was directed toward the black population, as compared to an estimated 17% during 1969



To open jobs for blacks in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, strong anti-discrimination regulations have been imposed on defense contracts by the Nixon-Republican Administration



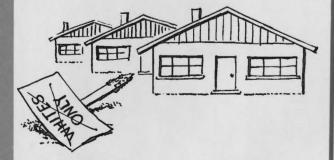
School food service programs were expanded from serving 3 million pupils under President Johnson to 5.3 million in 1970 under President



\$12,000,000 has been allocated by President Nixon for research into Sickle Cell Anemia, a disease that afflicts one out of every 500 black children



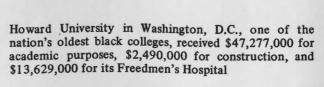
In honor of the late Executive Director of the National Urban League, \$1,875,000 will be granted annually to the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Skills Training Center in Shelbyville, Kentucky, to train black youths in occupational skills up to the college level



The Department of Defense initiated new actions to overcome off-base discrimination against black military personnel



The Voting Rights Act has been strengthened by President Nixon through suspension of literacy tests nationwide





Black colleges have received a record amount of money during the Nixon years...\$107.9 million in fiscal year 1969 and \$124.9 million in fiscal 1970. On June 7, 1971, President Nixon asked Congress for an additional \$18.5 million, of which \$15 million will be for predominately black schools

# BLACK PROGRESS L RIGHTS, and

In 1968 under the Democrats only 23% of black pupils nationwide attended majority white schools. Under President Nixon and the Republicans this figure rose to nearly 33% in 1970, and the percentage in the 11 Southern States has more



In the 11 Southern States, the percentage of black pupils attending 100% minority schools went down from 68% in 1968 to 18.4% in 1970, thanks to strong desegregation enforcement by President Nixon and



Nationwide, in 1970, because of President Nixon's desegregation moves, 30.3% of the white pupils in minority districts were in schools where the minority enrollment exceeded 50%. This was about three times as many as under the Democrats in 1968



Predominately black institutions of higher education have received more than \$130,000,000 under the Nixon Administration



© Copyright 1972 by National Crusader Newspaper

As a result of an effort by the National Republican party, blacks play a major role in determining how more than \$150,000,000 is spent by Federal agencies in regional programs



lack construction contractors to obtain bonding so they can the Small Business Administration to guarantee 90% of a e of \$500,000 for persons unable to obtain such bonds on



The Nixon Administration placed more blacks in high-level positions of responsibility in the Federal Government than either the Johnson or Kennedy Administrations



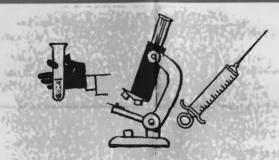
The Family Assistance Plan proposed by the Nixon Administration would provide an incentive for work, encourage families to stay together and put a dependable floor under family incomes. 200,000 recipients would be placed in public service jobs. President Nixon wants to provide 225,000 job training opportunities and make compulsory, for rehabilitation purposes, the registration of all recipients who are alcholics or drug addicts



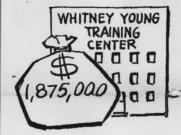
President Nixon has appointed approximately twice as many black women to government and government advisory boards as either Presidents Johnson or



School food service programs were expanded from serving 3 million pupils under President Johnson to 5.3 million in 1970 under President



\$12,000,000 has been allocated by President Nixon for research into Sickle Cell Anemia, a disease that afflicts one out of every 500 black children



In honor of the late Executive Director of the National Urban League, \$1,875,000 will be granted annually to the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Skills Training Center in Shelbyville, Kentucky, to train black youths in occupational skills up to the college level

Provident Alixon has ordered the Navy to re "model of equal opportunity" by 1972. He has requested a program to improve education, job training, promotion and recruitment of blacks









Howard University in Washington, D.C., one of the nation's oldest black colleges, received \$47,277,000 for academic purposes, \$2,490,000 for construction, and \$13,629,000 for its Freedmen's Hospital



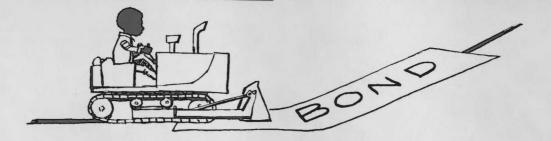
Black colleges have received a record amount of money during the Nixon years...\$107.9 million in fiscal year 1969 and \$124.9 million in fiscal 1970. On June 7, 1971, President Nixon asked Congress for an additional \$18.5 million, of which \$15 million will be for predominately black schools



Annual production of Federally-assisted housing has more than doubled since Nixon became President in 1969, with much of this housing sponsored, designed, constructed and managed by



To make the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission more effective in dealing with job discrimination, legislation has been proposed to enable the Commission to bring cases to court



President Nixon signed a law that will assist black construction contractors to obtain bonding so they can compete with white contractors. This allows the Small Business Administration to guarantee 90% of a construction surety bond up to the face value of \$500,000 for persons unable to obtain such bonds on reasonable terms without a guarantee



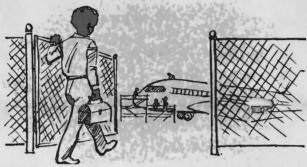
The Nixon Administration placed more blacks in high-level positions of responsibility in the Federal Government than either the Johnson or Kennedy Administrations



The Family Assistance would provide an inco together and put a dep recipients would be pl wants to provide 225 compulsory, for reharmecipients who are alche



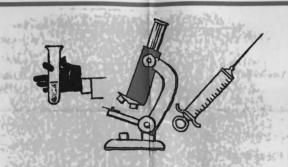
Approximately 20% of the total Office of Education 1970 budget was directed toward the black population, as compared to an estimated 17% during 1969



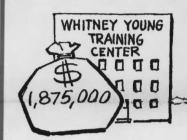
To open jobs for blacks in the aircraft and shipbuilding industries, strong anti-discrimination regulations have been imposed on defense contracts by the Nixon-Republican Administration



School food service programs were expanded from serving 3 million pupils under President Johnson to 5.3 million in 1970 under President



\$12,000,000 has been allocated by President Nixon for research into Sickle Cell Anemia, a disease that afflicts one out of every 500 black children



In honor of the late Executive Director of the National Urban League, \$1,875,000 will be granted annually to the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Skills Training Center in Shelbyville, Kentucky, to train black youths in occupational skills up to the college level



The Department of Defense initiated new actions to overcome off-base discrimination against black military personnel



The Voting Rights Act has been strengthened by President Nixon through suspension of literacy tests nationwide

Howard University in Washington, D.C., one of the nation's oldest black colleges, received \$47,277,000 for academic purposes, \$2,490,000 for construction, and \$13,629,000 for its Freedmen's Hospital



Black colleges have received a record amount of money during the Nixon years...\$107.9 million in fiscal year 1969 and \$124.9 million in fiscal 1970. On June 7, 1971, President Nixon asked Congress for an additional \$18.5 million, of which \$15 million will be for predominately black schools



President Nixon issued an Executive Order calling on Federal agencies to apply equal opportunity policies to every aspect of personnel policies and practices



The \$1,250,000,000 allocated by President Nixon for food stamps in 1971 represents a seven-fold increase over the \$185,000,000 spent by the Democrats in 1968.



When Nixon took office, there were more than 400 counties in America without food stamp for commodity programs. Now there are only 10 such counties



Black and other minority business firms received \$8,220,292 in direct buying under President Nixon in 1970, more than doubling the \$3,792,363 received during President Johnson's last year in office

mino



The U.S. Food and Nutrition Service has awarded a \$110,032 contract to the National Urban League to design a nutrition education program for pre-school children in day-care centers



Under President Nixon, the Civil Service Commission has approved a modified quota hiring system for blacks and other minorities for government jobs. Departments and agencies will have to make periodic reports to the White House on their programs





the Small Business Administration to guarantee 90% of a e of \$500,000 for persons unable to obtain such bonds on



The Nixon Administration placed more blacks in high-level positions of responsibility in the Federal Government than either the Johnson or Kennedy Administrations



The Family Assistance Plan proposed by the Nixon Administration would provide an incentive for work, encourage families to stay together and put a dependable floor under family incomes. 200,000 recipients would be placed in public service jobs. President Nixon wants to provide 225,000 job training opportunities and make compulsory, for rehabilitation purposes, the registration of all recipients who are alcholics or drug addicts

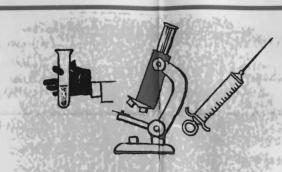


SINCE

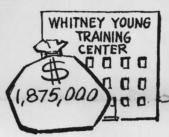
President Nixon has appointed approximately twice as many black women to government and government advisory boards as either Presidents Johnson or Kennedy



School food service programs were expanded from serving 3 million pupils under President Johnson to 5.3 million in 1970 under President Nixon



\$12,000,000 has been allocated by President Nixon for research into Sickle Cell Anemia, a disease that afflicts one out of every 500 black children



In honor of the late Executive Director of the National Urban League, \$1,875,000 will be granted annually to the Whitney M. Young, Jr. Skills Training Center in Shelbyville, Kentucky, to train black youths in occupational skills up to the college level

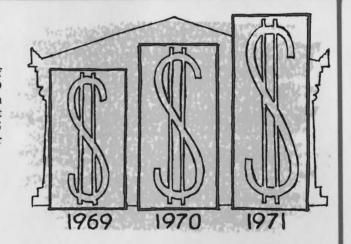
"model of equal opportunity" by 1972. He has requested a program to improve education, job training, promotion and recruitment of blacks



Howard University in Washington, D.C., one of the nation's oldest black colleges, received \$47,277,000 for academic purposes, \$2,490,000 for construction, and \$13,629,000 for its Freedmen's Hospital



Black colleges have received a record amount of money during the Nixon years...\$107.9 million in fiscal year 1969 and \$124.9 million in fiscal 1970. On June 7, 1971, President Nixon asked Congress for an additional \$18.5 million, of which \$15 million will be for predominately black schools



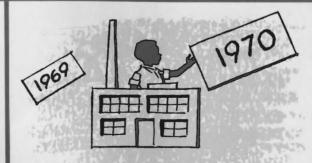


Annual production of Federally-assisted housing has more than doubled since Nixon became President in 1969, with much of this housing sponsored, designed, constructed and managed by black, non-profit organizations



When Nixon took office, there were more than 400 counties in America without food stamp for commodity programs. Now there are only 10 such counties

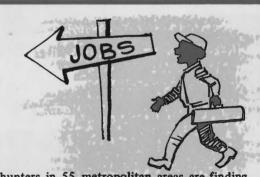




Black and other minority business firms received \$8,220,292 in direct buying under President Nixon in 1970, more than doubling the \$3,792,363 received during President Johnson's last year in office



President Nixon issued an Executive Order starting a nationwide program to foster and broaden minority business enterprise and create an Office of Minority Business Enterprise within the Department of Commerce



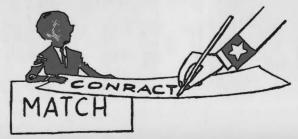
Job hunters in 55 metropolitan areas are finding work more easily, thanks to the Nixon Administration's installation of job banks



Under President Nixon, the Civil Service Commission has approved a modified quota hiring system for blacks and other minorities for government jobs. Departments and agencies will have to make periodic reports to the White









Twenty Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Companies have been created, with an average capital of nearly \$300,000 and a total leveraged potential of close to \$90 million for minority investments

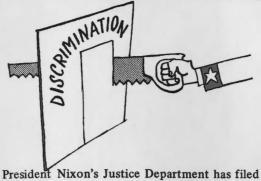


Greene County, Alabama, one of the first black-governed counties since Reconstruction, will receive \$40,000 in financial aid for improvement of about 13,000 homes, of which 80% are black



Last summer the nation's 111 largest cities received \$12.8 million for the Summer Youth Programs for disadvantaged children. President Nixon has asked Congress for an additional \$64.3 million this year to create 100,000 new jobs (for a total of 514,000) in the Neighborhood Youth Corps

President Nixon and the Republicans, through the Justice Department, have increased the staff of lawvers assigned to handle enforcement of penalties in the Civil Rights Act of 1964



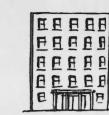
suits charging racial discrimination by city and suburban real estate firms, land developers and apartment owners in Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, North Carolina, West Virginia, and many other



To increase minority representation in skilled trades, the Nixon Administration has promoted the "Apprenticeship Programs", raising minority participation from less than 2% in 1963 to more than 9% last year; more than 5% were black



Since April 1971, 34 new district offices of the Equal Employment Opportunity commission have been opened.





Fay

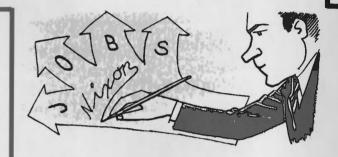
President Nixon's Secretary of the Navy issued a strong warning to Navy and Marine commanders. instructing them to tell local and community leaders that failure to enforce open housing laws will be considered cause to close bases in their areas

President Nixon's Department of Housing

and Urban Development worked with 44

branches of the NAACP in 19 states, helping

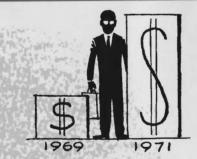
sponsor 8,900 housing units valued at \$11/2



President Nixon signed a law that will mean more than 150,000 new public service jobs for unemployed and under-employed persons. He urged Congress to appropriate \$2.2 billion for 1972 and 1973



Black banks got a real lift from President Nixon deposits increased by \$155,500,000 between September 1970 and September 1971. Four new banks opened during the year



The Nixon Administration has budgeted \$700,000,000 for direct loans and grants to minority businessmen in the current fiscal year, a three-fold increase over President Johnson's last



Under President Nixon, Federal purchases from black businesses have increased eleven times more in two years, from \$13,000,000 to \$142,000,000. The General Services Administration has committed \$35,000,000 in procurement for contracts with minority businessmen under provisions of the Small Business Act.



Attorney General John N. Mitchell has announced

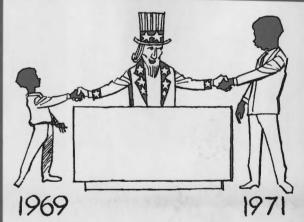
a more strict interpretation of the Voting Rights

Act. He will move to block the enactment of all

new election laws in the South unless it can be

proven that the new laws do not foster discrimina-

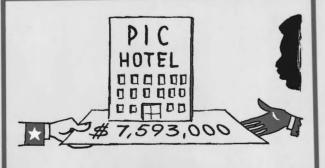
Under President Nixon, there has been an increase in grants, loans, and guarantees to black businesses from \$20,000,000 in 1969 to more than \$400,000,000 in 1971



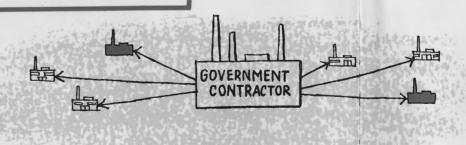
Under President Nixon and the Republicans, minority hiring and promotion in the Federal government is speeding up. While the Federal payroll is shrinking, the percentage of minorities is increasing



President Nixon has asked Congress for an additional \$155 million in his 1972 budget to carry out a new war on dangerous drugs

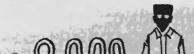


The Nixon Administration's Commerce Department approved grant and loan funds totaling \$7,593,000 to help People's Involvement Corporation of Washington, D.C., build a new community-owned 168-room hotel



In purchasing, the Federal Government under Nixon has greatly increased opportunities for minority businesses to receive subcontracts from prime Government contractors. For applicable contracts of more than \$500,000, a "Minority Business Enterprise Subcontracting Program" clause will be employed, requiring contractors to establish and conduct programs to give minority firms fair consideration as subcontractors and suppliers











President Nixon and the Republicans, through the Justice Department, have increased the staff of lawyers assigned to handle enforcement of penalties in the Civil Rights Act of 1964

President Nixon's Justice Department has filed

suits charging racial discrimination by city and suburban real estate firms, land developers and apartment owners in Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, North Carolina, West Virginia, and many other states



To increase minority representation in skilled trades, the Nixon Administration has promoted the "Apprenticeship Programs", raising minority participation from less than 2% in 1963 to more than 9% last year; more than 5% were black



Since April 1971, 34 new district offices of the Equal Employment Opportunity commission have been opened.

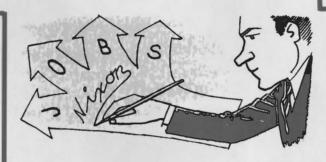


President Nixon's Secretary of the Navy issued a strong warning to Navy and Marine commanders, instructing them to tell local and community leaders that failure to enforce open housing laws will be considered cause to close bases in their areas

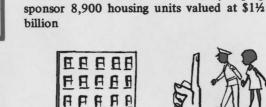
President Nixon's Department of Housing

and Urban Development worked with 44

branches of the NAACP in 19 states, helping



President Nixon signed a law that will mean more than 150,000 new public service jobs for unemployed and under-employed persons. He urged Congress to appropriate \$2.2 billion for 1972 and 1973





RECRUITING

Under President Nixon, the Navy has established the position of "Minority Recruiting Officer" for each main recruiting station in the nation. Other measures to end discrimination include plans to set up more ROTC units in black colleges, hiring beauticians and barbers skilled in black cosmetic needs, and eliminating all bias in areas which control an individual's success in the Navy, such as the processes of selection, testing and classification

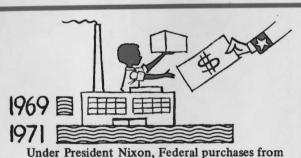
The health education program for 22,000 young Job Corps men and women is being updated under President Nixon to keep pace with medical advances and to combat the problems besetting youth. Technical assistance in carrying out the revised program is being provided by a Los Angeles based black firm under a two-year Department of Labor contract

\$680,000 has been granted to black-governed

Fayeete, Mississippi, to fund a two-county health

service





black businesses have increased eleven times more in two years, from \$13,000,000 to \$142,000,000. The General Services Administration has committed \$35,000,000 in procurement for contracts with minority businessmen under provisions of the Small Business Act.



Attorney General John N. Mitchell has announced

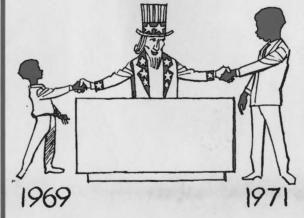
a more strict interpretation of the Voting Rights

Act. He will move to block the enactment of all

new election laws in the South unless it can be

proven that the new laws do not foster discrimina-

Under President Nixon, there has been an increase in grants, loans, and guarantees to black businesses from \$20,000,000 in 1969 to more than \$400,000,000 in 1971



Under President Nixon and the Republicans, minority hiring and promotion in the Federal government is speeding up. While the Federal payroll is shrinking, the percentage of minorities is increasing



The Nixon Administration is attempting to intervene on behalf of prisoners at the Mississippi State Prison at Parchman who are suing prison officials on charges of cruel and unusual punishment and racial discrimination



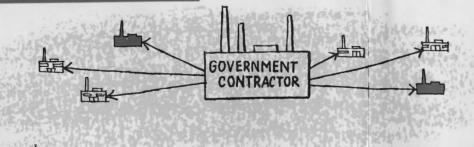
President Nixon's Secretary of Transportation granted MATCH Institution, a black Washington,

D.C. consulting firm, an \$858,000 contract to

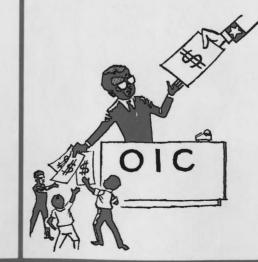
develop a manual on citizen participation in

transportation planning

President Nixon and the GOP provided \$300,000 to establish center-city adult education programs in Boston, Washington and Dallas, and to expand programs in Philadelphia



In purchasing, the Federal Government under Nixon has greatly increased opportunities for minority businesses to receive subcontracts from prime Government contractors. For applicable contracts of more than \$500,000, a "Minority Business Enterprise Subcontracting Program" clause will be employed, requiring contractors to establish and conduct programs to give minority firms fair consideration as subcontractors and suppliers



Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, director of the Opportunities Industrialization Centers, has commended President Nixon's Department of Labor for providing an additional \$5,000,000 to the nationwide network of centers. He said, "... for the first time since the founding of America, more than \$32,000,000 has been delegated and placed in the hands of a black-created, black-oriented organization for use and allocation by black people . . . in manpower training." The increased Federal support will mean assistance to about 3,500 more disadvantaged persons



iling











GOVERNMENT SREENE COUNTY

Greene County, Alabama, one of the first black-governed counties since Reconstruction, will receive \$40,000 in financial aid for improvement of about 13,000 homes, of which 80% are black

Youth Programs for disadvantaged children. President Nixon has asked Congress for an additional \$64.3 million this year to create 100,000 new jobs (for a total of 514,000) in the Neighborhood Youth Corps

To increase minority representation in skilled trades, the Nixon Administration has promoted the "Apprenticeship Programs", raising minority participation from less than 2% in 1963 to more than 9% last year; more than 5% were black

Attorney General John N, Mitchell has announced a more strict interpretation of the Voting Rights Act. He will move to block the enactment of all new election laws in the South unless it can be proven that the new laws do not foster discrimination

President Nixon signed a law that will mean more than 150,000 new public service jobs for unemployed and under-employed persons. He urged Congress to appropriate \$2.2 billion for 1972 and 1973



Black banks got a real lift from President Nixon — deposits increased by \$155,500,000 between September +1970 —— September -1971. Sour new banks opened during the year



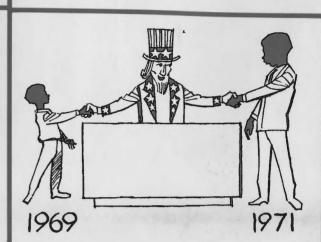
The Nixon Administration has budgeted \$700,000,000 for direct loans and grants to minority businessmen in the current fiscal year, a three-fold increase over President Johnson's last figure



Under President Nixon, Federal purchases from black businesses have increased eleven times more in two years, from \$13,000,000 to \$142,000,000. The General Services Administration has committed \$35,000,000 in procurement for contracts with minority businessmen under provisions of the Small Business Act.

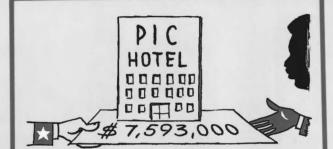


Under President Nixon, there has been an increase in grants, loans, and guarantees to black businesses – from \$20,000,000 in 1969 to more than \$400,000,000 in 1971

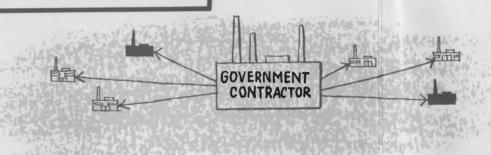


DRUG ABUSE

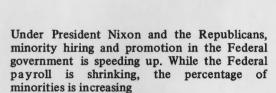
President Nixon has asked Congress for an additional \$155 million in his 1972 budget to carry out a new war on dangerous drugs



The Nixon Administration's Commerce Department approved grant and loan funds totaling \$7,593,000 to help People's Involvement Corporation of Washington, D.C., build a new community-owned 168-room hotel



In purchasing, the Federal Government under Nixon has greatly increased opportunities for minority businesses to receive subcontracts from prime Government contractors. For applicable contracts of more than \$500,000, a "Minority Business Enterprise Subcontracting Program" clause will be employed, requiring contractors to establish and conduct programs to give minority firms fair consideration as subcontractors and suppliers





Under Republican direction, the Small Business Administration is greatly expanding its staff to award government contracts to black-owned firms. It is also training a large field staff to provide managerial and technical assistance



NONE

1969



Since President Nixon took office, black and other minority group employment in the Department of Transportation has increased by 2,000. The Department has 18 minority group members in executive positions, none of which were held by blacks before the Nixon Administration



Guarantees were committed for \$1,400,000 in mortgages to black home buyers in the Chicago Metropolitan area. All are at 8½% interest and insured by the Federal Housing Authority under President Nixon

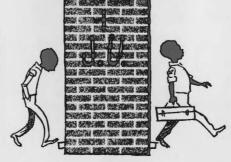


President Nixon established the Federal Crime Insurance Program, authorizing the Government to provide insurance at an affordable price in any state where crime insurance is difficult to obtain, if that state fails to provide a solution to the problem



President Nixon's Defense Department has begun a program to place black and other minority-owned concessions on military installations across the nation. The Nixon Administration also approved a \$2,366,650 loan to establish 19 fast-food restaurants to be owned and operated by blacks in Chicago, Cleveland, and Washington, D.C.

The Nixon Administration put togther a \$914,672 Department of Labor program to prepare 420 black and other low-income people for better-paying construction jobs in the New Orleans, Philadelphia and El Paso areas. Training helps older craftsmen and aids young men to enter apprenticeships





President Nixon will spend \$115 million in 24 cities as part of the biggest study ever undertaken to determine how best to put the unemployed to work in public jobs. Concentrated in New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, Illinois, and California, the program will give jobs to an estimated 30,000 unemployed persons

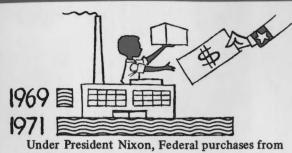
To increase minority representation in skilled trades, the Nixon Administration has promoted the "Apprenticeship Programs", raising minority participation from less than 2% in 1963 to more than 9% last year; more than 5% were black

Attorney General John N, Mitchell has announced a more strict interpretation of the Voting Rights Act. He will move to block the enactment of all new election laws in the South unless it can be proven that the new laws do not foster discrimination

President Nixon signed a law that will mean more than 150,000 new public service jobs for unemployed and under-employed persons. He urged Congress to appropriate \$2.2 billion for 1972 and 1973

Technical assistance in carrying out the revised program is being provided by a Los Angeles based black firm under a two-year Department of Labor contract

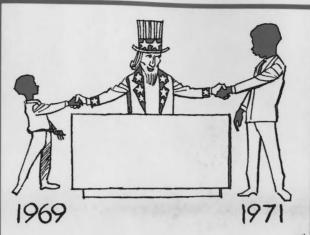




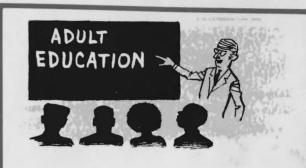
Under President Nixon, Federal purchases from black businesses have increased eleven times more in two years, from \$13,000,000 to \$142,000,000. The General Services Administration has committed \$35,000,000 in procurement for contracts with minority businessmen under provisions of the Small Business Act.



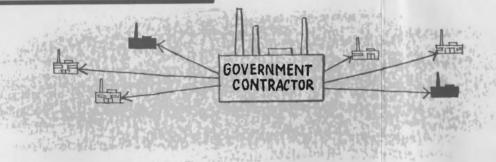
Under President Nixon, there has been an increase in grants, loans, and guarantees to black businesses — from \$20,000,000 in 1969 to more than \$400,000,000 in 1971



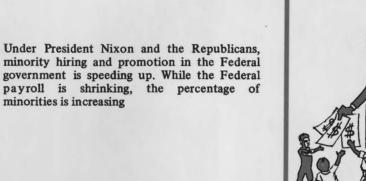
The Nixon Administration is attempting to intervene on behalf of prisoners at the Mississippi State Prison at Parchman who are suing prison officials on charges of cruel and unusual punishment and racial discrimination



President Nixon and the GOP provided \$300,000 to establish center-city adult education programs in Boston, Washington and Dallas, and to expand programs in Philadelphia



In purchasing, the Federal Government under Nixon has greatly increased opportunities for minority businesses to receive subcontracts from prime Government contractors. For applicable contracts of more than \$500,000, a "Minority Business Enterprise Subcontracting Program" clause will be employed, requiring contractors to establish and conduct programs to give minority firms fair consideration as subcontractors and suppliers





Rev. Leon H. Sullivan, director of the Opportunities Industrialization Centers, has commended President Nixon's Department of Labor for providing an additional \$5,000,000 to the nationwide network of centers. He said, "...for the first time since the founding of America, more than \$32,000,000 has been delegated and placed in the hands of a black-created, black-oriented organization for use and allocation by black people... in manpower training." The increased Federal support will mean assistance to about 3,500 more disadvantaged persons



and other minority group employment in the Department of The Department has 18 minority group members in executive eks before the Nixon Administration



Guarantees were committed for \$1,400,000 in mortgages to black home buyers in the Chicago Metropolitan area. All are at 8½% interest and insured by the Federal Housing Authority under President Nixon



President Nixon established the Federal Crime Insurance Program, authorizing the Government to provide insurance at an affordable price in any state where crime insurance is difficult to obtain, if that state fails to provide a solution to the problem



During 1970, the Department of Transportation awarded 40 contracts valued at \$1,488,027 to companies owned by blacks and other minority group members



By direct action of the White House and President Nixon, the black mayor of Cotton Plant, Arkansas — population 1,800 — received a guarantee of federal funds for 50 units of low income housing

4,672 Department of d other low-income in the New Orleans, s older craftsmen and

dgeted

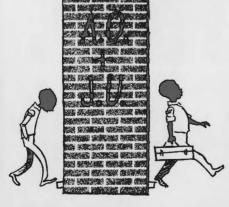
nts to year, a i's last

Depart-

totaling

orpora-

a new





President Nixon will spend \$115 million in 24 cities as part of the biggest study ever undertaken to determine how best to put the unemployed to work in public jobs. Concentrated in New York, New Jersey, South Carolina, Illinois, and California, the program will give jobs to an estimated 30,000 unemployed persons

# Partners In Progress Credits

Special Research and Resource Material on Nixon Administration Civil Rights Achievements — Edwin T. Sexton, Jr., Assistant to the Chairman, Republican National Committee.

Special Research on Blacks in the Nixon Administration — Edwin D. Neff, Assistant Public Relations Director, National Republican Congressional Committee.

Art and Production — Lee Wade, Services Director, National Republican Congressional Committee; and Steve Balough, Assistant Services Director, National Republican Congressional Committee.

Creativity — Paul A. Theis, Public Relations Director, National Republican Congression Committee; and Jack R. Anderson, Staff Writer, National Republican Congressional Committee.

Research Director and Editorial Supervisor — Carl Claiborne, National Crusader Newspaper.

Production Editor — James S. Womack, National Crusader Newspaper.

Paid for by Black Silent Majority Committee, Clay Claiborne, National Director, 53 D Street, S.E., Washington, D. C. 20003 (202) 546-0600

Copyright 1972 By National Crusader Newspaper



Samuel L. Gravley, Jr.

Benjamin L. Hunton

Cunningham C. Bryant

# FIRST BLACK ELECTED GOVERNOR SAYS NIXON ADVANCES THE CAUSE





THE VIRGIN ISLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

CHARLOTTE AMALIE, ST. THOMAS

MEIVIN H. EVANS, M. D.

January 13, 1972

Not all executives, politicians, or leaders operate in the same way. Some are very dramatic and flamboyant in their activities, others low-keyed, methodical, but equally or more effective.

Richard Nixon has, in his term of office, advanced the cause of black people to a major degree, despite the lack of recognition of this fact. His low-keyed build up and expansion of the ranks of blacks in the middle and high echelons of government service without headlines in testimony to this

Richard Nixon is earnestly and sincerely implementing the slogan of "Let's Get Together" as he proceeds about the duties of the Presidency.

> Melvin H. Evans, M.D. Governor of the Virgin Islands

Honorable Melvin H. Evans, M.D.

Governor

The Virgin Islands Of The United States



ROBERT T. ADAMS

Chief, Transportation Eco-nomics Division, Office of Program and Policy Planning, Federal Highway Administra-tion



SAMUEL C. ADAMS, JR.



O. RUDOLPH AGGREY



T.M. ALEXANDER

Assistant Administrator for Africa, Agency for International Development Country Director Bureau of African Affairs, Popartment of State Country Director (AF/W), Assistant Commissioner for Unsubsidized Insured Housing Popartment of Housing and Urban Development



MARGARET E. BAILEY U. S. Army Nurse Corps

Director, Veterans Administra-tion Hospital, Battle Creek, Michigan



CALVIN D. BANKS

Chief, Urban Programs Divi-sion, Office of Environment Member, U.S. Small Business and Urban Systems, Depart-ment of Transportation



ELOISE BANKS



JACKIE BATTS

Equal Employment Opportunity Counselor, General Services Administration



MAURICE D. BEAN

Trainee, National War College



HAROLD P. BELCHER, SR.

Director, Office of Technical Planning and Financial An-alysis, Office of the Senior Assistant Postmaster General



Deputy Regional Administra-tor (San Francisco), Depart-ment of Housing and Urban Development



Deputy Director, Los Angeles Office, Department of Hous-ing and Urban Development



JOHN L. BLAKE Director, Job Corps







Economics/Commercial Office (Bonn, Germany), Department of State

Public Information Officer, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice

Opportunity Relations Service, Department of Justice

Department of Justice

Deputy Assistant Secretary for Equal Employment Opportunity Counselor, General Partment of Housing and Urban Development





ALFRED BROTHERS



Equal Employment Opportun-Ity Counselor, General Serv-Ices Administration Governmental Relations, Of-fice of Economic Opportunity



Director, Program Develop-ment Division (Office of Policy and Program Develop-ment), Department of Housing and Urban Development



WILLIAM BROWN, III



RICHARD T. WILLIAMS

Chairman, Equal Employment
Opportunity Commission
ministrator for Special Programs, Department of Housing and Urban Development



Vice Chairman, Advisory Council on Minority Enter-prise



GEORGE O. BUTLER

Chief, Technical Assistance Division, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



Lagretta L. BUTLER

Equal Employment Opportunity Officer, Federal Women's Program Coordinator, Peace Corps ACTION



YVETTE D. BUTLER

Director, Office of Management, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission State Director (Massachusetts), Selective Service System



VICTOR C. BYNOE



CARLOS CAMPBELL

Special Assisant to the Assist-ant Secretary for Metropolitan Development, Department of Housing and Urban Develop-ment



WILBERT E. CANTEY

Special Assistant, Office of High-Speed Ground Transpor-tation, Federal Railroad Ad-ministration



BEVERLY CARTER

Deputy Assistant Secretary for African Affairs, Department of State



LETCHER L. YARBROUGH

Equal Employment Opportunity Counselor, General Services Administration



BENJAMIN F. BUTLER

U.S. Marshall for the Eastern District of New York (Brook-In), Department of Housing Jun), Department of Justice Director (Washington, D.C.), Department of Housing Jun), Department of Housing Jun (Urban Development Selective Service System The White House



TERRY C. CHISHOLM



Colonel JOSEPH A. CHRISTMAS





Deputy Assistant Secretary of Labor



DR. C.A. WILLIAMS



DOROTHY DUKE Deputy Administrator (Program and Staff Development), Department of Housing and Extension Service, Department of Agriculture



THADDEUS WARE



Member, U.S. Advisory Committee for International Education and Cultural Affairs



Director, Office of Counseling and Community Services, De-partment of Housing and Ur-ban Development



ALICE B. LATIMER Supervising Attorney and Advisor, General Service Admin-istration



Assistant Postmaster General, Customer Development De-partment, U.S. Postal Service



Associate Director for Program Direction, Community Relations Services, Department of Justice



Director, Special Projects Division, Office of Housing Opportunity Commissioner, Equal Employsion, Office of Housing Opportunity Commissioner, Equal Employsion, Office of Returned Volunteers, Peace Corps ing and Urban Development







BUFORD MACKLIN



HERBERT MANGRUM Assistant to the Deputy Administrator, Food and Nutri-tion Service, Department of Minority Enterprise Agriculture



REV. ARTHUR MARSHALL



Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tomah, Wisconsin, Veterans Administration



HARRY T. MARTIN Community Relations Officer and Assistant Director of Field Services, Community Rela-tions Service, Department of Justice



ROBERT L. MAXWELL Research and Technology Consultant, Department of Transportation



American Embassy, Caracas, Venezuela



EDWARD MITCHELL Director of Civil Rights, General Services Administration



JERRY A. MOORE



ANDREW MUSE Member, District of Columbia Chief of Conciliation Department, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Hearing Examiner, Department of Agriculture



HARRY S. McALPIN



Deputy Administrator, Food and Nutrition Service, Depart-ment of Agriculture



Director, Chicago Regional Of-fice, Equal Employment Op-portunity Commission



DUDLEY G. MCCONNELL



Director, Scientific and Technical Information Office, National Aeronautics and Space Administration



CHARLES J. NELSON CONSTANCE NEWMAN Director (Tanzania), Agency Director Volunteers in Service for International Development to America (VISTA)

# **BLACK VOICES FOR NIXON**

"President Nixon has certainly carried out his pledge to help Black Capitalism. Negro business has been greatly helped through the Small Business Administration. I am happy President Nixon is seeking reelection."



Publisher, Atlanta Daily World (Nation's Oldest Black Daily Newspaper)



HENRY W. McGEE



ARTHUR MCZIER Postmaster, Chicago, Illinois Assistant Administrator for Minority Enterprise, Small Business Administration



HAROLD A. ODOM Director, Assisted Programs Chief, Frauds Section, Civil Division, Department of Hous- Division, Department of Jus-ing and Urban Development tice (Fort Worth, Texas)





Equal Employment Opportun- Manager, Detroit Metropolitan lty Counselor, General Serv- Postal Center lces Administration





General Attorney, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



SAMUEL J. CORNELIUS

Regional Director (Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri), Office of Economic Oppor-



CLAYTON J. COTTRELL

Regional Manpower Administrator, Region II (New Jersey, New York, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands), Manpower Administration, Department of Labor



**CURTIS CRAWFORD** 

Member, Federal Board of Parole



DR. EDWARD B. CROSS

Assistant Surgeon General, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare



THEODORE M. DALY, JR.

Director, Equal Housing Opportunity Division, Department of Housing and Urban Administration Director, Office of Aviation Policy and Plans, Federal Aviation Administration





BENJAMIN F.L. DARDEN



ERNEST H. DAVENPORT

Director of Audits, Office of Administration, Office of Eco-nomic Opportunity





HERMAN S. DAVIS

Mission Director (Ethiopia), Agency for International De-



LLOYD DAVIS



PHILLIP J. DAVIS Legislative Liaison Officer, Department of Labor



HORACE G. DAWSON

Cultural Affairs Officer (Liber-la), United States Information Agency



RUSSELL H. DAWSON

Director, Portland, Oregon, Area Office, Department of Housing and Urban Development



FRANK DE COSTA



Special Assistant to the Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development



FRED De WITT



WAYNE WILLIAMS

Director, Office of Minority Equal Employment Opportun-Volunteer Recruitment, Peace Ity Counselor, General Serv-Corps Ices Administration



Assistant to the Administra-tor, Food and Nutrition Serv-ice, Department of Agriculture



NAPOLEON P. DOTSON

Director, Assisted Programs Division, Department of Hous-ing and Urban Development



DR. JOSEPH DOUGLASS

Chairman, Executive Committee, White House Conference on Children and Youth



ADRIAN DOVE

Program Analyst, Commission on the Organization of the Government of the District of Columbia (on leave from Of-fice of Management and Bud-get)



GEORGE W. DRAPER, II Associate Judge, Superior Court, District of Columbia



ELWOOD T. DRIVER

Chief, Division of Standards on Vehicle-Driver Performance and Interaction, National Highway Traffic Safety Ad-ministration



ROBERT M. DUNCAN

Judge, U.S. Court of Military Appeals



Chief, Driver and Public Edu-cation Division, National High-way Traffic Safety Adminis-tration



# **BLACK VOICES FOR NIXON**

"There has been a more than 25% increase in the number of minority businesses in the nation since President Nixon took office. This shows that the Nixon policies are really paying off for the black community."

MRS. ELOISE BANKS Publisher, Arizona Tribune Phoenix, Arizona



ALFRED L. EDWARDS



HARRIET ELAM

Alde to President's Appointment Secretary, The White House



HON, MELVIN EVANS



BARRINGTON PARKER



LUTRELLE S. PARKER



Judge, U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C. Examiner-In-Chief, U.S. Patent Office, Department of Compliance Service, Veterans Commerce



Judge SAMUEL R. PIERCE, JR.





General Counsel, Department of Treasury Regional Food and Agricultural Officer (Ethlopia), Agenof Treasury Assistant Director, Assisted Programs, Model Cittles and Cycromental Relations, Department of Housing and Urban Development



NATHAN PITTS



FREDERICK POLLARD, JR. Personnel Officer, UNESCO, Department of State

Director, Office of Economic Opportunity, Department of State



RON M. POWELL Information Officer, Office of Communications and Public Prioritles, U.S. Postal Service Director, Veterans Administra- Director, Africa Regional Office, Peace Corps Africa, U.S. Postal Service



ALVIN J. PREJEAN





CALVIN RAULLERSON



WILLIAM E. REED Deputy Director (Ethiopia), Agency for International De-



ARTHUR J. REID, JR. Director, Intergovernmental Relations Division, Office of Economic Opportunity



JOHN E. REINHARDT Agency Assistant Director for East Asia and the Pacific, Department of Housing and Urban Development Urban Development



M. DANIEL RICHARDSON



BERNARD W. ROBINSON Director, Veterans Administra-tion Hospital, Allen Park (Dearborn), Michigan



HENRY S. ROBINSON D. C. City Councilman



CHRIS ROGGERSON, JR. Director, Office of Voluntary Programs, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



Director, Business Development Division, Office of Contract Compliance and Employment Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development



Acting Associate Director for Administration, Office of Economic Opportunity



Director (Newark, N.J.), Department of Housing and Urban Development



DR. ROBERT C. SCHOOP Chief of Staff, Veterans Ad-ministration Hospital, Perry Point, Maryland National Highway Safety Ad-visory Commission



DR. BASIL SCOTT



JOHN J. SCOTT



Supervisory Attorney-Advisor, Assistant to the Director of Division of Territories, Wild-Communications for the Exilfe and Claims, Department of ecutive Branch, The White Interior



Maritime Recruitment Specialist, U.S. Department of Commerce

Deputy Director, Office of Equal Opportunity, Department of Agriculture



WILLIAM M. SEABRON



Division Director, Urban Programs and Community Organizations, Department of Commerce



Director, Communications Division, Office of Program Development, Office of Economic Opportunity



JEROME SHUMAN



JOSEPH J. SIMMONS, III

Director of Equal Opportunity, Office of the Secretary, Department of Agriculture



SAMUEL SIMMONS

Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity, Department of Agriculture Opportunity, Opportunity, Department of Agriculture Opportunity, Opportunity, Department of Agriculture Opportunity, O



MORRIS SIMMS



JOSEPH SIMON



B. WINFORD SMITH



ERNEST D. FEARS State Director (Virginia) Selective Service System



Deputy Contract Compliance Officer, U.S. Postal Service



Honorable CLARENCE C. FERGUSON U.S. Ambassador to Uganda



JOSEPH L. FISHER Commercial Off!cer, Department of State





Chairman, President's Domes Special Assistant to the Assist-tic Council Committee to ant Secretary, Department of Study the Elimination of Labor Economic Discrimination against Minorities, The White House



Executive Director, Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs, Department of State





JAMES C. GASKIN



Director, Office of Civil Rights, Federal Highway Administration Hospital, Denver, Coloradinistration Director, Veterans Administration

Director, Veterans Administration Director of Personnel, Washlington, D.C., Central Office, Small Business Administration and Colorador C



Director, Office of Administrative and Local Agency Services, Department of Housing and Urban Development





ELLIOT H. GRAY



DR. WILLIAM GREEN Special Assistant to the Commissioner for Urban Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Country Director for the East-Director, Veterans Administration Hospital, Erie, Pennsyl-Education and Welfare





ROBERT HAITH, JR.



GEORGE HALEY



Chief Counsel, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Department of Transportation, Department of Transportation.



SNOWDEN WILLIAMS ector, Special Projects, Of-of Planning Programs and luation, Metropolitan Di-on, Department of Housing Urban Development

# **BLACK VOICES FOR NIXON**

"President Nixon has placed more blacks in leadership positions in government than any President before him; he is taking long strides to bring reality to the laws of equal opportunity."

> HON. GEORGE W. ALTHOUSE **Former State Senator** Omaha, Nebraska



ALBERT E. HAMPTON Assistant Commissioner-Comptroller, Department of Housing and Urban Develop-



HAROLD B. WILLIAMS Director, Office of Civil Rights, Department of Transportation



Director, Operational Planning and Resource Allocation Staff, Manpower Administration, Department of Labor



MORRIS HATCHETT



NATHAN A. HICKS, JR. Assistant Director, Equal Op-portunity Renewal and Hous-ing Assistance, Department of Housing and Urban Develop-



Special Assistant to Adminis- Director, Division of Equal Special Assistant, Bureau for trator and Director of Equal Housing Opportunity, Depart Africa, Agency for Interna-Development Development Development



WILLIAM E. HILL





Director, Office of Housing Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development



GEORGE L. HOLLAND



HON. JEROME HOLLAND



Director, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice



ANTHONY W. HUDSON Civil Service Commission



SAMUEL W. HUDSON, JR. Director, Housing Opportun-ity Division, Department of Housing and Urban Develop-ment





LEWIS C. SMITH Peace Corps Director, Uganda, Administrative Officer, De-ACTION partment of State



CURTIS R. SMOTHERS Director of Equal Opportunity for Military, Manpower and Reserve Affairs



GEORGE W. SNOWDEN



DR. LEONARD SPEARMAN



LAURA L. SPENCER Deputy Director, Office of Housing Opportunity, Depart-ment of Housing and Urban Development



DELBERT SPURLOCK

Special Assistant to Commission and Member, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



WILLIAM T. STANSBURY

Assistant Regional Administra-tor, (Philadelphia), Federal Housing Administration



**ELIZABETH STONE** 

Director, Independent Sector, Division of Minority Business Enterprise, Department of Commerce



JOHN STRACHAN

Manager, New York Metropol-Itan Postal Center



ALFRED L. SWEENEY



QUENTIN S. TAYLOR

Deputy Director, Alaska Region, Department of Trans-portation



CHARLES H. THOMAS

Director, Equal Employment Opportunity, U.S. Postal Serv-





DR. DANIEL J. THOMPSON

Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tusk-



HAROLD THOMPSON

Deputy Regional Administra-tor (Boston, Massachusetts Of-fice), Department of Housing and Urban Development



ROBERT A. THOMPSON



WILLIAM THOMPSON

Judge, District of Columbia Court of General Sessions



Honorable
TERRENCE A. TODMAN U.S. Ambassador to Chad



GLORIA E.A. TOOTE



STERLING TUCKER

Director, Office of Voluntary Vice Chairman, District of Action, Peace Corps Columbia Council



DR. DAVID A. TULL

Acting Chief of Staff, Veterans Administration Hospital,



ABRAHAM S. VENABLE

Director, Office of Minority Attorney-Adviser, EDA, De-Business Compenses, Depart-partment of Commerce



BARBARA WALKER





BENNETTA WASHINGTON

Associate Director for General Counsel, Department Women's Programs and Education, Job Corps



JAMES A. WASHINGTON, JR.





Honorable SAMUEL Z. WESTERFIELD U.S. Ambassador to Liberia



EDWARD WHITE

Peace Corps Director, Kenya



Chief, Division of Programs and Training (North Africa, Near East and South Asia Regional Office), Peace Corps ACTION



WILBERT L. WHITSETT

Attorney-Adviser, Office of the General Counselor, De-partment of Commerce

# **BLACK VOICES FOR NIXON**

"Under President Nixon's policies, black family earnings are growing faster than the national average, and the median income for black husbandand-wife families under age 25 has come up to the level of their white counterparts. Much is being done by this President.

## **GORDON B. HICKS**

**Public Relations Consultant** Harrisburg, Pennsylvania



WILLIAM T. HUDSON





Chief, Office of Civil Rights, Director, Office of Research, United States Coast Guard Equal Employment Opportunity Commission



THOMAS R. HUNT

Administrative Officer, Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice



DR. BENJAMIN HUNTON

Assistant Director for Educa-tion and Training, Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior



RICHARD HURT

Pulic Information Officer, Department of Commerce



Director, Assisted Programs
Division, Department of Housing and Urban Development Atlanta



Senior Program Officer, Office of Minority of Assisted Programs, Department of Housing and Urban Development





LEVI JACKSON



MARJORIE JACKSON

Assistant Director for Citizenship, New York District, Immigration and Naturalization Service



SAMUEL C. JACKSON

Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Management, Department of Housing and Urban Development



Confidential Assistant to the Administrator, General Serv-ices Administration



Assistant Regional Administrator for Equal Opportunity, tions Board Urban Development - San Francisco







THOMAS O. JENKINS

Director, Contract Compliance Division, Department of Hous-ing and Urban Development



CHARLES C. JOHNSON, JR.

Administrator, Consumer Protection and Environment Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare



Chief, Basic Sciences Division, (Walter Reed Army Medical Center), Armed Forces Insti-tute of Pathology



GEORGE E. JOHNSON



DR. ROBERT S. WILSON



VERNON C. JOHNSON

Member, Board of Governors, United States Postal Service bama Director, Veterans Administration Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama Mission Director, Uganda, Agency for International Development of Justice Deputy Director, Community Relations Service, Department of Justice







GERALD JONES





DR. HOWARD W. KENNEY

Regional Medical Director, Associate Director for Human Washington, D.C. Office, Veterans Administration

Deputy Director, Office of Equal Employment Opportunity

Evaluation of the Country of Inc. 1985 (1985)



FRANK KENT



PATRICIA ANN KING



CURTIS B. KIRKPATRICK



ROBERT W. KITCHEN

Special Advisor for Economic Programs, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, Agency for International Development



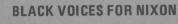
HON, CLINTON KNOX U.S. Ambassador to Halti



FRANK WILLIAMS Director, Atlanta, Georgia Re-gional Office, Peace Corps ACTION



VICTOR J. LABAT Special Assistant, Office of Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education and Welfare



"Playing down dramatics, rhetoric and fanfare, President Nixon's Administration is steadily bringing about concrete, and more important meaningful, advancement for black Americans.

> LT. COL. GEORGE W. LEE Memphis, Tennessee Vice-President, Atlanta Life **Insurance Compnay**

### Press Intelligence, Inc. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

Front Edit Other 5

PHILADELPHIA, PA. BULLETIN

E - 634,371 S - 701,743 OCT 4 1972, ---

## Blacks' 'Blind Allegiance' To Single Party Assailed

By LAURA MURRAY

Two young black supporters of President Nixon said here yesterday that blacks have "minimized their political effectiveness since 1932 by devoting blind allegiance to one political party."

"We've got to stop voting emotionally and look at what each party has done for us," said Walter Robinson, assistant to the director of the Republican National Committee's Black Political Division.

He and Mary Parrish, of Brooklyn, N.Y., former worker in Democrat Shirley Chisholm's campaigns, are touring the country in an effort to convince other young blacks that a Nixon Administration is better for them.

Speaking at a press conference in the Sheraton Hotel, they said Mr. Nixon has done more for blacks than "any president in memory."

Miss Parrish, about 30, said the Democrats seem bent on "keeping blacks dependent on government handouts and crumbs." She described herself as a "turncoat Democrat.".

Robinson, 25, who lives in Washington, said the Nixon Administration has supported black businesses, doubled financial support for black colleges and provided massive funding for research and treatment of sickle cell anemia, a disease that primarily strikes blacks.

Robinson named several prominent Republicans, and asked: "Is Betty Shabazz (widow of Malcolm X) crazy because she's a Republican? Is Floyd McKissick (former director of the Congress of Racial Equality) a fool?"

Black reporters challenged the two on the fact that they are confining their campaigning to press conferences. "We can reach more people

"We can reach more people through the media," Robinson said. He added:

"I'm not afraid to walk into any ghetto in Ar erica and I'm not afraid of the response I'll get. Anybody can yell. That's a fool's game. But when it comes down to facts and figures, I'm in control. That'll be a walk through the daisies."

### Press Intelligence, Inc. WASHINGTON, D. C. 20001

Front Edit Other Page Page Page

SOUTH BEND, IND. TRIBUNE 7 1972

E - 120,288S - 126,433

### Black Republicans Rap Demos 'Unfulfilled Vow'

INDIANAPOLIS (UPI) — Black Republicans for President Nixon said here Friday young blacks should support the President because of the "Democrats' failure to fulfill promises made to black people."

In a news confrence staged by the Black Silent Majority Committee, Mary Parrish, a former Democratic party worker, said she switched because of growing frustration.

"Working within the Democratic Party for many years, I became increasingly frustrated with the Democrats' failure to fulfill promises made to black people. I am dedicated to black advancement, and feel that the best course for young blacks is to work within the Republican Party to achieve the things black people have been too long denied," she said.

Also at the news conference

was Walter Robinson and Clay Claiborne of the committee.



# PARTNERS in PROGRESS.



Brigadier General



DONALD L. MILLER







Brigadier General



RUTH BATES HARRIS



Ar



Rear Admiral



ELIZABETH KOONT







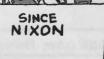


# MEET SOME OF THE BLACKS NIXON ADMINISTRATION



PLEASE READ **OTHER** SIDE





President Nixon has appointed approximately twice as many black women to government and government advisory boards as either Presidents Johnson or advisory Kennedy



Predominately black institutions of higher education have received more than \$130,000,000 under the Nixon Administration

# RINERS IN PROGRES PRESIDENT NIXON AND THE REPUBLICANS'

PROUD RECORD OF CIVIL RIGHTS AND RELATED BLACK ACCOMPLISHMENTS \*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*\*

### PRICE LIST

NEW PRICES .03½ to .10 cents Depending On Quantity

Printed in four-color process, 1/4 fold for mailing or

easy door-to-door distribution

500,000 and over
100,000 to 500,000
75,000 to 100,000
50,000 to 75,000
25,000 to 50,000
20,000 to 25,000
15,000 to 20,000
10,000 to 15,000
5,000 to 10,000
2,500 to 5,000
2,500 or less

ALL ORDERS F.O.B. WASHINGTON, D.C. SEND CERTIFIED CHECK OR MONEY ORDER ALL ORDERS MUST BE PREPAID



### ORDER BLANK

Order Direct From:

NATIONAL CRUSADER NEWSPAPER P. O. Box 981 (Ben Franklin Station)
Washington, D. C. 20044
Telephone: (202) 546-0600

TELEPHONE NAME

\_CITY\_ STATE ADDRESS.

AMOUNT SENT WITH THIS ORDER . QUANTITY\_

ADDRESS & ZIP FOR SHIPMENT\_

PLEASE SEE OTHER SIDE OF THIS BLANK (Over, Please)

All orders sent COD for freight or shipping charges

### NCRV-'72 BLACK REPUBLICAN YOUTH CRUSADE!

THEY'RE ON THE ROAD FOR PRESIDENT NIXON AND THE REPUBLICANS



THEY'RE OFF! Mary Parrish and Walter Robinson who are now on a whirlwind city-to-city tour encouraging young, first-time black voters to support President Nixon. Black Silent Majority's political action unit, NCRV-'72, is raising funds for the tour by direct mail solicitation and hopes to cover as many cities as possible before election. BSMC National Director Clay Claiborne (Center) predicts that with adequate support the tour will produce a landslide black youth vote for President Nixon and Congressional, state and local Republican Candidates.

#### WHO IS WALTER ROBINSON?

People around the Republican National Committee Headquarters in Washington smile affectionately when somebody mentions WALTER ROBINSON. The smile is sually followed by one of several dozen stories about how Walter "gave hell" to some Democrat who tried to shame him for being a Republican.

"Walter Robinson is a walking encyclopedia of Republicanism with a built-in dynamo," says one high Republican official. If you're going to try and convince him that Democrats have done more for blacks than Republicans have, you'd better be armed with plenty of facts and figures, because Walter is!"

Walter Clay Robinson, Jr. came to the staff of the Republican National Committee after brilliant academic careers at Howard University and Boston College, where he majored in Business Administration and Political Science. He has also held important posts at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Defense Department and Veterans Administration.

The Republican National Committee keeps Walter busy with a dizzying round of speeches before youth groups. His face is familiar from the youth film, "Today's Republican," and several television programs. During off-duty hours, the effervescent 25-year-old serves as a Republican precinct chairman in Washington.

NCRV — '72 and Black Silent Majority are proud that Walter Robinson is taking part in the EMERGENCY BLACK REPUBLICAN YOUTH TOUR, and hopes that pro-Democrat Reporters covering his press conferences in the nation's cities do ask him why he is supporting the re-election of President Nixon. Walter is ready, and when he gets through answering, the Reporters will probably be Republicans too!

PLEASE READ OTHER SIDE

### WHO IS MARY PARRISH?

For one so young, pert MARY PARRISH of Brooklyn, New York brings the experience of an astonishingly diverse big-city political career to the EMERGENCY BLACK RE-PUBLICAN YOUTH TOUR sponsored by NCRV-72 and the Black Silent Majority Committee.

Miss Parrish is working hard for the re-election of President Nixon this year, but won her first political battle scars as a Democrat fund raiser and coordinator in such congressional campaigns as those of Rep. Shirley Chisholm and Elizabeth Holtzman in the political hotbeds of Crown Heights and Bedford-Stuyvesant, Brooklyn, N.Y.

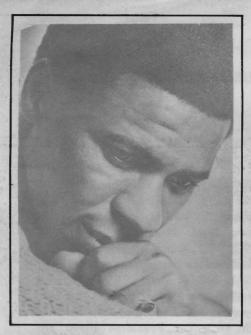
As a result of her work as political advisor to the National Youth Movement and her experiences in Democrat-dominated big-city politics, Miss Parrish has a lot to say to young black first-time voters about "Democrats who promise black people everything at election time and ignore black needs the rest of the year."

A pioneer in the establishment of women's political cacuses, Miss Parrish supported the presidential primary bid of Rep. Chisholm earlier this year, but switched to the Republican fold to become an associate congressional researcher. Republican executives were so impressed with Miss Parrish's abilities that within a month she became regional coordinator in charge of black voter activities in Westchester County under District Attorney Carl A. Vergari, Republican candidate for Congress in the 24th Congressional District.

In addition to her grassroots political know-how, Miss Parrish is an asset to the NCRV-72 Republican effort by virtue of her thorough knowledge of the news media; she was a journalism major at the University of Chicago.

Miss Parrish is an excellent public speaker and has worked in all phases of broadcasting ranging from announcing to advertising sales and program planning.

Black Silent Majority National Director Clay Claiborne describes Miss Parrish as "the kind of young black leader America should hear a lot more from." And from now until November 7th America will hear from her!



### Senator McGovern thinks your vote is in the bag.

# President Nixon doesn't believe it-look at his record.

He has made possible more loans to black businesses than any President before him.

He is the first President to ask for governmental funds to fight Sickle Cell Anemia.

He asked for \$2.5 billion to raise the quality of education in disadvantaged schools.

He opened up jobs through Federal Manpower Programs for 1.2 million blacks and minority members last year alone.

He has budgeted \$602 million for Civil Rights Enforcement, a 700% increase over the previous administration.

He is making free or reduced-price lunches available to more than 8 million children.

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

He drafted a bill which would give any black student Federal Aid to go to college.

He has appointed more blacks to top government posts than any other President in history.

He is helping nearly 12 million people with his Food Stamp Program.

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.

THE RECORD	LAST YEAR OF PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATION	CURRENT YEAR OF NIXON ADMINISTRATION
Aid to Black Colleges Aid to Minority Bank Deposit Program	\$108 Million (Did not exist)	\$200 Million \$245 Million
Aid to Minority Business Enterprise	\$200 Million	\$700 Million
Civil Rights Enforcement Budget Equal Employment Opportunity Commission Budget	\$75 Million \$8.2 Million	\$602 Million \$30.5 Million
Fair Housing Enforcement Budge	t \$2 Million TOTAL ADMINISTRATION	\$8.2 Million TOTAL ADMINISTRATION
Executive Level Appointments	49	62
Sub-cabinet Appointments	3	9
White House Staff	2	7
Generals /Admirals	2	12
Supergrade Appointments	63	150
Presidential Appointments to Commissions/Advisory Boards	60	89

OTHER
SIDE

President Nixon. Now more than ever.

### THE WHITE HOUSE washington

October 16, 1972

TO:

BOB HALDEMAN

HERB KLEIN

CLARK MacGREGOR DE VAN SHUMWAY

FROM:

**OLLIE ATKINS** 

RE:

BROCHURE PREPARED BY CLAY

CLAIBORNE AND OTHER MATTERS

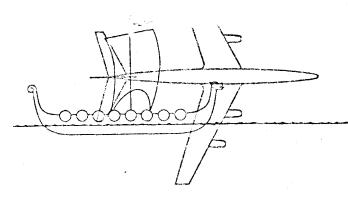
ATTACHED

I am passing the attached material from Clay Claiborne over to you for your consideration for action as described in his memo to me.

Best regards.

Enclosure

FORD TERMINAL PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF THE



VIRMOS TRAVEL

INCORPORATED

MIDWEST PLAZA EAST 800 MARQUETTE AVENUE MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA 55402 TELEPHONE: 336-1611 CABLE: VIKINGTRAY

October 12, 1972

Mr. Stan Scott Assistant to Herb Klein White House Staff White House Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Scott,

Pursuant to your conversation with John Weber, President of the Minnesota Newspaper Association, I would like to confirm a date in the very near future for a picture with our wonderful President.

As John reported to you, I am the Chairman of the Athletes for the Re-Election of President Nixon. John Weber and I think this would be very helpful publicity for the President.

I am glad you remember my basketball days and also my old friend Clyde Lovellette.

Appreciate hearing from you as quick as possible. My office number is 336-1611 and home number is 938-6946.

Thank you very much and continued success for our President.

Sincerely,

George L. Mikan

FORDIBRASS

EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 57 D STREET, S.E., CORNER OF FIRST (On Capitol Hill - Two Blocks from U.S. Capitol)

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 7610, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20044 TELEPHONE (202) 546-0600

April 11, 1975

Mr. Stanley Scott Asst. to the President The White House Washington, D.C. 20500

Dear Stan,

You may recall that in 1970 when birth was given to the idea of the Black Silent Majority Committee, Jack Calkins who is now a colleague of yours on the staff at the White House was serving as Executive Director of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

In that position, Jack was considerate enough to provide seed money to make the Black Silent Majority Committee possible. The attached is a copy of a letter addressed to Jack Calkins, intended for Presidential consideration. Our mission as expressed in the attached letter will, of course, reach many black and white citizens, and I have requested your assistant, John Calhoun, to explain the reasons why the letter is being sent to Jack Calkins.

It is simple to understand, as you and I have a philosophy of recognizing those individuals who understood enough to help an idea or a cause when few people believed in its potential.

Of course, Stan, I will appreciate as always whatever you can do, not only in the White House, but nationally to back up what I believe can be the most important project in the history of race relations in this country -- a group of Black Americans crusading actively throughout the nation by motor caravan for better goodwill, cooperation and understanding among all people. With kindest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

CLÁY CLAIBORNE

CC:eh Attachment EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 53 D STREET, S.E., CORNER OF FIRST (On Capitol Hill – Two Blocks from U.S. Capitol)

MAILING ADDRESS: P. O. BOX 7610, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20044 TELEPHONE (202) 546-0600

A. FOX

### BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION ON CLAY CLAIBORNE AND BACKGROUND DATA ON THE BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE

Clay Claiborne of Washington, D.C., is Founder and National Director of the Black Silent Majority Committee, a nationwide patriotic and educational organization established on July 4, 1970 in the nation's capital.

The Black Silent Majority Committee's goals, simply stated, are to further the cause of brotherhood and racial harmony, to repudiate destructive radical militancy and civil disorder, to help halt polarization between black and white Americans, and to deter criminal acts of violence perpetrated by so-called black "revolutionaries." The Black Silent Majority is anti-communist, anti-separatist, and pro-America.

To help achieve its goals, the Black Silent Majority Committee has undertaken several national projects, most notably the CRUSADE FOR BLACK PATRIOTISM, a city-to-city tour which has visited most U.S. urban areas. This Crusade and Mr. Claiborne received one of the nation's most prestigious awards, the 1972 Principal Americana Award (George Washington Honor Medal) from the national Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa.

OTHER ACTIVITIES of the Black Silent Majority have included:

- A youth tour of big cities.
- Publication of the group's "National Crusader" newspaper to carry a build-don't-burn message into black communities, and to counter the divisive, hate-filled propaganda with which black readers are deluged in dozens of self-styled "Third World" or "black liberation" newspapers.
- Issuance of statements and press releases on police killings, rioting, crime and other issues of concern.
- On-going encouragement of the nation's news media to give more coverage to the positive nature of the black experience in America, to give more balanced attention to black values and aspirations, and to refrain from overblown, sensational coverage of black militants who do not represent grassroots black thinking.
- Protest against the \$10,000 grant made by the Presbyterian Church Council to defend Angela Davis.
- Appearances by Mr. Claiborne and other Black Silent Majority speakers on local and network broadcasts.
- Urging better-known, "moderate" black leaders and groups to take unequivocal stands against militant violence.

CLAY CLAIBORNE was publisher of two weekly newspapers in Atlantic City, N. J., before he established the Black Silent Majority Committee. The newspapers were "The Crusader," a black-oriented publication and "Le Castor," a French-language publication for approximately 300,000 French Canadian tourists who visit the Atlantic coast area each summer.

Some other highlights of Mr. Claiborne's professional and civic career have included:

- Nation's first black news broadcaster (at Radio Station WFPG on the world-famous Steel Pier in Atlantic City).
- First exclusive news interview with the nation's original black fighter pilots during World War II for the Afro-American newspaper chain.
  - Last known in-depth news interview with the late Dr. George Washington Carver.
  - First accredited black United Nations correspondant.
- Former Assistant to three chairmen, Republican National Committee. Former Special Assistant to Chairman, National Republican Congressional Committee.
- Licensed Real Estate Broker and president of a construction and wrecking company in the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.
- Former Atlantic County, N. J., deputy sheriff and honorary life member, N. J. Superior Police Association.
  - Former Special Agent in charge of Narcotics law enforcement for Atlantic County, N. J.
- Extensive involvement in national leadership of Negro Elks, America's largest black secular organization. Mr. Claiborne holds title of Past Grand Exalted Ruler (highest designation accorded by Elks Order). He is life member of numerous state Elks associations, served as Executive Editor, "The Elks News" (official publication of Order).

- Honored twice as "Citizen of the Year" by National Negro Beauticians, America's largest black women's organization.
- Investigated job discrimination for Afro-American newspaper chain during World War II. Mr. Claiborne's investigations were basis of nation's first Presidential Executive Order on Fair Employment Practices (FEPC).
  - Member, President Eisenhower's Fair Employment Practices Commission.
- Secured nation's first housing rehabilitation approval from Federal Housing Administration (FHA).
  - Honored by Leadership Conference, Southern Young Republicans.
- Cited for special contributions in 1972 by national leadership of the Committee to Re-Elect the President, Washington, D.C.
  - Life Member, Order of the Golden Horseshoe.

SEVERAL of the nation's most influential editors and publishers have applauded Mr. Claiborne and the Black Silent Majority Committee editorially and/or given financial support. These include The Atlanta Daily World (nation's oldest black daily newspaper), the Reader's Digest, the Presbyterian Layman, Mademoselle Magazine, the Chicago Tribune, the New York Daily News (largest daily circulation in U.S.) and many more.

### A STATEMENT OF BELIEFS AND REDEDICATION TO THE WORK OF THE BLACK SILENT MAJORITY COMMITTEE

The Course of Human Events is summoning us — The Black Silent Majority Committee of Americans who hold deep, unshakable, abiding faith in the humanity and goodness of America — to rededicate ourselves to the work we began on July 4th, 1970 to further racial harmony and brotherhood, to help raise the voice of patriotism and responsibility and demand the rightful share of national attention due us as the majority within the black minority.

We believe that black revolutionaries and militants — upon whom the news media seem to dote — are not dedicated to progress for our people but their own aggrandizement and to violent overthrow of the American way of life. Therefore as the majority committee of black people in America we rededicate ourselves to urge blacks to work and speak out to achieve complete harmony among all American citizens.

We believe that black and white Americans, working together, can crystallize the American Dream into a living reality for all.

We believe that black people have a strong, vested interest in the continued health of this great nation and that America's progress is OUR progress; the strength and tranquility of America are OUR strength and tranquility; radical militant attempts to destroy racial peace will always harm us, the black community first and most.

We, The Black Silent Majority Committee, rededicate ourselves in loyalty to the American spirit of cooperation with patriotic citizens of all races. Together we will impart doctrines of love instead of hatred, understanding instead of hostility, and patience instead of violence.

We believe that it is better to BUILD than to burn, and black citizens must SUPPORT Constitutional Government, Law and Order, and void all forms of violent attitudes in the quest for black progress.

This is the mission and re-dedication of the Black Silent Majority Committee. With God's help — and the help of Americans, Black and White, we shall attain our ends!

Black Silent Majority Committee Post Office Box 7610 Washington, D.C. 20044

play plaiborne

**EXECUTIVE OFFICES, 57 D STREET, S.E., CORNER OF FIRST (On Capitol Hill - Two Blocks from U.S. Capitol)** 

MAILING ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 7610, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20044
TELEPHONE (202) 546-0600

April 11, 1975

THE PRESIDENT
THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20500

Mr. President:

It has probably come to your attention that our Committee plans to make a 16,000 mile tour covering 168 cities on what can best be described as a Crusade for Patriotism.

We made a similar tour in the recent past and for the success of the project we received the Principal Americana Award, a lucite-encased George Washington Honor Medal from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge, Pa.

I sincerely believe that this planned tour, departing Washington Monday, April 28 after a major news conference in the nation's capital, is the kind of thing most Americans should be doing - a rededication of ourselves to the principles of the founding fathers of this great nation. It is fitting and proper for each of us, during the period in which we enjoy American citizenship, to pause long enough to appreciate these great values and see more clearly what a great nation America is -- and to take stock of the tremendous opportunities our nation offers all of its citizens.

Credit for the success of the Black Silent Majority Committee can be attributed to many patriotic citizens. But I can never forget the understanding and the confidence of your staffer, Jack Calkins, who when he served as Executive Director to the National Republican Congressional Committee, provided the "seed" money to make the Committee possible. Because of his personal knowledge of the merits of the Committee's many projects, and because this lenghty tour will provide an opportunity for us to make a common touch with many thousands of Americans, I have asked Jack to consider these ideas:

1. If it would be appropriate for our tour participants to receive from the President of the United States some particular expression or message pertaining to American patriotism, as we travel the length and breath of the nation.



2. Whether or not the President would consider receiving the Committee briefly at the White House prior to our departure from the nation's capital, to wish us success on the tour.

We will motor from Washington on April 28, in two 8-passenger 1975 Ford Club Wagons painted in red, white and blue, announcing our mission with the words PATRIOTISM CRUSADE.

I am sure that you will give these proposals the consideration which you think their importance deserves, and I want to thank you in advance. With kindest personal regards, I am

Cordially yours,

CLAY CLAIBORNE

CC:eh



### FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AT VALLEY FORGE

VALLEY FORGE, PENNSYLVANIA 19481

#### 215-933-8825

TALLIES
ENT OF THE UNITED STATES.
NIEON IDENT OF THE DRIFTED STAM
IN CHAIDMAN
IT CHAIDMAN
IT CHAIDMAN
IT CHAIDMAN
IT PRESIDENT
ETH D. WELLS
IT SEMON VICE CHAIRMAN
IT EMERITUS
I C. MCCANN
I'E PAST PRESIDENT

NOMOGRABLE HOWARD M. CALLAWAY AIAMAN, TRUSTRES HERBERT CARR AIAMAN, BOARD OF DIRECTORS KK GARD JAMESOM EE CHAIRMAN, TRUSTRES DUD K. JOHNSOM

E D. HALL PRES B H. FOLTZ

D M. POLIA
PRES. OPERATIONS
C. SAMYER
PRES. DEAN. EDUCATION
H. D. WELLS. II
PES.. AWARDS
RE C. RESINSK!
HOLLER
SS PROUD
PRES. NEW YO'R REGION
I. GRECO

ARES PROUD

ARES PROUD

12 J. GRECO

12 Pack. IRPORNATION SERVICES

WILLIAM SI GROUER

12 Pack. AVANNES OPERATIONS

ECT PACK. AVANNES OPERATIONS

RECTOR OF DEVICEORISTY

ALDRICH

SITART TO THE PREMOMENT

SITART TO THE PREMOMENT

CREATART MILES

CRETARY . EUGENE F. ROCKAFELLER, JR. MSTART SECRETARY RE M. MORAM MSTART TREASURER

DO OF DESCRIPTION

IN REPERT LARR, CHAIRMAN

E HONORABLE HOWARD H. CALLAWAY

LES L. COPLET

MES S. COPLET

MES S. COPLET

MES S. MANASE

ANK GARD JAMESON

MERAL HAROLD K. JOHNSON, USA (RET.)

CH L. MADSEN

CH L. MADSEN

ORGE W. STRAKE, JR.

ERT E. ALLEN
HORORABLE GORDON L. ALLOTT
HURCAN BAUMAN
OLIVE ANN BEECH
A. BENDETSEN
HARD E. BERLIN
HORORABLE CHARLES C. BERNSTEIN
1LES G. SLUNDOGN
HURST ARMY OMAN RT H. ABPLANALP RT E. ALLEN E. CANTER
CHAMPION
L SRUCE C. CLARKE, USA (RET.)
L SRUCE C. CLARKE, USA (RET.)
MENCE TREENCE CARDINAL COOKE
CONETTE
FRED PIERCE CORSON
... COUNTRY
S. DENTE
S. DENTE L FAIR

L FAIR

THE R. FIGETT, LIDBARIAS EMERITUS

AND L. GRUSER

WALLEE D. MALL

MONORABLE ALBERT W. HAWKES

HONORABLE WARREN K. HEARNS

EDWIN I. HILSON

MONORABLE JEROBE M. HOLLAND

HONORABLE JEROBE M. HOLLAND

HONORABLE JEROBE M. HOLLAND

HONORABLE JONES

COSTY RESPER. JA.

RET R. KERCHMER

AN KRIGGYT

R. KOTCHIAM ÀS F. PATTOM TJ. PAULEY N. PAULEY N. C. PELLETTER NOTOMALD REGGM LEWSTER RHOADS HONORABLE RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH LES E. SCRIPPS PANK ROGER SEAVER Y.J. SONNEGOM ADMIRAL ROBERT N. SPECK, USM (RET.) NONORABLE JOHN C. STEMRIS R. P. STORES

OBUNNALE JUNE . TEASUE
OMONABLE OLIN E. TEASUE
OMONABLE STROM THURMOND
TAL HATTAN F. TWINING, USAF (RET.)
WILLIAM L. VAN ALEM
AM S. WALTON
OND J. WEAR JR.
ASHMEAD WHITE

\* ALSO TRUSTEE



MONORARY CHAIRMAN AND ACTIVE CHAIRMAN, 1849-1949 MERBERT HOOVER, HONORARY PERSIDENT, 1953-1965 DON BELDING CO-FOUNDER AND CHAIRMAN OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1949-1969

3.36

Dear Mr. Claiborne:

It gives me great pleasure to inform you of your selection to receive a Principal Award from Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge.

National Black Silent Majority Committee has been designated to receive the Principal Award, a lucite-encased George Washington Honor Medal, by the distinguished National Awards Jury for its constructive and patriotic activities.

The jury was under the chairmanship of Dr. Maurice Mitchell, Chancellor, University of Denver, and its 33 members included States Supreme Court Justices and national leaders of patriotic, veterans and service club organizations.

We extend to you an invitation to Freedoms Foundation on Monday, 21 February, to be an honored guest at a luncheon at Freedoms Foundation headquarters at 12 noon and to accept your award at a 2:00 p.m. program with the attendant press, radio and television coverage which customarily surround the presentation ceremony.

The public announcement of your award, principal awards in other categories and other lesser awards, will be made from Valley Forge on the Washington Birthday Holiday, 21 February. News media will receive information a few days in advance for release at 6:30 p.m., 20 February. Your cooperation in maintaining this release date will be appreciated.

I extend to you the hearty congratulations of the officers, directors and trustees of Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge upon your selection for this principal recognition. We all look forward to greeting you here.

Most sincerely,

Harold K. Johnson General, USA (Retired)

President

PLEASE SEE OTHER SIDE

### CLAIBORNE NAMED WITH GEN. OMAR BRADLEY, CLARE BOOTH LUCE BY VALLEY FORGE PATRIOTS

VALLEY FORGE, PA. -- The National Black Silent Majority Committee (BSMC) and its Director, Clay Claiborne received one of the nation's highest patriotic awards by the Freedoms Foundation at Vally Forge, for "providing a voice for those legions of black Americans who are proud of and loyal to Amer-



Mrs. Clare Booth Luce

The BSMC head was honored Feb. 21 at ceremonies in Thomas Hall at Valley Forge Military Academy, where he received an encased George Washington Principal Award

Awards were also given to General of the Army Omar N. Bradley, America's only living five-star general; the Hon. Clare Booth Luce, former U.S. Ambassador to Italy; and other outstanding Americans cited in various categories for their and to better understanding of the principles of a democratic republic and free enterprise.

Previous Freedoms Foundation awards have gone to actor John Wayne, television host Art Linkletter, commentator Paul Harvey, singer Kate Smith, statesman Henry Cabot Lodge, conductor Eugene Ormandy, and other individuals, institutions and corpora-

The BSMC, founded on July 4, 1970, made national to-city Black Crusade for Pa- of state supreme court jurists



Clay Claiborne

for Negro advancement.

"SHAM" antiwar hearings is president. contributions to a free America last Spring, and urged the Federal Government to increase its ganizations receiving awards campaign against urban crime, in view of the record number of policemen killed on duty in

Founded in 1949, Freedoms Foundation at Valley Forge is a nonprofit, nonpolitical and nonsectarian organization dedicated to preserving and perpettuating the American democratic Republic.

ients were chosen for awards by Co; Westinghouse Broadcast a distinguished volunteer Na- ing Co. headlines last year with a city- tional and School Awards Jury



Gen. Omar Bradley

triotism which visited major and representatives of national urban areas urging blacks to veterans, service, civic and parepudiate violence and cooper- triotic organizations. Chancelate with citizens of other races lor Maurice B. Mitchell, University of Denver, Colo., was During the Crusade, which jury coordinator and Dr. Robis continuing this year, the ert L. Sumwalt, Columbia, BSMC protested the granting S.C., president emeritus of the of \$10,000 by the United Pres- University of South Carolina byterian Church to defend was chairman. President Rich-Angela Davis, called for cen- ard M. Nixon is honorary sure of acrac black radical chairman of the Freedoms Congressman Ronald V. Del- Foundation, and Gen. Harold lums (D-Cal.) for organizing K. Johnson, U.S. Army (Ret.)

Other individuals and orthis year are: W. Clement Stone, board chairman, Combined Insurance Co. of America; Dr. George C. Roche, president, Hillsdale (Mich.) College; Alfred J. Barran, president, General Telephone Co. the American Bar Association's Standing Committee or **Education about Communism** National Veterans of Foreign The BSMC and other recip- Wars; National Broadcasting

(OVER PLEASE)

### NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION Presidential Libraries Transfer/Disposal Sheet

### ITEM ID 00628

DESCRIPTION OF ITEM MOVED Color photograph of a van owned by the Black Silent Majority Committee.
COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 031500045
COLLECTION TITLE STANLEY S. SCOTT PAPERS (WH Public Liaison Office - Minority Affairs)
BOX NUMBER 5
FOLDER TITLE Black Silent Majority Committee, 1972-1975
ACCESSION NUMBER 1998-NLF-022
MOVEMENT DATE
TYPE OF MATERIAL Photographs
NEW LOCATION Audiovisual Collection
ARCHIVIST William H. McNitt



### World Atlanta Da



**Black Youths Campaign Nationally For GOP Candidates** 

Campaigning for black youth support of President Nixon and other Republican candidates are: (from left) Walter Robinson, Washington, D. C.; Clay Claiborne, Black Silent Majority Committee National Director; and Mary Parrish, Brooklyn, N. Y. The two youths are being sponsored by the Black Silent Majority Committee.

### YOUNG NEGROES SAY NIXON AN" FOR T

A team of young blacks touring principal U. S. urban areas under sponsorship of the Black Silent Majority Committee (BSMC) will stop here Nov. 1st to urge ld to 30 year old black voters to cast their votes for President Nixon and the en tire Republican ticket. BSMC was a 1972 recipient of the Principal Americana award from the National Freedoms, Foundation at Valley Forge,

At a news conference in New York City earlier this week, Mary Parish of Brook-lyn, N. Y. a former campaign worker for Rep. Shirley
Chisholm's (D-NY) presidential primary campaign;
and Walter Robinson of
Washington, D.C., black political specialist for the Remarklings, National Commit publican National Commit-tee, said black Americans have made enormous pronave made enormous progresss under President Nixon's policies and a warned young black voters 'not to be fooled' by Democrats who 'buy black votes with wild promises they always fail to deliver.'

Describing herself as a "time at" for Nixon Miss "arrish said:
"Torking within the Descrat Party for many years became increasingly frustrated with the Democrats' failure to fulfill promises made to black people. I am made to black people. I am dedicated to black advancement and feel that the best

course for young blacks is to work within the Republican Party to achieve the things black people have been too long denied.

"I have studied the record of black advancement since Nixon took office, and am thoroughly convinced that Mr. Nixon is "The Man" for us in 1972.

"The bulk of problems

confronting black people in America stems from economic inequities. Pre-

's approach comes to grips with this fact by providing meaning-ful economic assistance and incentives to build business. es andcreate jobs in black communities. The Nixon approach is "a far cry from the Democrat approach which seems aimed at keeping blacks dependant on government handouts and crumbs," Miss Parrish

CONTINUED ON PAGE 6

### YoungNegroes

CONTINUED FROM PAGE I

Robinson, who is assist-ant to the director of the Republican National Committee's Black Political

Division said:
"Since 1932 blacks have minimized their own political effectiveness by devoting blind allegiance to one political party. The election this year provides an unprecedented opportunity for young blacks to re-verse this trend and to develop a lot of political mus-cle through intelligent, two

party voting.
"We should no longer heed emotional appeals which Democrats traditionally use to monopolize the black vote. If black voters look beblack yond the rhetoric of this campaign, they will see that President Nixon and the Republicans have done more to build black businesses, provide educational opportu-nities, and put money into the black community than a

any President in memory.
"I predict that President
Nixon will be re-elected by a huge majority and that the Democrat Party will be shocked at the record percentages of black votes cast for all Republicans this year, Robinson said.

