President Nixon meets with Defense Secretary Laird, two Black Generals and a Black Admiral, to discuss action aimed at helping Blacks in the Armed Forces.

Rear Admiral Samuel L. Gravely, Jr. — President Nixon — Secretary Laird — Brigadier General Benjamin L. Hunton — Brigadier General Cunningham C. Bryant

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."

C.A. SCOTT

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

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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

BLACK VOICES FOR NIXON

"Paying 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 Company

FIRST BLACK ELECTED GOVERNOR SAYS NIXON ADVANCES THE CAUSE

The Virgin Islands of the United States
Government House
Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas
January 15, 1972

Mr. President:

Not all organizations, institutions, or agencies operate in the same way. Some are responsive to the needs of the people they are created to serve, functionally, but rapidly so in some cases.

As a man of black heritage, I do know of offices, officials and agencies that have been created to serve the needs of a segment of the state of the Union, but which have not been responsive to the needs of the people they are created to serve.

Before this time, I personally and vocally implementing the slogan of "Let's Get Together" in the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Sincerely,

Honorable Melvin H. Evans, M.D.
Governor
The Virgin Islands of the United States

Governor Melvin H. Evans, M.D.
The Virgin Islands of the United States

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 husband-and-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

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Prepared by
National Republican
Congressional Committee
Rep. Bob Wilson, Chairman
John T. Caldwell, Executive Director

NIXON, CIVIL RIGHTS, and BLACK PROGRESS

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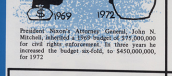
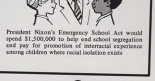
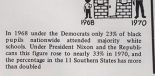


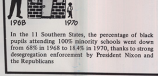
President Nixon's Attorney General, John N. Mitchell, inherited a 1969 budget of $99,000,000 for civil rights enforcement. In three years he increased the budget six-fold, to $400,000,000, for 1972



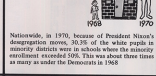
President Nixon's Emergency School Act would spend $1,500,000,000 to help pay school expenses and pay for promotion of interracial experience among children where racial isolation exists



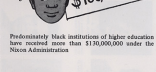
In 1968 under the Democrats only 23% of black pupils nationwide attended majority white schools. Under President Nixon and the Republicans this figure rose to nearly 33% in 1970, and the percentage in the 11 Southern States has more than doubled



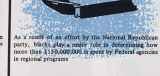
In the 11 Southern States, the percentage of black pupils attending 100% minority schools went down from 68% in 1968 to 18.4% in 1970, thanks to strong desegregation enforcement by President Nixon and the Republicans



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



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



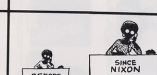
As a result of an effort by the National Republican party, Nixon plays a major role in determining how more than $150,000,000 is spent by Federal agencies in regional programs

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

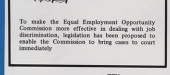
President Nixon signed a law that will assist black construction contractors to obtain bonding so they can compete with white contractors. This allows the Small Business Administration to guarantee 90% of a construction surety bond up to the face value of $500,000 for persons unable to obtain such bonds 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

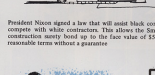
The Family Assistance Plan proposed by the Nixon Administration would provide an incentive for work, encourage families to stay together and put a dependable floor under family incomes. 200,000 recipients would be placed in public service jobs. President Nixon wants to provide 225,000 job training opportunities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



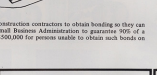
President Nixon has appointed approximately twice as many black women to government and government advisory boards as either President Johnson or Kennedy



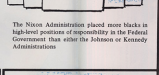
Approximately 20% of the total Office of Education 1970 budget was directed toward the black population, as compared to an estimated 17% during 1969



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

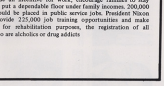


School food service programs were expanded from serving 3 million pupils under President Johnson to 5.3 million in 1970 under President Nixon

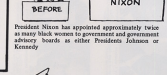


$12,000,000 has been allocated by President Nixon for research into Sickle Cell Anemia, a disease that afflicts one out of every 500 black children

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



President Nixon has ordered the Navy to recruit more black officers and men, and to transform itself into a "model of equal opportunity" by 1972. He has requested a program to improve education, job training, promotion and recruitment of blacks



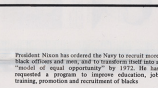
Annual production of Federally-assisted housing has more than doubled since Nixon became President in 1969, with much of this housing sponsored, designed, constructed and managed by black, non-profit organizations

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

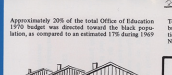
The Voting Rights Act has been strengthened by President Nixon through suspension of literacy tests nationwide

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

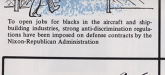
Black colleges have received a record amount of money during the Nixon years . . . $107.9 million in fiscal year 1969 and $124.9 million in fiscal 1970. On June 7, 1971, President Nixon asked Congress for an additional $18.5 million, of which $15 million will be for predominately black schools



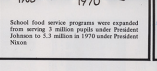
Job hunters in 58 metropolitan areas are finding work more easily, thanks to the Nixon Administration's installation of Job banks



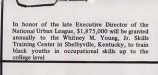
President Nixon issued an Executive Order calling on Federal agencies to apply equal opportunity policies to every aspect of personnel policies and practices



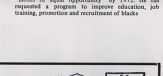
The $1,250,000,000 allocated by President Nixon for food stamps in 1971 represents a seven-fold increase over the $185,000,000 spent by the Democrats in 1968.



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



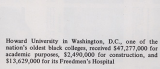
Black and other minority business firms received $8,220,292 in direct buying under President Nixon in 1970, more than doubling the $3,792,363 received during President Johnson's last year in office



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

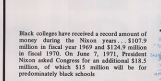
The U.S. Food and Nutrition Service has awarded a $110,032 contract to the National Urban League to design a nutrition education program for pre-school children in day-care centers

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 $96 million for minority investments



Problem areas such as housing, zoning, the Justice Department have increased the staff of lawyers assigned to handle enforcement of provisions in the Civil Rights Act of 1964

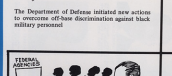
Under President Nixon, the Civil Service Commission has approved a modified quota hiring system for blacks and other minorities for government jobs. Departments and agencies will have to make quarterly reports to the White House on their progress



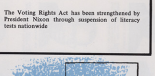
President Nixon's Department of Housing and Urban Development worked with 44 branches of the NAACP in 19 states, helping sponsor 8,000 housing units valued at $116 billion

$680,000 has been granted to black-governed Fayette, Mississippi, to fund a two-county health service

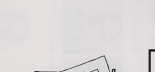
President Nixon's Secretary of Transportation granted MATCH Institution, a black Washington, D.C. consulting firm, an $858,000 contract to develop a manual on citizen participation in transportation planning



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

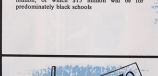


Last summer the nation's 111 largest cities received $12.8 million for the Summer Youth Programs for disadvantaged children. President Nixon has asked Congress for an additional $64.3 million this year to create 100,000 new jobs (for a total of 514,000) in the Neighborhood Youth Corps

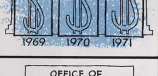


President Nixon's Justice Department has filed suits charging racial discrimination by city and suburban real estate firms, land developers and apartment owners in Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, North Carolina, West Virginia, and many other states

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



Under President Nixon, the Navy has established the position of "Minority Recruiting Officer" for each 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

Black banks are a real fact than President Nixon — deposits increased by $115,000,000 between September 1970 and September 1971. Four new banks opened during the year

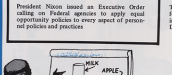
The Nixon Administration has budgeted $700,000,000 for direct loans and grants to minority businesses in the current fiscal year, a three-fold increase over President Johnson's last figure

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

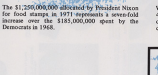
Attorney General John N. Mitchell has announced a more strict interpretation of the Voting Rights Act. He will seek to block the enactment of all new election laws in the South unless it can be proven that the new laws do not foster discrimination

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

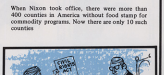
The health education program for 22,000 young Job Corps men and women is being updated under President Nixon to keep pace with medical advances and to contend the problems besetting youth. Technical assistance in carrying out the revised program is being provided by a Los Angeles based black firm under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



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

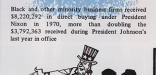


The Nixon Administration's Commerce Department approved grants and loan funds totaling $7,593,000 to help People's Involvement Corporation of Washington, D.C., build a new community-owned 168-room hotel

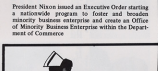


Under President Nixon, Federal purchases from black businesses have increased eleven times more in two years, from $13,000,000 to $142,000,000. The General Services Administration has committed $35,000,000 in procurement for contracts with minority businessmen under provisions of the Small Business Act.

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



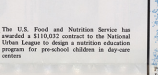
The Nixon Administration is attempting to increase on behalf of prisoners at the Mississippi State Prison at Parchman who are suing prison officials on charges of cruel and unusual punishment and racial discrimination



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

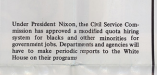
President Nixon and the GOP provided $300,000 to establish community adult education programs in Boston, Washington and Dallas, and to expand programs in Philadelphia

Under Republican direction, the Small Business Administration is rapidly 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



Since President Nixon took office, black and other minority group employment in the Department of Transportation has increased by 2,000. The Department has 3 minority group members in executive positions, none of which were held by blacks before the Nixon Administration

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



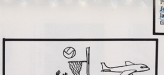
Guarantees were committed for $1,400,000 in mortgages to black home buyers in the Chicago Metropolitan area. All are at 8½% interest and insured by the Federal Housing Authority under President Nixon

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 42 contracts valued at $1,468,027 to companies owned by blacks and other minority group members

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

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 together 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

Partners In Progress Credits

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Highlights Of Progress in Civil Rights and Related Social Programs

By The Nixon Administration

Covering the Period from Inauguration Day, January 20, 1969 To June 15, 1971

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 its budget in 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 allocation 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 schools is no longer permissible.

E. The Administration of Justice

1. 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 60% 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 allocation 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.

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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.

2. 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 $60 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.

4. Provide suitable work opportunities and require that such opportunity be accepted.

5. Provide job training and child care opportunities available.

6. 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.

2. Coverage has increased so that all but 10 counties or cities in the nation are covered.

3. By mid-1971, 10 million people will be using food stamps.

4. 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 provides 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 for 100,000 new public jobs; short term work experience in public and private non-profit agencies.

3. Various manpower programs will provide 192,000 jobs, work experience and training opportunities for disadvantaged youth. Additional 300,000 low income recreation opportunities are being funded for disadvantaged youth too young to benefit from manpower 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, work-study grants 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 Federally-financed projects, the Administration has issued guidelines under the Uniform Relocation Assistance Act. Under A 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.

3. The 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 expenditures from $200 million in 1969 to $315 million in 1970.

2. Small Business Administration lending to minority enterprise has increased from $25 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 1,000 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 asked to give a greater share of Federal procurement funds to 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 additional 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:

1. 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. Similar increases have been announced by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare over the legal production and distribution of Amphetamines.

3. A multi-media information and education program has been conducted since 1969, including distribution of 2 million copies of a booklet which answers questions most frequently raised concerning drugs.

4. Additional funds have been proposed for research into more effective drug treatment and for training of personnel to deal with the drug problem.