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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.

August 20
2:45 p.m.

Mr. Hartmann:

Stan Scott brought this by. Said this was the final information on the Meeting with Congressional Black Caucus tomorrow.

Wanted your suggestions as to whether someone should be added or deleted under "B. Participants"

When Mr. Scott called yesterday wanting to see you, you said not until Tuesday afternoon. I told Mr. Scott we would call him when you could see him.

Neta

—

A

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 21, 1974

MEETING WITH CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

10:30 a.m.

The Cabinet Room

From: Stan Scott *SS*

I. PURPOSE

To establish a spirit of cooperation and a willingness to work with all segments of American society to help insure success of the Administration's civil rights and minority-oriented programs generally.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: New York Congressman Charles Rangel, Chairman of the Caucus, accepted your personal invitation to meet with his colleagues for an "honest exchange", leaving with you a position paper on what the Caucus considers to be of priority concern to blacks and disadvantaged Americans.
- B. Participants: Robert Hartmann, Jerald terHorst, Stan Scott, John Calhoun (Staff Asst. in Scott's office), Gen. Brent Scowcroft, Ken Cole.
- C. Press Plan: Press photo opportunity. Designated participants meet news media in press room after adjournment.

III. GENERAL TONE

In my view, the single most important concern in the upcoming meeting is to avoid the President's seeming to approach the subject of black and low income interests from a defensive posture. Too often in the past when such meetings have been arranged, they began on a downhill direction because the traditional pattern for the blacks was to propose, the President to

react; or for the President to begin by attempting to lecture on the accomplishments of his Administration.

To vary from this nonproductive pattern, it would be a plus for the President to open the session with his affirmative list of actions that he is either committed to take or contemplating (See Tab A) taking for the Caucus' reaction. The advantageous benefit from this arrangement is that it enables the President to be forthcoming while aggressively expressing his interests on how the power of his office can be creatively mobilized in serving those neglected areas of national interest.

IV. TALKING POINTS

The following is a list of talking points which I believe capable of commanding the Caucus' support:

1. AFRICA-- The President can assure the Caucus that it was not intentional that Africa was not mentioned as such in his address to Congress...that he asked Secretary Kissinger to meet with the African Ambassadors the day after his inauguration to confirm the continuity of our foreign policy and to indicate our interest in Africa's problems and our desire to work more closely together. President Ford might want to tell the Caucus that our humanitarian concerns for Africa will continue, along with economic development, to be a central theme of our policy toward Africa.
2. VOTING RIGHTS--The President might want to make the point that he does not have a private political agenda to torpedo the Voting Rights Act, particularly if compelling arguments for extension are made. The President might note that he is advised that the Department of Justice and the civil rights community are actively engaged in updating and gathering relevant information about the Act, and the possible need for an extension.
3. LEGAL SERVICES--The President can assure the Caucus that a representative number of qualified blacks will be appointed to the new Legal Service's Corporation.
4. BLACK OPINION--The President can announce that, in addition to his meeting with the Caucus, he has directed Stan Scott to launch a series of meetings with a cross-section of black Americans to gain their views and insights regarding the present and the future to assist the President and his new Administration.
5. LEAA-- The President can commit his Administration to using the full weight of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to guarantee the substantial integration of all State and local law enforcement agencies.

6. CIVIL RIGHTS MONITORING-- The President can commit himself to the creation of a super departmental coordination and monitoring staff to give policy direction for all Federal civil rights activity. (The laws are on the books and must be implemented under White House leadership).
7. BLACK FEDERAL JOBS-- The President can assure the Caucus that he will appoint additional qualified blacks and other minorities to top level jobs in the Federal Government.
8. REVENUE SHARING-- The President can commit himself to increasing the number of civil rights personnel responsible for monitoring Revenue Sharing guidelines. (This has been a sore spot with the Caucus. The main recurring criticism of Revenue Sharing is that the staff is too small to achieve civil rights compliance in 38,000 governments).
9. QUOTAS AND GOALS-- The Black Caucus would be pleased if the President were to acknowledge his belief that despite important and significant progress in the field of equal employment opportunity, there still are situations where jobs are denied because of race and national origin, and that he believes that it is important for all citizens to have a fair chance to work at their chosen jobs.
10. BUSING-- The President's views on this issue are clear and already a matter of record. (I doubt that this will be a key issue with the Black Caucus.) The President might undertake the following:

State his views that he is opposed to busing of school children, especially the younger ones, outside their neighborhoods in order to achieve racial balance. He might note that while the Oval Office requires a broad perspective on this issue, he still believes that his views represent sound public policy.

Reiterate that he intends to see that the laws of the land are faithfully executed and that the law established by the Supreme Court, as the final arbiter of Constitutional rights, will be carried out even where he might personally have some disagreement with those decisions.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT EXTENSION

The President might take the following approach:

1. State his belief that there is no right more important than the vote, and state his commitment to enforcing all laws that guarantee that this right will not be abridged by reason of race or color.
2. Note that when the Act was passed in 1965 and extended in 1970, he voted for such actions on both occasions, and therefore approaches the extension issue with an affirmative attitude.

The President might note that he is advised that the Department of Justice and the civil rights community are actively engaged in updating and gathering relevant information about the Act, and the possible need for an extension.

When this study is completed, the Administration will formulate a position and take appropriate action on the Hill. The most important point to be made, in whatever way appropriate, is that the President does not have a private political agenda to torpedo the Voting Rights Act, particularly if compelling arguments for extension are made.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Question: Latest government statistics show black adult unemployment above 9%---twice that of whites; black teenage unemployment averaged about 35%, what is your solution to the problem?

Response:

- * To respond to the unemployment problem in general, improvements in UI(including expanded coverage) and additions to public service job creation funds should be considered as contingencies in case the unemployment rate should rise sharply later this year. (Rush, Simon, and Burns have already testified publicly that these measures should be considered).
- * To respond to the severe employment prospects facing black youth, the following possibilities could be examined, as a complement to continuing neighborhood Youth Corps-type programs, etc.

HOUSING

KEY POINTS

1. Rebuilding the inner city, increased low income housing production, high interest rates on home loans -- all are major concerns of the Ford Administration.
2. I will sign into law S-3066, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. As you know, this Bill will revamp our subsidized housing program, provide bloc grants to the cities using a poverty factor that will be weighed twice in the formula used to disburse \$2.5 billion authorized under this Act.
3. Interests rates are extremely high for home loans at this time; however, I am confident they will fall more in line once we bring inflation in general under some reasonable control.

OFFICE OF MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The development of minority business enterprise is not only a top priority of this Administration, but one to which I have a personal commitment.

You might sound out Congressman Mitchell on the idea of establishing a dialogue with the Black Caucus on the range of concerns the Caucus members have, including the minority enterprise programs. We would want not just to explain Administration policy and programs, but also to receive criticism and suggestions. We believe that Congressman Mitchell might be receptive to the idea.

OEO FUNDING AND POVERTY PROGRAMS

The President's views seem to be well formulated in this area. As I see it, his response might go along the following lines:

A restatement of his belief in the concept of revenue sharing, rather than categorical grants, as the basic system for carrying out the Federal Government's responsibility to participate in community-based programs. The concern of the Black Caucus should not be that this basic design is flawed, but that they must be assured of genuine minority participation in the program.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH INSURANCE

KEY POINTS

1. Comprehensive Health Insurance is an idea whose time has come in America.
2. Every American, without regards to their station in life, whether poor, black or white, must be assured access to high quality health care.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 16, 1974

TO: ROBERT HARTMANN
FROM: STANLEY S. SCOTT
SPECIAL ASSISTANT
TO THE PRESIDENT

For your information.

THE WASHINGTON POST, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1975

William Raspberry

President Ford's Overture to the Black Caucus

CHICAGO TRIBUNE

Bill Anderson

Aug 9, 1974

FRIDAY

Ford: a man who seeks to serve well



WASHINGTON—Gerald R. Ford has

To some observers, similar remarks

some of Ford. We have heard blacks in

MEMORANDUM

ACTION

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TO: Mr. Robert T. Hartmann *RTA*
FROM: Gwen A. Anderson *GA*
DATE: August 16, 1974
SUBJECT: Black Caucus Meeting with The President next week

Mr. Art Fletcher wishes to brief someone on the Black Caucus meeting before the above named meeting takes place.

Could you give me some guidance on who this should be.

Mr. Fletcher can be reached at: Office: 347-7762
Home: 301: 730-9563
RNC: 484-6664

Attached is a briefing with a cover letter that is self-explanatory.

GA/nn
attachment

P.S. 5:30 PM

Art Fletcher just called. They are leaving Saturday evening for Martha's Vineyard and will be there until Wednesday. He wanted us to have a number where he could be reached. 617: 693-2002

Wed 8/21 10:30



MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 14, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

GWEN ANDERSON

FROM:

FRED SLIGHT *FSL*

It has been requested that the attached material be brought to your attention in light of the President's proposed meeting with the Black Caucus.

I believe the covering note from Rey Maduro is self-explanatory. Maduro is currently serving as Executive Director of CCOSSP.

Please don't hesitate to let me know if I can be of any further assistance.



MEMORANDUM

TO: Mr. Fred Slight

DATE: August 13, 1974

FROM: Reynaldo P. Maduro *RM*

SUBJECT: East Harlem Federal Funding Seminar

I have read today's New York Times and Washington Post regarding President Ford's intention to meet with the Congressional Black Caucus whose Chairman is Representative Charles Rangel of New York.

As you know, one of the areas in which the Cabinet Committee intends to direct its efforts during Fiscal Year 1975 is the holding of seminars throughout the country in areas of significant Hispanic population.

It may be prudent for you to bring to the attention of appropriate staff members of the President, the fact that one of the initial seminars was held in New York on November 10, 1973 in a co-sponsored effort with Congressman Rangel, whose Hispanic constituency is 80,842 (17.3%), as well as a significant black population.

Mr. Rangel indicated that this meeting was productive and should be followed up with additional seminars in order to acquaint his constituency with what the government has to offer.

Please find attached copy of the seminar report, along with the press release emanating from Congressman Rangel's office.

Enclosures



A12 Tuesday, August 13, 1974 THE WASHINGTON POST

New White House Mood Seen

Ford to Meet With Black Caucus

By Mary Russell

Washington Post Staff Writer

President Ford phoned the

President Nixon. The request was ignored for almost a year, until caucus

called him at the Cannon Building yesterday morning, began by thanking Rangel

EAST HARLEM FEDERAL FUNDING SEMINAR

November 10th, 1973

SEMINAR REPORT

EAST HARLEM FEDERAL FUNDING SEMINAR

November 10, 1973

SEMINAR REPORT

Sponsored by:

**CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR
SPANISH SPEAKING PEOPLE
1707 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C. 20506**

and

**CONGRESSMAN CHARLES B. RANGEL
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Washington, D.C. 20515**

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BACKGROUND

In August of 1973, the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People was approached by Congressman Charles B. Rangel of New York City with the idea of holding a Federal Funding Seminar in East Harlem, a predominantly Spanish speaking area of New York City. The Cabinet Committee was quite interested, and it agreed to co-sponsor the Seminar and to design and coordinate it in conjunction with Congressman Rangel's office.

On November 10, 1973 the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People, in conjunction with Congressman Charles B. Rangel, co-sponsored a Federal Funding Seminar designed specifically for East Harlem. This is a report of that Seminar.

INTRODUCTION

Within New York City there is a sizeable Spanish speaking community, numbering more than one million persons. One of the largest segments is in East Harlem.

During the past year there have been various changes in the Federal government which have affected minority communities throughout the country. Of major importance was the decision to discontinue the Office of Economic Opportunity, which deals primarily with local minority community groups. Revenue sharing has come into being, and there is now what is known as "The New Federalism." These changes have created certain needs within communities, such as:

- a) information regarding the Federal resources available which could be utilized to support community projects;
- b) lines of communication with Federal agencies; and,
- c) information on the changes within the Federal government and its new structure.

Congressman Charles Rangel, Representative from New York's 19th Congressional District, which includes East Harlem, has been concerned with the numerous requests for information stemming from these needs. In hopes of finding a solution,

the Congressman met with the Executive Director of the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People, Mr. Reynaldo P. Maduro, and discussed the possibility of holding a Federal Funding Seminar specifically for the residents of East Harlem. The idea of bringing Federal representatives into East Harlem and giving the community the opportunity to present and discuss its needs and concerns with them personally was a good one, and Mr. Maduro agreed to co-sponsor and coordinate the Seminar.

The Seminar was held in New York. The program included presentations from members of various governmental agencies in the morning, and concurrent panel-workshops in the afternoon. The conference took place on November 10, 1973 at P. S. 83, at 109th Street in East Harlem.

We would like to thank the following for their assistance and cooperation in helping make the Seminar a success: the East Harlem Community Corporation, which was of great assistance in helping coordinate activities in East Harlem; Mr. Joseph Pacheco, Principal of P. S. 83; and Mr. Victor Suarez of Schaefer Brewing Company, which sponsored a typical Puerto Rican luncheon for all participants.

HIGHLIGHTS OF PROCEEDINGS

Saturday, November 10, 1973

9:00 AM to 10:00 AM	Registration and Coffee Hour
10:00 AM to 12:30 PM	General Assembly

Congressman Charles Rangel hosted the morning session. He presented the background information on the conference and the day's schedule. The Congressman stated his great concern for the people of East Harlem and vowed that this was only the beginning of his efforts to assist the people of El Barrio in getting the assistance from Washington necessary to develop and fund programs needed by the East Harlem community.

The welcoming and opening remarks were presented by Mr. Reynaldo P. Maduro, Executive Director of the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People, which is composed of members from the following agencies: Agriculture, Commerce, Labor, Health, Education and Welfare, Housing and Urban Development, Treasury, Justice, Office of Economic Opportunity, Small Business Administration, Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, and the Civil Service Commission. Legislation has been introduced and passed within the House of Representatives (HR 10397) to enlarge

upon the membership body with the addition of the Departments of Transportation and Defense, and the Veterans Administration. The Cabinet Committee's primary function is that of advisor to the public and private sectors to assure that programs and services are reaching the Spanish speaking throughout the country. As a result of its close relationship with the public sector (Federal Government), the Cabinet Committee has conducted comprehensive studies in the areas of economic development, employment, education and program delivery directed to the Spanish speaking. It has entered into various co-ventures with the Civil Service Commission and the Social Security Administration in order to increase the number of Spanish speaking employees of the Federal government. In the area of economic development, it has fostered seminars and the establishment of ten MESBIC's throughout the country. In the area of education, the Cabinet Committee, through position papers and private conversations, has endeavored to improve upon the government's position on bilingual/bicultural education. During Fiscal Year 1974 the Cabinet Committee will continue to fulfill its statutory responsibility as previously stated.

In co-sponsoring this Seminar, it is the Cabinet Committee's hope that it is assisting to build the lines of communication between Washington and the people of East Harlem.

Mr. Alex Becerra, Coordinator of Spanish Speaking Programs at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, was the first guest speaker of the day. Mr. Becerra, newly appointed at HUD, emphasized that he was looking forward to implementing the functions of his newly created office. He spoke of the agency's need to meet with those it serves throughout the nation. HUD has designed, and is scheduled to hold, seminars throughout the country, at which there will be presentations and workshops in all areas in which HUD is involved. The New York Seminar is scheduled for November 28 through December 1 at the Biltmore Hotel, and all interested community groups and individuals are invited to attend.

Mr. Becerra, aware of the fact that civil rights and equal employment opportunity at HUD are of major concern to the East Harlem community, stated that Mr. Michael Colon, Assistant Regional Administrator for Equal Employment Opportunity, Region II, HUD, was aware of the community's needs, and that he wants to set up a special seminar with his staff and the Spanish speaking in New York. Mr. Becerra briefly outlined the programs HUD presently has and the reality of its budget constraints. He said that if anyone need contact him, he may be reached at the following address:

Mr. Alex Becerra
Coordinator of Spanish Speaking Programs
Department of Housing and Urban Development
451 7th Street, SW
Washington, D.C.
202-755-5974

The second guest speaker was Mr. Newton Downing, Regional Director, Region II, of the Office of Minority Business Enterprise. Mr. Downing opened his presentation by emphasizing that it is important to understand how OMBE's programs are developed and what they are trying to accomplish. "The business of developing programs is just as much a part of the movement to achieve social justice as any other." Business, he believes, is similar in many respects to a game: there are special rules and principles which businessmen must abide by. "If we try to judge what happens in business without being aware of these special rules and principles, we can jump to a lot of conclusions which can be very wrong." He believes that the basic rule of business is, "one must earn profit."

Mr. Downing then spoke about OMBE. The agency's main job is to provide management and technical assistance to minority business through organizations which it funds, such as the National Economic Development Association and the Puerto Rican Forum.

For assistance, these organizations can be contacted directly, or Mr. Downing may be reached at:

Mr. Newton Downing
Regional Director, Region II
Office of Minority Business Enterprise
252 7th Avenue
New York, New York

The Office of Minority Business Enterprise has just been reorganized in order to bring its programs closer to the people. In terms of money, there have been large cutbacks and generally there is a tightening up. At the conclusion of Mr. Downing's presentation, a proposal for an East Harlem Economic Development Program was presented to him by the community.

The third speaker was Mr. George Ziener from Drug Abuse Education and Training at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Mr. Ziener stated that the responsibility of his office is to support, encourage, and maintain programs to train people working in the drug abuse treatment, rehabilitation, and prevention areas.

The main topic of Mr. Ziener's presentation was the National Institute for Drug Abuse's concern for training people who have the capabilities and skills to deliver treatment and rehabilitation. NIDA's responsibility is to encourage and work with people in education/prevention programs in the

drug abuse area. Mr. Ziener emphasized the fact that the drug field is not one with very definite standards. His agency does not have an answer for how to cure addicts, nor does it even have the best cure. What he feels it does have is many programs which have had, in some cases, very good results.

The drug abuse program deals extensively with minorities. In New York, over 40% of all drug users are Puerto Rican. NIDA is presently seeking members of minority groups to work with their own minorities. Mr. Ziener also discussed 16 programs which NIDA offers in training and education in the New York area. Of these, three are in the Harlem/ East Harlem area. The training these programs offer is in very specific areas relating to drug abuse programs. For information on the programs in the New York area, contact:

Mr. George Ziener
National Institute on Drug Abuse
Drug Abuse Training and Education Branch
5600 Fishers Lane
Rockville, Maryland

In closing, Mr. Ziener briefly described a course which the Department of Labor is establishing to train rehabilitation counselors specifically in three skills:

- a) to work with the individual to prepare him for a job;
- b) to work with the employer to prepare him to hire

- someone with a stigma, either because of criminal or drug associations; and
- c) to use existing job training programs in order to help the individual get a job.

The fourth and final speaker of the morning was Mr. Felipe Garcia, Deputy Director of the Office of Spanish Surnamed Americans at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington, D.C. Mr. Garcia opened by stating that he was glad to participate in this seminar, not only because he was born in Harlem and had lived the majority of his life in New York City, but because he was aware of the urgent needs of this community. He went on to discuss the New Federalism and the effects it has had on procedures and structures within the government. He underlined the fact that this was an important area, of which everyone should become aware. The decentralization of decision-making authority and money in certain areas has gone directly to the states and local communities. Mr. Garcia emphasized the need for people to become more involved in and aware of the procedures used and the power of decision which now lies within their local cities and states. State and local advisory groups and councils will, in many cases, be making the decisions which formerly were made in Washington.

He pointed out that, on the other hand, there are still a great deal of Federal monies and programs emanating from Washington, and that Federal agencies should be in more direct contact with communities. The needs of communities such as East Harlem are not being met at the level and standard which the needs demand. An important point made by Mr. Garcia was that 80% of monies for education come from the local area. "We must focus on our own states and get more involved if the educational needs of our children are to be met."

In conclusion, Mr. Garcia offered whatever assistance he could provide from Washington and stated that he could be contacted at the following address:

Mr. Felipe Garcia
Deputy Director
Office of Spanish Surnamed Americans
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
330 Independence Avenue, SW
Washington, D.C.

12:30 PM to 1:30 PM

Lunch

1:30 PM to 3:30 PM

Workshops

During this time period, concurrent workshops were held on five major areas of concern with participation from Federal agencies and East Harlem residents.

Economic Development

- Resources - Mr. Newton Downing, Regional Director
Office of Minority Business Enterprise
New York, New York
- Mr. Ralph Perez, Deputy Regional Director
Office of Minority Business Enterprise
New York

Education

- Resources - Ms. Norma Varisco de Garcia, Consultant
Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for
Spanish Speaking People
Washington, D.C.
- Mr. Elias Padilla
Human Rights Division
National Institutes of Education
Washington, D.C.

Crime and Drugs

- Resources - Mr. Bernardo Segura
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
New York
- Mr. George Ziener
Drug Abuse Education and Training
National Institute of Mental Health
Washington, D.C.

Social Services

- Resources - Ms. Gwenn Wong
Social and Rehabilitation Service
Department of Health, Education & Welfare
Washington, D.C.
- Mr. Louis Gonzalez, Senior Research Analyst
Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for
Spanish Speaking People
Washington, D.C.
- Mr. Gilberto Falcon
Department of Health, Education & Welfare
New York

Housing

- Resource - Mr. Alex Becerra, Coordinator of Spanish Programs
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Washington, D.C.

3:30 PM to 4:00 PM

Break

4:00 PM to 5:00 PM

General Assembly and
Workshop Reports

The concluding session was moderated by Ms. Josephine Bustos from the Cabinet Committee. Each workshop reported on what had been discussed, and presented resolutions which were drafted and approved by all workshop participants. The following are the resolutions which originated from the workshops and which were approved by the entire General Assembly at the final session.

RESOLUTIONS

Workshop on Education

1. That in order to affect the monopoly of access that exists in New York with respect to minority resources available on the Federal level, Congressman Rangel's office and the Cabinet Committee should develop a catalog of East Harlem community organizations based on their programs and that the appropriate Federal guidelines be immediately forwarded to each.

2. That the East Harlem community be encouraged to originate its own proposals to the National Institute of Education instead of relying on academia for either direct technical assistance and/or training.

3. That when a contractor seeks to study a particular community's project, he be required to submit written approval from the community.

(Resolutions 2 and 3 are related to Adult Post Secondary Programs, College Feeder and General Research Programs.)

Workshop on Economic Development

1. That Congressman Rangel work for the reinstatement of an Economic Development Corporation in the East Harlem community.

2. That Congressman Rangel work in Congress for an increase in the level of funding for minority economic development.

3. That Congressman Rangel meet with representatives of the East Harlem community to discuss economic goals for East Harlem.

Workshop on Crime and Drugs

1. That Congressman Rangel assist in conveying the needs of the East Harlem community to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of the City of New York.

2. That the East Harlem community attempt to work directly with the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of the City of New York to solve its problems.

3. That the East Harlem community develop a program based on its most urgent needs, and submit the program to the Criminal Justice Coordinating Council of the City for funding.

Workshop on Social Services

1. That the East Harlem community develop a research and demonstration proposal regarding the Puerto Rican elderly and submit it for funding to HEW's Social and Rehabilitation Service Department.

2. That an inquiry be initiated by Congressman Rangel's office and the East Harlem Community Corporation into the State Plan for Social Services through the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

3. That the East Harlem community have an input into the State Plan for Social Services, in view of the fact that it relates to community services, homemaker services, day care, etc.

4. That the East Harlem Community Corporation assign a full time resource person to communicate with State and Federal governments, so that the community might have some input into legislation affecting it.

Workshop on Housing

1. That a special meeting be set up between the Puerto Rican community and officials of the Department of Housing and Urban Development at the Fair Housing/Equal Opportunity Seminar to be sponsored by HUD on November 28 at the Biltmore Hotel in New York.

2. That a meeting be arranged between the HUD Region II Equal Employment Opportunity staff and the East Harlem community.

FOLLOW-UP

The Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People and the office of Congressman Rangel will disseminate the resolutions to key agencies and officials in Federal, City and State governments. In addition, Congressman Rangel's office will hold a follow-up meeting with all Federal representatives who participated in the Seminar in order to discuss the results of the Seminar and how best to proceed in meeting the needs of East Harlem and in implementing the resolutions passed.

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NEWS **CHARLES B. RANGEL**

Congressman

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FOR RELEASE
FRIDAY NOVEMBER 2, 1973

RANGEL INVITES CABINET COMMITTEE ON OPPORTUNITIES FOR SPANISH SPEAKING PEOPLE TO EAST HARLEM

Congressman Charles B. Rangel (D-Man.) today announced his invitation to the Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People to come to the East Harlem Community and provide information on Federal Programs relevant to the needs of East Harlem.

"The Cabinet Committee on Opportunities for Spanish Speaking People" Mr. Rangel said "has accepted my invitation and will be joining me in co-sponsoring a federal funding seminar for East Harlem.

The federal funding seminar will be held on November 10, 1973 at the Munoz Rivera School, P.S. 83 located at 219 East 109th. Street from 9:30 a.m. till 5:00 p.m.

The Cabinet Committee has invited Cabinet level officials from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, the Department of Housing and Urban Development, the National Institute on Mental Health, Equal Employment Commission, the Office of Minority Business Enterprise and other federal officials to come into the community and explain what each agency is doing to meet the needs of East Harlem.

The conference will be a non-political bi-partisan effort to create more effective working relationships between the leadership of the East Harlem Community and decision makers in federal agencies who administer the federal programs that most affect East Harlem.

"I am hopeful" Mr. Rangel said "that this conference will be the beginning of a continuing dialogue between the East Harlem Community and the federal policy makers on the Cabinet Committee.



Congressman

NEWS CHARLES B. RANGEL

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COMMUNICADO DE PRENSA
PARA SER PUBLICADO EL
5 DE NOVIEMBRE 1973

RANGEL INVITA EL COMITE PRESIDENCIAL DE OPORTUNIDADES PARA HISPANO-AMERICANOS

Congresista Charles B. Rangel (D-Man.) hoy anuncio su invitacion a el Comité Presidencial de Oportunidades para Hispano-Americanos para que vengan a la Comunidad de East Harlem (El Barrio) para dar informacion de programas federales pertinente a las necesidades de East Harlem (El Barrio).

"El Comité Presidencial", Congresista Rangel dise, "acepto mi invitacion y nos vamos a juntar y co-patronisar un semenario hablando de dineros federales para East Harlem (El Barrio)".

El dia del semenario es Noviembre 10, 1973 en P.S. 83, la escuela Luis Munoz-Rivera, 219 East 109th. St. Empesando alas 9:30 a.m. y acabando alas 5:00 p.m.

El Comité Presidencial a invitado oficiales del Dept. de Housing & Urban Development, El Dept. de Health, Education & Welfare, the National Institute on Mental Health, Equal Employment Commission, Office of Minority Business Enterprise y otra agencias federales a venir a la comunidad y explicar que cada agencia esta haciendo para cumplir con las necesidades de East Harlem (El Barrio).

La conferencia no sera politica y sera un esfuerzo para crear mejores relaciones de trabajo entre los lidere de East Harlem y los que hacen las decisiones en agencias federales.

"Yo espero que esta conferencia sea el principio de mejores lineas de correspondencia entre la comunidad en East Harlem y oficiales que hacen polizas en el Comité Presidencial de Oportunidad para Hispano-Americanos.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 15, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ALEXANDER HAIG
ROBERT T. HARTMANN —
KENNETH COLE
WILLIAM TIMMONS

FROM:

STAN SCOTT *SS*

SUBJECT:

Presidential Meeting: Congressional
Black Caucus, August 21

New York Congressman Charles Rangel, Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus, has expressed the desire of his colleagues to have an "honest exchange" and "relatively informal" meeting with the President, leaving with President Ford a position paper on what the Caucus considers to be of priority concern to blacks and disadvantaged Americans.

Rangel indicated that he would open the meeting with a brief statement of purpose and then yield to Rep. Charles Diggs of Michigan who would set the general tone for discussion of their agenda.

The initial statements by Rangel and Diggs would be followed by individual Caucus members commenting on the below listed subject areas:

Rep. Louis Stokes, Ohio, Federal Revenue Sharing and Inflation

Rep. Barbara Jordon, Texas, President's position on renewal of Voting Rights Act

Rep. Yvonne Burke, California, President's position on Mass Transportation and minority unemployment

Rep. Ronald Dellums, California, Size of Defense budget as it relates to domestic priorities

Rep. Charles Rangel, N. Y., U.S. position on opium trade and Turkey

Rep. Charles Diggs, Michigan, Genocide in South Africa, Burundi
and Uganda. Byrd amendment on
chrome in South Africa and President's
failure to mention African continent in
address to Congress

Other Caucus representatives would be expected to seek the President's commitment and/or position on OEO and the Poverty Program, Housing and Health Insurance legislation, Office of Minority Business Enterprise and increased job opportunities for minorities in the Federal Government.

Rangel would like to know what the media coverage format is to be after the session. I would personally suggest that Caucus spokesmen accompany the President to the press room for a statement after the meeting.

Attached are my recommendations for an agenda and approach for President Ford's meeting with the Congressional Black Caucus.

Attachments

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 15, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR:

ALEXANDER HAIG
ROBERT HARTMANN
KENNETH COLE
WILLIAM TIMMONS

FROM:

STANLEY SCOTT *JS*

SUBJECT:

Agenda and Approach for President's
Meeting with Congressional Black
Caucus

In my view, the single most important concern in the upcoming meeting is to avoid the President's seeming to approach the subject of black and low income interests from a defensive posture. Too often in the past when such meetings have been arranged, they began on a downhill direction because the traditional pattern for the blacks was to propose, the President to react; or for the President to begin by attempting to lecture on the accomplishments of his Administration.

To vary from this nonproductive pattern, it would be a plus for the President to open the session with his affirmative list of actions that he is either committed to take or contemplating taking for the Caucus' reaction. The advantageous benefit from this arrangement is that it enables the President to be forthcoming while aggressively expressing his interests on how the power of his office can be creatively mobilized in serving those neglected areas of national interest.

The following is a list of policy and program items which I believe capable of commanding the Caucus' respect.

1. The President could commit his Administration to using the full weight of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to guarantee the substantial integration of all state and local law enforcement agencies.

2. The President could commit himself to the creation of a super departmental coordination and monitoring staff to give policy direction for all federal civil rights activity. The laws are on the books and must be implemented under White House leadership.
3. The President could commit a specific level of resources to assist a higher level of concern in the development of basic industries in African countries.
4. The President can commit himself to the affirmative enforcement of the treaties barring trade with Rhodesia.
5. The President can announce appointment of and/or consideration of top blacks to serve on the new Legal Services panel.
6. The President could commit one of the two percentage points over which HUD has the discretion under the new Housing and Community Development legislation, exclusively toward the interest of the minority community.
7. The President can commit himself to the appointment of qualified blacks and other minorities to top level jobs in the federal government.
8. The President could announce that, in addition to his meeting with the Caucus, that he has directed that Stan Scott launch a series of meetings with a cross-section of black Americans to gain their views and insights regarding the present and the future to assist the President and his new Administration. (Starting next week, I will be meeting with black leaders to give them a sense of involvement and to assist us in developing solutions to minority problems.)
9. The President could commit himself to increasing the number of civil rights personnel responsible for monitoring Revenue Sharing guidelines. This has been a sore spot with the Caucus.
10. While I know this is a sensitive issue in the Congress, the President might want to make a commitment to extend the Voting Rights legislation which shortly comes up for renewal.

Our office would appreciate an opportunity to discuss these issues prior to the meeting.

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

August 21, 1974

MEETING WITH CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

Wednesday, August 21, 1974

10:30 a.m.

The Cabinet Room

From: Stan Scott *SS*

I. PURPOSE

To establish a spirit of cooperation and a willingness to work with all segments of American society to help insure success of the Administration's civil rights and minority-oriented programs generally.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: New York Congressman Charles Rangel, Chairman of the Caucus, accepted your personal invitation to meet with his colleagues for an "honest exchange", leaving with you a position paper on what the Caucus considers to be of priority concern to blacks and disadvantaged Americans.
- B. Participants: Robert Hartmann, Jerald terHorst, Stan Scott, John Calhoun (Staff Asst. in Scott's office), Gen. Brent Scowcroft, Ken Cole.
- C. Press Plan: Press photo opportunity. Designated participants meet news media in press room after adjournment.

III. GENERAL TONE

In my view, the single most important concern in the upcoming meeting is to avoid the President's seeming to approach the subject of black and low income interests from a defensive posture. Too often in the past when such meetings have been arranged, they began on a downhill direction because the traditional pattern for the blacks was to propose, the President to

react; or for the President to begin by attempting to lecture on the accomplishments of his Administration.

To vary from this nonproductive pattern, it would be a plus for the President to open the session with his affirmative list of actions that he is either committed to take or contemplating (See Tab A) taking for the Caucus' reaction. The advantageous benefit from this arrangement is that it enables the President to be forthcoming while aggressively expressing his interests on how the power of his office can be creatively mobilized in serving those neglected areas of national interest.

IV. TALKING POINTS

The following is a list of talking points which I believe capable of commanding the Caucus' support:

1. AFRICA-- The President can assure the Caucus that it was not intentional that Africa was not mentioned as such in his address to Congress...that he asked Secretary Kissinger to meet with the African Ambassadors the day after his inauguration to confirm the continuity of our foreign policy and to indicate our interest in Africa's problems and our desire to work more closely together. President Ford might want to tell the Caucus that our humanitarian concerns for Africa will continue, along with economic development, to be a central theme of our policy toward Africa.
2. VOTING RIGHTS--The President might want to make the point that he does not have a private political agenda to torpedo the Voting Rights Act, particularly if compelling arguments for extension are made. The President might note that he is advised that the Department of Justice and the civil rights community are actively engaged in updating and gathering relevant information about the Act, and the possible need for an extension.
3. LEGAL SERVICES--The President can assure the Caucus that a representative number of qualified blacks will be appointed to the new Legal Service's Corporation.
4. BLACK OPINION--The President can announce that, in addition to his meeting with the Caucus, he has directed Stan Scott to launch a series of meetings with a cross-section of black Americans to gain their views and insights regarding the present and the future to assist the President and his new Administration.
5. LEAA-- The President can commit his Administration to using the full weight of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to guarantee the substantial integration of all State and local law enforcement agencies.

6. CIVIL RIGHTS MONITORING-- The President can commit himself to the creation of a super departmental coordination and monitoring staff to give policy direction for all Federal civil rights activity. (The laws are on the books and must be implemented under White House leadership).
7. BLACK FEDERAL JOBS-- The President can assure the Caucus that he will appoint additional qualified blacks and other minorities to top level jobs in the Federal Government.
8. REVENUE SHARING-- The President can commit himself to increasing the number of civil rights personnel responsible for monitoring Revenue Sharing guidelines. (This has been a sore spot with the Caucus. The main recurring criticism of Revenue Sharing is that the staff is too small to achieve civil rights compliance in 38,000 governments).
9. QUOTAS AND GOALS-- The Black Caucus would be pleased if the President were to acknowledge his belief that despite important and significant progress in the field of equal employment opportunity, there still are situations where jobs are denied because of race and national origin, and that he believes that it is important for all citizens to have a fair chance to work at their chosen jobs.
10. BUSING-- The President's views on this issue are clear and already a matter of record. (I doubt that this will be a key issue with the Black Caucus.) The President might undertake the following:

State his views that he is opposed to busing of school children, especially the younger ones, outside their neighborhoods in order to achieve racial balance. He might note that while the Oval Office requires a broad perspective on this issue, he still believes that his views represent sound public policy.

Reiterate that he intends to see that the laws of the land are faithfully executed and that the law established by the Supreme Court, as the final arbiter of Constitutional rights, will be carried out even where he might personally have some disagreement with those decisions.

VOTING RIGHTS ACT EXTENSION

The President might take the following approach:

1. State his belief that there is no right more important than the vote, and state his commitment to enforcing all laws that guarantee that this right will not be abridged by reason of race or color.
2. Note that when the Act was passed in 1965 and extended in 1970, he voted for such actions on both occasions, and therefore approaches the extension issue with an affirmative attitude.

The President might note that he is advised that the Department of Justice and the civil rights community are actively engaged in updating and gathering relevant information about the Act, and the possible need for an extension.

When this study is completed, the Administration will formulate a position and take appropriate action on the Hill. The most important point to be made, in whatever way appropriate, is that the President does not have a private political agenda to torpedo the Voting Rights Act, particularly if compelling arguments for extension are made.

UNEMPLOYMENT

Question: Latest government statistics show black adult unemployment above 9%--twice that of whites; black teenage unemployment averaged about 35%, what is your solution to the problem?

Response:

- * To respond to the unemployment problem in general, improvements in UI(including expanded coverage) and additions to public service job creation funds should be considered as contingencies in case the unemployment rate should rise sharply later this year. (Rush, Simon, and Burns have already testified publicly that these measures should be considered).
- * To respond to the severe employment prospects facing black youth, the following possibilities could be examined, as a complement to continuing neighborhood Youth Corps-type programs, etc.

HOUSING

KEY POINTS

1. Rebuilding the inner city, increased low income housing production, high interest rates on home loans -- all are major concerns of the Ford Administration.
2. I will sign into law S-3066, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. As you know, this Bill will revamp our subsidized housing program, provide bloc grants to the cities using a poverty factor that will be weighed twice in the formula used to disburse \$2.5 billion authorized under this Act.
3. Interests rates are extremely high for home loans at this time; however, I am confident they will fall more in line once we bring inflation in general under some reasonable control.

OFFICE OF MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

The development of minority business enterprise is not only a top priority of this Administration, but one to which I have a personal commitment.

You might sound out Congressman Mitchell on the idea of establishing a dialogue with the Black Caucus on the range of concerns the Caucus members have, including the minority enterprise programs. We would want not just to explain Administration policy and programs, but also to receive criticism and suggestions. We believe that Congressman Mitchell might be receptive to the idea.

OEO FUNDING AND POVERTY PROGRAMS

The President's views seem to be well formulated in this area. As I see it, his response might go along the following lines:

A restatement of his belief in the concept of revenue sharing, rather than categorical grants, as the basic system for carrying out the Federal Government's responsibility to participate in community-based programs. The concern of the Black Caucus should not be that this basic design is flawed, but that they must be assured of genuine minority participation in the program.

COMPREHENSIVE HEALTH INSURANCE

KEY POINTS

1. Comprehensive Health Insurance is an idea whose time has come in America.
2. Every American, without regards to their station in life, whether poor, black or white, must be assured access to high quality health care.