

Press Release

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE
"TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

Thursday, March 10, 1966
1800 G Street, N.W., Room 1242

Press Briefing Excerpts

ass. rights

COUNCIL MEMBERS PRESENT:

Mr. Ben W. Heineman, Chairman
Mr. Edward C. Sylvester, Jr., Vice Chairman
Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, Vice Chairman
Berl I. Bernhard, Special Counsel
Mr. James Booker, Director of Information

Booker:
MC

For the next few months I will be serving as Information Officer for the forthcoming White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights," to be held on June 1 and 2. Assisting me will be Mr. Ofield Dukes of the Department of Labor and Miss Olga Corey from the Community Relations Service; others will join us in specialized areas.

We have called you in for a background briefing. We have no "hard" news for you at this time, but we want you to know our Chairman, Vice Chairmen, and Special Counsel, who will give you the background on what will be a very historic conference. There will be further briefings as we have further "hard" news which will develop from the Council meetings.

Booker:

May I introduce Mr. Ben Heineman, our Chairman.

Heineman:

Gentlemen:

The basic organization of this conference consists of the Special Counsel and the Vice Chairmen that you see at this

table. On my right is the Reverend Walter Fauntroy; on my left is Edward Sylvester, Vice Chairman--as is the Reverend Fauntroy. On my far left is Berl Bernhard, Special Counsel to the Conference.

Reverend Fauntroy's primary responsibility will be to serve as liaison with all groups having an interest in the subject matter of this conference--a continuous responsibility up to and including the Conference, but, also subsequent thereto for the results of the Conference.

Mr. Sylvester will have primary responsibility for the staff work, which will support the Council's work and will ultimately result in proposals, agenda, and programs for the Conference.

Mr. Bernhard has the responsibility of recommending to the Council a structure for the Conference and a program for its most effective functioning, including the procedures to be followed and how they are to be handled.

Turning for a moment to the Conference--I suppose it is not necessary to point out that the principal purpose of the Conference is to determine really how to make the American Negro an equal partner in this society. Without in any way minimizing the vital role of the Federal Government in this task, the major purpose of this Conference is to attempt to bring into this program other segments of society--business, labor, state and local government--that perhaps have not been motivated or shown the opportunity to accomplish this objective.

As you know, there was a valuable Planning Session that took place in November: this Planning Session identified many problem areas and listed many problems. It will be the function of the Council in the first instance to build on this Planning Session and to utilize the thinking of that Session. We will have the support of staff studies and will make proposals to the Conference itself. The Council has been broadly selected as a cross-section of American society and I think the list of the Council members is available to you here.

Of course, the President's commitment to the goals of the Conference is unmistakable, not only reflected in his many appointments—many for the first time—of the American Negro to high positions, but in his determination to have this Conference a White House Conference, and hence at the highest possible level.

The Council itself had its first meeting on Saturday, March 5. It has approved the staff, the Vice Chairmen and the basic organization that I have described. It has approved a meeting schedule for a significant number of weekends between now and the Conference date. Over the ensuing weeks, there will be staff and task force work to prepare materials for the Council's considerations in these weekend sessions.

I think it is fair to say that there is unanimous agreement on the part of the Council that if this Conference does what

everyone hopes it will do, it will be a "how-to-do-it" Conference rather than a mere identification of problems. The problems have been identified and we have the valuable reports of the Planning Session's work. The Conference will be primarily concerned with the President's desire, which is actually "to fulfill these rights..."

Dr. Fauntroy, do you have any comments?

Rev. Walter
Fauntroy:

I should like to say that pursuant to having this how-to-do-it Conference, we deem it important to establish contacts with a variety of groups and individuals who will be involved in determining what comes out of the Conference. We will be meeting over the coming weeks with persons from a broad cross-section of the nation, who have a first hand knowledge of the problems, with a view to moving toward a Conference which comes out with specific action programs for implementing the rights and fulfilling the rights which the President has recognized.

Sylvester:

I would add to your remarks that we are now in the process of bringing together a staff to do the sensitive work for the Council. They will come from a wide range--from within the Government, out of Government, and from special groups. We especially want to employ a wide range of consultants to serve on the staff, so that a wide range of ideas and problems may be presented to the Council for consideration.

Bernhard:

It is obviously too early to be precise about the structure of the Conference. However, it will be different from the structure

of the Planning Session, which was determined by the need to obtain the best ideas and best thinking on these problems. The Conference is concerned with exploring new techniques for involving the entire society in working together to achieve these rights.

Heineman: Do you have any questions?

Q:will you shoot for legislation?

Heineman: The format will be a report to the President. The report itself will contain recommendations, and among these recommendations might be suggested legislation and other methods and techniques whereby all society can participate actively in the fulfillment of these rights.

Q: Will there be any political action out of this?

Heineman: This has to do with the implementation of the recommendations of the Conference. If by legislation and political action, you mean combined action on the part of the public communities, local and state governments, I would hope there would be effective political action.

Q: Is the Conference going to be open?

Heineman: Yes, I think, clearly so.

Q:could we follow up on the question about political action.... should the Government support independent political action?

Heineman: I suppose that is a basic question that the Conference will consider. I don't know the answer at this time.

Q: How wide a spectrum are you going to explore in meeting with groups of people?how far "left" or "right"?.....

Fauntroy: We expect to contact persons with first-hand experience with the problems to which the Conference will be addressing itself. Some people will be from the "grass roots." Some will be "indigenous." I will be guided by where the problems are most acutely felt. I will be guided by my judgment and the judgment of the Council as to the ability of these people to evaluate... and help us to evaluate certain problems.

Q: Do you intend to include Julius Hobson's group...

Heineman: I don't want to imply a negative answer. One of the important questions is the criteria for the representation at the Conference. It is the view of the Council and its officers that there will be the highest, widest possible representation at the Conference of all who can make a contribution.

Q: How many people do you expect?

Heineman: This is one of the pointed questions in this area. I don't think at the moment there is a definite number agreed upon.

Heineman: Mr. Bernhard, in his preliminary report, will certainly include this as one of his recommendations. I would think it would have to be large enough to give a genuine representation to the many people interested in this vital domestic problem.

Q: Have the provisional views of the Council.....been arrived at yet?evaluated?

Heineman: The Council has had a meeting; it has requested the staff to come in for various meetings, starting on the 19th. After these become "hard" news, there will be opportunities for briefings and questions.

Q: Do you intend to have some kind of follow-up?

Heineman: This is hypothetical at the moment: this is the kind of thing people will be thinking of.

Q: Will specific areas, such as Chicago be considered? Or will it be a broad national interest the Conference will have in mind?

Heineman: I would suppose the Council would deal with urban problems in the north and also the south.

Heineman: Whether it would deal with a specific community or locality, I don't know. Many problems would cut across the whole segment of society.

Q: The Planning Session produced some disagreement on whether the issue of the "family" was properly defined and whether it should have been a separate category. Would this be a "how-to-do it" sort of issue for the conference?

Heineman: One of the questions the Council may consider is that one. There are many aspects to it, of course. The whole area--what Negro families are, whether or not this is distinguished from that of the white families in society, their economic status-- is a problem which will receive consideration. I would like to say this is one of many areas which will confront the Council, one of many to be considered by the Council.

Q: Does Reverend Fauntroy intend to contact the "Black Muslim" bloc?

Fauntroy: We will be developing in the next week how we get to persons on the basis of their first-hand experience with the problems the Conference deals with, determining where we can find them.

Q: Will "grass roots" people be asked to come in?

Fauntroy: We feel it is important that we have at the Conference those persons who have first-hand experience with these problems. We need to have the nation evaluate the things that are proposed. We do expect to have both "grass roots" and "indigenous" persons represented.

Q: Will you define "grass roots" and "indigenous"?

Fauntroy: It is, in respect to this conference, persons who have first-hand experience with the problems.

Q: Could you give names of "grass roots" people in Civil Rights?

Fauntroy: I would run into difficulty. I might leave out some significant people. I would not care to comment at this time.

Q: Do you have anyone on the Committee you would consider "grass roots"?

Heineman: I think that this Council does, in and of itself, represent the "grass roots" people. I think there is a problem of definition. There are on the Council significant leaders in the Civil Rights movement, including leaders of SNCC, CORE, Vernon Jordan, and there are to be labor leaders.

In looking at the Council we think there is an effective representation; however, in order to make certain that every point of view is brought forcibly to the attention of the Council, as well as the Conference, Reverend Fauntroy will contact these people on a local basis and some will, in fact, be invited to the Conference.

Q: We have a national organization, the National Business League, formerly the National Negro Business League. Is there a reason why we didn't have a representative of the Negro business community on this panel?

Heineman: None at all. They will be consulted and given the fullest opportunity for representation. I haven't the least doubt they will be represented at the Conference.

Q: Do you have a timetable, an agenda, and who is going to attend?

Heineman: We are hopeful that the final structure of the Conference will have been approved by the Council by April 30--I believe that is the date. We would especially hope that the Council's recommendations would be completed well in advance of the Conference itself.

Q:

So far we have described the organization, the structure, and goals. Could you give us some ideas, in human terms, what your philosophy about all this is?

Heineman:

If you are asking for my personal views and not the Council's, I personally believe there are important gaps in the areas of economic security. This involves, among other things, adequate participation by the business and labor communities. The whole area of economic security strikes me as being primary. The area of education is a subject of the greatest importance and one in which there is room for great creativity and programming. I personally believe that the area of discriminatory housing is one of vital importance and I certainly must say that the areas of health and justice are also vital. You asked for a personal philosophy and I want you to know that I am not speaking for the Council.

Q:

Is someone going to have the final say as to what goes to the White House?

Heineman:

No one person will have the decision on what will go to the White House.

Q:

How many proposals do you have to consider?

Heineman:

There were eight panels at the Planning Session; there were joint proposals, and identification of

problems. This is what they did in a worthwhile and helpful manner. I haven't the least idea how many proposals the Council will recommend to the Conference. We will have opportunities for briefings and discussions as time goes on.

Q: Will the Council make recommendations against certain actions?

Heineman: I don't know the answer to that. I would hope it would be positive and affirmative rather than negative.

Q: What date could we expect to get an idea who might be attending?

Heineman: Preliminary consideration of criteria will be on the Council agenda for March 19. The Council wants to make it clear there will be a broad representation of all those concerned.

Q: Will the Council seek out views of other minority groups--Spanish, Puerto Rican, etc.?

Heineman: I think the Council will decide. The Council charter, so to speak, for this Conference has its origin in the speech the President made at Howard University on June 4 where he specifically and precisely talked about fulfilling the rights of

the American Negro. Whether they wish to expand this will be up to the Council.

Q: Could you set this in an historical perspective keeping in mind national goals as expressed in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act of 1965....?

Heineman: Contemporary historians are not always reliablethis has been a period in which there has been a great deal of governmental activity. Without minimizing this, we are attempting to move strongly in the area of participation of every segment of society in achieving these goals. This is a conference to fulfill these rights--how do we implement them?

Q: To what extent will the Office of Economic Opportunity be involved?

Heineman: They will be consulted, their resources will be used as will other areas of Government, staff consultants, liaison, etc.'

Q: How much money do you have and how large is your staff?

Heineman: We don't have enough money. Allotted for the project is around \$300,000.

Sylvester: The staff will vary as we use consultants. The areas to be explored will determine the size of the staff....

Heineman: In that connection, in addition to governmental resources of staff which can be borrowed, we will draw on universities and other segments of society which can be helpful.

The Report before you is the end product of many months of close collaboration between and among the members of the Council and hundreds of American citizens covering the entire spectrum of our society.

As you know, the genesis of this Conference was the historic address by the President at Howard University just a year ago - on June 4, 1963.

This was followed, in November, by a Planning Session here in Washington, during which 200 outstanding experts from the fields of business, labor, education, religion, social welfare and civil rights met to consider the dimensions of the problems that required solution if we, as a nation, are to fulfill the rights of millions of Negro Americans.

With their recommendations in hand, the President, in February appointed a 30-member Council to set policies and plan for the meeting which will begin here next week.

This has been a working Council. Its members have met regularly - on evenings and weekends. Many consultants were appointed to assist the Council and meetings were held in many cities with public officials, civil rights leaders, businessmen, labor organizations and representatives of the major religious faiths in a conscious effort to draw on the rich experience of these people, their organizations and communities.

One of our early decisions was to concentrate on "how-to" information, to be specific on action required now - both in the public and private sectors. We were in agreement that nothing more could be gained by just talking about the problems with which we must deal.

We also recognized that the limitations of time and human endurance would make it impossible for us to consider, at this Conference, every area in which progress is required. We therefore identified four of the most critical subject-areas for discussion: Economic Security and Welfare, Education, Housing, and The Administration of Justice. You will note that at the end of our Report we suggest that the subject of Health be considered in some future forum.

This Report is now being mailed to Conference participants. It is our hope that everyone will have studied it before arriving in Washington.

We have arranged our meetings so that there will be an opportunity for maximum participation. We want reactions. We want ideas. We want this Conference to mark the beginning to a more constructive dialog by all elements of our society.

Though there will be no findings or resolutions coming out of the Conference, arrangements have been made for verbatim transcripts of each committee meeting.

These will be carefully studied by the Council in the next few weeks as it prepares the Conference Report to be submitted to the President.

It is our hope that out of this Conference will come a better understanding of the issues, a sense of commitment and a determination to find solutions.

All of these will be needed for the massive effort, the citizen mobilization, that is called for in this Report.

SECURITY DESK
SO SYSTEM LOG

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

Economic Security and Welfare

1. Many of the Economic Security proposals are based on a continued level of economic prosperity? What happens to these proposals if there is a downturn in the economy?
2. Most of the Economic Security and Welfare proposals involve the Federal Government? How does this square with your stated objective of expanding responsibility in the area of civil rights?
3. Is the Conference asking business and industry to lower job qualifications in order to employ the hard core unemployed?
4. What is the projected national budget for such a program? What is the estimated cost of a Council in one city?
5. How long would it take to get these Councils organized and in operation?
6. Wouldn't there be obvious overlap of functions already delegated to Department of Labor, U.S. Employment Service, and the Office of Economic Opportunity?
7. Who will subsidize Rural Jobs Task Force?
8. Who would be responsible for establishing, supervising, and financing the Metropolitan Jobs Councils?

cc:
Miss M. Galvin
Official File
Reading File

JEBooker:smr 5/23/66

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SPECIFIC QUESTIONS

EDUCATION TASK FORCE REPORT

1. In proposing legislation to achieve "racial balance" in public schools, how can this be done in the inner-city where you have racial saturation?
2. Do you think stronger sanctions against segregated schools under Title VI will achieve the desired results in the South?
3. Do you think Congress will be willing to pass additional legislation to facilitate the desegregation of schools?
4. In calling for a distribution of resources (equalizing educational investment) to the children who need them most, is the Council suggesting that more money be spent on the education of Negro children than white children?
5. Doesn't the Council recognize that the laws of many states make racial identification illegal? Should these be revoked?
(color-conscious planning?)
6. Is the Council against the separation of church and state?
(use of church-related schools)

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

HOUSING:

1. What is the Council's position on the effectiveness of a Presidential Executive Order to accomplish housing integration?
2. If the Council really believes in freedom of choice in housing, why has it not supported the right of an owner to exercise free choice in whom he wishes to sell or rent to?
3. The report indicates that redevelopment of ghettos is considered the least important of the problems covered in housing. Why?
4. The Report indicates that six billion would be needed in rent supplements rather than the 20 million appropriated. How much would it cost the taxpayers to do everything the Council recommends?
5. In recommending that the government "bank" undeveloped land by purchasing it for future use, you are suggesting that we revert to the days when the government, owned most of the land. Is the Council really sincere about this socialistic recommendation?

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

1800 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Tel: 737-9010

March 10, 1966

PRESS BRIEFING

ATTENDEE LIST

Room 1242, 1800 G Street, N. W.
Time: 11:00 a.m.

| <u>NAME</u> | <u>AFFILIATION</u> |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| M. E. Bargteil | Commerce Clearing House |
| Lincoln Furber | CBS |
| Joseph E. Mohbat | AP |
| Ruth Jenkins | Afro-American |
| Remer Tyson | Atlanta Constitution |
| Byron H. Rollin | AP Photos |
| Tom Littlewood | Chicago Sun-Times |
| Russ Freeburg | Chicago Tribune |
| Dick Stout | Newsweek |
| Robert E. L. Baker | Washington Post |
| Bill Raspberry | Washington Post |
| Bruce Blossat | NEA |
| Ronald McMahon | Prentice-Hall |
| Bob Gruenberg | Chicago's American |
| Joe Stozer | USIA |
| Michael Schneider | USIA |
| Hiroshi Ishihara | The Yomiur Shimbun (Tokyo) |
| James C. Millstone | St. Louis Post-Dispatch |
| Jack Daly | National Catholic Welfare Conference |

| <u>NAME</u> | <u>AFFILIATION</u> |
|------------------|----------------------------|
| Fred Jellison | Newmyer Association |
| J. Foote | Congressional Quarterly |
| Loomis | McGraw-Hill |
| R. Buckhorn | UPI |
| Andrew Kopkind | New Republic Magazine |
| A. Holcomb | Bureau of National Affairs |
| Adam Clymer | Baltimore Sun |
| Calvin W. Rolark | Washington Informer |
| Larry Still | Washington Star |
| Rosemarie Brooks | Tuesday Magazine |
| Richard F. Long | Newhouse Newspapers |
| Ron Pinkney | WOOK News |

June 23, 1966

MEMORANDUM TO COUNCIL MEMBERS

Attached is a random sampling of newspaper stories, columns, and editorials compiled from a cross section of daily and weekly publications during the week of June 1-8. We feel that in your spare moments you may want to go over and read some of the articles as you reflect on what we are sure history will recall as an historic moment in the struggle "to fulfill these rights" for all Americans.

James E. Booker
Director of Information

SUMMARY OF LITERATURE OPERATION

An estimated 10,000 pieces of literature were distributed to participants at the Conference. More than 300 different pamphlets--geared to the "how-to-do it" theme of the Conference, with factual information on Federal and private programs in the major subject areas--were provided by 50 private and 20 Federal agencies.

An information staff assembled from government agencies provided further assistance and took requests for other materials. Some 200 participants requested literature to be sent to them.

**James E. Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121**

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

WASHINGTON--Positive steps to assist the American Negro "move from opportunity to achievement" were being expressed across the nation in the wake of President Lyndon B. Johnson's historic White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights" held here June 1-2.

More than 2,500 persons, representing a cross section of American society, overwhelmingly endorsed action-oriented proposals to be taken back to their local communities for consideration and implementation. The delegates heard significant addresses by President Johnson; Vice President Hubert Humphrey; Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall; Roy Wilkins, Executive Director of the NAACP; and A. Philip Randolph, Honorary Chairman of the Conference.

The President, in addressing the Conference, noted that "no national government, however enlightened, can by itself change the conditions of Negro life in America."

While the 30-member Council, headed by Chicago railroad executive Ben W. Heineman, goes over transcripts of the two days of intensive discussions for a final report to the President, in many parts of the nation private groups and individuals are expressing support of the

Conference aims and goals in the areas of Housing; Education; Jobs and Economic Security and Welfare; and Administration of Justice.

A Deep South Mayor wrote the President expressing full support of the Conference goals and pledged support in his city, while in another Southern area a top official noted that he would do "whatever we can to help the American Negro fulfill the rights which he has so long been denied."

The Louisiana Council of Churches pledged support of the Conference's purposes, and in Michigan, the Roman Catholic diocese pledged the full financial resources of their churches, schools and other institutions to fight discrimination in employment.

Throughout the two-day Conference delegates, who included an interracial cross section of businessmen, local and state government officials, civil rights leaders and grassroots as well as religious and civic leaders in local areas, pledged to return to their home communities to step up local action on civil rights.

Mr. Haineman said the great hope is that the Conference, the first to be called by any President on civil rights, will have served as a jumping off place "that in ten years the nation will look back and say, that was the turning point."

In his syndicated column, Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League, said: "There have been other meetings to study the problem, indeed one might say it has been studied to death. What makes this meeting different is that it has concrete solutions to offer."

The New York Times said in an editorial: "The disabilities that handicap Negroes are not going to disappear of their own accord. Conditions will improve only if the larger society takes positive action. The Federal Government has done a great deal but other institutions in society have done far too little. The White House Conference (To Fulfill These Rights) challenges the good faith and the good citizenship of every business and trade union, every school board and real estate board, and every city hall and statehouse across the nation."

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James Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR RELEASE
UPON RECEIPT

WASHINGTON--Eight top executives from business and industry are serving on a special leadership Council appointed by President Johnson to plan the White House Conference on Civil Rights.

The Conference will be held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington June 1-2.

Chairman of the Council is Ben W. Heineman, Chairman of the Board, Chicago & North Western Railway Company.

The other businessmen appointed to the Council are:
Courtlandt S. Gross, Chairman, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation;
James A. Linen, III, President, Time, Inc.; J. Irwin Miller, Chairman, Cummins Engine Company; Burke Marshall, General Counsel, IBM Corporation; G. William Miller, President, Textron, Inc., and former chairman of the Plans for Progress Advisory Council; Eli Goldston, President, Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates; and John S. Gleason, Jr., Vice President, First National Bank of Chicago.

President Johnson proposed the White House Conference in his commencement address at Howard University last June 4 when he said its object would be "to help the American Negro fulfill the rights

which, after the long time of injustice, he is finally about to secure."

In announcing the formation of the Council last month, the President explained that it would have the responsibility for sifting through the concepts and proposals outlined at the November 17-18 Planning Session and develop "programs for change" to be presented to the Conference participants for their consideration and action.

Mr. Heineman emphasized at a recent press briefing that the Conference will be concerned with means and methods of implementation, rather than a mere identification of the problems.

Another major purpose, Mr. Heineman said, is "to broaden the participation of all segments of the community that perhaps have not been motivated or shown the opportunity to work toward the objective of making the Negro an equal partner in the American society."

The Council is holding a series of weekend "work sessions" at the White House to work out the format and a substantive agenda for the historic Conference.

Also serving on the Council are: Morris B. Abram, Co-Chairman, Planning Session; William T. Coleman, Jr., Co-Chairman, Planning Session; Honorable Edward T. Breathitt, Jr., Governor of Kentucky; Dr. Jerome Bruner, Director, Center for Cognitive Studies, Harvard University; Stephen Currier, President, Taconic Foundation, Inc.;

Dr. Allison Davis, School of Education, University of Chicago;
Miss Dorothy I. Height, President, National Council of Negro Women;
Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, President, Notre Dame University;
Judge A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., U.S. District Court, Philadelphia;
Rafer Johnson, Former Olympic Decathlon Champion; Honorable Theodore R.
McKeldin, Mayor, City of Baltimore; and Dr. James G. Maddox, School
of Agriculture & Life Sciences, North Carolina State University.

Still others are: Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Director, Voter
Education Project, Southern Regional Council, Inc.; Dr. Martin Luther
King, President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; John Lewis,
Chairman, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; Floyd McKissick,
National Director, Congress of Racial Equality; Joseph P. Molony,
Vice President, United Steelworkers of America; George Meany, President,
AFL-CIO; Dr. Robert Spike, Divinity School, University of Chicago;
Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People; and Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive
Director, National Urban League, Inc.

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WASHINGTON--Two national labor leaders are serving on a special leadership Council appointed by President Johnson to plan the White House Conference on Civil Rights.

The Conference will be held at the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington June 1-2.

Representing Labor on the Council are: George Meany, President, AFL-CIO, and Joseph Molony, Vice President, United Steelworkers of America.

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In appointing the Council last month, the President said it would have the responsibility for sifting through the concepts and proposals outlined at the November 17-18 Planning Session and develop "programs for change" to be presented to the Conference participants for their consideration and action.

The Conference Chairman, Ben W. Heineman, who is Chairman of the Board, Chicago & North Western Railway Company, emphasized at a recent press

briefing that the Conference will be concerned with means and methods of implementation, rather than a mere identification of the problems.

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National Director, Congress of Racial Equality; Dr. James G. Maddox, School of Agriculture & Life Sciences, North Carolina State University; Burke Marshall, General Counsel, IBM Corporation; J. Irwin Miller, Chairman, Cummins Engine Company, Inc.; G. William Miller, President, Textron, Inc.; Dr. Robert Spike, Divinity School, University of Chicago; Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Whitney Young, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League, Inc.

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FOR IMMEDIATE USE

PREPARING FOR CONFERENCE--Clark College President Dr. Vivian Henderson (left) discusses a preliminary task force report on Jobs and Economic Security for the White House Conference on Civil Rights with Ben W. Heineman, Chairman, Chicago and North Western Railway Company. Dr. Henderson serves as Chairman of the Jobs Task Force, and Mr. Heineman is Chairman of the Conference, which will be held June 1-2.

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cc:

Official File
Miss Galvin (2)
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PLANNING WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE--Serving on the 29-member Council appointed by President Johnson to plan the White House Conference on Civil Rights are the above: (From left) Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy, Conference Vice Chairman, who is also Washington Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Ben W. Heineman, Chairman, Chicago and North Western Railway Company, who serves as Conference Chairman; Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, NAACP; Clifford Alexander, Jr., Deputy Special Counsel to the President; John Lewis, Chairman, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; and Edward C. Sylvester, Jr., Conference Vice Chairman. The White House Conference will be held in Washington June 1-2.

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cc:

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THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

1800 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Tel: 737-9010

James Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

PLANNING WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE--Having major responsibility in preparing for the forthcoming White House Conference on Civil Rights are: (from left) Reverend Walter E. Fauntroy, a Conference Vice Chairman, who is also Washington Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; Berl I. Bernhard, Special Counsel to Conference Chairman, Ben W. Heineman (center), who is Chairman of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company; Clifford Alexander, Jr., Deputy Special Counsel to the President; and Edward C. Sylvester, Jr., a Conference Vice Chairman. The Conference is scheduled for June 1-2.

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EXECUTIVES PLAN WHITE HOUSE RIGHTS CONFERENCE--

Among the eight industrial executives serving on a 29-member Council appointed by President Johnson to plan the White House Conference on Civil Rights are Courtlandt S. Gross (left), Chairman, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation; Ben W. Heineman, Chairman, Chicago & North Western Railway Company, who also serves as Conference Chairman, and G. William Miller, President, Textron, Inc. The White House Conference will be held June 1-2 in Washington, D. C.

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PLANNING WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE--Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, Jr. (left), of Kentucky; Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, NAACP; and Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin, of Baltimore, exchange greetings at a recent weekend meeting of the special leadership Council appointed by President Johnson to plan the White House Conference on Civil Rights. Gov. Breathitt is one of 29 persons serving on the Council. The Conference will be held June 1-2 in Washington.

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CHICAGOANS HELP PLAN WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE--Assisting prominently in preparing for the forthcoming White House Conference on Civil Rights are these five Chicago citizens. They are: (from left) Dr. Allison Davis, School of Education, University of Chicago; John S. Gleason, Jr., Vice President, First National Bank of Chicago; Ben W. Heineman, Chairman, Chicago & North Western Railway Company, who also serves as Conference Chairman; Dr. Philip M. Hauser, Director, Population Research and Training Center, University of Chicago; and Dr. Robert Spike, Divinity School, University of Chicago. Dr. Davis, Gleason, Heineman, and Dr. Spike serve on a leadership Council appointed by President Johnson to plan the Conference, and Dr. Hauser has been named chairman of a task force on education. The Conference will be held in Washington June 1-2▼

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PLANNING WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE--Gov. Edward T. Breathitt, Jr. (left), of Kentucky; Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, NAACP; and Major Theodore R. McKeldin, of Baltimore, exchange greetings at a recent weekend meeting of the special leadership Council appointed by President Johnson to plan the White House Conference on Civil Rights. Mayor McKeldin is one of 29 persons serving on the Council. The Conference will be held June 1-2 in Washington.

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THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

1800 G Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.
Tel: 737-9010

James Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR RELEASE
MONDAY APRIL 11, 1966

WASHINGTON--The 29-member Council to the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights" has agreed to concentrate major work sessions at the forthcoming June 1-2 Conference on three problem areas--Jobs and Economic Security and Welfare, Education, and Housing.

"While recognizing the importance of many other areas in fulfilling the rights of the American Negro, the Council was of the opinion that these three areas are of the utmost urgency and magnitude as to require the closest attention," Ben W. Heineman, Council Chairman, declared.

Mr. Heineman said the decision had been reached in a series of weekend work sessions of the past month. The Council has held meetings on March 5, 19, 26, and April 1 and 2. Mr. Heineman added that staff papers are also being prepared on the Administration of Justice and Health for possible inclusion on the Conference agenda.

The Conference was first proposed by President Johnson last June in a speech at Howard University, when he said its object would be "to help the American Negro fulfill the rights which after the long time of injustice, he is finally about to secure."

About 2,000 persons will participate in the two-day session which will be held at the Sheraton Park Hotel. A. Philip Randolph, dean of the nation's civil rights leaders, is the Honorary Chairman of the Conference.

(more)

Mr. Heineman, who is Chairman of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, explained that task forces, under the supervision of Edward C. Sylvester, Jr., Vice Chairman of the Conference, have been assisting the Council in developing action-oriented programs in Housing, Education, and Jobs and Economic Security and Welfare.

"Without in any way minimizing the vital role of the Federal Government, the major purpose of this Conference is to attempt to bring other segments of society--business, labor, and state and local governments--into the cause of helping to make the American Negro an equal partner in the society," Mr. Heineman said.

Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, also a Conference Vice Chairman, who is Washington Director, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, has been meeting with leaders of a cross section of groups and organizations throughout the country to further explain the Conference goals and to solicit their ideas and suggestions in the major problem areas.

Currently staff members, under the direction of Berl I. Bernhard, Special Counsel to Mr. Heineman and the Conference, are seeking to develop the widest possible participation.

Mr. Heineman has emphasized that "it is the Council's desire that this will be a how-to-do-it Conference, rather than a mere re-identification of the problems.

"I have been greatly encouraged by the devoted work and energy of the Council, composed of a cross section of the nation's leadership in civil rights, business, labor, and local and state governments, in going over the wide range of concepts, proposals, and

(more)

programs outlined during the 1965 Planning Session, and in developing new thoughts and programs based on their own knowledge and experience," Mr. Heineman said.

Members of the Council are: Morris B. Abram, Co-Chairman, Planning Session; William T. Coleman, Jr., Co-Chairman, Planning Session; Honorable Edward T. Breathitt, Jr., Governor of Kentucky; Dr. Jerome Bruner, Director, Center of Cognitive Studies, Harvard University; Stephen Currier, President, Taconic Foundation, Inc.; Dr. Allison Davis, School of Education, University of Chicago; John S. Gleason, Jr., Vice President, First National Bank of Chicago; Eli Goldston, President, Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates; Courtlandt S. Gross, Chairman, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation; Miss Dorothy I. Height, President, National Council of Negro Women; Father Theodore M. Hesburgh, President, Notre Dame University; Judge A. Leon Higginbotham, Jr., U.S. District Court, Philadelphia; Rafer Johnson, Former Olympic Decathlon Champion; Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Director, Voter Education Project, Southern Christian Leadership Conference; John Lewis, Chairman, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee; James A. Linen, III, President, Time Inc.; Honorable Theodore R. McKeldin, Mayor, City of Baltimore; Floyd McKissick, National Director, Congress of Racial Equality.

Still others are: Dr. James G. Maddox, School of Agriculture & Life Sciences, North Carolina State University; Burke Marshall, General Counsel, IBM Corporation; J. Irwin Miller, Chairman, Cummins Engine Company, Inc.; G. William Miller, President, Textron Inc.;

(more)

Dr. Robert Spike, Divinity School, University of Chicago; Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League.

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PLANNERS OF WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE--Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, NAACP, chats with two other members of the 29-member Council appointed by President Johnson to plan the White House Conference on Civil Rights. They are (left) Governor Edward T. Breathitt, Jr., and Mayor Theodore R. McKeldin, of Baltimore. The Conference will be held June 1-2 in Washington.

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Two officials of the White House Conference on Civil Rights, Reverend Walter Fauntroy, Vice Chairman, and Ben W. Heineman, Chairman, discuss mutual concerns with Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, NAACP, and John Lewis, Chairman, Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee. Mr. Fauntroy is also Director, Washington office, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Mr. Heineman is Chairman, Chicago & North Western Railway Company.

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Cliff Alexander, Deputy Counsel to the President, Berl
I Bernhard, Special Counsel to the White House Conference on
Civil Rights, and Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, NAACP

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James Eooker -
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

Harold Fleming, Consultant, Potomac Institute, and Berl
I Bernhard, Special Counsel to Council and Chairman of the White
House Conference on Civil Rights, chat with Roy Wilkins, Executive
Director, NAACP, at one of several weekend meetings being held
to plan the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights."

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James Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

4/12/68
FOR RELEASE
UPON RECEIPT

WASHINGTON--Dr. Philip M. Hauser, Professor of Sociology and Director of the Population Research and Training Center and Chicago Community Inventory, at the University of Chicago, has been selected as the Director of a special task force on Education in preparation for the White House Conference on Civil Rights.

The task force, working under the direction of a 29-member Council for the Conference, is assisting in developing a comprehensive "action-oriented" program to be submitted to the Conference for discussion and action.

The Conference, which will be held June 1-2 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel, is being convened by President Lyndon B. Johnson "to help the American Negro fulfill the rights, which after the long time of injustice, he is finally about to secure."

The Council has agreed to concentrate major work sessions during the historic Conference on three problem areas--Jobs; Economic Security and Welfare; Education; and Housing.

(more)

Among those serving with Dr. Hauser as consultants to the task force are: Dr. Edward Brice, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Professor Martin Deutsch, Institute for Developmental Studies, New York Medical College; George William Foster, University of Wisconsin Law School; Father Neal McClusky; Samuel Nabrit, President, Texas Southern University; Lester W. Nelson, Education Consultant; William R. Odell, School of Education, Stanford University; Truman Pierce, Auburn University; Leonard H. Robinson, Office of Research Administration, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College; and Dr. Margaret Rowley, Morris Brown College.

Other consultants will also be added by the Council to assist the task force.

One of the nation's prominent educators, Dr. Hauser has served as Chairman of the Department of Sociology at the University of Chicago since 1956 and formerly worked as Acting Director and Assistant Chief Statistician for Population to the U.S. Bureau of the Census. He was chairman of the Advisory panel on Integration of the Public Schools to the Chicago Board of Education in 1963-64.

Ben W. Heineman, Chairman of the Council, and Chairman of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, said the major purpose of the Conference is to attempt to bring other segments of society--business, labor and state and local governments--into the cause of helping to make the American Negro an equal partner in the society.

(more)

Dr. Hauser's task force is drawing heavily on the recommendations from the Planning Session for the Conference held last fall and receiving additional suggestions and guidelines from Council members in compiling their report on short and long range programs that can be implemented to carry out the President's wishes "to move the American Negro from opportunity to achievement."

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James Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR RELEASE
UPON RECEIPT

WASHINGTON--Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, nationally prominent economist and President of Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia, has been named Director of a special task force on "Economic Security and Welfare" in preparation for the White House Conference on Civil Rights.

The Conference, which will be held June 1-2, is being convened by President Lyndon B. Johnson to find new means and methods "to move the American Negro from opportunity to achievement."

A 29-member Council appointed by President Johnson to plan for the Conference has agreed to concentrate major work sessions during the Conference on three problem areas--Jobs, Economic Security, and Welfare; Education; and Housing.

Working under the direction of the Council, the Economic Security task force is responsible for sifting through recommendations on employment from last November's Planning Session and developing a comprehensive, "action-oriented" program, which will be submitted to the Conference for discussion and action.

(more)

Prior to becoming President of Clark College, Dr. Henderson was Chairman of the Department of Economics and Business Administration at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, for 13 years. He has authored numerous publications on the economic status of the Negro.

Dr. Henderson also served as Director of the task force on Jobs, Job Training and Economic Security for the Planning Session of the White House Conference.

Among those serving with Dr. Henderson as task force consultants are: Frank G. Armstrong, Vice President, Industrial Relations Counselors Service, Inc.; Woodrow Ginsburg, Director of Research, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO; Eli Ginzberg, Professor of Economics, Columbia University; Dr. Hylan Lewis, Professor of Sociology, Howard University; Mahlon T. Puryear, Deputy Director, National Urban League; Ramon S. Scruggs, Public Relations Manager, American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Dr. Harold L. Sheppard, Staff Social Scientist, The W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research; Dr. Emory Via, Director, Labor Program, Southern Regional Council; Dr. Thomas T. Williams, Department of Agricultural Economics, Southern University; and Elmer Winter, President, Manpower, Inc.

Ben W. Heineman, Chairman of the Council, and Chairman of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, said the major purpose of the Conference is to attempt to bring other segments of society-- business, labor, and state and local governments--into the cause of helping to make the American Negro an equal partner in the society.

(more)

Dr. Henderson's task force is drawing heavily on the recommendations from the Planning Session for the Conference held last fall and receiving additional suggestions and guidelines from Council members in compiling their report on short and long range programs.

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James Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR RELEASE
UPON RECEIPT

WASHINGTON--Ben W. Heineman, Chairman of the White House Conference on Civil Rights, announced this week that George Schermer, a well-known Washington, D.C., housing expert, has been appointed director of a special task force on Housing and Urban Affairs,

This task force is one of three set up by a Council of Leadership persons appointed by President Lyndon B. Johnson to plan the Conference, which will be held June 1-2. The other task forces are concerned with Jobs, Economic Security and Welfare; and Education.

The task forces will review recommendations from last November's Planning Session for the White House Conference and receive additional suggestions and guidelines from the 29-member Council in developing an extensive program of action, to serve as a major discussion item on the Conference agenda.

Mr. Schermer joined the Chicago Housing Authority in 1938, and in subsequent years worked as Assistant Director, Detroit Housing Commission; Detroit-Area Director, Public Housing Authority, and Executive Director, Detroit Inter-Racial Committee. From 1953 to 1963, he was Director of the Philadelphia Human Relations Commission

(more)

For the past three years, Mr. Schermer has worked out of Washington as a human relations consultant.

Servinz with him on the Housing and Urban Affairs Task Force are: Kermit Bailor, Department of Housing and Urban Development; Jack T. Conway, Executive Director, Industrial Union Department AFL-CIO; Robert Harris, Professor, Law School, University of Michigan; Arthur Levin, Staff Director, Potomac Institute; George B. Nesbitt, Department of Housine and Urban Development; William Rafsky, Executive Director, Old Philadelphia Development Corporation; Nathaniel Rogg, Executive Vice President, National Association of Home Builders; and Jack Wood, Associate Executive Director, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing. A wide range of consultants will also review the task force report before it is presented to the Conference.

Ben W. Heineman, Chairman of the Council, and Chairman of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company, said the major purpose of the Conference is to attempt to bring other segments of society-- business, labor, and state and local governments--into the cause of helping to make the American Negro an equal partner in the society.

Mr. Schermer's task force is drawing heavily on the recommendations from the Planning Session for the Conference held last fall and receiving additional suggestions and guidelines from Council members in compiling their report on short and long range programs.

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James Dooker
Director of Information
Room 1121

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PLANNING WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE--Among the persons serving on the 32-member Council appointed by President Johnson to plan the White House Conference on Civil Rights are (from left) James A. Linen, III, President, Time, Inc., Ben W. Reineman, Chairman, Chicago and North Western Railway Company who also is Chairman of the Council, and Vernon E. Jordan, Jr., Director, Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council, Inc.

James E. Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

WASHINGTON--Arthur B. McCaw, a former Budget Director for the State of Nebraska, is now serving as Budget Director for the White House Conference on Civil Rights.

The White House Conference, which will be held June 1-2, is being convened by President Lyndon B. Johnson "to help the American Negro fulfill the rights which, after the long time of injustice, he is finally about to secure."

A graduate of Omaha University and the Omaha University Law School, McCaw in subsequent years served as Deputy Douglass County Assessor, Chief Examiner of the Tax Appraisal Board, and in 1952 he was appointed State Budget Director, the first Negro to hold such a top state administrative post.

Mr. McCaw also served as President of the Omaha Branch of the NAACP and Vice President of the Omaha Urban League. He is on temporary leave from the Department of State, where he has been a Foreign Service Reserve Officer since 1956.

Mr. McCaw and his wife, Valaria, have three children--Mrs. Janis Johnson, wife of Capt. Clifton Johnson, U. S. Army, Fort Detrick, Maryland; Mrs. Valaria Joan Lincoln, Los Angeles, and Melvin Arthur McCaw, who is Assistant Director of East African Office, Institute of International Education, Nairobi, Kenya.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

A. Philip Randolph * * * * * Honorary Chairman

Mr. Randolph, prominent labor and civil rights leader, lecturer and author, is the International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters which he organized in 1925, and a Vice President of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations.

In 1942, Mr. Randolph organized the March on Washington movement, to aid the elimination of discrimination against Negroes in defense industries. In 1963, he was the Chairman of the historic March on Washington in support of civil rights legislation.

* * *

Ben W. Heineman * * * * * Chairman

Mr. Heineman since 1956 has been Chairman of the Chicago and North Western Railway Company. From 1936 to 1956, except for 1941-43, he had his own corporate law firm in Chicago. World War II assignments included legal advisor and assistant director of the North African Economic Board in Algiers, and duty on the civil affairs staff of of Major General Dwight D. Eisenhower's command.

For the past ten years he has served many civic, business and educational associations including: The National Citizens Committee for Human Relations, the Board of Governors of the Center for Research and Education in American Liberties, and the Executive Committee of the Mayor's Committee for Economic and Cultural Development.

Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy * * * * * Vice Chairman, Liaison with Groups

Rev. Fauntroy serves as Director of the Washington Bureau of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Co-Chairman of the D.C. Coalition of Conscience.

Born in Washington, D.C., Rev. Fauntroy was a Cum Laude graduate of Virginia Union University in 1955, received a Bachelor of Divinity Degree from the Yale University Divinity School in 1958, and is pastor of New Bethel Baptist Church in Washington, D.C.

* * *

Edward C. Sylvester, Jr. * * * * * Vice Chairman, Staff Direction

Mr. Sylvester was appointed Director of the Labor Department's Office of Federal Contract Compliance in October 1965 with the responsibility for achieving nondiscrimination in employment practices by government contractors and subcontractors.

Mr. Sylvester became Assistant to Assistant Labor Secretary George L. P. Weaver in August 1961. In March 1963, was appointed the Labor Department's Deputy Administrator of the Bureau of International Labor Affairs.

* * *

Berl I. Bernhard * * * * * Special Counsel

Mr. Bernhard served as Staff Director of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission from March 15, 1961, to November 1, 1963. Now in private law practice in Washington, he also serves as Executive Director, Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law (formed at the request of the President of the United States). He was the Executive Director of the Conference's Planning Session, November 17-18, 1965.

* * *

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HOLD FOR RELEASE:
WEDNESDAY A.M.
May 25, 1966

HIGHLIGHTS FROM HOUSING SECTION

SUMMARY: Recommends four major goals:

1. Freedom of choice - an absolutely open, racially unrestricted market in which housing is affirmatively merchandised to families and persons of all racial groups.
2. An adequate and expanding supply of new housing for low and moderate income families - widely dispersed th throughout each metropolitan area.
3. Racially inclusive suburban communities and new towns.
4. Revitalization and integration of the existing ghetto areas.

INTRODUCTION:

...For 15 million Negroes congested slums have constituted their homes and ghettoed isolation has been their environment. In housing, as elsewhere, there have been and continue to be two Americas.

...Housing policy -- both governmental and private -- has traditionally ignored the needs of the nonwhite and the economically disadvantaged.

...Federal housing policy, until recently, was geared almost exclusively to a market of middle class families who desired to live

in the suburbs. This was, and remains, a market from which Negroes and the poor are virtually excluded.

...The only program aimed at their housing needs was low-rent public housing. After nearly thirty years, however, that program has accounted for only one percent of the nation's housing inventory.

I. FREEDOM OF CHOICE -- THE OPEN MARKET

...A firm and vigorous policy on the part of the Administration to utilize all the programs and resources of the Department of Housing and Urban Development and other agencies to promote and implement equal opportunity and desegregation is needed.

...Enforcement under the Executive Order and Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 must be more affirmative and vigorous.

...A comprehensive Federal anti-discrimination law is urgently recommended.

...State licensing authorities should require that all licensed brokers, builders, etc., show that they are serving the entire public without distinction as to race as a condition of the issuance or reissuance of the license.

...The National Association of Real Estate Boards (NAREB), the National Home Builders Association, the several banking and saving and loan associations, and insurance companies engaged in housing finance, are urged to adopt and prominently publish policy statements advocating equal opportunity in housing guaranteed by law.

...NAREB and all state and local real estate boards are urged to admit all licensed real estate brokers of all races to membership.

...Individual citizens and civic, religious, civil rights, and political groups are urged to join with or to create state and national groups in support of national, state, and local fair housing laws.

...Fair housing councils or their equivalent should be organized in every urban area. Housing information and service centers should be established at convenient locations in each urban area.

II. HOUSING SUPPLY FOR LOW AND MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES

...More than one million new houses per year are required to take care of the housing needs of the expanding population. At least half, preferable more, of the new stock should be made available to low and moderate income families.

...The Federal Government should invest as extensively in promoting research and development in housing as it has in, for example, agriculture.

...Federal legislation designed to increase the rate of production of new houses to 2,000,000 units per year is urged.

...The rent supplement bill as submitted to Congress in 1965 is strongly endorsed as a model until a more comprehensive program can be devised.

...The Department of Housing and Urban Development should request funds necessary for a vastly enlarged program of research and development in housing and urban environment.

...Consultation of experts on all aspects of community development and housing should be called.

...FHA 221(d)(3) below-market interest program, which benefits moderate income families, requires greatly increased funding.

...The authorization of Federally chartered rural housing development corporations to build homes in rural areas for either the elderly or for agricultural labor, migrant or otherwise, is urged.

...Civic, fraternal, religious organizations and groups of individuals are urged to organize non-profit corporations and cooperatives.

...A housing industry program, patterned after the Plans for Progress program in employment, should be launched under the leadership of the President.

...Men and women with experience in home finance, construction, and real estate marketing are urged to serve on the boards of fair housing committees, non-profit housing corporations, and cooperatives to provide guidance to such groups.

III. SUBURBAN COMMUNITIES AND NEW TOWNS

...The Federal Government bears a large share of the responsibility for the dual market -- new housing in the suburbs for white families with sufficient incomes, and old housing in the central city for Negroes regardless of their incomes.

...Federal assistance to any local governmental unit should be conditioned on the submission of a metropolitan-wide plan providing for the desegregation of housing and promotion of communities inclusive of all races and incomes.

...In areas in which local governing bodies are not meeting their responsibility to provide housing for all segments of the population, the nonwhite and the poor, the Federal Government should take direct action to provide the housing needed.

...In locating, transferring or expanding governmental agencies, departments, and other operations, the Federal Government should require racial and income inclusiveness of the community.

...HUD should be empowered to purchase, lease, and sell land to assure that its development and occupancy, now and in the future, will provide housing, facilities and services for persons of all races and incomes.

...Local public housing authorities should be enabled to function on a metropolitan basis.

...State governments should either regulate the zoning activities of municipal and township governments, establish state land banks for housing purposes, or create district authorities to reserve land in all parts of each metropolitan area for housing for lower income families.

...State governments should create housing development corporations comparable to the industrial development corporations which have come into common use in recent years.

IV. REVITALIZING AND INTEGRATING THE GHETTO

...Thirty years of public housing experience and fifteen of urban renewal have taught us that the problems of the American

slums are far too huge and complex to submit to the piecemeal, uncoordinated attacks of separately conceived and administered programs.

...The elimination of the segregation pattern of residence from the American urban scene, the affirmative implementation of equal choice and freedom of movement for all Americans and the revitalization of existing ghetto areas should be made the cornerstone of Federal housing policy.

...The proposed Demonstration Cities Program is strongly endorsed in its principle and its general design.

...A realistic plan for promoting racial desegregation in the city and metropolitan community should be a basic and mandatory element of all workable programs for urban renewal.

...The practice of locating large public housing projects in areas of racial concentration must be changed.

CONTRIBUTORS:

...The Council was assisted in the preparation of its Housing Report by a special task force under the direction of George Schermer of Washington, D.C. Among those serving with Mr. Schermer as consultants to the Council were: Kermit Bailor, Director, Office of Community Programs, Department of Housing and Urban Development; Jack T. Conway, Executive Director, Industrial Union Department AFL-CIO; Robert Harris, Professor, Law School, University of Michigan; Arthur Levin, Staff Director, Potomac Institute; George B. Nesbitt, Director, Low Income Housing Demonstration Programs, Department of Housing and Urban Development;

William Rafsky, Executive Director, Old Philadelphia Development Corporation; Nathaniel Rogg, Executive Vice President, National Association of Home Builders, and Jack Wood, Associate Executive Director, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

NEWS

1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506—Tele: 737-9010

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HIGHLIGHTS FROM EDUCATION SECTION

SUMMARY: Recommends three major national goals -

1. Equalize investment of financial and human resources, so that all schools provide for all children what is now provided for the fortunate few.
2. Reduction of racial concentration by "color-conscious" planning.
3. Provide quality education for all by bringing all research and experience to bear on new measures to produce healthy, independent and creative citizens.

INTRODUCTION:

...More than 90 per cent of our children are educated in racially segregated schools. Segregated Negro schools, almost without exception, are inferior in quality of white schools. Segregated schools, both white and Negro, provide inferior education.

...Federal courts, the Congress, and the Executive branches have made almost no affirmative contribution to solving problems of de facto segregation in the North and West, which has become more, rather than less rigid.

...State governments have defaulted in their obligation to achieve adequate and equal educational opportunity for all.

I. EQUALIZING EDUCATIONAL INVESTMENT:

...The present average of per pupil public expenditure is \$533. A reasonable goal would be \$1,000 per child...Failure to provide schools for our neediest children which are at the very least equal to those that serve the least needy will take a far greater economic and social toll.

...States must commit themselves to a public policy of equalization, educate their citizens on revenue needs, and devise formulas in allocation of financial and human resources that will remedy past inequities.

...Individual local school districts must also take the initiative in achieving equality of educational opportunity.

...The Federal Government should increase the allocations under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act...

II. REDUCTION OF RACIAL CONCENTRATION

...Affirmative action at every level is required to break down the walls of segregation and pave the way for the Negro to have the same educational opportunity now available to white citizens.

...The Federal Government should proclaim that it is national policy to reduce racial concentration in the schools -- racial concentration of pupils, teachers, and other school personnel.

...Experience has shown that "color-blind" programs will not bring us to a "color-blind" society. On the contrary, experience has amply demonstrated that "color-blindness" has served as a shield for racial discrimination.

...Proposals to deal with problems of de facto segregation should not eclipse the size of the job still to be done to eliminate the dual system prevailing in the South...

...The Federal Government should enlarge the scope of present provisions for demonstration centers.

...Specific efforts must be made to promote intergration in teacher and other school personnel assignments.

...The sanctions already enacted in the Civil Rights Act of 1964 are failing in their purpose and must be strengthened.

...Litigation cannot be made a substitute for the administrative proceedings prescribed by Congress as the primary device for enforcing Title VI...

...It is time that the burden of desegregating the Southern schools be removed from the Negro parents and children where it now resides, and placed squarely as the responsibility of school boards and administrators.

III. QUALITY EDUCATION FOR ALL

...Communities must realize that built-in inequities cannot be compensated for by an effort of a year or two, in effect shaking an educational aerosol can over our nation's slums.

...Individuals and organizations, school boards and school administrators, civil rights groups and government officials, private foundations and other private resources must take on the hard task of reorganizing local education to establish flexible, healthy educational centers that belong to the community and to the children.

...School Boards must, as far as possible, be constituted so as to support a policy of equal opportunity, reduction of racial concentration, and improvement in the quality of education.

...Consideration should be given to a major reorganization of the school system.

...School systems should make kindergarten a regular part of the school program in the many areas where it does not now exist, with curriculum, teacher-pupil ratios, and enrichments patterned after successful experimental programs.

...Rural communities need to investigate curricular innovations which will prepare their children not only for probable migration elsewhere, but for different kinds of vocational and technical skills.

...Vocational education has not kept pace with the rapid changes in technology and work, and has not involved sufficiently the efforts of industry, labor, schools, agencies and organizations to make it relevant.

...Negro students in present agricultural programs have little opportunity to participate in work experience in local agri-business.

SECRET

...Two years of post-secondary education should be made available at public expense for all high school graduates.

...Predominately Negro colleges should be adequately supported and strengthened.

CONTRIBUTORS

...The Council was assisted in the preparation of its Education Report by a special task force under the direction of Dr. Philip M. Hauser of the University of Chicago. Among those serving with Dr. Hauser as consultants to the Council were: Dr. Edward Brice, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education and Welfare; Professor Martin Deutsch, Institute for Developmental Studies, New York Medical College; George William Foster, University of Wisconsin Law School; Father Neil G. McCluskey, Professor of Education, Gonzaga University; Samuel Habrit, President, Texas Southern University; Lester W. Nelson, Education Consultant; William R. Odell, School of Education, Stanford University; Truman Pierce, Auburn University; Leonard H. Robinson, Office of Research Administration, North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College; and Dr. Margaret Rowley, Morris Brown College.

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THE COUNCIL'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HOLD FOR RELEASE:
WEDNESDAY A.M.
May 25, 1966

HIGHLIGHTS FROM ECONOMIC SECURITY AND WELFARE SECTION

SUMMARY: Recommends specific action to achieve progress on many fronts: Jobs, Training, Nondiscrimination, Supportive Services, Labor Standards, Income Maintenance, Public Assistance. Programs will require fullest participation by private sector as well as public agencies.

INTRODUCTION:

...There is no single, simple, or quick solution for the economic problems of Negroes but nothing less than a broadly based "crash"- program can significantly improve the life-chances of hundreds of thousands of Negro Americans now trapped in joblessness and poverty.

...Action recommended in this report involves all sections of the American community. The intention is to mobilize the nation's brain power and material resources for a systematic and many-sided effort to eliminate the barriers that prevent the full participation of Negro men and women in the economic and social process.

I. ESTABLISH METROPOLITAN JOBS COUNCILS IN ALL MAJOR URBAN AREAS

...Metropolitan Jobs Councils should be established in each

major urban area with a substantial Negro population. Membership should include representatives of business, organized labor, metropolitan governments, education and training institutions, and other appropriate community organizations.

...The Councils should develop a Metropolitan Human Resources Action Program.

II. CREATE A RURAL JOBS TASK FORCE

...The Council recommends the appointment of an emergency Rural Jobs Task Force whose first report, with action recommendations, should be due no later than September 1. Local and regional Rural Jobs Councils will be needed to implement the action program.

III. DEVELOP A COMPREHENSIVE HUMAN RESOURCE PROGRAM

...The recommendation will provide a flexible basis for creative action; serve as a guide in developing new manpower, economic, or related legislation; help to alert local and national planners to emerging problems or trends; and provide guidelines for manpower program actions by business, organized labor, local and state governments, and other agencies.

IV. DEVELOP GUARANTEED JOBS PROGRAMS.

...Jobs must be provided without delay to solve the Negro unemployment crisis. And these jobs must be made available for Negroes at their existing level of skill attainment.

...The tasks assigned to workers on a proposed government employment program, far from being "make work," are essential to fill

the very real and pressing needs for public works and services that have accompanied population growth, urbanization, and increasing demands on the nation's physical resources.

V. MOUNT YEAR-ROUND PROGRAMS FOR NEGRO YOUTH

...Young Negroes need especially intensive vocational counseling to determine their best occupational prospects, and to plan the most effective educational and training programs tailored to their individual needs.

VI. AFFIRMATIVE ACTIONS BY PRIVATE EMPLOYERS, LABOR ORGANIZATIONS, AND GOVERNMENT TO PROVIDE MORE AND BETTER JOBS

...Employers need to look, think, and act beyond simple nondiscrimination and pro forma or passive equal employment opportunity programs. Active and deliberate efforts to increase and improve jobs for Negroes are necessary. The Government itself needs to become a model employer in every respect and set the example for affirmative action. State and local governments should also become model employers.

...Management must devote as much thought and effort to this as it does to other major functions of administration.

...Labor organizations have failed to take affirmative action commensurate with the problems faced by Negro job seekers.

...Churches, educational institutions, health and welfare groups, and associations can undertake affirmative action through technical assistance and through the example of their own practices.

...Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, should be strengthened by expanding its coverage, authorizing "cease and desist" orders, and providing back pay to persons suffering financial loss.

...The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's technical assistance and education programs should be greatly expanded to help employers, labor unions, and others develop capabilities for providing equal employment opportunities and to reduce employment prejudice and discrimination...

VII. INITIATE AND REINFORCE SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

...There is a crucial need to make available occupational training and related basic and remedial education to help prepare jobless Negroes for employment. There is also a need for training to upgrade employed Negroes who are working below their skill potentials. Formal training is not enough. They require a variety of supportive services to ease their adjustment to the demands of the job market.

...There is a need to Federalize the public employment service.

VIII. STRENGTHEN INCOME MAINTENANCE AND LABOR STANDARDS PROGRAMS

...The strengthening of income maintenance and labor standards programs is of special importance for Negroes, who are heavily concentrated in occupations and industries which pay low wages, provide only intermittent employment, and are excluded from protective labor standards legislation.

IX. RESTRUCTURE PUBLIC ASSISTANCE AND RELATED WELFARE PROGRAMS

...The Nation's welfare programs fail to provide welfare recipients and other impoverished people with maximum opportunity to move from dependency to self sustaining employment.

...The Federal Government should establish and enforce national standards.

...State and local governments and community organizations should make available supplemental services to needy people; consumer education, legal assistance, vocational and personal counseling, health information, home management services, free family planning services, day care centers for working mothers, and expanded school lunch programs.

CONTRIBUTORS:

...The Council was assisted in the preparation of its Economic Security and Welfare Report by a special task force under the direction of Dr. Vivian W. Henderson, President of Clark College. Among those serving with Dr. Henderson as consultants to the Council were: Frank G. Armstrong, Vice President, American Motors Corporation; Woodrow Ginsburg, Director of Research, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO; Eli Ginsberg, Professor of Economics, Columbia University; Dr. Hyland Lewis, Professor of Sociology, Howard University; Mahlon T. Fureyear, Deputy Director, National Urban League; Ramon S. Scruggs, Public Relations Manager, American Telephone & Telegraph Company; Dr. Harold L. Sheppard, Staff Social Scientist, The W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research; Dr. Emory Via, Director, Labor Program, Southern Regional Council; Dr. Thomas T. Williams, Department of Agricultural Economics, Southern University; and Elmer Winter, President, Manpower, Inc.

slums are far too huge and complex to submit to the piecemeal, uncoordinated attacks of separately conceived and administered programs.

...The elimination of the segregation pattern of residence from the American urban scene, the affirmative implementation of equal choice and freedom of movement for all Americans and the revitalization of existing ghetto areas should be made the cornerstone of Federal housing policy.

...The proposed Demonstration Cities Program is strongly endorsed in its principle and its general design.

...A realistic plan for promoting racial desegregation in the city and metropolitan community should be a basic and mandatory element of all workable programs for urban renewal.

...The practice of locating large public housing projects in areas of racial concentration must be changed.

CONTRIBUTORS

...The Council was assisted in the preparation of its Housing Report by a special task force under the direction of George Schermer of Washington, D.C. Among those serving with Mr. Schermer as consultants to the Council were: Kermit Bailor, Director, Office of Community Programs, Department of Housing and Urban Development; Jack T. Conway, Executive Director, Industrial Union Department AFL-CIO; Robert Harris, Professor, Law School, University of Michigan; Arthur Levin, Staff Director, Potomac Institute; George B. Nesbitt, Director, Low Income Housing Demonstration Programs, Department of Housing and Urban Development;

William Rafsky, Executive Director, Old Philadelphia Development Corporation; Nathaniel Rogg, Executive Vice President, National Association of Home Builders, and Jack Wood, Associate Executive Director, National Committee Against Discrimination in Housing.

THE COUNCIL'S REPORT AND RECOMMENDATIONS

HOLD FOR RELEASE;
WEDNESDAY A.M.
May 25, 1966

HIGHLIGHTS FROM ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE SECTION

SUMMARY: Three basic problem areas require positive action to attain equal justice in the administration of law in the United States.

1. Protection of Negroes and civil rights workers from intimidation.
2. Assuring equal justice for Negroes by non-discriminatory selection of Federal and state jurors, easing the removal of cases to Federal courts to assure a fair trial, making possible the enjoining of unlawful state prosecutions and by providing legal representation in controversial civil rights cases.
3. Improvement of police-community relations with the assistance not only of the Federal Government, but by state and local governments as well, bolstered by private groups.

INTRODUCTION:

...Effective legislative and executive measures are needed to combat the deplorable condition, found in some parts of the deep South, where Americans are murdered, beaten, and subject to other forms of intimidation because they exercise constitutional or other Federal rights

or aid others in the exercise of such rights.

...The threat to the personal security and rights of Negroes and civil rights workers in the South warrants the attention of the country and the Congress. There must be adequate Federal protection for those asserting Federal rights.

...There is a need to secure equal justice for Negroes in the South. Negro citizens and civil rights workers must be free to exercise their constitutional rights free from harassment, intimidation and discrimination by courts, court officials, law enforcement agents, and unfairly selected juries.

...Police-minority group community relations is an urban problem most pronounced in the North and West but with grave implications for the entire nation. Positive steps must be taken to deal with them. Fairer and more professional police departments will be far more able to cope with the rising incidence of street crime.

I. PROTECTION OF NEGROES AND CIVIL RIGHTS WORKERS FROM INTIMIDATION

...There should be broad support of Title V of the Administration's Civil Rights Bill, which would provide greater Federal protection to Negroes and civil rights workers from intimidation.

...Title V is designed to punish persons who injure, intimidate or interfere with persons because of their race, color, religion, or national origin while they are engaging or attempting to engage in these protected activities.

...Legislation should be enacted giving persons who suffer physical injury or property loss as the result of exercising rights

protected by the criminal provisions of Title V of the Administration Bill, or as the result of urging or aiding others to exercise such rights an opportunity to receive compensation for the injury or loss.

...Any county government, city government, or other local government entity that employs officers who deprive persons of rights should be jointly liable with the officers to persons who suffer injury or loss from such officers' misconduct.

...More Federal agents should be made available to increase the effective enforcement of Civil Rights Laws.

II. EQUAL JUSTICE

...Title I and II of the Administration Bill which provide for non-discrimination in the selection of Federal and state jurors should be supported.

...Federal legislation should be enacted to provide for the removal of civil rights cases from state to Federal trial courts in order to assure a fair trial.

...Federal legislation should be enacted to permit private persons to obtain injunctive relief where state prosecutions are brought against persons for exercising First Amendment rights directed at obtaining equal treatment for all citizens regardless of race, color, religion or national origin.

...Federal legislation should be enacted to afford more adequate criminal sanctions against state and local officials who deprive citizens of constitutional rights.

...Law schools and bar associations, including the American Bar Association, should take steps to assure zealous representation

by local counsel of Negroes and civil rights workers.

...Legal aid centers should be established by the Federal Government to provide adequate legal representation to Negroes and civil rights workers.

III. IMPROVEMENT OF POLICE-COMMUNITY RELATIONS

...The Federal Government should seek to improve police-community relations by establishing assistance programs in the areas of recruitment, testing, selection, training, organization and pay.

...While the states and localities may look to the Federal Government for financial assistance and support, this will not be enough. The states and localities themselves must take action in those areas in which success will depend upon their initiative. The states should take the following steps:

1. Initiation of a positive and aggressive campaign to recruit and hire qualified minority group personnel.
2. Establishment of minimum state standards for all police officers.
3. Provision for periodic training programs.
4. Assist localities in developing better police forces.

The major burden for improving police-community relations rests on the local government. They should undertake the following steps:

1. Upgrade police organization, equipment and facilities.
2. Establish adequate complaint procedures.
3. Define role that the police department is expected to play in the community.

4. Establish a community relations unit in the police department.

...The Federal Government should establish a National Police Cadet Training Corps.

...Private groups should be impressed with the responsibility they have for improving law enforcement.

5/21/66

James Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

PRINCIPAL PLANNERS for the June 1-2 White House Conference on Civil Rights gather for a final executive session as members of the leadership Council appointed by President Johnson to supervise the planning for the historic meeting. The above Council members are: Don Slaiman, Director, Civil Rights Division, AFL-CIO; Cliff Alexander, Jr., Deputy Special Counsel to President Johnson; Ben W. Heineman, Chairman, Chicago and North Western Railway Company and Conference Chairman, and A. Philip Randolph, Dean of the Civil Rights leaders and Honorary Chairman of the White House Conference.

5/21/66

James Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

MAKING A PERTINENT POINT at a recent executive session of the Council to the White House Conference on Civil Rights is Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League. Sitting to the left of Mr. Young is Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, NAACP. President Johnson appointed the 30-member leadership Council to oversee the detailed planning for the White House Conference, which will be held June 1-2 in Washington, D.C.

5/21/66

James Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

PRINCIPAL PLANNERS for the June 1-2 White House Conference on Civil Rights gather for a final executive session as members of the leadership Council appointed by President Johnson to plan for the historic Conference. They are (from left) Dr. Allison Davis, School of Education, University of Chicago; Reverend Walter Fauntroy, Director, Washington Office, Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Conference Vice Chairman; A. Philip Randolph, Conference Honorary Chairman, and Dr. Jerome Bruner, Director, Center for Cognitive Studies, Harvard University.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

NEWS

800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506—Tele: 737-9010

5/28

James Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR RELEASE UPON RECEIPT

WASHINGTON, D.C. --Two prominent Methodist Bishops have issued statements endorsing the June 1-2 White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights."

Stressing the moral and spiritual responsibility of the participants, Bishop A. Raymond Grant, President of the Board of Christian Social Concerns of the Methodist Church, said that he looks to the Conference "to provide the searching and careful suggestions by which we may move forward from opportunities in theory to opportunities in practice for all Americans."

He said that "this nation must work with a will at the much more difficult and complex task of turning legal promise into functioning reality."

Bishop James S. Thomas of Des Moines, Iowa, in a letter to Conference Chairman Ben W. Heineman, said that "one has only to look at the negative effects of irrational incidents as the Watts riots to see what national neglect and delay can do."

In praising President Johnson's leadership, Bishop Thomas said that "this has done more to keep the racial revolution, and open the doors of Christian grace than any other one thing that I know."

Texts of the two statements follow:

STATEMENT BY
JAMES A. THOMAS
RESIDENT BISHOP OF THE METHODIST CHURCH
DES MOINES, IOWA

The forthcoming White House Conference on Civil Rights merits and will receive my strongest endorsement. Its scope and careful planning justifies the hope that it will open the way for further advances in an area where attention is badly, if not desperately needed.

One has only to look at the negative effects of irrational incidents as the Watts riots to see what national neglect and delay can do. Conversely, one has to look at the dramatic advances toward fair play which have been made in sports, entertainment, and in some areas of employment to see the vast potentiality of this nation to extend equal opportunities to all its citizens.

While he was still Vice President, President Lyndon Johnson made a great speech in which he reminded the nation of the need to overcome the effects of centuries of slavery and discrimination. He has built solidly and wisely on the foundation laid by his three immediate predecessors. This has done more to keep the racial revolution and open the doors of Christian grace than any other one thing that I know.

With prayers and best wishes for a great Conference.

* * *

STATEMENT BY
BISHOP A. RAYMOND GRANT
PRESIDENT, BOARD OF CHRISTIAN SOCIAL CONCERN
THE METHODIST CHURCH

I am looking forward with great interest to the convening of the White House Conference, "To Fulfill These Rights." Our long postponement of equal rights and opportunities to minority group members must be ended. Now that national legislation offers to guarantee equal rights for all, this nation must work with a will at the much more difficult and complex task of turning legal promise into functioning reality.

At bottom, this is a moral and spiritual responsibility. To those of our citizens long discriminated against solely because of race or color, political rights alone will not provide the jobs, the education, and the social opportunities which are absolutely essential to minimum hope for a decent life. I, therefore, look to the White House Conference to provide the searching and careful suggestions by which we may move forward from opportunities in theory to opportunities in practice for all Americans.

My prayers will be with you during this Conference.

* * *

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE 'TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS''

NEWS

1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506—Tele: 737-9010

5/27

James E. Booker
Director of Information

For Weekend Release

The White House Conference to Fulfill These Rights is "one of the most important held to seek a solution of the Negro problem since the Civil War," says A. Phillip Randolph in a statement urging broad citizen support for the June 1-2 meeting.

The veteran civil rights leader who is international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters said that "black and white America has a major stake in the success of this conference," and pointed out the need for urgency in making the achievement of racial and social justice a matter of top priority on the national agenda.

Mr. Randolph, Honorary Chairman of the White House Conference, called President Johnson's address at Howard University last June "probably the most significant and prophetic statement made on the race question by a public official." It was in this speech that the President announced his intention to convene this week's meeting in Washington.

The text of Mr. Randolph's public statement, released today, is attached:

Probably the most significant and prophetic statement made on the race problem by a public official was made by President Johnson at Howard University, June 4, 1965, when he stated: "It is not enough just to open the gates of opportunity. All our citizens must have the ability to walk through those gates."

Thus, the purpose of the Conference to Fulfill These Rights, June 1-2, is reflected in this practical and far-reaching proposal in that address: "This is the next and more profound state of the battle for civil rights. We seek not freedom, but opportunity - not just legal equity but human ability - not just equality as a right and a theory, but equality as a fact and as a result."

Such a task makes this June Conference one of the most important held to seek a solution of the Negro problem since the Civil War.

In order to give practical implementation to the comprehensive and basic proposals the Conference will consider, every important segment of our American society has been involved in the building of the Conference, including Negro and white, the religious faiths, Jewish, Catholic and Protestant, labor and business, educators and government specialists.

Since black and white America has a major stake in the success of this Conference, citizens in all areas in the nation should rally to support the Conference for the achievement of racial and social justice today should have top priority on the national agenda with a profound sense of urgency.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

NEWS

1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506—Tele: 737-9010

5/29

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights"

June 1 - 2, 1966
Sheraton-Park Hotel

President Lyndon B. Johnson, on June 4, 1965, in an address at Howard University, said, "I intend to call a White House conference of scholars, and experts and outstanding Negro leaders -- men of both races -- and officials of government at every level...This White House conference's theme and title will be "To Fulfill These Rights."

"Its object will be to help the American Negro fulfill the rights which, after the long time of injustice, he is finally about to secure.

"To move beyond opportunity to achievement.

"To shatter forever not only the barriers of law and public practice, but the walls which bound the condition of man by the color of his skin.

"To dissolve, as best we can, the antique enmities of the heart which diminish the holder, divide the great democracy, and do wrong -- great wrong -- to the Children of God."

In anticipation of this Conference, the President last fall called a Planning Session to explore the widest possible range of ideas. Some 300 scholars and practitioners in the areas of civil rights, labor, business, education, religion and social welfare met on November 17-18,

1965, and developed a comprehensive set of recommendations reflecting a rich variety of viewpoints and experience in eight subject areas -- Jobs, Job Training and Economic Security; The Administration of Justice; Voting and Citizenship Participation; Health and Welfare; The Family Resources for Change; Housing and the Neighborhood; The Community; Institutions and Social Action; and Education.

From the Planning Session came many creative and innovative recommendations which formed the basis for preliminary reports submitted to the President last winter. In February, President Johnson chose a 30-member Council under the chairmanship of Mr. Ben W. Heineman and Mr. A. Philip Randolph, honorary chairman, and charged the Council with the responsibility of drawing upon the Planning Session and planning and developing a substantive agenda for this historic conference, the first to be held on this vital subject at the highest level of the land.

The Council has met long evenings and weekends for extended review and discussion of plans and proposals and agreed to concentrate the Conference discussions on four major problem areas -- Jobs, Economic Security and Welfare; Education; Housing; and the Administration of Justice. While recognizing the importance of other areas, it was the Council's decision that these areas are of the utmost urgency as to require immediate action and implementation.

The Council has had the assistance of knowledgeable consultants in compiling a comprehensive report covering, in detail, these four principal problem areas. This report will form the basis of the subject matter which will be discussed by approximately 2,400 persons, drawn from a cross-section of American life, during the June 1 and 2 White

House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights".

Conference invitees will receive a copy of the complete report in advance of the Conference. This will permit them to read and fully understand the report and be prepared to discuss its contents and other related matters at the Conference.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

NEWS

1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506—Tele: 737-9010

James Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR RELEASE SUNDAY
MAY 29, 1966

WASHINGTON, D.C. --Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall will be principal speakers at the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights."

An expected 2,400 persons--representing all segments of American life--will participate in the historic Conference, which will be held June 1 and 2 at the Sheraton-Park Hotel.

President Lyndon B. Johnson announced in his Howard University speech last June that he was calling a White House Conference to develop new means and methods "to help the American Negro fulfill the rights which, after the long time of injustice, he is finally about to secure."

Vice President Humphrey will be the keynote speaker at the opening session of the Conference on Wednesday morning.

Solicitor General Marshall will address the Conference at a Wednesday night dinner meeting.

* * *

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

NEWS

1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506—Tele: 737-9010

James E. Booker
Director of Information
Sheraton Park Press Room

For Immediate Release

The "how-to-do it" emphasis of the White House Conference "To Fulfill these Rights" is carried out in a broad collection of literature on display in the Potomac Lounge of the Sheraton Park Hotel and the Heritage Room of the Shoreham Hotel.

Assembled from a wide cross-section of private sources and from government agencies, the literature ranges from NAM case studies showing employers how to train disadvantaged young people to fair housing guides for increasing suburban integration.

Several hundred pamphlets from private organizations feature action programs to achieve better police-community relations, more integrated public schools, to improve skills and job prospects of untrained men and women and other goals of the Conference.

Factual information on civil rights laws, sources of poverty funds, education grants, housing programs and other federal programs is contained in a large group of government publications.

Many literature items will be available in quantity for distribution to conference participants. Information staff in the literature rooms will assist conferees in ordering other items which are only available in limited quantity.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

NEWS

1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506—Tele: 737-9010

THURGOOD MARSHALL

Solicitor General of the United States

Thurgood Marshall was appointed Solicitor General by President Lyndon B. Johnson on August 11, 1965.

The Solicitor General is the third-ranking officer of the Department of Justice and directs all government litigation before the United States Supreme Court.

Born in Baltimore, Maryland on July 2, 1908, Judge Marshall attended public schools in Baltimore, and was graduated with honors from Lincoln University, Pennsylvania in 1930, where he had first gone with the intentions of becoming a dentist. His aims changed to law and in 1933 he was graduated, at the head of his class, from the Howard University Law School in Washington.

After one year of private practice in Baltimore, in 1934, Mr. Marshall became counsel for the Baltimore City Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. In 1936, he joined the Association's national legal staff and, in 1938, was appointed chief legal officer.

From 1940 until his appointment as Judge of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals in 1961, he served as Director-Counsel of the NAACP Legal Defense and Educational Fund. As chief legal officer of the NAACP, Judge Marshall argued and won numerous cases before federal courts at every level. Among the most significant court victories was the Supreme Courts 1954 school desegregation decision.

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

NEWS

1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506—Tele: 737-9010

James E. Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The importance of moral and spiritual leadership in fulfilling the Negro's hard-won legal rights was stressed today by two of the ministers who have played key roles in planning the June 1-2 White House Conference To Fulfill These Rights.

"The religious communities must provide continuing moral leadership in every local community," said Rev. Walter E. Fauntroy, Vice Chairman of the Conference, "if we are to achieve our goal of involving the great mass of the yet-uninvolved and uncommitted Americans to set the Negro American truly free."

He was joined in this appeal to religious leaders by Council Member Dr. Robert W. Spike, professor at the University of Chicago's Divinity School, who said "we must create the same sort of moral fervor about the next phase of civil rights goals as was created over the more obvious, easier to understand, legal injustices now outlawed by recent civil rights legislation."

Rev. Fauntroy, Director of the Washington Bureau of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, said that the Conference

was as significant as the 1963 March on Washington and the Civil Rights Acts of 1964 and 1965, all of which could not have achieved success without the deep moral commitment of the nation.

"The crux of the problem of the Conference," said Rev. Spike, "will be to see if the public can become involved in a much more difficult to understand, but just as real, series of problems of discrimination that remain if there are no marches and no riots.

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THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

NEWS

1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506—Tele: 737-9010

James E. Booker
Director of Information
Sheraton Park Press Room

For Release

TUESDAY, MAY 31

A major response to the White House Conference call for citizen action in the struggle for equal rights came today from the National Board of the YWCA.

Mrs. Lloyd J. Marti of Lincoln, Nebraska, national president of the organization, announced that the YWCA will take affirmative action to purchase goods and services from suppliers who assure equal opportunity to Negroes and members of other minority groups.

The program, called "YWCA Project Equality," will utilize the technical services of the Department of Labor in assuring that suppliers are in full compliance with civil rights laws.

The YWCA also voted that it will "move on a broad front to discover leadership of women of minority groups" and review its own employment practices.

Full text of the YWCA action is attached:

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The National Board of the YWCA has a long history of concern for racial justice. The National Board, to give a thrust to its continuing concern and to its 1864 Convention program priority, established the special Office of Racial Integration. Work has been done by the National Board in the areas of legislation, in the recruitment and employment of staff (professional, clerical, technical and maintenance), in the utilization of volunteer leadership and in the National Board's services to local Associations in their capacity as employers.

In none of these areas does the National Board feel a sense of completion. Charged by Convention to make conscious and deliberate effort, the National Board holds this concern for racial integration high on its agenda.

As progress is made, new opportunities are opened. Long standing needs become more evident. Among them, two are especially urgent now:

- 1) The implementation of the law of the land and the YWCA's own program priority particularly, regarding full employment opportunities for members of minority groups.
- 2) The need to discover and utilize beyond tokenism the leadership of Negro women.

THE ACTION:

1) That, in furtherance of the program priority on racial integration, the National Board establish "YWCA Project Equality" to assure equal opportunity to Negroes and members of other minority groups

- in the use of its purchasing power with its suppliers of goods and services.

2) That, as a part of the "YWCA Project Equality," the National Board in improving the quality of leadership among women, move on a broad front to discover leadership of women of minority groups.

3) That in both the above steps, the National Board examine in depth its own life and practices:

- A. Calling for and reviewing a full report on its own employment record in national employed personnel and its own record and practices in relation to the recruitment, referral and placement of professional staff in local Associations;
- B. Calling for and reviewing its own procedures and practice in improving its own volunteer leadership, including the discovery and inclusion of women leaders from Negro and other minority groups.

In this we have available the technical assistance of the United States Department of Labor for the training of staff and volunteers in developing and carrying out the "YWCA Project Equality."

MRS. LLOYD J. MARTI (Elizabeth)

of Lincoln, Nebraska, is serving a second three-year term as President of the YWCA of the United States. She was elected first at the 22nd National Convention in Denver, Colorado in 1961, and reelected in 1964 in Cleveland, Ohio.

A leader in community activities as well as national service groups, she has been a member of the National Board of the YWCA since 1952. She served as Vice President and Chairman of the Central Region, YWCA, prior to her election as National President.

In Hastings, Mrs. Marti has been active in the Hospital Auxiliary and Women's Club, and the Faculty Women's Club of Hastings College, from which she was graduated. A former president of the Mental Health Association in her community, she has served as a member of the Hastings School Board and was on the Governor's Coordinating Committee for Youth Activities. She was Chairman of Social Education and Action for the Presbyterian Women's Association from 1950-56.

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James E. Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

CHECKING CONFERENCE AGENDA--Going over the agenda for the June 1-2 White House Conference on Civil Rights are three members of the special leadership Council appointed by President Johnson to supervise the planning of the historic Conference. The principals shown above are: Don Slaiman, Director, Civil Rights Division, AFL-CIO, representing George Meany; President, AFL-CIO; A. Philip Randolph, Honorary Conference Chairman; and Courtlandt S. Gross, Chairman of the Board, Lockheed Aircraft Corporation.

cc:
Official File
Miss Galvin
Reading File

XXXODukes;smr 5/23/66

THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

NEWS

1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506—Tele: 737-9010

CATHOLIC LEADERS AT WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ASK RENEWED EFFORTS FOR RACIAL JUSTICE

WASHINGTON -- Three dozen Catholic leaders participating in the White House conference on Civil Rights, led by Lawrence Cardinal Shehan, called on fellow Catholics through the nation to "recommit the Church to the new call for racial justice based on economic justice and achievement for Negroes and members of other minority groups."

Cardinal Shehan was joined in the statement by Archbishop Paul G. Hallinan of Atlanta, three bishops, and a group of clerical, religious, and lay leaders.

"Yesterday's standards of tolerance do not match today's needs to fulfill the promise of a whole and healthy society," said the statement issued at the conclusion of the two-day White House meeting here. "Racial justice today calls for more than mere tolerance. Racial justice today is a moral issue that demands a Christ-like concern for all fellow men and a personal responsibility for their health, education, housing, and jobs.

"The words of the late Pope John XXIII that men are meant to live together and to work for one another's welfare apply to Catholics today with a greater urgency than ever," the Catholic leaders stated. "The White House Conference focused the attention of the nation on fulfillment of rights long denied Negro citizens. We ask fellow Catholics to place the Church in the vanguard of the national effort."

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CATHOLIC LEADERS.....PAGE 2

The statement also called for wider support for Project Equality, a program cited frequently at the White House Conference as an example of effective religious action to achieve current-day racial justice.

The Catholic leaders endorsing the statement included:

His Eminence Lawrence Cardinal Shehan
Archbishop of Baltimore

The Most Rev. Paul G. Hallinan
Archbishop of Atlanta

The Most Rev. John J. Wright
Bishop of Pittsburgh

The Most Rev. John J. Spence
Auxiliary Bishop of Washington

The Most Rev. Harold R. Perry
Auxiliary Bishop of New Orleans

The Very Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh
President, Notre Dame University

Mother Eleanor M. O'Byrne
President, Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart

Rev. Robert F. Drinan, S.J.
Dean, Boston College Law School

Rev. Thurston N. Davis, S. J.
Editor, America Magazine

Rev. Philip A. Hamilton
Chairman, Iowa State Civil Rights Commission

Rt. Rev. Msgr. George G. Higgins
Director, Social Action Dept., NCWC

Mr. James J. Gallagher
Executive Director, The John LaFarge Institute, New York

....MORE....

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CATHOLIC LEADERS.....PAGE 3

- Dr. Thomas Patrick Melady
President, Africa Service Instituté, N. Y.
- Dr. Eugene Reed
President, New Y.rk State Chapter, NAACP
- Miss Margaret Mealey
Executive Director, National Council of Catholic Women
- Mr. Raymond Hilliard
Chairman, National Catholic Conference for Interracial Justice
- Rev. Geno G. Baroni
Executive Secretary, Archbishop's Community Relations
Commission, Washington, D. C.
- Rev. Mario W. Shaw, O.S.B.
Director, National Institute on Religion and Race, Indianapolis, Ind.
- Rev. Augustus Thompson
Ferriday, La.
- Mr. Guichard Parris
Director Public Relations, National Urban League
- Rev. A. J. McKnight, C.S.S.P.
Lafayette, La.
- Mr. Edward Marciniak
Executive Director, Commission on Human Relations, Chicago, Ill.
- Mrs. Roy Wilkins
New York City
- Dr. Daniel Patrick Moynihan
Former Asst. Secretary of Labor
- Rev. John B. Sheerin, C.S.P.
Editor, Catholic World
- Mr. James Gibson
Community Relations consultant, Washington, D. C.

....MORE....

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CATHOLIC LEADERS.....PAGE 4

Rt. Rev. Msgr. Gregory L. Mooney
Spiritual Director, New York Catholic Interracial Council

Rev. Richard McSorley, S.J.
Georgetown Univeristy

Mr. Thomas D. Sharkey
Industrial Relations executive, North Caldwell, N. J.

Sister M. Ann Ida Gannon, President, Mundelein College

Mr. Mathew Ahmann
Executive Director, National Catholic Conference for
Interracial Justice

Rev. Carl F. Dianda
St. Paul & Augustine Church, Washington, D. C.

Sister Mary Peter
Director of Education, National Catholic Conference for
Interracial Justice

Mr. Matthew K. Clarke, President, Washington Catholic Roundtable

Rev. Kevin Kelly
New York City

Mr. Regis Bohonis
Pittsburgh Catholic Interracial Council

Mr. Rawson L. Wood
New York City

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THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

NEWS

1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506—Tele: 737-9010

F A C T S H E E T

FOR NEWS MEDIA COVERING WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

NEWS ROOM FACILITIES:

Location: Exhibit Hall #1 - Lower Concourse Level -
Sheraton-Park Hotel

Hours: 8 A.M. to 10 P.M. Tuesday, May 31 through
~~Wednesday~~, June 2
Thursday

Credentials:

1. Press badges and information kits will be issued to all working newsmen on presentation of official press passes or letters of authorization from a publication or broadcast station, at press registration desk outside News Room.
2. Press badges must be shown for admission to Committee Meetings and other Conference sessions.

Coverage:

1. All meetings will be open to the press, but only one television crew will be allowed to set up equipment in each committee room. These allocations will be made by drawing lots. Cameramen are cautioned against any activity which might deter the normal course of discussions.
2. There will be a limited reserved press section in each committee room. Press tables will be provided at all general sessions and dinner meetings.
3. Notices of briefings by White House Conference officials will be posted in News Room.

4. Advance texts of main addresses will be made available as soon as possible.
5. Press pools are encouraged as a means of covering the concurrent meetings. A staff information officer will cover each committee meeting and short summaries will be available an hour after close of each meeting.

Services:

1. Adequate supply of typewriters and telephones.
2. Western Union machines and direct lines.
3. Press lounge.
4. A book of tickets for the dinner meetings will be provided at the time of registration.

Telephone Service:

Local Calls - No Charge
Long Distance - Credit Card or Reverse
Charges Only
Incoming Calls - 737-9010 (Press Room)

BROADCASTING FACILITIES:

Location:

Suite C-240 (Sheraton-Park) will be available for radio and television interviews.

Reservations:

A White House Conference staffer will be in Suite C-240 and will be responsible for booking these facilities on a first come, first serve basis. When calling, ask for "Broadcasting Room."

Security:

A guard will be assigned to protect equipment left in the room. However, the White House Conference will not be responsible for theft or damage.

CONFERENCE STRUCTURE:

Committee Meetings:

Each delegate will be assigned to one of 12 committees, meeting concurrently in the Sheraton-Park and Shoreham Hotels.

One session of each committee meeting will be devoted to each of the four subject areas- Economic Security and Welfare; Education; Housing; and the Administration of Justice.

Each committee will have a permanent chairman and resource persons.

Rotating teams of panelists will make a presentation on the subject under discussion at the opening of each meeting.

Locations:

Sheraton-Park Hotel

I - Delaware Suite

II - Virginia Suite

III - Maryland Suite

IV - Continental Room

V - South Cotillion Room

VI - North Cotillion Room

Locations:

Shoreham Hotel

VII - Ambassador Room

VIII - Empire Room

IX - Forum Room

X - Blue Room

XI - Palladian Room

XII - Tudor Room

General Session and Dinners:

All are scheduled for Sheraton Hall, Sheraton-Park Hotel.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE:

Tuesday, May 31

6:30 p.m.

RECEPTION

Sheraton Hall, Sheraton-Park Hotel

Wednesday, June 1

9:00 a.m.

GENERAL SESSION (Sheraton Hall)

Welcome - Honorary Chairman A. Philip Randolph

Remarks - Chairman Ben W. Heineman

Keynote Speaker - (to be announced)

Orientation - Vice Chairman Edward Sylvester

10:45 a.m.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS - FIRST SESSION

Delegates go to their assigned committees

12:30 p.m.

LUNCHEON

No formal program. Delegates will eat at the hotels where their committees are meeting.

1:45 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS - FIRST SESSION CONTINUED

3:30 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS - SECOND SESSION

8:00 p.m.

DINNER MEETING

Sheraton Hall

(program to be announced)

Thursday, June 2

9:00 a.m.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS - THIRD SESSION

12:00 noon

LUNCHEON - No formal program

2:00 p.m.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS - FOURTH SESSION

7:30 p.m.

FINAL DINNER MEETING

Sheraton Hall

(program to be announced)

James Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

TWO RELIGIOUS LEADERS MEET--The Most Rev. Harold Perry, first Negro to be named a Catholic bishop in America in modern times, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, met for the first time at the White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights." Bishop Perry told Dr. King that he has been "a great admirer" of the Baptist minister-civil rights leader. Bishop Perry, of New Orleans, La., gave the invocation at the dinner-meeting addressed by President Johnson, and Dr. King served on the 30-member Council which had major responsibility for planning the Conference.

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THE WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE "TO FULFILL THESE RIGHTS"

NEWS

1800 G Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506—Tele: 737-9010

James E. Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

WASHINGTON, D.C.--With President Lyndon B. Johnson serving as host, 2,400 persons, representing all segments of American life, are spending two full days in Washington this week discussing and charting the future course of civil rights activity.

The President's White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights" is being held June 1-2, with its main focus on developing new means and methods "to help the American Negro fulfill the rights which, after the long time of injustice, he is finally about to secure."

Heading the list of Conference speakers are Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and Solicitor General Thurgood Marshall. The Vice President will address the opening session Wednesday morning and Judge Marshall, is to be keynote speaker at a dinner-meeting Wednesday night.

Among the other participants, serving as committee moderators are: Ambassador James Nabritt, U.S. Deputy Director to the UN; State Representative Carl B. Stokes of Cleveland; Dr. Benjamin Mays, President of Morehouse College; G. William Miller, President, Textron, Inc.; Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, New York author-educator; Dr. Louis Pollak, Dean, Yale Law School; State Assemblyman Percy E. Sutton of New York; Federal District Judge A. Leon Higginbotham of Philadelphia; and John Wheeler, President, Farmers and Mechanics Bank, Durham, N.C.

Other committee moderators are: Dr. Otis Singletary, Chancellor University of North Carolina; Governor Edward T. Breathitt, Jr. of Kentucky; Mrs. Frankie Freeman, Commissioner, U.S. Civil Rights Commission; Jack T. Conway, Executive Director, Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO; Attorney Theodore Kheel, New York Labor Mediator, and Judge R. Chester Lewis of Kansas City, Kansas.

A. Philip Randolph, dean of the civil rights leaders and Honorary Chairman of the Conference, said the objective of the White House Conference "makes it one of the most important held to seek a solution to the Negro problem since the Civil War."

Mr. Randolph said, "Since black and white America has a major stake in the success of this Conference, citizens in all areas in the nation should rally to the support of the Conference for the achievement of racial and social justice today should have top priority on the national agenda with a profound sense of urgency."

The Conference agenda consists of far reaching, action-oriented recommendations in four critical subject areas--Economic Security and Welfare; Housing; Education; and the Administration of Justice. The recommendations are contained in a comprehensive report to the Conference compiled under the supervision of a 30-member leadership Council appointed by President Johnson to oversee the detailed planning for the Conference.

Conference Chairman Ben W. Heineman, who is also Chairman of the Chicago & North Western Railway Company, said, "the Council's report

represents a broad point of view of a great many people with divergent interests and is consistent with our objective of involving the entire society in expanding the opportunities and rights of American Negroes."

The report details major actions that need to be taken by various segments of society--by government at all levels; by private groups such as business, labor, religious and voluntary organizations, and by private citizens.

In the area of Economic Security, the Council recommended:

.Affirmative actions by private employers, labor organizations and government to provide more and better jobs for Negroes.

.Year-round vocational guidance and training programs for Negro youth.

.Metropolitan Jobs Councils in all major urban areas.

.A Rural Jobs Task Force.

.A comprehensive Human Resource Program and guaranteed jobs programs.

In the area of Education, the Council recommended:

.Quality education for all by bringing all research and experience to bear on new measures to produce healthy, independent and creative citizens.

.Reducing racial concentration by "color-conscious" planning.

.Equalizing investment of financial and human resources, so that all schools provide for all children what is now provided for the fortunate few.

.Affirmative action at every level to break down the walls of segregation and pave the way for the Negro to have the same educational opportunity now available to white citizens.

In the area of Housing, the Council recommended:

.Affirmative action to achieve an absolutely open, racially unrestricted market.

.An adequate and expanding supply of new housing for low and moderate income families, widely dispersed throughout each metropolitan area.

.Revitalization and integration of the existing ghetto areas.

In the area of Administration of Justice, the Council recommended:

.Improvement of police-community relations with the assistance not only of the Federal Government, but by state and local governments as well, bolstered by private groups.

.Effective legislative and executive measures to assure the protection of Negroes and civil rights workers.

.Assure equal justice for Negroes by non-discriminatory selection of Federal and state jurors.

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James Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

MAJOR CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERS share a few relaxed moments together at the last week's White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights" which was attended by 2,500 persons representing all strata of society. The rights leaders are, from left: Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, NAACP; Floyd McKissick, National Director, Congress on Racial Equality; Miss Dorothy Height, President, National Council of Negro Women; A. Philip Randolph, the dean of the civil rights leaders who also was Honorary Chairman of the Conference; Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League, and Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference. These leaders served on the 30-member Council appointed by President Johnson to plan for the White House Conference on Civil Rights.

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James Booker
Director of Information
Room 1121

FOR IMMEDIATE USE

MAIN PRINCIPALS AT RIGHTS CONFERENCE—Having prominent leadership roles at the recent White House Conference "To Fulfill These Rights" were, from left: Edward Sylvester, Conference Vice Chairman; Berl Bernhard, Special Counsel to the Conference; Roy Wilkins, Executive Director, NAACP; Floyd McKissick, National Director, Congress on Racial Equality; Miss Dorothy Height, President, National Council of Negro Women; Ben W. Heineman, Chairman of the Conference; A. Philip Randolph, the dean of the civil rights leaders who also was Honorary Chairman of the Conference; Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League; Clifford Alexander, Special Counsel to the President; Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., President, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Rev. Walter Fauntroy, Conference Vice Chairman.

Each of these persons served on the Council which had major responsibility for planning the Conference.

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