

The original documents are located in Box 1, folder “9/14/74 - National Council for Negro Women (1)” of the Sheila Weidenfeld Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

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 Gerald R. Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections.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

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

ncnw

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, INC.



COMMITMENT • UNITY • SELF-RELIANCE



Since its inception, the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, founded by Mary McLeod Bethune in 1935, has encouraged black women to assume leadership roles and serve as catalysts for social change. A coalition of 25 national organizations and involved individuals with an outreach to 4 million women throughout the country, it has utilized the diversity of its membership to increase the internal strength of the black community. It has sought to mobilize women from all walks of life, ages, political persuasions and economic and social backgrounds to address themselves to the problems which plague all of the deprived people of this nation. NCNW programs are based on a philosophy of commitment, unity and self-reliance. The energy of its womanpower has been harnessed to fight such chronic inequities as racism; inadequate and substandard housing; hunger and malnutrition; insufficient child care centers; drug abuse; inhumane detention centers and prisons; exploitation of the poor; the lack of economic opportunities in the rural south, and demeaning working conditions for household employees.

ncnw

IS COMMITTED TO:

- stay in the forefront of the fight to eliminate hunger and malnutrition in America
- combat racism and bigotry
- mobilize its collective leadership and utilize this combined strength to effect constructive social change
- involve black women of diverse economic and social backgrounds in activities relevant to the well-being of their communities and in training for effective leadership
- disseminate information about the contribution of black women to the arts, sciences and professions
- support new and existing programs affecting education; health, employment; child-care; drug abuse; consumer education, protection and exploitation, and civil and human rights
- take the initiative in making certain equality education is a reality for all children
- assume an active role in the quest for the economic empowerment of the black community
- develop innovative programs designed to strengthen family life; increase self-determination in family planning, and assure self-sufficiency and self-respect



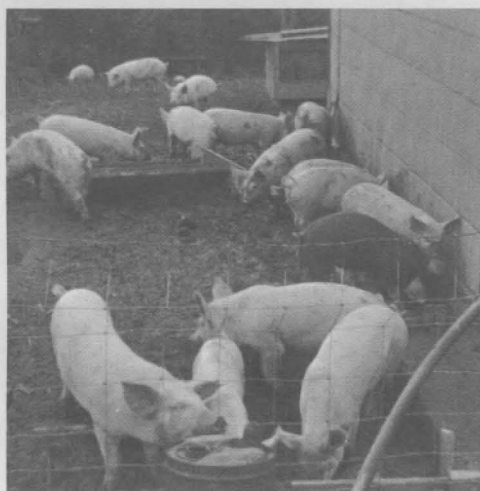
MARY McLEOD BETHUNE

NCNW PROGRAMS

NCNW translates its philosophy of commitment and self-reliance into action through its programs by:



launching a national campaign against hunger and malnutrition beginning in three of the poorest counties in the nation—Sunflower and Bolivar Counties in Mississippi, and Macon County, Alabama—helping to feed the poor through Food For All, Inc.



operating on a premise of "self-help is the best help" and assisting women in impoverished communities to raise their own hogs, chickens and vegetables.



creating a center for teen age mothers and developing a unique day care program utilizing the facilities of the former Okolona Junior College, Okolona, Mississippi, and establishing the Fanny Lou Hamer Day Care Center, Ruleville, Mississippi.



developing a Center for Career Advancement in cooperation with Pace College, New York and HEW (the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare), which may well become the prototype for a national skills upgrading program.

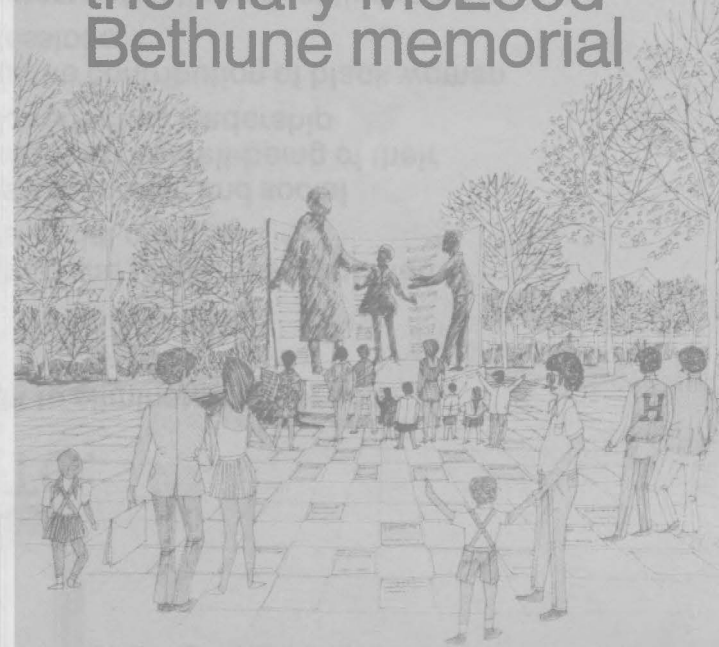
functions

NCNW appears before governmental and private groups to represent the concerns of women and girls on matters affecting the general welfare of the nation—and that of the black community in particular.

NCNW sends representatives to major national and international conferences and maintains an Official Observer at the United Nations.

The NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN is affiliated with the National Council of Women in the United States, International Council of Women, the Pan Pacific and South East Asia Women's Association, the American Negro Leadership Conference on Africa, the National Assembly for Social Policy and Development, the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, and the United States Committee for the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco).

the Mary McLeod Bethune memorial



Under the authorization of Congress and the President of the United States, NCNW is in the final phase of a drive to create a living memorial to Mary McLeod Bethune in Lincoln Park, Washington, D. C. It will be the first memorial to a black American erected on public land in the nation's capital. In addition to paying tribute to Mrs. Bethune, who recognized the need for black people to join hands for concerted action, it will symbolize the black man's contribution to American life. Upon completion, the site will provide an educational, cultural and recreational area for all people.



establishing economic self-help projects, especially in the rural south, i.e., a garment factory in Doddsville, Mississippi, and through assisting Liberty House, Jackson, Mississippi, a marketing co-operative owned by a conglomerate of poor people's co-operatives.



servicing as an initiator and team participant in the development of Turnkey III—a program providing home ownership opportunities with public subsidy for low income families—and with the aid of a grant from the Ford Foundation making technical assistance staff available and thereby extending the service to reach some 36 rural and urban communities in 10 states.

may well become the prototype for a national skills upgrading program.



helping disadvantaged girls gain a new start in life through the Job Corps as volunteers in Community Service (WICS), in cooperation with the Department of Labor.



working in cooperation with eight other organizations to improve the economic and social status of private household workers.

man's contribution to American life. Upon completion, the site will provide an educational, cultural and recreational area for all people.

membership

The NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN invites women and girls of all races, ethnic origins and economic and social backgrounds to become members of the organization. It welcomes those who wish to address themselves to the concerns of the black woman and her family.

Men are encouraged to participate as Associate and Life Members.

financial support

The NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN is dependent upon voluntary contributions to further its work. The generosity of concerned individuals, foundation gifts, and special grants from the Federal Government have enabled NCNW to develop independent and cooperative projects for community service and community action. However, it must continue to have widespread financial support if it is to fulfill its commitments.

Returning the attached form with your gift will insure that NCNW's efforts to help your neighbors achieve dignity, justice and equality will be reinforced.

Enclosed is my gift of \$ _____.

I pledge \$ _____

to be paid by _____ (Date)

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

Please make check payable to the NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, Inc., 1346 Connecticut Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036. Contributions are fully tax deductible.

can press eat

let a get delight to be here today
feel highly honor

happy to have app to mt
w/ each or even

you are the women who are
going to lead the way
for arguments - not
only race, but sexual.

you have a get content

I am indebted to you for my
fine sta (.set aside)

deeply grateful for it &
app

The pres asked me to send his
best wishes, he's just sorry
he didn't come. he wants you
to know he also stresses
for you to move -

(?)
empt for a union of women tod
if he doesn't get it on the job,
he gets it at home!

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Nego women

Stan Scott x2588

Called to

endorse 8/28

Good group

Sept. 14th luncheon -

~~██████████~~
Mrs. Ford



SEPT 14



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, INC.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
 1346 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W.
 WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
 TELEPHONE: 202/223-2363

ACCEPT

August 16, 1974

Dear Mrs. Ford:

It is my pleasure to invite you to honor us with your presence on September 14, 1974, at 12:30 p. m. when we will be assembling the national heads of women's voluntary organizations at the National Housing Center, 15th and M Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Your concern for the development of voluntarism prompts us to believe that it would mean a great deal to this broadly based representative group of women leaders called together by the National Council of Negro Women for cooperative work with a special program we are launching entitled: "Women In Housing." In collaboration with the Department of Housing and Urban Development we are spearheading an effort to gain citizen participation in selective communities in order to provide data for effective program to assure equal opportunity in housing for women in all walks of life.

You will see from the enclosed list the names of the organization heads who are participating in this important planning session. We would welcome you in any of the sessions that the demands of this schedule would permit. We especially see the luncheon as an opportunity for getting better acquainted with one who already has captured our admiration.

Please know you have our deepest appreciation for your consideration of our request.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy I. Height

Dorothy I. Height (212) 687-5876
 National President

*Full Circle for
 Mrs. Dorothy Duke*

DIH:t
 Enclosure

Mrs. Gerald R. Ford
 The White House
 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
 Washington, D. C. 20500

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1346 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036



national council of
negro women, inc.



Mrs. Gerald R. Ford
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20500

SUGGESTIONS for remarks

This is not a formal speech situation, and a few brief words will be very appropriate. The only thing I might mention is the group's aversion to the subject of "voluntarism" as such. Although they represent groups that undertake many worthy projects on a volunteer basis, the word "volunteer" has apparently become somewhat of a dirty word in that many black women feel they have been taken advantage of in a volunteer capacity.

I would suggest something along these lines...

- commending individuals for the work each of them do
 - stressing how much good these same individuals do in a united, group effort such as this ... and how dependent progress in this country is on people like them.
- (Stan Scott specifically suggested commending Gloria Tooté if possible)

For example ...

First of all, I have to say how impressed I am by the work all of you do as individuals. Each of you here has a very important sphere of influence, has an important affect in providing leadership in your area, and other areas that touch it. The president of the National Council, Dorothy Height, and the national reputation she has attained ... Dr. Gloria Tooté and the outstanding work she has done in her job at HUD. There are many ... As individuals, you have much to be proud of.

But perhaps the most important thing about your conference is the fact that all of you here are emphasizing the idea of unity of women -- that you are concentrating on combining your abilities and your power. You are making it your responsibility to turn outside your smaller areas of interest and concentrate on some of these broader problems that affect all of us as women.

This is the only way real progress occurs in our country. I am grateful for what you are doing and support you. And my husband, who was very impressed with the idea and leadership of your two-day conference, sends his support as well.

Thank you for asking me to be a part.

RJM

Sept. 14.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

August 27, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO: PATTI MATSON
FROM: SUSAN PORTER
SUBJECT: Action Memo

Mrs. Ford has accepted the following out-of-house invitation:

EVENT: Luncheon
GROUP: National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
DATE: Saturday, September 14, 1974
TIME: 12:30 p.m.
PLACE: National Housing Center
15th & M Streets, NW, Washington, D.C.
CONTACT: Miss Ruth Sykes or Mrs. Dorothy Duke
223-2363

Comments: The President encouraged Mrs. Ford to accept this invitation. The National Council of Negro Women are launching a new program called "Women in Housing" and with the Department of Housing & Urban Development are spearheading an effort to gain citizen participation in selective communities to assure equal opportunity in housing for women in all walks of life. I have contacted Mrs. Dorothy Height that Mrs. Ford will attend and they are very pleased. Stan Scott called to endorse the invitation and said he would be pleased to escort Mrs. Ford or help in any way he could. Thank you.

c: ✓ Helen Smith Warren Rustand Marba Perrot
Stan Scott Rex Scouten Nancy Howe
 Staircase Advance Office



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, INC.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
1346 CONNECTICUT AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036
TELEPHONE: 202/223-2363

ACCEPT

August 16, 1974

Dear Mrs. Ford:

It is my pleasure to invite you to honor us with your presence on September 14, 1974, at 12:30 p. m. when we will be assembling the national heads of women's voluntary organizations at the National Housing Center, 15th and M Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Your concern for the development of voluntarism prompts us to believe that it would mean a great deal to this broadly based representative group of women leaders called together by the National Council of Negro Women for cooperative work with a special program we are launching entitled: "Women In Housing." In collaboration with the Department of Housing and Urban Development we are spearheading an effort to gain citizen participation in selective communities in order to provide data for effective program to assure equal opportunity in housing for women in all walks of life.

You will see from the enclosed list the names of the organization heads who are participating in this important planning session. We would welcome you in any of the sessions that the demands of this schedule would permit. We especially see the luncheon as an opportunity for getting better acquainted with one who already has captured our admiration.

Please know you have our deepest appreciation for your consideration of our request.

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy I. Height

Dorothy I. Height (212) 687-5870
National President

DIH:t
Enclosure

Mrs. Gerald R. Ford
The White House
1600 Pennsylvania Avenue, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20500

*Full Circle pr
Mrs. Dorothy I. Height*

NATIONAL PRESIDENTS' MEETING

NATIONAL HOUSING CENTER
15th and M Streets, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

SEPTEMBER 14 - 15, 1974

TENTATIVE AGENDA

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14

- 9:00 A. M. The Call for Unity Dorothy I. Height
National President
National Council of Negro Women, Inc.
- 10:30 A. M. Federal Policy, Women and Housing Dr. Gloria E. A. Toote
Assistant Secretary
Office of Equal Opportunity
Dept. of Housing and Urban Development
- 11:00 A. M. What Hits Women in the Mortgage Market Steve Rhode
Center for National Policy Review
Catholic University
- 11:30 A. M. Sister! Check Your Housing Rights Ms. Carol Buris
President, Women's Lobby, Inc.

Ms. Margaret Gates
Co-Director, Center for
Women's Policy Studies

- Discussion time at conclusion of each presentation -

- 12:30 P. M. Luncheon
- 2.00 P. M. Women and Housing
A Project of the National Council of Negro Women

The Issues
The Documentation of Victims
The Development of Action Strategies
The Role of National Presidents
- 4 - 5:00 P. M. The Power of Women United
- 6:00 P. M. Social Hour and Dinner
Dupont Plaza Hotel
- 8:00 P. M. Evening of Interaction
Dupont Plaza Hotel

SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1974

9:00 A. M.	Social Impact of Hunger	Ms. Dorothy I. Height
10:00	Hunger Food Crisis - Real or Imagined?	Dr. James P. Carter Meharry Medical School
11:30	Action Strategy Planning Hunger - Food Crisis (Small group sessions)	
12:30	Luncheon	
2:00	Action Strategy - Groups Continue	
3:00	New Dimensions in Affiliate Participation	Ms. Ethel James Williams Chief of the Division of Equal Employment/Civil Rights Compliance Department of Human Resource
4:30	Departure	

PRESIDENTS OF THE FOLLOWING ORGANIZATIONS HAVE BEEN INVITED TO ATTEND
THE PRESIDENTS' MEETING, SEPTEMBER 14-15, 1974

PARTIAL LIST

American Nurses Association
National Organization for Women
Young Women's Christian Association
General Federation of Women's Clubs
Church Women United
National Council of Jewish Women
Women's Equity Action League
National Clearing House on Women's Issues
National Council of Administrative Women in Education
Business and Professional Women
National Tenants Organization
League of Women Voters
National Association of Social Workers
National Association of Women Lawyers
Center for Women's Policy Study
National Association of Women's Deans and Administrators
National Association of Bank Women
National Women's Political Caucus
United Methodist Women
Women's Lobby, Inc.
National Conference of Puerto Rican Women
National Committee of Household Employees
Federation of Organization for Professional Women
Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen
International Ladies Garment Workers Union
District #1199 Hospital and Drug Workers Union, RWDSU
Hotel Workers Union
Amalgamated Clothing Workers
United Auto Workers
National Black Feminist Organization
American Women in Radio and T V
National Association of Commissioners of the Status of Women

~~Interstate Association of Commissions, of the Status of Women~~

National Welfare Rights Organization

National Media Women

Unitarian Universalist Women's Federation

Jack and Jill of America, Inc.

National Association Black Women Attorneys

The Continentals Society, Inc.

National Council of Catholic Women

Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.

Chi Eta Phi Sorority

CME Church Women's Missionary Council

Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc.

Eta Phi Beta Sorority

Grand Temple, Daughters of Elks

Las Amigas, Inc.

Iota Phi Lambda Sorority

Lambda Kappa Mu Sorority

National Association of Fashion and Accessory Designers

National Council of Puerto Rican Volunteers

Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Inc.

Supreme Grand Chapter, Order of Eastern Star

Tau Gamma Delta Sorority

National Sorority of Phi Delta Kappa

Women's Convention, Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc.

Ladies' Auxiliary of the National Dental Association, Inc.

Women's Auxiliary, National Medical Association

Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society, AME Zion Church

Women's Missionary Society, AME Church

Zeta Phi Beta Sorority, Inc.

Woman's Missionary Council, CME Church

Mujeres Unidas

Comision Femenil Mexicana Nacional

American Advertising Federation, Women's Division

American Association of University Women

American Baptist Women

American Civil Liberties Union, Women's Rights Project

Stewardesses for Women's Rights

Women in Communications, Inc.

United Presbyterian Women

North American Indian Women's Association

SCHEDULE

Saturday, Sept. 14, 1974

Luncheon organized by National Council of Negro Women

12:30 p.m. - approx. 2 p.m.

Dress: street dress

Advanceperson: p. matson

12:25 p.m. DEPART South Lawn via motorcade enroute to
National Housing Center, 15th and M Sts. NW.

You will be accompanied in your car
by Stan Scott, special assistant to the
President.

12:30 p.m. ARRIVE National Housing Center.

You will be met by Miss Dorothy
Height, president of the National
Council of Negro Women. She will
escort you inside to a holding room
in which the other head table guests
will be assembled.

Other head table guests include:

~~Dr. Gloria Toote~~, Assistant Secretary -HUD for
Equal Opportunity

Mrs. Ruth Hurd Minor, Vice President, Natl Council

Mrs. Maida Kemp, Vice President of Natl Council

Mrs. Dorothea Tolson, Vice President of Natl Council

Dr. Mary O. Ross, President - Natl Baptist Women

~~Mr. Burton Wood~~, Natl Assoc of Home Builders official

Others in the room include Miss Ruth Sykes and Mrs.
Dorothy Duke, assistants to Miss Height.

12:35 p.m. Head table group proceeds into luncheon room.

-2--

12:40 p.m. Dr. Mary O. Ross will offer the benediction and lunch will begin.

1:10 p.m. Miss Height will make introductions and opening remarks.

1:20 p.m. Miss Height will introduce Burton Wood, who will welcome guests to his organization's building.

1:22 p.m. Miss Height will introduce Dr. Toote for remarks.

1:27 p.m. Miss Height will introduce Mrs. Ford for remarks.

1:30 p.m. Miss Height will conclude the luncheon and invite guests to meet Mrs. Ford in a receiving line.

1:45 p.m. ~~DEPART~~ National Housing Center enroute South Lawn of White House.

1:50 p.m. ARRIVE South grounds of White House.

Note: There will be press coverage of your arrival, the luncheon and departure. The brief period in which you meet the head table guests will be private.

BACKGROUND on Natl Council of Negro Women event

This group represents the top women's volunteer organizations in the country -- everything from the General Federation of Women's Clubs to the American Nurses Association to church groups and sororities.

There will be from 100-125 women, predominantly black. Most are presidents or top executive officers of their groups. Their age range is 20 - 80, but most are in 40s and 50s.

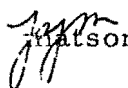
They are meeting for two days to discuss primarily womens problems in housing -- discrimination, etc -- but they are also touching on related problems of food, credit, etc.

You may know that this invitation resulted from the President's contact with Dorothy Height, president of the Natl Council, when he dedicated the Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial in Lincoln Square this spring. MMB was the founder of the Natl Council and a strong figure in black history -- this is her Memorial Year, and it may come up in conversation. Miss Height will be sitting next to you at the luncheon and greeting you upon arrival.

On your other side will be Dr. Gloria Toote, a Republican and the highest black woman in government. She is assistant secretary at HUD for equal opportunities and has been a friend of this administration.

* This is the first time a conference like this has ever been held -- first time this magnitude.

The luncheon will be held in the new headquarters building of the National Association of Home Builders -- the first time an outside group has used it.

p.  Jayson

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TO: HELEN SMITH .

FROM: PATTI MATSON *jjm*

RE: MRS. FORD'S LUNCHEON SEPT. 14
AT THE NATIONAL HOUSING CENTER

Sally Quenneville and I did the initial advance with the National Council of Negro Women this morning. In our contacts, it has become very apparent that the group of women we are dealing with (about 100) is extremely high-powered. Predominantly black, they represent several million people and are the presidents and top executives of their respective groups.

The luncheon will not take as long as originally expected (a little over one hour, instead of the originally-planned 1 1/2). Because of the long-range positive good we feel it would accomplish, both Sally and I are inclined to recommend that Mrs. Ford participate in a receiving line after the luncheon. We think the extra 15 minutes would give each of these women a feeling of more personal involvement with Mrs. Ford and would be very advantageous.

SCHEDULE

Saturday, Sept. 14, 1974

Luncheon organized by National Council of Negro Women

12:30 p.m. - approx. 2 p.m.

Dress: street dress

Advanceperson: p. matson

12:25 p.m. DEPART South Lawn via motorcade enroute to National Housing Center, 15th and M Sts. NW.

You will be accompanied in your car by Stan Scott, special assistant to the President.

12:30 p.m. ARRIVE National Housing Center.

You will be met by Miss Dorothy Height, president of the National Council of Negro Women. She will escort you inside to a holding room in which the other head table guests will be assembled.

Miss Sykes will line up

Other head table guests include:

Dr. Gloria Toote, Assistant Secretary -HUD for Equal Opportunity

Mrs. Ruth Hurd Minor, Vice President, Natl Council

~~Mrs. Maida Kemp, Vice President of Natl Council~~

Mrs. Dorothea Tolson, Vice President of Natl Council

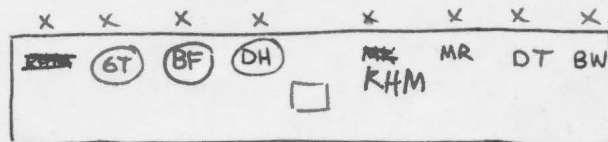
Stan Scott

~~Dr. Mary G. Ross, President, Natl Baptist Women~~

Mr. Burton Wood, Natl Assoc of Home Builders official

Others in the room include Miss Ruth Sykes and Mrs. Dorothy Duke, assistants to Miss Height.

12:35 p.m. Head table group proceeds into luncheon room.



Luncheon group



- 12:40 p. m. Dr. Mary O. Ross will offer the benediction and lunch will begin.
- 1:10 p. m. Miss Height will make introductions and opening remarks.
- 1:20 p. m. Miss Height will introduce Burton Wood, who will welcome guests to his organization's building.
- 1:22 p. m. Miss Height will introduce Dr. Toote for remarks.
- BUST
1:27 p. m. Miss Height will introduce Mrs. Ford for remarks.
- 1:30 p. m. Miss Height will conclude the luncheon and invite guests to meet Mrs. Ford in a receiving line.
- 1:45 p. m. DEPART National Housing Center enroute South Lawn of White House.
- 1:50 p. m. ARRIVE South grounds of White House.

Note: There will be press coverage of your arrival, the luncheon and departure. The brief period in which you meet the head table guests will be private.



1. Going status

1. Stan
women not
black

2. Rep

Patti-call
Berdina Williams

Natl Council
of Negro

Women
at

Natl Assn of ^{Home-}builders
at 15th & M, NW

Call before 12:30

luncheon



CHICAGO DAILY DEFENDER

DEFENDER COURT: 2400 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60616



1K-A
Shelia

December 4, 1974

Mrs. Betty Ford
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mrs. Ford:

The enclosed editorial which was written during the time you were hospitalized, may not have come to your attention. It was written with the hope of bringing good cheers to you. We all thank the good Lord for your complete recovery. May God bless you. You are a good and great woman.

With best wishes for Christmas and continued good health, I am,

Dr. Metz T. P. Locharde
Associate Editor and Chief
Editorial Writer

MTPL:bjs
Enc.





Chicago Defender

JOHN H. SENGSTACKE
EDITOR & PUBLISHER

LOUIS MARTIN
VICE PRESIDENT & EDITORIAL DIRECTOR

FREDERICK SENGSTACKE
President & General Manager

AUDREY WEAVER
Managing Editor

LEONIDAS NELSON
Vice President & Sales Director

LEROY THOMAS
Assistant Managing Editor

METZ T.P. LOCHARD
Associate Editor

Betty Ford

It isn't an ordinary occasion when the nation's First Lady gives a straight from the shoulder-talk on incandescent racial matters. Since 1940, when the irrepressible Eleanor Roosevelt took the stump on nationally disturbing social issues, President's wives were to be seen and not heard. That cycle, in recent days, has been altered.

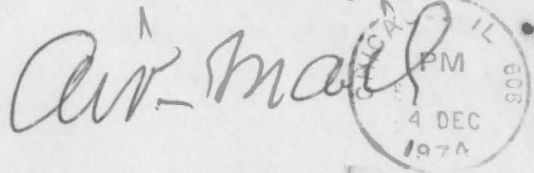
At a luncheon sponsored by the National Council of Negro Women, founded by the late Mary McBethune, Mrs. Betty Ford, America's new First Lady, shortly before she underwent breast surgery, told the council that she had urged her husband to appoint women—including black women—to top policy offices within his Administration.

This was Mrs. Ford's first appearance before

In our opinion
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1974

CHICAGO DAILY DEFENDER

DEFENDER COURT: 2400 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60616



Mrs. Betty Ford
The White House
Washington, D. C.

1974 1974 1974 1974 1974 1974 1974

MAY JUN JUL AUG SEP OCT NOV 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 12th

Memo to: Colonel Sardo

From: Helen ^{P.S.} Smith

In view of the importance of these women, I recommend that Mrs. Ford receive them. I think the personal touch and recognition is so important - particularly this year.

Nancy:

Jagoe

Ric

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

TO: HELEN SMITH
FROM: PATTI MATSON *pjm*
RE: MRS. FORD'S LUNCHEON SEPT. 14
AT THE NATIONAL HOUSING CENTER



Sally Quenneville and I did the initial advance with the National Council of Negro Women this morning. In our contacts, it has become very apparent that the group of women we are dealing with (about 100) is extremely high-powered. Predominantly black, they represent several million people and are the presidents and top executives of their respective groups.

The luncheon will not take as long as originally expected (a little over one hour, instead of the originally-planned 1 1/2). Because of the long-range positive good we feel it would accomplish, both Sally and I are inclined to recommend that Mrs. Ford participate in a receiving line after the luncheon. We think the extra 15 minutes would give each of these women a feeling of more personal involvement with Mrs. Ford and would be very advantageous.

→ For Patti M.
Via Helen S.



Let's go ahead with this.
Let's hold entire event to no
more than 1 1/2 hours, however.
Ric

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 12, 1974

TO: PATTY MATSON

FROM: STANLEY S. SCOTT
SPECIAL ASSISTANT
TO THE PRESIDENT

S.S.

For your information.



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

September 11, 1974

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

IN REPLY REFER TO:

MEMORANDUM TO: Stanley Scott
Assistant to the President

SUBJECT: National Council of Negro Women's Involvement in the
Department of Housing and Urban Development Programs.
Prepared as briefing information for Mrs. Ford for
Saturday, September 14, 1974.

In the field of housing, the Council has contributed substantially to the success of "Turnkey III," the public housing home ownership opportunity program. By invitation, the Council has actively participated in ongoing programs of the Department totaling fifty-six million dollars of public housing subsidies, of home ownership opportunities for low-income families.

The Council's able and experienced housing staff has visited some thirty-six communities, in ten states, in conjunction with the above program, working with the local governmental structure, and the public and private sector, to make government financed home ownership a reality for many of the nation's poor.

These cooperative initiatives have been very effective in the past. They should be even more telling in the future, as communities assume greater responsibility for their own development under the block grant (Housing and Community Development Act) signed by President Ford, August 22, 1974.

The National Council of Negro Women in June, 1974, was awarded a quarter-million-dollar contract by the Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity, Department of Housing and Urban Development, to document and analyze the restraints placed on women in the urban and suburban housing market. This study should furnish the basis for recommendations to reform laws, procedures and customs that now bar women from equal housing opportunity.

Assistant Secretary



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

September 11, 1974

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Stan Scott
Assistant to the President

SUBJECT: Appendix of Information Supplied by Dr. Gloria E.A. Toote

Memorandum - Subject: National Council of Negro Women's
Involvement in the Department of
Housing and Urban Development
Programs.

Memorandum - Subject: Remarks for the National Council of
Negro Women's Bethune Memorial
Symposium

Memorandum - Subject: Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing
and Equal Opportunity Official Com-
ments on the New Housing Act.

Memorandum - Subject: President Ford's remarks on sex
discrimination before signing the
Housing and Community Development
Act of 1974

Summary of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974

Memorandum - Subject: Women's Equality Day, August 26, 1974

Memorandum - Subject: Remarks by Assistant Secretary for Equal
Opportunity, Department of Housing and
Urban Development, at the Housing Day
Program.

The "U" in Housing Column #29, "Snowballing Frustration"



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

September 11, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Stanley Scott
Assistant to the President

SUBJECT : Remarks for the National Council of Negro Women's
Bethune Memorial Symposium

Prepared remarks were not used.

The audience indicated specific areas of concern, which were responded to precluding delivery of the prepared statement.


Assistant Secretary

REMARKS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY

BY

DR. GLORIA E.A. TOOTE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AT THE

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN'S

BETHUNE MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM

WASHINGTON, D.C.

JULY 11, 1974

Not Released

1. General Information
Background - Dr. Bethune
(founder of the Council) Page 2
2. Council's Involvement in HUD
Programs Pages 3 & 10

PEOPLE WHO ARE ASKED TO MAKE A SPEECH USUALLY BEGIN BY THANKING THEIR HOSTS AND COMPLIMENTING THEIR AUDIENCE. THE TRADITIONAL PHRASES DECLARE THAT IT IS A PLEASURE AND AN HONOR FOR THE SPEAKER TO BE PRESENT AND PARTICIPATING.

IN MY CASE, THOSE WORDS HAVE A VERY PERSONAL APPLICATION. IT IS INDEED A PLEASURE TO BE HERE BECAUSE I FEEL AT HOME AMONG YOU. I COUNT THE GOALS OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN AMONG MY OWN ASPIRATIONS. AND THE SPIRIT OF YOUR FOUNDER, MARY McLEOD BETHUNE, HAS INSPIRED ME EVER SINCE I LEARNED OF HER LIFE AND WORK.

I HAVE CELEBRATED YOUR VICTORIES AND GRIEVED OVER YOUR SETBACKS. I HAVE NEVER LOST SIGHT OF THE DRIVE THAT KEPT YOU GOING. ABOVE ALL, I SHARE YOUR HOPES FOR THE FUTURE AND YOUR DETERMINATION TO REALIZE THEM.

THIS SYMPOSIUM HONORS OUR PREDECESSORS, THE BLACK WOMEN WHO PIONEERED THE EARLIEST ADVANCES OF OUR RACE AND SEX WHEN PROGRESS SEEMED IMPOSSIBLE. DR. BETHUNE WAS ONLY ONE -- THOUGH SHE WAS PERHAPS THE GREATEST LEADER -- OF AN ANONYMOUS ARMY OF BLACK WOMEN WHO SUFFERED, ENDURED, AND PERSEVERED AGAINST, ODDS WHICH MANY IN THIS ROOM WOULD FIND INSURMOUNTABLE.

MOST OF US HAVE FOUGHT BATTLES AGAINST RACE PREJUDICE AND SEX DISCRIMINATION. BUT COMPARED TO THE OBSTACLES FACED IN THE PAST, OUR COURSE HAS INDEED BEEN AN EASIER ONE. IT MUST HAVE SEEMED AT TIMES, AS A POET WROTE OF ANOTHER PEOPLE IN BONDAGE, THAT THEY HAD "FAITH WITHOUT A CAUSE AND JOY WITHOUT A HOPE."

HOW MANY OF THE CHILDREN OF TODAY COULD OVERCOME DR. BETHUNE'S HANDICAPS? BORN BARELY A DECADE AFTER THE EMANCIPATION OF THE SLAVES, SHE HAD TO COMPETE WITH EIGHTEEN OTHER HUNGRY MOUTHS FOR THE MEAGER BOUNTY OF A SHARECROPPER'S TABLE. THOUGH SURVIVAL ITSELF ASSUREDLY WAS A STRUGGLE, HER GREATEST HUNGER WAS FOR LEARNING.

SHE WAS DENIED FORMAL SCHOOLING UNTIL SHE WAS ELEVEN, YET SHE BECAME A DISTINGUISHED SCHOLAR, COLLEGE FOUNDER, AND PRESIDENT.

NOT CONTENT WITH LEADING THE CONVERTED AMONG HER OWN RACE OR SEX, SHE CARRIED HER ARGUMENT INTO THE BASTION OF WHITE MALE SUPREMACY, HERE IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL, SERVING AS COORDINATOR OF FEDERAL ACTIVITIES FOR NEGRO YOUTH UNDER PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT AND ADVISING HIS SUCCESSORS ON MATTERS RELATING TO CIVIL LIBERTY.

DR. BETHUNE PROVED THAT HER FAITH DID INDEED HAVE CAUSE, AND HER JOY HAD HOPE. IN SO DOING, SHE MADE IT EASIER FOR THE NEXT GENERATION OF BLACKS AND WOMEN; AS OUR EFFORTS WILL PAVE THE WAY FOR THOSE WHO COME AFTER US.

HER CONTRIBUTION IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CAN BE LIKENED TO THOSE OF SOJOURNER TRUTH IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. LIKE HER VISIONARY PREDECESSOR, SHE RECOGNIZED THE CLOSE LINK BETWEEN FREEDOM FOR SLAVES AND THE LIBERATION OF WOMEN. BUT, MARY McLEOD BETHUNE ACTUALLY PUT INTO PRACTICE THE IDEAL OF BLACK SISTERHOOD THAT SOJOURNER TRUTH COULD ONLY PROPHECIZE.

HER LIFE AND CAREER ARE SIGNIFICANT IN THE CHRONICLE OF BLACK AND FEMALE DEVELOPMENT, YET SHE MEANS MORE TO US AS A CATALYST THAN A SYMBOL. SHE DID NOT JUST EDUCATE HERSELF TO FIGHT FOR HUMAN RIGHTS. THROUGH INSTITUTIONS LIKE HER COLLEGE AND THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, SHE INSPIRED OTHERS TO SPREAD HER MESSAGE AND CARRY HER FLAG. TO THE POWER OF HER PERSONALITY, SHE ADDED THE STRENGTH OF NUMBERS AND THE FORCE OF ORGANIZATION.

SHE WAS CAPABLE OF PUTTING INTO PRACTICE THE MOST BASIC PRINCIPLE OF DEMOCRATIC POLITICS, -- TO "UNITE AND CONQUER." FOR BLACK WOMEN, WHO WERE DISENFRANCHISED DE FACTO IF NOT DE JURE, HER ACTS WERE INDEED REVOLUTIONARY.

TODAY, THE RESULTS OF DR. BETHUNE'S TECHNIQUES ARE EVIDENT ALL AROUND US. THE 39-YEAR HISTORY OF THE NCNW IS STUDED WITH EXAMPLES OF THE POSITIVE GROUP IMPACT OF BLACK WOMEN ON SOCIETY.

IN THE FIELD OF HOUSING, THE COUNCIL HAS CONTRIBUTED SUBSTANTIALLY TO THE SUCCESS OF "TURNKEY III," THE PUBLIC HOUSING HOME OWNERSHIP OPPORTUNITY PROGRAM. BY INVITATION, THE COUNCIL HAS ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN ONGOING PROGRAMS TOTALING FIFTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS OF PUBLIC HOUSING SUBSIDIES, OF HOME OWNERSHIP OPPORTUNITIES FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES.

THE COUNCIL'S ABLE AND EXPERIENCED HOUSING STAFF HAS VISITED SOME THIRTY-SIX COMMUNITIES, IN TEN STATES, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THIS PROGRAM, WORKING WITH THE LOCAL POWER

STRUCTURE, AND THE PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTOR, TO MAKE GOVERNMENT FINANCED HOME OWNERSHIP A REALITY FOR MANY OF THE NATION'S POOR.

THESE COOPERATIVE INITIATIVES HAVE BEEN VERY EFFECTIVE IN THE PAST. THEY SHOULD BE EVEN MORE TELLING IN THE FUTURE, AS COMMUNITIES ASSUME GREATER RESPONSIBILITY FOR THEIR OWN DEVELOPMENT UNDER THE NEW BLOCK GRANT LEGISLATION PRESENTLY TAKING SHAPE IN CONGRESS.

WHILE WE REJOICE THIS DAY LEGITIMATELY IN THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE PAST, WE CANNOT BECOME COMPLACENT, OR WE SHALL FIND THE HARD-WON PRIZE SLIPPING FROM OUR FINGERS.

CONTINUING AND ACCELERATING CONSTRUCTIVE PRESSURE IS ESSENTIAL IF WE ARE TO BUILD ON THE PAST. ONE OF THE CHARACTERS IN ALICE IN WONDERLAND TELLS THE YOUNG HEROINE THAT SHE MUST KEEP RUNNING JUST TO STAY IN PLACE. IT WAS EITHER THE RED QUEEN OR THE WHITE QUEEN WHO SAID THAT, HOWEVER, IF I HAD BEEN THE AUTHOR IT WOULD HAVE BEEN SAID BY THE BLACK QUEEN.

NO ONE KNOWS BETTER THAN WE, THAT WE MUST STRIVE UNREMITTINGLY TO RETAIN AND EXPAND ON THE BENEFITS WON SO FAR.

MINORITY FEMALES HEAD TWO-THIRDS OF THE BLACK HOUSEHOLDS SUBSISTING BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, AND THE NUMBER OF FEMALE-HEADED FAMILIES, BLACK AND WHITE, IS ON THE RISE. THE EARNING ABILITY OF THESE WOMEN, MEANWHILE, STILL FALLS FAR BELOW THAT OF THEIR MALE COUNTERPARTS.

ALMOST EVERYBODY IS BY NOW FAMILIAR WITH THE FACT THAT THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR BLACKS IS TWICE THAT OF WHITES. BUT DID YOU KNOW THAT WOMEN -- ALL WOMEN, WHITE AS WELL AS BLACK -- EARN ONLY FIFTY-NINE PERCENT OF THE AVERAGE ANNUAL MALE WAGE? THE AVERAGE MAN WITH AN EIGHTH-GRADE EDUCATION IS WORTH MORE ON THE JOB MARKET, THAN A WOMAN WITH A COLLEGE DEGREE.

ONE REASON WOMEN ARE FREQUENTLY LIMITED TO LOW-PAYING JOBS IS THAT EMPLOYERS DO NOT REGARD THEM SERIOUSLY AS CAREER EMPLOYEES. THE OLD MYTH THAT WOMEN WORK ONLY BRIEFLY AND INTERMITTENTLY FOR "PIN MONEY" DIES HARD. PUBLIC POLICY AND PRIVATE BUSINESS PRACTICE ARE STILL BASED ON THE ASSUMPTION THAT ONLY A MINORITY OF WOMEN WORK OUTSIDE THE HOME. AND THE SALARIES OF THOSE WHO DO ARE NOT CONSIDERED AS AN ESSENTIAL, INTEGRAL PART OF THE FAMILY INCOME.

YET FIVE MILLION WOMEN ARE THE SOLE SUPPORT OF THEIR FAMILIES. MANY OTHER LOW- AND MODERATE-INCOME HOUSEHOLDS RELY ON THE WIFE'S EARNINGS TO SUPPLEMENT THE HUSBAND'S WAGES; AND THREE-FOURTHS OF ALL WORKING WOMEN HAVE EITHER NO HUSBAND OR ONE WHOSE INCOME IS UNDER 7,000 DOLLARS A YEAR.

WOMEN NOW ENTERING THE LABOR FORCE, CAN EXPECT TO SPEND AN AVERAGE OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS WORKING. IF THE PRESENT DOWNWARD TREND IN THE BIRTH RATE CONTINUES, WE CAN EXPECT BOTH THE NUMBER OF WOMEN WORKING AND THE AVERAGE LENGTH OF EMPLOYMENT TO INCREASE.

CLEARLY THESE WORKERS ARE ENTITLED TO THE SAME JOB AND PAY OPPORTUNITIES, THE SAME DEGREE OF ECONOMIC STABILITY AND PROSPERITY, AS THEIR MALE COUNTERPARTS. WE HAVE BY NO MEANS ATTAINED THAT UTOPIA. ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE NCNW MUST TAKE THE LEAD IN PRESSING FOR FURTHER ADVANCES BY MEMBERS OF MINORITIES AND WOMEN ALIKE, BUT ESPECIALLY FOR BLACK WOMEN.

THE SAME ASSUMPTIONS WHICH MILITATE AGAINST EQUAL PAY AND EQUAL JOB OPPORTUNITY, PURSUE WOMEN OF ALL RACES WHEN THEY TRY TO PURCHASE CERTAIN BASIC NECESSITIES, LIKE HOUSING. HOUSING IS THE SINGLE MOST EXPENSIVE ITEM IN THE BUDGET FOR MOST CONSUMERS. LOW SALARIES FOR WOMEN SEVERELY LIMIT HOUSING OPTIONS IN HOUSEHOLDS WHERE THE WIFE'S WAGES CONSTITUTE ALL OR A LARGE PART OF THE FAMILY INCOME.

WORSE, IF THE FAMILY WISHES TO BUY A HOME, THE SALARY OF THE WIFE MAY BE ENTIRELY OR SUBSTANTIALLY IGNORED BY LENDERS. THIS IS ANOTHER FORM OF RESTRICTION THAT SEVERELY LIMITS THE FAMILY'S ACCESS TO HOUSING CREDIT, AND IMPEDES FREE CHOICE, AND OPEN HOUSING OPTIONS.

WORSE STILL IS THE FATE SUFFERED BY THE WOMAN WHO SEEKS SHELTER WITHOUT A MALE PARTNER, EITHER TO RENT OR TO BUY. REGARDLESS OF HER INCOME LEVEL, SHE CONFRONTS A WELTER OF WRITTEN AND UNWRITTEN DISCRIMINATORY LAWS.

HER CREDIT IS AUTOMATICALLY CHECKED WHERE A WHITE MALE APPLICANT'S WOULD NOT ALWAYS BE. FREQUENTLY, SHE IS OBLIGED TO PRODUCE A MALE COSIGNER FOR THE LEASE OR LOAN. OR SHE

MAY SIMPLY FAIL TO SECURE A CONTRACT AT ALL. IF MONEY IS TIGHT OR VACANCY RATES ARE LOW, SHE OFTEN FINDS MORE HOUSING DOORS CLOSED THAN OPEN AS THE RESULT OF MALE COMPETITION. IT GOES WITHOUT SAYING THAT THE LIKELIHOOD OF ALL THESE POSSIBILITIES DOUBLES, IF THE APPLICANT IS A MINORITY GROUP MEMBER AS WELL AS FEMALE.

YOU CAN SEE WE HAVE OUR WORK CUT OUT FOR US. THE PROBLEMS CAUSED BY RACE AND SEX DISCRIMINATION ARE SO ENDEMIC, THAT THE REMEDIES SOUGHT MUST BE BROAD AND VARIED. THE POTENTIAL FOR LEGAL RECOURSE IS CLOUDED BY UNCLEAR LAWS AND CONFLICTING INTERPRETATIONS OF THEM.

THE FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT GUARANTEES EQUAL PROTECTION OF THE LAWS TO ALL CITIZENS, BUT IT HAS NOT BEEN APPLIED UNIFORMLY BY THE SUPREME COURT TO ALL CASES DEALING WITH SEX DISCRIMINATION. THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964 FORBIDS DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX IN EMPLOYMENT AND PUBLIC ACCOMMODATIONS ONLY.

THE FAIR HOUSING PROVISION OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968 DOES NOT MENTION SEX. HOWEVER, BOTH THE HOUSE AND SENATE VERSIONS OF THE OMNIBUS HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BILL CONTAIN ANTI-SEX BIAS PROVISIONS. WE CAN EXPECT SOME PROHIBITION AGAINST SEX DISCRIMINATION IN THE FINAL VERSION OF HOUSING LEGISLATION, BUT IT MAY BE LIMITED TO THE ISSUE OF HOUSING CREDIT EXTENSION, AND NOT PROVIDE THE FULL REMEDIES AND SANCTIONS AVAILABLE IN TITLE 8 LEGISLATION.

IN ANY CASE, WE AT HUD BELIEVE IT IS UNWISE TO RELY ON THE LAW ALONE. THE LEGAL PROCESS INVOLVING PROTRACTED COURT BATTLES MOVES PONDEROUSLY. MOREOVER, IT IS JUST AS DIFFICULT TO LEGISLATE EFFECTIVELY AGAINST SEX PREJUDICE AS AGAINST RACIAL BIAS.

LIKE ALL SOCIAL MORES, ATTITUDES ABOUT SEX AND RACE ARE MORE SUSCEPTIBLE TO REFORM BY EDUCATION THAN BY LEGISLATION. NO LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM AFFECTING SO MANY PEOPLE, IN SO MANY WAYS, CAN BE WIDELY SUCCESSFUL UNLESS ACCOMPANIED BY INTENSIVE EFFORTS TO INDUCE VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE.

THAT IS WHY MY OFFICE IS EMPHASIZING A WHOLE RANGE OF GOALS IN ITS VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE PROGRAM. THESE INCLUDE EXPANSION OF TRAINING AND JOB OPPORTUNITIES FOR MINORITIES, AND WOMEN; AND EQUAL TREATMENT IN THE DELIVERY OF HUD PROGRAM BENEFITS.

OUR BASIC POLICY APPROACH IS ONE OF COOPERATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE, AND IMPLEMENTATION OF LEGAL SANCTIONS. WE ENCOURAGE INDIVIDUALS, COMPANIES AND AGENCIES IN THE HOUSING FIELD, NOT ONLY TO COMPLY VOLUNTARILY WITH THE LAW AND HUD REQUIREMENTS, BUT TO GO BEYOND THE LETTER OF THE LAW TO AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DESIGNED TO CORRECT PAST INEQUITIES.

WE HAVE BEEN WORKING WITH SAVINGS AND LOAN OFFICIALS, AND COMMERCIAL BANKERS, TO SECURE EQUAL ACCESS TO MORTGAGES, AND WITH MORTGAGE BANKERS (REALLY BROKERS WHO ARRANGE CREDIT) TO IMPLEMENT THEIR "FAIR LOAN GUARANTY CODE" NATIONWIDE. THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF REALTORS HAS DEVELOPED A SIMILAR "CODE

FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY."

WE ARE ALSO CLOSELY INVOLVED IN THE GENERATION OF EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY CODES, AND ACTION PLANS FOR THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, AND THE U.S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FINALLY, IN RESPONSE TO A PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE, HUD IS PROVIDING TECHNICAL MANPOWER SERVICES, TO OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES, TO ENCOURAGE THEIR COOPERATION IN PROGRAMS RELATIVE TO FAIR HOUSING.

THE OFFICE OF FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY HAS MADE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS ON A NUMBER OF ISSUES DURING THE PAST YEAR. THE ORDEALS ENCOUNTERED DAILY, BY THE SINGLE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, THOUGH RECOGNIZED BY MANY, HAVE BEEN LITTLE DOCUMENTED. ADMINISTRATIVE, AND LEGISLATIVE RELIEF, MUST BE BOLSTERED BY SCIENTIFIC DATA. ACCORDINGLY, MY OFFICE HAS EXECUTED CONTRACTS TO ASSESS THE IMPACT OF DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING, AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ON WOMEN, -- SOMETHING THAT WHICH HAD NEVER BEEN DONE BEFORE.

WE ARE ALSO SPONSORING SOLID RESEARCH TO BUTTRESS OUR VOLUNTARY COMPLIANCE AND LEGISLATIVE EFFORTS; SUCH AS A CONTRACT AWARDED LAST MONTH TO ANALYZE THE WORKING PATTERNS OF WOMEN, BASED ON VARIOUS CHARACTERISTICS PREDICTIVE OF THE STABILITY OF WOMEN'S INCOME. THIS WILL, FOR THE FIRST TIME, PROVIDE HARD DATA ON WOMEN'S WORKING HABITS, AND EARNING RECORDS FOR THE ENLIGHTENMENT AND EDIFICATION OF MORTGAGE LENDERS.

SOMETHING MANY OF YOU MAY NOT BE AWARE OF, IS THAT RECENTLY, WE AWARDED A QUARTER-MILLION-DOLLAR CONTRACT TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF NEGRO WOMEN, TO DOCUMENT, AND ANALYZE, THE RESTRAINTS PLACED ON WOMEN IN THE URBAN, SUBURBAN HOUSING MARKET. THIS STUDY SHOULD FURNISH THE BASIS FOR RECOMMENDATIONS TO REFORM LAWS AND CUSTOMS THAT NOW BAR WOMEN FROM EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY.

AS DIRECTOR FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN EMPLOYMENT FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, WE ARE WORKING TO ASSURE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY FOR MINORITIES AND WOMEN WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT.

HUD'S FEDERAL WOMEN'S PROGRAM IS DESIGNED TO REMEDY THE IMBALANCE OF MALE, FEMALE EMPLOYMENT. WE ARE THE ONLY FEDERAL AGENCY WITH A FULL-TIME, PAID, COORDINATOR WHO REPORTS DIRECTLY TO AN ASSISTANT SECRETARY, AND WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR EVALUATING THE EXTERNAL EFFECTS OF HUD POLICIES, AS WELL AS PROMOTING EQUAL EMPLOYMENT INTERNALLY. THIS IS AN EXECUTIVE POST WITHIN MY OFFICE.

REGARDLESS OF HOW EFFECTIVE GOVERNMENT POLICIES MAY BE, INSIDE GOVERNMENT OR OUT, THEY ALONE CANNOT INSURE FAIR HOUSING FOR WOMEN AND MINORITIES. ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE NCNW MUST SHOULDER A LARGE PART OF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR TURNING PREJUDICE AROUND.

DR. BETHUNE ONCE SAID, "OUR CHILDREN MUST NEVER LOOSE THEIR ZEAL FOR BUILDING A BETTER WORLD. NOR MUST THEY FORGET THAT THE MASSES OF OUR PEOPLE ARE STILL UNDERPRIVILEGED,

ILL-HOUSED, IMPOVERISHED AND VICTIMIZED BY DISCRIMINATION."

THE DEDICATION OF THE BETHUNE MONUMENT ON FEDERAL LAND IN OUR NATIONS CAPITAL, IS VISIBLE CREDENCE OF THE IMMORTALITY OF THIS GREAT, AND WONDERFUL BLACK AMERICAN WOMAN; AND COMES AT A TIME IN THE HISTORY OF OUR NATION, WHEN ALL WOULD WELL SERVE THEMSELVES AND THEIR NEIGHBORS BY ENDORSING THE HUMANITARIAN PHILOSOPHY THAT WAS HER LEGACY TO THE PEOPLE OF AMERICA.

THE STRUGGLES AND ASPIRATIONS OF DR. DOROTHY HEIGHT MUST NOT GO UNRECOGNIZED. HER TOTAL COMMITMENT OF PERSONAL ENERGY AND RESOURCES, ABILITY, AND PROFESSIONALISM HAS BROUGHT TO FRUITION THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE TO A GREAT AMERICAN, AND THIS OCCASION FOR MEANINGFUL DISCOURSE ON THE PROBLEMS OF BLACK AMERICA.



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

September 11, 1974

- MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Stan Scott
Assistant to the President
- SUBJECT: Assistant Secretary for Fair
Housing and Equal Opportunity
Official Comments on the New
Housing Act
1. Remarks prepared for briefing of Regional Administrators and key Headquarters staff on new Housing Act.
 2. Written for oral presentation.
 3. Section on housing, page 2, used by the Department for WATTS Line recorded press information (Friday, September 6 thru Sunday, September 8, 1974).


Assistant Secretary

REMARKS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY

BY

DR. GLORIA E. A. TOOTE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AT THE

FIELD BRIEFING

(REGIONAL ADMINISTRATORS' MEETING)

L'ENFANT PLAZA THEATRE

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1974

PRESIDENT FORD IN SIGNING THE NEW HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974 SAID THAT THE NEW LAW "MARKS A COMPLETE AND WELCOMED REVERSAL IN THE WAY THAT AMERICA TRIES TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF OUR URBAN COMMUNITIES."

IT IS MY FERVENT HOPE THAT HISTORY NOT ONLY PROVES THIS TRUE, BUT ALSO WILL RELATE THE SINCERE EFFORT OF THIS DEPARTMENT TO ADMINISTER THIS LAW WITH SENSITIVITY, TIMELINESS, AND FOR THE BENEFIT OF ALL THE PEOPLE.

DURING THE LAST FISCAL YEAR, THE DEPARTMENT HAS SEEN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A JOINT EFFORT ON THE PART OF ALL OF ITS PROGRAM OFFICES, TO COORDINATE ACTIVITIES TO ASSURE TOTAL RESPONSIVENESS TO THE NEEDS OF ITS CONSTITUENTS. SUCH AN EFFORT AS WE HAVE SEEN DURING THIS LAST FISCAL YEAR IS UNIQUE FOR GOVERNMENT, DIFFICULT IN IMPLEMENTATION, YET EXTREMELY MEANINGFUL TO THOSE WHOM WE SERVE.

THIS EFFORT WAS PARTICULARLY EVIDENT IN OUR SECTION 23 PROGRAM OF LAST YEAR, FROM THE PERIOD OF PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF THE REGULATION AND HANDBOOK, THE TRAINING OF HUD STAFF, AND THE COORDINATED ACTIVITIES OF STAFF IN THE FIELD.

THIS TEAM EFFORT IS ESSENTIAL IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NEW HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT, FOR THE OBJECTIVES OF THIS COMPREHENSIVE LAW CAN ONLY MEANINGFULLY BE FULFILLED, IF THE TOTAL CONCERNS AND INTEGRITY OF THE DEPARTMENT IS COMMITTED TO ASSURING ITS BENEFITS TO ALL OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

GOVERNMENT IN THE PAST HAS TRIED TO SOLVE THE PROBLEMS OF URBAN COMMUNITIES, ESPECIALLY THE PROBLEMS OF HOUSING FOR LOW AND MODERATE INCOME FAMILIES, AND FAILED TO ACHIEVE THE SUCCESS INTENDED. WE NOW HAVE AN OPPORTUNITY TO SUCCEED IN THIS ENDEAVOR, AS WELL AS IN OTHER SIGNIFICANT PROGRAMS ENUNCIATED IN THE ACT.

✓ THE NEW HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LAW IS SIGNIFICANT TO TOTAL AMERICA, AS IT PROVIDES FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF VIABLE URBAN COMMUNITIES THAT CAN ASSURE DECENT HOUSING AND A SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT FOR THE POOR, EXPANDS ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS OF LOW AND MODERATE INCOME; AND PROVIDES FOR THE TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FOR LOWER INCOME RESIDENTS AND BUSINESS CONCERNS, LOCATED IN THE AREAS OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES. IT OFFERS HOPE FOR THE EVENTUAL ELIMINATION OF SLUMS, THE CONSERVATION AND EXPANSION OF HOUSING WITH INCREASED PUBLIC SERVICES; INCREASED AVAILABILITY OF MORTGAGE CREDIT, AND THE ALLOWANCE OF LOWER DOWN PAYMENTS ON FHA-INSURED MORTGAGES. THE COMMITMENT OF THIS LAW TO REMEDY THE NEEDS OF THE POOR ARE CONSISTENT WITH SUCH PROVISIONS AS THE ALLOCATION OF FUNDS ON A FORMULA BASED ON POPULATION, HOUSING OVERCROWDING, AND POVERTY (COUNTED TWICE); THE EXPANSION OF THE EXPERIMENTAL HOUSING ALLOWANCE PROGRAM; AND DIRECT CASH ASSISTANCE FOR LOW INCOME HOUSING IN PRIVATE ACCOMMODATIONS.

OF CRITICAL CONCERN TO THE OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IS THE FREEDOM OF CHOICE AND AVAILABILITY OF HOUSING UNFETTERED WITH DISCRIMINATION FOR MINORITIES AND THE POOR. PROGRAM APPLICATION OF PRIORITY TO DEVELOPERS WHO OFFER 20% OR LESS OF THEIR UNITS FOR ASSISTED FAMILIES, WILL DO MUCH TO EASE THE IMPACTION OF THE POOR WITHIN A GIVEN GEOGRAPHIC AREA, PRECLUDE THE DESIGN OF INSTANT GHETTOS, AND ASSURE THE RECEIPT OF LIKE SERVICES FOR ALL CITIZENS.

THERE IS ALSO THE PROMISE OF BETTER SELECTION OF SITES FOR THE HOUSING OF THE POOR WITH THE INVOLVEMENT OF BOTH THE PRIVATE DEVELOPER AND THE LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITY.

TITLE VIII OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968 AS YOU WELL KNOW WAS ALSO AMENDED BY THE PASSAGE OF THE NEW HOUSING LAW. AS A LAWYER, I ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THIS ACT OF CONGRESS WAS A WORK OF ART, FOR BY SIMPLY INSERTING ONE WORD WITH A COMMA, DISCRIMINATION BASED UPON SEX BECAME VIOLATIVE OF FEDERAL LAW AND APPLICABLE THROUGHOUT OUR NATION. TITLE VIII IS ONE OF THE MOST MEANINGFUL ENACTMENTS THAT CONGRESS HAS PASSED IN THE AREA OF CIVIL LIBERTIES; FOR IT NOT ONLY PROHIBITS ACTS, CONDUCT, AND OMISSIONS WHICH RESULT IN DISCRIMINATION IN THE SALE, RENTAL, LEASING, FINANCING, OR PROVISION OF BROKERAGE SERVICES; BUT IT ASSURES NATIONAL IMPLEMENTATION BY DELEGATING THE SECRETARY OF OUR DEPARTMENT AS THE RESPONSIBLE OFFICIAL FOR IMPLEMENTATION THROUGHOUT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

TITLE V OF THE HOUSING ACT WAS AMENDED TO PROHIBIT DISCRIMINATION ON THE BASIS OF SEX IN THE MAKING OF FEDERALLY RELATED MORTGAGE LOANS, INSURANCE GUARANTEES, OR RELATED ASSISTANCE; AND REQUIRES LENDERS TO CONSIDER THE COMBINED INCOME OF HUSBAND AND WIFE IN EXTENDING MORTGAGE CREDIT.

THE SNOWBALLING FRUSTRATION AND DEVASTATION OF CONTINUED DISCRIMINATION IN AMERICA IS CONSISTENTLY REFLECTED IN THE COLD, IMPERSONAL REALITY OF STATISTICS, WHICH SKETCH THE PICTURE OF THE PERSON WHO, SUBJECTED TO

DISCRIMINATION IN ONE INSTANCE, BECAUSE OF RACE, SEX, RELIGION, OR ETHNIC HERITAGE, FINDS THAT THE INSTANCES OF DISCRIMINATION BUILD ONE UPON THE OTHER.

CURRENT STATISTICS STARKLY DEMONSTRATE THE PLIGHT OF BLACK WOMEN, WHO ARE OFTEN THE TARGET OF DISCRIMINATION ON TWO COUNTS RACE AND SEX.

WE ARE ALL NOW FAMILIAR WITH THE FACT THAT THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE FOR MINORITIES IS TWICE THAT OF WHITES. YET MOST PEOPLE ARE NOT AWARE THAT WOMEN -- ALL WOMEN, WHITE AS WELL AS BLACK -- EARN ONLY FIFTY-NINE PERCENT OF THE AVERAGE ANNUAL MALE WAGE, AND THAT THE AVERAGE MALE WITH AN EIGHTH-GRADE EDUCATION IS WORTH MORE IN THE LABOR MARKET THAN A WOMAN WITH A COLLEGE DEGREE.

FIVE MILLION WOMEN ARE THE SOLE SUPPORT OF THEIR FAMILIES. MANY OTHER LOW AND MODERATE INCOME HOUSEHOLDS RELY ON THE WIFE'S EARNINGS TO SUPPLEMENT THE FAMILY WAGES. AND THREE-FOURTHS OF ALL WORKING WOMEN HAVE EITHER NO HUSBAND OR ONE WHOSE INCOME IS UNDER \$7,000 DOLLARS A YEAR.

GOVERNMENT HAS LEARNED THAT RACIAL INEQUALITY CAN BE PERPETUATED EVEN AS WE BELIEVE THAT WE ARE MOVING ACTIVELY AGAINST IT. THE IMPOSITION OF EQUAL PRACTICES UPON HISTORICALLY UNEQUAL CONDITIONS DOES NOT LEAD AUTOMATICALLY TOWARD THE DESIRED GOAL OF FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

THE EMPHASIS UPON EQUALITY OVER INEQUALITY APPARENTLY ALLOWS MANY TO HOLD ON TO THE IDEAL, WITHOUT FACING THE CONTRADICTIONS THAT DAILY EXPERIENCES WITH INEQUALITY CONTINUE TO PRODUCE. THEREBY WE HAVE BEEN ABLE TO AVOID THAT CLOSE LOOK AT THE REALITIES OF INEQUALITY WHILE WE CONSOLE OURSELVES BY OUR REITERATED DEDICATION TO THE PROVISION OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

DECADES OF INEQUALITY CANNOT BE SO QUICKLY CORRECTED. EXPECTATIONS THAT MOST FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION COULD BE RESOLVED EITHER BY A SIMPLE DECLARATION OF PURPOSE, OR BY PROHIBITING DISCRIMINATION IN OVERT FORM, HAVE BEEN REPLACED BY A CLEARER AWARENESS OF THE SOCIAL REALITIES INVOLVED. TIME HAS PROVEN THAT EQUALITY CAN BE ACHIEVED ONLY THROUGH A SERIOUS AND SUBSTAINED REALLOCATION OF SOCIETIES RESOURCES AND THE FULFILLMENT OF INDIVIDUAL OPPORTUNITIES.

RACIAL AND ECONOMIC INEQUALITIES WILL BE COUNTERACTED ONLY WHEN PERSONS ARE TREATED AS INDIVIDUALS RATHER THAN AS UNDISTINGUISHED MEMBERS OF A GROUPING. THE CHANGE THAT MUST COME ABOUT IS TO INCREASE INDIVIDUAL CHOICE AND THEREBY INCREASE INDIVIDUAL FREEDOM.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS RELATED TO THE GROWING DIVISIONS BETWEEN THE CENTRAL CITIES AND THE SUBURBS HAVE SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE FUTURE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

GEOGRAPHIC SEGREGATION IS BREEDING IMPORTANT NEGATIVE SOCIAL CHANGE AS THE POPULATION DIVIDES INTO SECTORS, AND EACH SECTOR GROWS IGNORANT OF THE HUMAN NEEDS OF THE OTHER. EVERY AMERICAN CITY THROUGHOUT THIS CENTURY, AND EVEN EARLIER, HAS DIVIDED INTO CLASS AND RACIAL NEIGHBORHOODS. THE DIFFERENCE NOW IS THE EFFECTIVE GEOGRAPHIC SPREAD THAT SERVES TO ISOLATE CLASS AND RACE GROUPS FROM EACH OTHER. TO THE MIDDLE CLASS SUBURBANITE AS WELL AS TO THE POVERTY FAMILY IN A CENTRAL CITY SLUM, THE WORLD BECOMES DEFINED BY SURROUNDINGS, AND THE CENTRAL CITIES HAVE BEEN FORCED TO ASSUME THE ROLE OF INSTITUTION KEEPER FOR THE SCENIC SIDE OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.

OUR NEW HOUSING PROGRAM OFFERS THE DEPARTMENT THE OPPORTUNITY TO FULFILL ITS VITAL ROLE OF ORCHESTRATING THE INTENT OF CONGRESS AND THE ADMINISTRATION, THAT AMERICA MEET THE HOUSING NEEDS OF ALL ITS CITIZENS, THAT OUR CITIES RETAIN THEIR VITALITY, AND THAT COMMUNITY PLANNING FOR THE FUTURE BE ASSURED OF SUCCESS. THE CONSTANT THEME OF OUR NEW PROGRAMS MUST BE THAT THE SOLUTIONS MEET THE COMPLEXITIES OF THE NEEDS OF ALL AMERICANS. SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION BY FEDERAL AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT WILL MEAN SIMPLY THAT, AND CAN EASILY BE SECURED IF WE INTENTIONALLY ASSURE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL.



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

September 11, 1974

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Stan Scott
Assistant to the President

SUBJECT: President Ford's remarks on sex discrimination
before signing the Housing and Community
Development Act of 1974

*Sex discrimination
remarks p. 2.*

EMBARGOES FOR RELEASE UNTIL
2:00 P.M., EDT

AUGUST 22, 1974

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

It is with great pleasure today that I am signing into law S. 3066, the "Housing and Community Development Act of 1974."

This bill is of far-reaching and perhaps historic significance, for it not only helps to boost the long-range prospects for the housing market but also marks a complete and welcome reversal in the way that America tries to solve the problems of our urban communities. In urging passage of this bill on the Senate floor, Chairman Sparkman said that "it is probably... the most important legislation on community development since the passage of the Housing Act of 1949."

This bill climaxes years of efforts to replace the rigid programs of the past with a more flexible approach by sweeping away seven categorical grant programs such as urban renewal and model cities and replacing them with a single "block grant" program for community development. This new approach will put Federal funds to work on behalf of our cities and towns far more effectively than before by:

- providing communities with greater certainty about the level of Federal funding they can expect;
- distributing Federal funds to communities according to what they need rather than who they know;
- replacing Federal judgments on local development with the judgments of the people who live and work there; and,
- allowing local officials to concentrate on comprehensive programs for community betterment instead of grant applications for individual projects.

In a very real sense, this bill will help to return power from the banks of the Potomac to people in their own communities. Decisions will be made at the local level. Action will come at the local level. And responsibility for results will be placed squarely where it belongs -- at the local level.

I pledge that this administration will administer the program in exactly this way. We will resist temptations to restore the red tape and excessive Federal regulation which this act removes. At the same time, of course, we will not abdicate the Federal Government's responsibility to oversee the way the taxpayer's money is used. In particular, we will carefully monitor the use of funds to assure that recipients fully comply with civil rights laws prohibiting discrimination.

This act will also provide significant assistance to the mortgage market, and those who depend on it -- home buyers, homebuilders, and mortgage lenders. The act makes FHA mortgage insurance available to a greater number of

families by reducing required downpayments, expanding the limits on mortgages eligible for Federal insurance, and enabling FHA on an experimental basis to tailor plans for loan repayment to the unique circumstances of individual home buyers. Other sections of the act broaden the lending and investment powers of federally regulated financial institutions, making more credit available for mortgage loans, and thereby providing some needed help for the housing sector.

X By prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex in making mortgage loans, this measure will also enable millions of hardworking women and married couples to obtain the mortgage credit to which their economic position clearly entitles them. I fully support these efforts to eliminate discrimination based on race or sex.

Finally, S. 3066 authorizes a more flexible approach to assisting low- and moderate-income families obtain adequate housing. This new lower income housing assistance program should also help increase the supply of housing in areas where vacancies are unreasonably low.

No one expects this bill to bring substantial immediate relief to the housing market, but over the long haul it should provide the foundations for better housing for all Americans.

This act is important not only for what it does but for how it came about. Like any omnibus bill, S. 3066 has minuses as well as pluses. But it is the product of significant cooperation and compromise by the legislative and executive branches of this Government, and as such, it is an important example of how the Congress and I intend to approach the Nation's problems in the future.

#

SUMMARY OF THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974



**U.S. DEPARTMENT
OF HOUSING AND URBAN
DEVELOPMENT**

August 22, 1974

SUMMARY OF THE HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1974

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 is omnibus legislation the provisions of which alter significantly Federal involvement in a wide range of housing and community development activities. The new law contains eight titles as follows:

- . Community Development (Title I);
- . Assisted Housing (Title II);
- . Mortgage Credit Assistance (Title III);
- . Comprehensive Planning (Title IV);
- . Rural Housing (Title V);
- . Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards (Title VI);
- . Consumer Home Mortgage Assistance (Title VII); and
- . Miscellaneous (Title VIII).

Among the most significant features of the measure are the following.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

The new law consolidates several existing categorical programs for community development into a new single program of community development block grants. Major features include:

Purposes. The primary objective of the title is the development of viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low- and moderate-income. This objective is to be achieved through elimination of slums and blight and detrimental living conditions, conservation and expansion of housing and housing opportunities, increased public services, improved use of land, increased neighborhood diversity, and preservation of property with special values. It also is the purpose of the title to further development of a national growth policy by consolidating certain programs into a system which (1) provides assistance annually with maximum certainty and minimum delay, (2) encourages community development activities consistent with local and areawide planning, (3) furthers achievement of the national housing goal, and (4) provides for coordinated and mutually supportive housing and community development activities.

Programs To Be Terminated.

- . Open Space—Urban Beautification—Historic Preservation grants,
- . Public Facility Loans,
- . Water and Sewer and Neighborhood Facilities Grants,
- . Urban Renewal and NDP Grants,
- . Model Cities Supplemental Grants, and
- . Rehabilitation Loans (program to be ended one year from enactment).

Date Funds for New Program To Be Available. January 1, 1975.

Amount of Federal Funds To Be Committed Each Year. \$8.4 billion in contract authority for three years with annual disbursement limitations of \$2.5 billion in fiscal year 1975, \$2.95 billion in fiscal year 1976 and \$2.95 billion in fiscal year 1977. To the extent not otherwise obligated, sums appropriated for open space, water and sewer, neighborhood facilities, and model cities supplemental grants can be used during the first program year to liquidate contracts entered into pursuant to the \$8.4 billion authorization.

In addition, up to \$50 million for each of fiscal years 1975 and 1976 and \$100 million for fiscal year 1977 is authorized for transition grants to communities with urgent community development needs which

cannot be met through the title's allocation provisions.

Eligible Recipients of Funds. States, cities, counties and other units of general local government (including designated public agencies). In addition certain private "new community" developers and "new community" citizens associations are eligible to receive funds.

Required Contribution of State or Local Funds as a Condition of Federal Assistance. No requirement for State or local contributions. Grants can be for up to 100 percent of activity costs.

What a Community Must Do To Secure Funding.

- . **Need for an application.** Applicants are required to submit an annual application for Federal approval.
- . **Contents of application.** All applications must contain:

(1) a summary of a three-year plan which identifies community development needs and objectives developed in accordance with areawide development planning and national urban growth policies and which demonstrates a comprehensive strategy for meeting those needs.

(2) formulation of a program which:

- . includes activities to meet community development needs and objectives.
- . indicates resources other than assistance under the title expected to be available to meet such needs and objectives.

. takes account of environmental factors.

(3) a description of a program to:

- . eliminate or prevent slums, blight, and deterioration where such conditions or needs exist.
- . provide improved community facilities and public improvements, including supporting health and social services where necessary and appropriate.

(4) a housing assistance plan which:

- . accurately surveys the condition of the community's housing stock and assesses the housing assistance needs of lower income persons residing or expected to reside in the community.

. specifies a realistic annual goal for the number of units or persons to be assisted, including the mix of new, existing and rehabilitated units and the size and types of projects and assistance best suited to the needs of area lower income persons.

. indicates the general locations of proposed lower income housing with a view to furthering revitalization, promoting greater housing choice and avoiding undue concentration of low-income persons, and assuring availability of adequate public facilities and services for such housing.

In limited circumstances, requirements 1, 2, and 3 above may be waived in the case of smaller communities.

Requirements applicants must meet.

- . compliance with Civil Rights Acts
- . adequate citizen participation
- . A-95 review of applications
- . annual performance report including an assessment of past activities' relationship to the title's and the recipient's stated objectives.

Time allowed for Federal action on application. Applications from "metropolitan cities" and "urban counties" if submitted after the date set for consideration of applications will be deemed approved after 75 days unless HUD notifies otherwise.

Scope of Federal Review—Application. Applications from "metropolitan cities" and "urban counties"

must be approved unless:

- . the description of community development and housing needs and objectives is plainly inconsistent with generally available information,
- . the activities proposed are plainly inappropriate to meeting stated needs and objectives, or
- . the application does not comply with the requirements of the title or other applicable law or proposes ineligible activities.

Federal Authority to Review Performance of Approved Applicants and Adjust Assistance Levels Accordingly. HUD will review programs at least annually and can make adjustments in assistance amounts where:

- . the program carried out was not substantially that described in the application
- . the program did not conform to the requirements of the title or other law
- . the recipient does not have the continuing capacity to carry out the program in a timely manner.

Environmental Impact Statements. Under regulations of the Secretary, impact statements will not be required at the time applications are reviewed. Instead, recipients will prepare NEPA-type statements on specific projects having major impacts on the environment before they commit funds to those projects and will have to certify compliance to HUD before funds are released.

Permissible Uses of Funds. In general, funds received under this title may be used to assist the type of activities which were eligible under the prior community development programs. Specific activities may include:

—acquisition of real property which is

- . blighted, deteriorated, deteriorating, or inappropriately developed
- . appropriate for rehabilitation and conservation activities
- . appropriate for preservation or restoration of historic sites, urban beautification, conservation of open spaces, natural resources or scenic areas, provision of recreation, or the guidance of urban development
- . to be used for the provision of eligible public works, facilities, and improvements
- . to be used for other public purposes.

—acquisition, construction, or installation of public works, facilities, and site or other improvements—including neighborhood facilities, senior centers, historic properties, utilities, streets, street lights, water and sewer facilities, foundations for air rights sites, malls and walkways, and recreation facilities. Flood and drainage facilities are eligible only where assistance under other Federal programs is unavailable. Parking and solid waste disposal facilities and fire protection services and facilities are eligible only if located in or serving designated community development areas.

. code enforcement in deteriorated or deteriorating areas expected, together with public improvements and services, to arrest area decline.

. clearance, demolition, removal, and rehabilitation of buildings and improvements including interim assistance and financing rehabilitation of privately owned properties when incidental to other activities.

. special projects to remove material and architectural barriers restricting mobility and accessibility of elderly and handicapped persons.

. payments to housing owners for losses of rental income while temporarily holding units to be used for relocation.

—disposition or retention of acquired real property.

—provision of public services not otherwise available in areas of concentrated activities if necessary to support such activities, if funding for such services was applied for under any Federal program and denied, and if such services are directed toward (a) improving public services (employment, economic development, crime prevention, child care, health, drug abuse, education, welfare, or recreation needs) and (b) coordinating

public and private programs.

—payment of non-Federal share in connection with other Federal programs undertaken as part of the development program.

—relocation payments and assistance for those displaced by assisted activities.

—activities necessary to develop a comprehensive plan and a policy - planning - management capacity to more effectively determine needs, set goals, and objectives, develop and evaluate programs, and carry out management activities necessary for planning implementation.

—payment of reasonable administrative costs and carrying charges related to the planning and execution of activities.

Overall Limitations on Use of Funds. Grants are to be conditional on a recipient's certification that its Community Development Program has been developed so as to give maximum feasible priority to activities which will benefit low- and moderate-income families or help prevent or eliminate slums or blight. However, approval also may be given to applications describing activities which the applicant certifies and HUD determines are designed to meet other community development needs having a particular urgency as specifically described in the application.

In addition, not more than 10 percent of estimated activity costs can be for local option activities or contingency accounts.

Distribution of Funds

Urban-rural split. 80 percent of funds to metropolitan areas (SMSAs); 20 percent to nonmetropolitan areas.

Formula used to allocate funds. An objective formula will be used for community development assistance of cities, counties, metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas. The formula is based on population, amount of housing overcrowding, and extent of poverty (counted twice).

Required distribution of funds to metropolitan cities and urban counties. If they meet application requirements, cities with populations of 50,000 and over and central cities of SMSAs are entitled to formula funds. These funds are to be distributed directly to them according to their needs measured against those of other cities. Formula funds may exceed prior program levels but, where there is an excess, the city will be "phased-in" up to its full formula level over a three-year period. Urban counties also are entitled to formula funding based on their relative needs if they have power to undertake essential community development and housing assistance activities (directly or by agreement) in areas, excluding metropolitan cities and incorporated units of general local government which elect to be excluded, that have a population of 200,000 or more.

Funding based on prior program levels. In addition to formula entitlement which will be paid to all metropolitan cities and urban counties, those cities and counties which had been receiving a higher level of funding under the prior programs will continue to receive this higher level (be "held-harmless") during the first three years. Over the last three years of the title, the excess over formula will be phased out by thirds. However, cities and counties which had been receiving model cities grants will receive a full model cities "hold-harmless" amount long enough to give each the equivalent of five action years under the program and additionally will receive a declining percentage (80, 60 and 40 percent) of the full amount for a three-year period following the community's fifth action year. Amounts released by phase-out of hold-harmless amounts will be available for discretionary funding.

Smaller communities which have been participating in model cities, urban renewal (including NDP) or code enforcement will receive the same "hold-harmless" treatment even though they have no formula entitlement.

Distribution of funds to communities not entitled to funds on a formula or hold-harmless basis. Communities which have no formula entitlement, and which have not been participating in urban renewal,

model cities, or code enforcement can apply for assistance out of funds not used for entitlement payments. These funds will be divided among SMSAs, and non-SMSA areas of the various States, based on relative needs as determined by formula. For each of fiscal years 1975 and 1976, \$50 million from appropriations will be added to the funds available for use in SMSAs.

Special provisions for assistance beyond the basic allocation as described above. Up to \$50 million in each of fiscal years 1975 and 1976 and \$100 million for fiscal year 1977 will be authorized for "transitional" grants to assist communities with special needs that cannot be met from the allocation provisions described above. Also, 2 percent of funds for each year will be set aside for a national "discretionary" fund which can be used for grants:

- . in behalf of assisted "new communities"
- . to carry out areawide housing and community development programs
- . In Guam, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands
- . to meet emergency community development needs caused by federally-recognized disasters (not more than one-fourth of total amount reserved for each year available for this purpose)
- . to correct inequities resulting from the title's allocation provisions.

Loans. HUD is authorized to guarantee obligations issued by grant recipients (or public agencies designated by them) to finance acquisition or assembly of real property (and related expenses) to serve or be used in carrying out eligible activities which are identified in the application and for which grants under this title have been or are to be made. HUD will (1) reserve out of grant funds for that recipient at least 110 percent of estimated difference between acquisition costs and disposition proceeds, (2) receive a local pledge of full faith and credit or revenues for the replacement of excess over amount reserved, and (3) receive local pledges of future grant proceeds of any additional sums not otherwise repaid. Guarantee obligations are to be taxable or tax free at the option of the issuer. If taxable, HUD will make grants to the issuer for up to 30 percent of net interest cost.

Reporting Requirements. HUD will make an annual report to Congress concerning the progress made in accomplishing program objectives and use of funds during the preceding year.

Consultation. HUD is required to consult with other Federal agencies in carrying out the provisions of the community development program.

Labor Standards. The prevailing wage requirements of the Davis-Bacon Act apply to work by all laborers and mechanics employed on any construction funded under the title except for rehabilitation of residential property involving fewer than eight units.

Interstate Agreements. Congressional consent is given to two or more States to enter into agreements and establish agencies for cooperative effort concerning interstate and local community development planning and programs.

Transitional Authorizations. "Such sums as may be necessary" are authorized for urban renewal and model cities programs for FY 1975. Amounts received pursuant to these authorizations will be offset against first year entitlement or "hold-harmless" amounts received by localities out of FY 1975 block grant funds.

Close-out of Urban Renewal Projects. The Secretary is authorized to apply up to 20 percent of the grants made or to be made to the locality under the title toward repayment of outstanding temporary urban renewal loans where (1) he determines, after consultation with the local renewal agency and the chief executive officer of the locality, that an urban renewal project cannot be completed without additional capital grants, or (2) the local public agency makes an appropriate request. The Secretary may apply a higher percentage of a locality's allocation upon the request of the recipient.

In addition, upon application of the local renewal agency and approval of the locality, the Secretary may

approve a financial settlement of an urban renewal project where he finds that there will be surplus of capital grants after payment of temporary loan indebtedness. He may authorize the locality to transfer any such surplus for use under the title.

Advances. HUD is authorized to make advances to metropolitan cities, urban counties and "hold-harmless" cities of up to 10 percent of their first year (FY 1975) entitlements for use in continuing urban renewal or model cities programs, or preparing for implementation of the block grant program.

Nondiscrimination and Remedies for Noncompliance. The new law expressly prohibits discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, or sex under the community development program. If discrimination is found, HUD must notify the chief elected official of the grant recipient, and request compliance. If compliance is not secured within 60 days, HUD may refer the matter to the Attorney General for suit; exercise the powers under Title VI of the 1964 Civil Rights Act; terminate, reduce, or limit the availability of grant payments; or take other legal action.

If after a hearing it finds substantial noncompliance, on the basis of discrimination or otherwise, with any provision of this title, HUD may terminate, reduce, or limit the availability of grant payments to the recipient until the noncompliance is remedied. Suits by the Attorney General are authorized to recover payments in lieu of, or addition to, reduction, termination, or limitation of grant payments by HUD.

Employment Opportunities for Lower-income Persons. To the greatest extent feasible, training, employment, and work opportunities available under block grant programs are to be given to lower-income residents and business concerns located in areas of program activities.

PUBLIC HOUSING AMENDMENTS

The new measure revises the law governing the low-rent public housing program (eliminating some provisions and altering others), provides additional annual contributions contract authority, and authorizes a new lower-income housing assistance program under the revised law. Among the many changes from prior law are the following:

Contract authority. Additional annual contributions contract authority of \$1.225 billion per annum is made available in the current fiscal year. At least \$150 million of the additional authority is to be reserved for the development of housing owned by public housing agencies, with at least 50 percent of the units assisted with reserved funds required to be other than under the new program.

Also, at least \$15 million per annum of the aggregate subsidy authorization available in FY 1975 (increased to at least \$30 million in FY 1976) is to be set aside for Indians other than under the new program, and operating subsidies are required to cover "approved" operating cost deficits of projects financed with set-aside funds.

Operating subsidies. Operating subsidies are separately authorized, but are limited to \$500 million per annum of the aggregate FY 1975 contract authorization, increased by \$60 million in FY 1976.

Operating subsidies are to be provided for in annual contributions contracts, subject to the availability of funds. For purposes of paying such subsidies, the Secretary is directed to establish costs of project operation and reasonable projections of income, based either on actual project characteristics or on prototype well-managed project performance criteria.

Eligibility and occupancy. The measure continues the provision authorizing public housing agencies to fix, subject to approval by the Secretary, income limits for occupancy and rents in traditional public housing. However, it deletes the requirements for (1) a gap of at least 20 percent between the highest income limits for admission and the lowest unassisted rents and (2) income limits for continued occupancy in projects.

Definition of income. Family income is redefined. For families in units assisted under the new lower-income housing assistance program, details of which are outlined below, income is defined as total

family income. For families in regular public housing, income, for purposes of the Brooke I limitation, continues to be adjusted in accordance with a statutorily prescribed formula which has been revised by eliminating double deductions for secondary wage earner spouses, clarifying deductions for dependents, eliminating deductions for heads of households or their spouses, and adding a deduction for foster child care payments made to a family.

Definition of family. The law makes eligible for occupancy two or more single elderly, disabled, or handicapped individuals living together, or one or more such individuals living with another person determined essential to their well-being.

Minimum rents. A requirement is added under which every family in regular public housing is required, regardless of the size of its income, to contribute at least 5 percent of its gross income to rent; if the family receives a welfare payment a part of which is specifically designated for housing, the family's minimum rent is to be the higher of 5 percent of gross income or the amount so designated. However, increased rents for public housing tenants required as a result of amendments effected by the statutory revisions—other than the welfare payment provision—are to be phased in at a rate of not more than \$5 every 6 months.

For families in the new program, the lowest possible contribution to rent is to be 15 percent of total family income, with the Secretary authorized to establish a higher required contribution level (up to 25 percent of total family income) for certain classes of families (see below).

Also, the aggregate minimum rental required to be paid in any year by families in any project administered by a public housing agency receiving operating subsidies is to be an amount at least equal to 20 percent of the sum of the incomes of all such families.

Management practices. Public housing agencies are to be required to establish (1) tenant selection criteria to assure an income mix in projects (but waiting for higher income tenants where lower income tenants are available is not to be permitted), (2) procedures for prompt rent payments and evictions for nonpayment, (3) effective tenant-management relationships to assure tenant safety and adequate project maintenance, and (4) viable homeownership opportunities.

Also, at least 20 percent of families in any project placed under annual contributions in any fiscal year beginning after the effective date of the requirement are required to have incomes not in excess of 50 percent of area median income.

Homeownership. Homeownership for public housing tenant families will be facilitated by authorizing the sale of projects to tenants (and the purchase and resale to tenants of structures under section 8) and the continuation of up to debt service annual contributions with respect to units sold to tenants.

Lower-income housing assistance program. The law authorizes a new lower-income housing assistance program to be implemented not later than January 1, 1975. The new program authority replaces existing authority for assistance with respect to low-income housing in private accommodations (section 23). Major features of the new program (contained in section 8 of the proposed revised U.S. Housing Act of 1937) are as follows:

Assistance will be provided on behalf of eligible families occupying new, substantially rehabilitated, or existing rental units through assistance payments contracts with owners (who may be private owners, cooperatives, or public housing agencies, which are broadly defined to include agencies assisting in the development or operation of low-income housing as well as those directly engaged in such activities).

Eligible families are those who, at the time of initial renting of units, have total annual family incomes not in excess of 80 percent of area median income, with adjustments for smaller and larger families, but the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development may establish higher or lower income ceilings if he finds such variations necessary because of prevailing levels of construction costs, unusually high or low family incomes, or other factors.

Major responsibility for program administration is vested in the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, who can contract directly with owners or prospective owners (which may be public housing

agencies) who agree to construct or substantially rehabilitate housing. In the case of existing units, public housing agencies will contract with owners, except that the Secretary may do so directly where no public housing agency has been organized or where he determines a public housing agency is unable to implement the program.

. Assistance payments contracts will specify the maximum monthly rent which may be charged for each assisted unit. Maximum rents may not exceed by more than 10 percent a fair market rent established by the Secretary periodically but not less than annually for existing or newly constructed rental units or various sizes and types suitable for occupancy by eligible families, except that maximum rents may exceed fair market rents by up to 20 percent where the Secretary determines that special circumstances warrant or that such higher rents are necessary to implement an approved housing assistance plan. Fair market rent schedules will be published for comment prior to being implemented by publication in the final form in the Federal Register.

. The amount of assistance provided with respect to a unit will be an amount equal to the difference between the established maximum rent for the unit and the occupant family's required contribution to rent.

. Aided families will be required to contribute not less than 15 nor more than 25 percent of their total family income to rent, with the Secretary authorized to establish required contribution levels, taking into consideration the family's income, the number of minor children in the household, and the extent of medical or other unusual expenses incurred by the family; however, the required contribution level will be statutorily fixed at 15 percent of total income for (1) very large families with total incomes of between 50 and 80 percent of area median income, (2) large families with total incomes not over 50 percent of area median income, and (3) families with exceptional medical or other expenses.

. At least 30 percent of the families assisted with annual contract authority allocations must be families with gross incomes not in excess of 50 percent of area median income, subject to adjustment by the Secretary.

. Maximum rent levels will be adjusted annually or more frequently to reflect changes in fair market rentals established for the area for similar sizes and types of dwelling units or, if the Secretary determines, on the basis of a reasonable formula. Also, the Secretary will make additional adjustments to the extent he determines such adjustments are necessary to reflect increases in the actual and necessary expenses of owning and maintaining the units which have resulted from substantial general increases in real property taxes, utility rates, or similar costs which are not adequately compensated for by the annual adjustments. However, rent adjustments may not result in material differences between rents for assisted and comparable unassisted units.

. Up to 100 percent of the units in a structure may be assisted, upon application of the owner or prospective owner, but in cases involving projects containing more than 50 units which are designed for use primarily by nonelderly and nonhandicapped persons, the Secretary may give preference to projects involving not more than 20 percent assisted units.

. Assistance payments for any unit may run for a minimum period of one month and for the following maximum periods. In the case of existing units, payments may be made for as long as 180 months. In the case of new or substantially rehabilitated units, payments may be made for up to 240 months (except that if the project is owned by, or financed by a loan or loan guarantee from, a State or local agency, payments may run for as long as 480 months).

. Owners of new or substantially rehabilitated assisted units will assume all ownership, management, and maintenance responsibilities, including the selection of tenants and the termination of tenancy, but the owner may contract for such services with any entity, including a public housing agency, approved by the Secretary for the performance of such responsibilities. Owners of existing units also will select tenants, but selections are to be subject to annual contributions contract requirements, and public housing agencies will have the sole right to give notice to vacate, although owners will have the right to make representations to the agency. Also, maintenance and replacement with respect to existing units will be in accordance with standard practice for the building concerned and the owner and the public housing agency may carry out other terms and conditions upon mutual agreement.

. Assistance may be continued with respect to unoccupied units, but only for up to 60 days if a family vacates before its lease is up or where a good faith effort is being made to fill an unoccupied unit.

. The Secretary is directed to take such steps as may be necessary to assure that assistance payments are

increased on a timely basis to cover increases in maximum monthly rents or decreases in family incomes. Such steps are to include the making of assistance payments contracts in excess of the amounts required at the time of the initial renting of units, the reservation of annual contributions authority to amend housing assistance contracts, or the allocation of part of new authorizations to amend such contracts.

- . Newly constructed or substantially rehabilitated dwelling units to be assisted under the program are to be eligible for mortgage insurance under FHA programs; and assistance with respect to such units may not be withheld or made subject to preferences because of the availability for such units of mortgage insurance on a co-insurance basis or by reason of the tax exempt status of the bonds or other obligations to be used to finance such construction or rehabilitation.

- . Assistance is to be available with respect to (1) units in cooperatives (occupancy charges are to be deemed to be rent for purposes of making assistance payments) and (2), in accordance with regulations of the Secretary, some or all of the units in a section 202 project for the elderly or handicapped.

- . Davis-Bacon Act labor standards requirements will apply to new construction or substantial rehabilitation projects containing nine or more units.

Other provisions permit local housing authority bonds with flexible maturities and balloon payments to finance public housing projects; and prohibit HUD from applying new administrative policies to projects in derogation of rights of an owner under a lease entered into prior to establishment of the policy.

The measure authorizes the Secretary to make the new provisions effective up to 18 months following enactment. However, as previously noted, the new lower-income housing assistance program must be put into effect no later than January 1, 1975. Also, provisions relating to adjusted family income, minimum rents, and a requirement that at least 20 percent of the families in any project other than under the new program be very low-income families must be implemented on a single date (not necessarily January 1, 1975), and provisions relating to debt service and operating subsidy authorizations also must be implemented on a single date.

HOUSING FOR THE ELDERLY

Project standards. The Secretary of HUD is directed to consult with the Secretary of HEW to insure that special projects for the elderly or handicapped authorized pursuant to the public housing statute meet acceptable design standards, provide quality services and management, contain such "related facilities" as may be necessary to accommodate special needs of intended occupants, and are in support of and supported by applicable State and area plans.

Section 202 program. The measure revises the section 202 direct loan program for housing for the elderly and handicapped. Major changes include:

- . loans made at rate equal to Treasury borrowing rate plus adequate allowances for administrative costs and probable losses.

- . eligibility for occupancy expanded to include developmentally-disabled individuals.

- . directions to the Secretary to seek to assure that housing and related facilities assisted under the program are in support of, and supported by, applicable State and local plans responding to Federal requirements for provision of an assured range of necessary services for occupants.

- . authority for the Secretary to issue notes for purchase by the Secretary of Treasury in the aggregate amount of \$800 million.

- . limiting lending to aid in development of 202 projects in any fiscal year to the limits on such lending authority established for such year in appropriation Acts.

- . requiring the Secretary to consider the availability of assistance under the section 8 program when determining section 202 project feasibility.

- . requiring the Secretary to assure that projects aided under both section 202 and the section 8 program serve both low- and moderate-income families in a mix appropriate for the area and viable project operation.

MORTGAGE CREDIT (FHA) AMENDMENTS

The new law makes a variety of changes in FHA authorities, although it does not involve (as had been proposed) a complete rewriting and consolidation of the National Housing Act. Specific amendments include the following:

Increases in mortgage limits. FHA mortgage insurance limits are increased as follows:

- . Basic single-family home mortgage limits are increased about 36 percent (from \$33,000 to \$45,000).
- . Mortgage limits are increased about 20 percent for the lower income nonsubsidized section 221(d)(2) program and for the subsidized homeownership section 235 program.
- . Basic multifamily per unit mortgage limits are increased about 30 percent.
- . The per unit mortgage limits are increased about 20 percent for the sections 221(d)(3) and 236 multifamily lower income subsidy rental programs.

Overall project mortgage limits. Overall maximum project mortgage dollar limits previously applicable under FHA multifamily, group practice, hospital, nursing home, and land development programs are removed.

Energy conservation. The Secretary is required to promote the use of energy saving techniques through minimum property standards established for newly constructed residential housing subject to mortgages insured under the National Housing Act.

Co-insurance demonstration program. A new FHA co-insurance authority is established and contains the following major features:

- (1) Usage and liability—Use is optional with lenders, who must assume at least 10 percent of any loss, subject to a limitation on overall liability for catastrophic losses.
- (2) Expiration of authority—June 30, 1977.
- (3) Limits on use—The aggregate principal amount of coinsured mortgages and loans may not exceed 20 percent of the aggregate dollar amount of all home mortgages insured and 20 percent of the aggregate dollar amount of all multifamily mortgages insured.
- (4) Sharing of premiums—The sharing of premiums between HUD and lenders is required to be on an actuarially sound basis.
- (5) Consumer protections—Construction under the demonstration program must be inspected to ascertain whether minimum standards applicable under the regular program are met. HUD must consult with the mortgage lending industry to determine that the demonstration does not disrupt the mortgage market or make 100 percent mortgage insurance unavailable to those who need it. HUD may not withdraw, deny, or delay insurance under other programs because of the availability of co-insurance.
- (6) Reports—HUD is required to report by March 1, 1975, and annually thereafter, describing the results of co-insurance experiments and presenting recommendations.

Section 235 program. Insurance authority for this subsidized homeownership program is extended for 2 years only. The amount of unused contract authority previously approved in appropriation Acts is available for 1 year from enactment and then will lapse. Any additional contract authority is subject to approval in appropriation Acts. Other amendments include:

- . Continuation of HUD's authority to use up to 30 percent of funds for existing units;
- . Income limits set at 80 percent of median income for the areas (rather than limits related to public housing admission limits);
- . Authority to insure advances of mortgage proceeds with respect to property constructed or rehabilitated pursuant to a self-help program; and
- . Minimum downpayment requirements increased to 3 percent of value.

Section 236 program. Insurance authority on this program is extended for 2 years only. \$75 million is authorized in fiscal 1975. HUD is expected to approve commitment of these additional funds where a community has identified its special housing needs and demonstrated that such needs cannot be met through the lower-income housing assistance program. Further amendments include:

- . additional assistance for tenants who cannot pay the basic subsidized rental charge with 25 percent of their income (i.e., rents for 20 percent of the units may be reduced to as little as the cost of utilities of the units);
- . authority for increased subsidies to meet higher operating costs resulting from increased taxes or utility costs;
- . a requirement that at least 20 percent of funds be allocated to projects for elderly or handicapped;
- . a requirement that at least 10 percent of funds be used for rehabilitation projects;
- . provision for reducing tenant contributions toward rent from 25 percent of income to as low as 20 percent where utilities are billed separately;
- . income limits set at 80 percent of median income for area;
- . removal of 10 percent project limitation on number of nonelderly single persons who may be subsidized;
- . authority for HUD to contract with State or local agencies to monitor the management of assisted projects.

Insured advances. The measure authorizes insured advances of mortgage proceeds for projects during construction to cover cost of building components prior to delivery to construction site.

Compensation for defects. Compensation for structural defects in existing homes is extended to cover two-family homes. Compensation is to be made available to owners of properties located in older, declining urban areas and which are covered by mortgages insured under section 203 or 221 during the period August 1, 1968 through December 31, 1972. Further, to qualify for compensation, a defect must so seriously affect use and livability as to create a serious danger to the life or safety of the inhabitants.

Allocation of housing subsidies. The measure provides a mechanism for disbursement of housing assistance funds:

- . Urban-rural split. At least 20 but not more than 25 percent of funds will go to nonmetropolitan areas.
- . Basic allocation criteria. HUD will allocate funds on basis of objective criteria (e.g., population, poverty, housing conditions and vacancies) modified as necessary to fulfill approved local housing assistance plans submitted as part of community development application or otherwise.
- . Local approval. Localities with approved housing assistance plans will review applications for consistency with plan. HUD may disregard a local objection and approve the applications, if the Secretary finds that the application is consistent with the housing plan. Local approval will not be required where an application involves:
 - (1) 12 or fewer units in a single project or development;
 - (2) housing in approved new communities where HUD determines such housing is necessary to meet new community housing requirements; or
 - (3) housing financed by State loans or guarantees except if local housing assistance plan contains an objection to their exemption.

Where there is no local plan, HUD must consider any State plan.

Experimental financing. The measure authorizes, until June 30, 1976, demonstration of experimental financing techniques involving rates of amortization corresponding to anticipated variations in family income. Insurance under this provision is limited to one percent of the total dollar amount of all mortgages insured under Title II of the National Housing Act.

Counseling. Homeownership and tenant counseling are authorized, subject to appropriations.

Property improvement and mobile home loan program. The measure makes the following amendments to prior authority under the National Housing Act with respect to property improvement and mobile home loans:

- . Maximum property improvement loans amounts are increased for multi-unit structures from \$15,000 to \$25,000.
- . HUD will determine maximum loans and term for fire safety equipment in health facilities.
- . Property improvement loans may finance the provision of energy conserving improvements or solar energy systems.
- . Loans to finance purchase of mobile home lots and preparation of such lots are authorized.

Unsubsidized home mortgages—downpayments. Loan-to-value ratios are increased to:

- 97 percent of first \$25,000 of value;
- 90 percent of value between \$25,000 and \$35,000; and
- 80 percent of value over \$35,000.

Unsubsidized multifamily mortgages. The measure makes the following amendments to unsubsidized multifamily insuring authorities:

- . Management cooperatives. The loan-to-value ratio for management cooperatives is increased from 97 percent to 98 percent.
- . Existing properties. The insurance of mortgages to finance purchase of existing multifamily projects or refinancing of mortgages on existing projects is authorized.
- . Dormitory-style housing. The insurance of mortgages on "dormitory-type" projects is authorized.
- . Public housing agencies. Public housing agencies are made eligible mortgagors of projects for which mortgages are insured under section 221(d)(3), if the project receives assistance under the new lower-income housing assistance program. Interest on such mortgages is to be taxable.

Group practice facilities. The following amendments are made in prior authority to insure mortgages for group practice facilities:

- . The program is enlarged to cover facilities for the practice of osteopathy.
- . Also authorized is assistance with respect to medical facilities with as few as one medical professional in certain rural areas, small towns, and low-income urban areas.

Supplemental project loans. Prior authority is amended to authorize insured supplemental loans for repairs, improvements, or additions to multifamily projects or health facilities not covered by FHA-insured mortgages.

Land development. Prior authority is amended by increasing the loan-to-value ratio on land development mortgages to the sum of 80 percent of the estimated value of land before development and 90 percent of estimated cost of development.

Dispositions of FHA-acquired properties to cooperatives. Prior authority is clarified by describing the authority of the Secretary to finance sales of acquired properties to cooperatives with 100 percent purchase money mortgages computed on the basis of use of the property as a cooperative. The Secretary may repair such projects prior to sale.

Extension of regular (unsubsidized) FHA authorities. Unsubsidized FHA programs are extended through June 30, 1977.

Flexible interest rate authority. HUD's authority to set interest rates to meet the mortgage market is extended through June 30, 1977.

Housing for military personnel. The measure authorizes insurance of home and multifamily mortgages with respect to housing for military or other personnel assigned to military bases where residual housing requirements are inadequate to sustain housing in event of substantial curtailment of base employment. Insurance under this section is to be the obligation of the Special Risk Insurance Fund.

COMPREHENSIVE PLANNING GRANTS

The new law revises section 701 of the Housing Act of 1954 and amends title VIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1964. Major features of the revised section 701 include the following:

Eligible grantees. Grantees may be:

- . States for planning assistance to local governments,
- . States for State, interstate, metropolitan, district, or regional activities,
- . cities of 50,000 or more,
- . urban counties as defined in the community development title,
- . metropolitan areawide organizations,
- . Indian tribal groups or bodies, or
- . other governmental units or agencies having special planning needs.

Eligible Activities. Activities which may be undertaken with grant money include those necessary to develop and carry out a comprehensive plan, to improve management capability to implement the plan, and to develop a policy-planning evaluation capacity to determine needs and goals and develop and evaluate programs.

Program requirements.

. Each recipient must carry out an on-going comprehensive planning process. Biennial review of the plan is required as well as provision for citizen participation where major plans, policies, or objectives are determined. All plans must provide at a minimum:

(1) a housing element which takes into account all available data so that the housing needs of the areas studied in the plan will be adequately covered in terms of existing and prospective population growth. Formulation of State and local goals pursuant to title XVI of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968 is required.

(2) a land use element which includes (a) studies, criteria, and procedures necessary for guiding major growth decisions and (b) general plans with respect to the pattern and intensity of land use for residential, commercial, and other activities.

These elements must specify broad goals and annual objectives, programs, and evaluation procedures and be consistent with each other and stated national growth policies. With the exception of Indian tribes and agencies qualifying for direct grants because of special planning needs, recipients will be ineligible for further grants after three years from the date of enactment if the planning being carried out by the recipients does not include the above elements.

. Recipients are to be required to employ professionally competent persons to carry out assisted activities.

. To the maximum extent feasible, assisted activities must cover entire areas with related development

problems; use of existing plans and studies is required.

Recipients must make reasonable progress in the development of comprehensive planning elements.

Special Purpose Activities. HUD also may make grants to certain recipients to develop and implement plans for controlling major growth decisions and to survey sites and structures of historical and architectural value; and to organizations of government officials to make studies and develop and implement areawide plans.

Applications. After initial application, an applicant must submit annually a work program for the succeeding year (including intended changes) and biennially an evaluation of the prior two year's progress (including changes in objectives).

Local contributions. With the exception of grants for developing and implementing plans for controlling major growth decisions, which can cover up to 80 percent of costs, grants may not exceed two-thirds of the estimated cost of the work for which the grant is made.

Authorizations. \$130 million for fiscal year 1975 and \$150 million for fiscal 1976 are authorized.

Funds for Research and Demonstration Projects. Up to \$10 million plus 5 percent of appropriations is available from amounts appropriated for research and demonstration projects.

Technical Assistance. HUD may provide technical assistance and make studies and publish information on planning and related management problems.

Interstate Agreements. The consent of Congress is given to two or more States to enter into agreements, cooperative efforts and mutual assistance in comprehensive planning for growth and development of interstate, metropolitan or urban planning.

Limitations on Use of Funds. Funds may not be used to defray the cost of acquisition, construction, or rehabilitation of or preparation of engineering drawings or detailed specifications for specific housing, capital facilities, or public works projects.

Consultation With Other Federal Agencies. HUD is directed to consult with other Federal agencies having responsibilities relating to comprehensive planning, with respect to general standards and procedures, and specific grant activities of interest to such agencies.

Joint Funding. The title provides for joint use of funds obtained under two or more Federal assistance programs for approved planning and related management activities, subject to regulations prescribed by the President.

Comprehensive planning definition. The definition in prior law is expanded to include—

- (1) identification and evaluation of area needs and formulation of specific programs to meet these needs, and
- (2) surveys of structures and sites of historic or architectural value.

Extension of Program to the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is made eligible to receive grants under the section.

Amendments to Title VIII of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1964 (Training and Fellowships). The following amendments are made to title VIII of the HUD Act of 1964:

Title VIII urban fellowship program is expanded to include not only urban and housing "specialists" but those with a "general capacity in urban affairs and problems."

HUD is authorized to make grants directly to institutions of higher learning to assist them in developing, improving, and carrying out programs for preparation of graduate or professional students in city, regional planning and management housing and urban affairs or in research into improving methods of education in such professions.

Title VIII's annual appropriations limit is increased by \$3.5 million on July 1, 1974 and by an equal amount on July 1, 1975.

RURAL HOUSING

The new law makes a number of changes in existing law. Specific amendments include the following:

Extension of rural housing programs. Participation in rural housing programs is extended to the territories and possessions of the United States (including Guam) and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands.

Refinancing of indebtedness. Authorization for financial assistance to refinance indebtedness is extended to include those cases where such indebtedness is combined with a loan for improvement, rehabilitation, or repairs and if not refinanced is likely to cause hardship for the applicant. The applicant must have incurred indebtedness at least 5 years prior to his application for refinancing. The amendment allows FmHA to refinance debts held or insured by the United States or a Federal agency.

Loans to leasehold owners. Leasehold owners are made eligible for financial assistance under all rural housing programs authorized by Title V of the National Housing Act.

Escrow accounts. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish procedures whereby he administer escrow accounts for the periodic payment of taxes, insurance, and other necessary expenses which the Secretary may deem appropriate, at the option of FmHA borrowers.

Rehabilitation loans and grants. The maximum amount of assistance to any individual in the form of a loan, grant, or combined loan and grant is increased to \$5,000. Any loan amount must be secured and repayable within 20 years except that a loan for less than \$2,500 may be evidenced only by a promissory note. The term "rural" is substituted for the word "farm" to extend the program to non-farm dwellings.

Research and study programs. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to contract for rural housing research with private or public organizations if he determines that research work and study cannot feasibly be performed by the Department of Agriculture or by land-grant colleges.

Veterans Preference. Veterans Preference is extended to those persons who served after the Korean Conflict (January 31, 1955 to August 4, 1964) or during the Vietnam era (as defined in 38 U.S.C. 101 (29)).

Utilization of county committees. The use of county committees to examine applications for assistance is limited to those applicants involved in the operation of a farm.

Assistance Authorizations. Authorizations are increased as follows:

- (a) Section 504 rehabilitation loans and grants are increased by \$30 million (providing cumulative authorization of \$80 million) for the period ending June 30, 1977.
- (b) Section 516 farm labor housing is increased by \$30 million (providing cumulative authorization of \$80 million) for the period ending June 30, 1977.
- (c) Section 506 research grants are increased to \$1 million per year for the period ending June 30, 1977.
- (d) Section 523 mutual and self-help housing loans and grants authorizes annual appropriations of up to \$10 million for FY 1975, FY 1976 and FY 1977.

The authorization period of Section 515 loans for rental or cooperative housing and related facilities for the elderly and section 517 insured rural housing loans is extended to June 30, 1977.

Maximum Loan Amount for Rental Housing for the Elderly. The maximum loan amount is the development cost or the value of the security, whichever is less. The term "development costs" is redefined to include initial operating expenses of up to 2 percent of certain stated costs.

Definition of "rural" area. The definition of "rural" area is expanded to include places with a population in excess of 10,000 but less than 20,000 which is not contained within a SMSA and which has a serious lack of mortgage credit as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of HUD.

Subsidy and Assistance Payments for Low-Income Persons and Families. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make and insure loans under the rural housing loan programs to provide rental or cooperative housing and related facilities for low-income persons who reside in multifamily housing projects. Assistance payments to owners of such rental housing are authorized to make housing available to low-income occupants at a rate commensurate to income and not exceeding 25 percent of income. Assistance payments are to be made on a unit basis and may not be made for more than 20 percent of the units in a project except that (1) projects financed by a section 515 elderly housing loan, a section 514 domestic farm labor housing loan, or a section 516 domestic farm labor low-rent housing grant may receive assistance for up to 100 percent of the units; and (2) assistance payments for more than 20 percent of project units may be made when the Secretary determines such action is necessary or feasible. The Rural Housing Insurance Fund will be reimbursed by annual appropriations in the amount of assistance payments as described above.

Mutual and self-help housing. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make advances from the Self-Help Housing Land Development Fund to recipients of self-help housing grants to establish revolving accounts for purchase of land options. Such advances are to bear interest at a rate determined by the Secretary. The Secretary is directed to issue rules and regulations concerning the application process and the rights of grantees in those situations where grant assistance is ended prior to the grant agreement termination date.

Site loans. The section 524 site loan program is expanded to permit public or non-profit organizations to acquire sites to be sold to families, nonprofit organizations to acquire sites to be sold to families, nonprofit organizations, public agencies, and cooperatives eligible for assistance under Title V of the Housing Act of 1949, or any other law which provides for housing financial assistance.

Technical and supervisory assistance. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make grants to or contract with private or public nonprofit entities to pay the cost of the development and administration of comprehensive technical and supervisory assistance programs designed to aid low-income persons in benefitting from Federal, State, and local rural housing programs. Preference in application is to be given to those programs sponsored by a non-Federal entity or public body.

The Secretary also is authorized to make loans to such nonprofit entities for the necessary expenses, prior to construction, of planning and obtaining financing for the construction or rehabilitation of low-income housing built under a Federal, State, or local rural housing program.

Appropriations are authorized for use in FY 1975 and FY 1976 in amounts not to exceed \$5 million for each of the purposes described above. Amounts appropriated are to be available until expended; amounts authorized but not appropriated may be appropriated for any succeeding fiscal year. All funds appropriated are to be deposited in a low-income sponsor fund and will be available without fiscal year limitation.

Condominium housing. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, in his discretion and upon terms and conditions (substantially identical insofar as feasible with those specified in section 502) as he may prescribe, to make and insure loans to low and moderate income persons and families to cover a one-family dwelling unit in a condominium located in rural areas. The Secretary also is authorized, in his discretion and upon terms and conditions (substantially identical insofar as feasible with those specified in section 515) as he may

prescribe, to make or insure blanket loans to a borrower who certifies that upon completion of a multifamily housing project, (1) each family unit will be eligible for a loan or insurance and (2) each dwelling unit will be sold only on a condominium basis and sold only to purchasers eligible for a loan or insurance.

Transfer of liabilities. Notes held by the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund (7 U.S.C. 1929) which evidence loans for housing and related facilities for domestic farm labor, and loans for rental or cooperative housing related facilities for the elderly are to be transferred to the Rural Housing Insurance Fund. The Fund will compensate the Agricultural Credit Insurance Fund for the aggregate unpaid principal balance plus accrued interest of the notes so transferred.

Mobile homes. The term "housing" as used in Title V of the 1949 Housing Act is broadened to include mobile homes and mobile home sites. The Secretary is directed to prescribe minimum property standards for mobile homes and the sites upon which they are to be located. Loans for the purchase of mobile homes and sites are to be made under the same terms and conditions as applicable under section 2 of the National Housing Act to obligations financing the purchase of mobile homes and sites.

Contract services and fees. The authority of the Secretary to utilize the Rural Housing Insurance Fund is expanded to permit the Secretary to pay from the Fund for services customary in the construction industry, construction inspections, commercial appraisals, servicing of loans, and other related program services and expenses.

State and local agencies. State and local public agencies are made eligible to participate in any rural housing program if those persons to be served by the applicant would be eligible to participate in the particular program under which assistance is sought.

MOBILE HOME CONSTRUCTION AND SAFETY STANDARDS

The new law includes a new "National Mobile Home Construction and Safety Standards Act of 1974". Under that Act, the Secretary, after consultation with the Consumer Product Safety Commission, is required to issue Federal mobile home construction and safety standards to improve the quality and durability of mobile homes, taking into consideration existing State and local laws.

Other provisions include the following:

(1) **National Mobile Home Advisory Council.** The Secretary is required to establish a 24-member National Mobile Home Advisory Council which is to be consulted, to the extent feasible, before the establishment, amendment, or revocation of any mobile home construction or safety standard.

(2) **Enforcement of standards.** Promulgated standards may be enforced by HUD directly, through injunctive action by the Attorney General, or through state enforcement. HUD is authorized to conduct factory inspections and obtain records and documents for the purpose of enforcing such standards.

(3) **Correction of Defects.** If a mobile home does not conform to a Federal safety standard, the manufacturer will have to repurchase the home or bring it up to standard.

(4) **State Role.** The Secretary is authorized to make 90 percent grants to States to assist in identifying needs and responsibilities in the subject area and in developing State enforcement plans. The Secretary must approve a State plan before its provisions may be used to enforce construction and safety standards. After approving a State plan, the Secretary has the discretion to continue to carry out his functions under the title in that State.

(5) **Prohibited Acts.** The Act prohibits the use of the mails and of interstate commerce to sell or lease or offer for sale or lease mobile homes which do not meet safety standards promulgated under the Act. Failure to yield records, to provide required notifications of defects, to issue required certifications or to comply with final Secretarial orders are also prohibited acts. Civil and criminal penalties also are provided where violation of such prohibitions occur.

(6) **Notice of Defects.** Manufacturers are required to furnish notice of defects which might constitute a safety hazard to consumers, dealers and the Secretary. The manufacturer must correct the defect if it presented an unreasonable risk of injury or death.

(7) **Research.** HUD is authorized to conduct research, testing, and development and is required to report on mobile home safety and disposal problems of used mobile homes.

(8) **Appropriations.** Appropriations are authorized in sums necessary to carry out the provisions of the Act.

CONSUMER HOME MORTGAGE ASSISTANCE

The new law includes a new "Consumer Home Mortgage Assistance Act of 1974." Its provisions are as follows:

Part A. Lending and Investment Powers of Federal Savings and Loan Associations

(1) Construction loans

Savings and Loans are authorized to make line of credit construction loans on residential real estate relying on borrower's general credit rating or other security. Such loans may not exceed the greater of (a) the sum of surplus, undivided profits, and reserves or (b) 3 percent of assets.

(2) Single-family dwelling limitations

The maximum loan amount for single-family dwellings is increased from \$45,000 to \$55,000. The Federal Home Loan Bank Board (FHLBB) is authorized to increase loan limits on dwellings in Alaska, Guam, and Hawaii by up to 50 percent above the present \$45,000 limit.

(3) Increased lending authority

S&Ls are authorized to invest, subject to FHLBB conditions, in loans, advances of credit, and interests therein for primarily residential purposes without regard to limitations in existing law. Such investments may not exceed 5 percent of an association's assets.

(4) Property improvement loans

The maximum amount for property improvement loans is increased from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

(5) Loans from State mortgage finance agencies

S&Ls are authorized to borrow funds from State mortgage finance agencies and to reloan such borrowings at an interest rate which exceeds by not more than 1¼ percent the rate paid to mortgage finance agencies. The authority is subject to FHLBB regulations and is limited to the same extent as State law permits State-chartered S&Ls to borrow from mortgage finance agencies.

Part B. National Banks

The real estate lending authority of national banks is revised as follows:

(1) National banks are authorized to make various loan-to-value ratio loans secured by other first liens where the lien, when added to prior liens, does not exceed applicable loan-to-value ratio for a particular type of loan.

(2) National banks are not required to classify as real estate loans various loans insured, guaranteed, or backed by the full faith and credit of the Federal government or a State.

(3) Loans secured by real estate are to be considered real estate loans only in the amount of excess over non-real estate security. Loans secured by a lien on real property where a financially responsible party agrees to advance full amount of loan within 60 months are not to be considered real estate loans.

(4) National banks are prohibited from making real estate loans in an amount in excess of the greater of unimpaired capital and surplus or time and savings deposits, except that real estate loans secured by other than first liens, when added to unpaid prior liens, are to be limited to 20 percent of unimpaired capital and 20 percent of unimpaired surplus.

(5) National banks are authorized to make real estate loans secured by other than first liens upon forest tracts.

(6) Loans with maturities of less than 60 months are to be classified as commercial loans when made for construction of buildings and secured by a commitment to advance the full amount of the loan upon completion.

(7) Loans for the construction of residential or farm buildings with maturities of not more than 9 months are eligible for discount as commercial paper if accompanied by an agreement for firm takeout upon completion of building.

(8) Loans made upon a borrower's general credit standing or assignment of rent, and SBA participation loans, are required to be classified as commercial loans.

(9) National banks are authorized to make real estate loans in excess of 70 percent of time and savings deposits if the total unpaid amount loaned does not exceed 10 percent of the maximum amount that may be invested in real estate loans.

Part C. Federal Credit Unions

(1) Lending and depositary authority

Federal credit unions are authorized to make loans to their own directors and members of supervisory credit committees, subject to the approval of the board of directors where the loan amount exceeds \$2500 plus pledged shares. Credit unions operating foreign sub-offices are authorized to maintain demand deposit accounts in foreign banks which are correspondents of U.S. mutual savings banks, subject to National Credit Union Administration (NCUA) regulations.

(2) Fees

The mandatory entrance fee requirement is removed and a uniform entrance fee at discretion of the credit union board of directors is established.

(3) Directors

Various changes in the rules governing boards of directors have been made, such as permitting appointment of 2-member investment committees and, permitting executive committees to exercise authority delegated by boards of directors.

(4) Supervisory committees

The law changes the semi-annual audit requirement to an annual requirement.

(5) Dividends

Dividends may be declared at intervals authorized by board of directors.

(6) Applicability to Trust Territories

The Federal Credit Union Act is made applicable to the Trust Territories of the Pacific.

(7) Definition of members accounts

Federally-insured credit union funds invested in a Federally-insured credit union are exempted from Federal share insurance premium charges.

(8) Termination of insurance coverage

Federal insurance coverage is to be terminated after 90 days notice to the Federal Credit Union Administration (FCUA) if the credit union has obtained a certificate of insurance from the corporation authorized and licensed to insure its accounts. Terminations are to be approved by a majority of the board of directors and a majority of voting members provided that a minimum 20 percent of the total membership votes.

(9) Liquidation

The FCUA is authorized to assist in voluntary liquidation of solvent credit unions by loans, purchase of assets, or establishment of accounts in such credit unions. The provision which permitted such loans and accounts to be subordinated to the rights of members and creditors has been deleted.

Miscellaneous

The new law makes a number of other changes in prior law as well as introducing new authorities. These changes and additions include the following:

Urban homesteading. The Secretary is authorized to transfer, without payment, certain Secretary-held real property (deemed suitable by HUD) for use in an approved urban homestead program. Unoccupied one-to-four family dwellings may be transferred for improvement to States or units of general local government, or their public agency designees, upon their request for use in an urban homesteading program. HUD Regional Offices are required to keep an inventory of property available for urban homesteading purposes.

An acceptable urban homesteading program will provide for:

- (1) the conditional conveyance of unoccupied residential property to an individual or family without substantial consideration;
- (2) an equitable procedure for selecting recipients of property;
- (3) an agreement under which the recipient agrees to occupy the property for a minimum of three years, make necessary repairs, and permit periodic inspections;
- (4) an agreement of revocation of conveyance upon any material breach of the agreement and full conveyance upon compliance; and
- (5) a coordinated approach toward neighborhood improvement and upgrading of community facilities.

Appropriations are authorized in an amount not to exceed \$5,000,000 annually for fiscal years 1975 and 1976 to reimburse housing loan funds for the aggregate fair market value of properties transferred and to provide technical assistance.

State housing finance and development agencies. This provision encourages the formation and effective operation of State housing finance agencies and State development agencies which have the authority to finance, assist, or carry out activities designed to (1) provide housing and related facilities through land acquisition, and the construction or rehabilitation for low-moderate- and middle-income persons, (2) promote sound growth and development of neighborhoods through revitalization of slums and blighted areas, (3) increase and improve employment opportunities for the unemployed and underemployed through the development and redevelopment of industrial, manufacturing, and commercial facilities, or (4) implement the development aspects of State land use and preservation policies, including advance acquisition of land. The Secretary is authorized to provide technical assistance to State housing finance or State development agencies to assist in the planning and carrying out of development activities.

In addition, the Secretary is authorized to guarantee, and to enter into commitments to guarantee, taxable obligations issued by State housing finance and development agencies, and to make or contract to make grants to or on behalf of such agencies to cover a maximum 33 1/3 percent of the interest payable on financial obligations issued whether or not guaranteed. Appropriations are authorized in amounts necessary to make grants as provided for under the section with payments not to exceed \$50 million per annum prior to July 1, 1975. The aggregate principal amount of guaranteed obligations may not exceed \$500 million. The guarantees are to be backed by the full faith and credit of the United States and are to be financed by Treasury purchase of Secretarial obligations.

Housing allowances. The Secretary is authorized to undertake an experimental program to demonstrate the feasibility of providing housing allowance payments to families for rental or homeownership expenses. No payments may be made after July 1, 1985. Appropriations are authorized in an amount necessary to carry out provisions of the program including payments made to recipients and administrative costs. The aggregate amount of contracts to make housing allowance payments may not exceed amounts approved in appropriation Acts and payments pursuant to such contracts may not exceed \$40 million per annum. The Secretary is prohibited from entering into contracts under the U.S. Housing Act of 1937 to carry out the provisions of this program after January 1, 1975. The Secretary is required to make a report to Congress on his findings no later than eighteen months after enactment of The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

Direct Financing study. The Secretary and the Secretary of the Treasury are required to study the feasibility of financing programs authorized under section 236 of the National Housing Act and section 802 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 (State housing finance and development agencies) through various methods of financing, including direct loans from the Federal Financing Bank, to determine whether any such method would result in net savings to the Federal Government. A report to Congress is to be made one year after date of enactment of the Act.

Solar Energy. The Secretary is authorized, after consultation with the National Science Foundation, to undertake a demonstration program to determine the economic and technical feasibility of utilizing solar energy for heating or cooling residential housing (including demonstration of new housing design or structure that makes use of solar energy). A report to Congress is to be made no later than 6 months after the close of the year in which a demonstration program is carried out.

Interstate land sales. The sale or lease of lots in bona fide industrial or commercial developments is exempted from the requirements of the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act in those cases where certain stringent requirements are met.

A cooling-off period of three business days (instead of the 48-hour period now in the law) is provided to consumers to consider land offering reports. A provision permitting a purchaser to waive his revocation right if he signed a statement that he had inspected his lot and read and understood the property report has been deleted.

The language of the measure makes clear that the Interstate Land Sales Full Disclosure Act applies to transactions involving communications between parties in the United States and a foreign country.

National Institute of Building Sciences. The law authorizes the establishment of a non-profit, non-government institute to develop, promulgate and evaluate criteria for housing and building regulations. Appropriations are authorized in an amount of \$5 million per year in FY 1975 and FY 1976 to provide the Institute with initial capital adequate to exercise its functions and responsibilities.

Additional research authority. Title V of HUD Act of 1970 is amended to authorize the Secretary to undertake special demonstrations to determine housing design, structure, housing-related facilities, services, and amenities most effective in meeting the special housing needs of certain groups, including the elderly, handicapped, displaced, single individuals, broken families, and large households. The Secretary also is authorized to utilize the contract and loan authority of any federally assisted housing program to carry out such demonstrations, and an additional \$10 million from amounts approved in appropriation Acts is authorized.

GNMA mortgage limitations. The basic mortgage limit is increased from the \$22,000 limit in prior law to \$33,000, with statutory language enabling \$38,000 to be set as the limit in high cost areas.

Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation.

Purchase of mortgages more than one year. FHLMC purchases of older mortgages are to be subject to a 20 percent limitation, provided an equivalent dollar amount of such mortgages is invested by seller in residential mortgages within 180 days.

FHLMC mortgage ceilings for Alaska, Guam, and Hawaii. The ceiling is increased to 50 percent above the FHLBB-established S&L ceiling.

FHLMC securities. The measure clarifies the authority of national banks, FHL banks, S&L associations, and credit unions to invest in FHLMC securities.

Servicing of mortgage purchase by FHLMC. Any HUD-approved mortgagee is authorized to service FHLMC mortgages.

Federal National Mortgage Association.

Purchase of mortgages more than one year old. FNMA purchases of older mortgages are made subject to a 20 percent limitation provided an equivalent dollar amount of such mortgages is invested in residential mortgages within 180 days.

FNMA mortgage ceilings for Alaska, Guam and Hawaii. The ceiling is increased to 50 percent above the FHLBB-established ceiling for Alaska, Guam, and Hawaii.

Civil Service retirement for FNMA employees. Any person whose employment is made subject to the civil service retirement law by section 806 of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 shall not have considered, for purposes of that law, that portion of his basic pay in any one year which exceeds the basic pay listed in section 5316 of Title V of the Civil Service Act.

Mortgage proceeds. The Secretary is required to initiate action to secure payment of any deficiency after foreclosure on a mortgage insured or assisted under Federal law where the Secretary believes that mortgage proceeds have been fraudulently misappropriated by the mortgagor.

New Communities. Part B of Title VII of the HUD Act of 1970 is amended as follows:

(a) Name change

The name of HUD's Community Development Corporation is changed to "New Community Development Corporation."

(b) Board of directors

The size of the Corporation's board of directors is increased from 5 to 7 members.

(c) Interest differential grants

The amount of interest differential grants which HUD is authorized to make to State or local public agencies is increased to an amount equal to 30 percent of the interest paid on agency obligations.

(d) Supplementary grants

HUD is authorized to make new community supplemental grants to projects assisted by the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities.

(e) Waste disposal facilities, heating and air conditioning systems

Waste disposal installations and community or neighborhood central heating or air-conditioning systems may be financed within the proceeds of guaranteed loans.

Flood insurance. Federal agencies supervising lending institutions are directed to require such institutions to notify a purchaser or lessee obtaining a loan secured by real property in a designated flood-prone area of such flood hazard in writing. Notification must be within a reasonable period of time in advance of the signing of purchase agreements, leases, or other documents.

Any community which has made adequate progress on construction of a flood protection system meeting the 100-year protection standard, as determined by HUD, is made eligible for flood insurance under the National Flood Insurance Program at subsidized premium rates if—

(a) 100 percent of project cost of flood protection system (from Federal and local sources) has been authorized,

(b) at least 60 percent of project cost of system has been appropriated,

(c) at least 50 percent of project cost of system has been expended, and

(d) the system is at least 50 percent completed.

National housing goal. Title XVI of the HUD Act of 1968 is amended to express the sense of Congress that achievement of housing goals requires a greater effort to preserve existing housing and neighborhoods, and that such an effort requires greater concentration on housing and neighborhoods where deterioration is evident though not acute. The President's annual housing report is required to include an assessment of preservation efforts and future plans.

Limitation on withholding or conditioning HUD assistance. The law prohibits administrative withholding or conditioning of Federal housing or community development assistance by reason of the fact that State or local governments use proceeds of tax-exempt borrowings to provide financing for use in connection with such Federal assistance.

Counseling and technical assistance program (section 106 of HUD Act of 1968). Such sums as may be necessary are authorized to be appropriated to carry out the provisions of the counseling and technical assistance program. Local public housing agencies are designated as sponsors eligible for section 106(b) loans for pre-construction expenses.

Condominium and cooperative study. The Secretary is authorized and directed to conduct a full and complete investigation and study with respect to the problems, difficulties, and abuses or potential abuses which may be involved in condominium and cooperative housing, and report to Congress not later than one year after date of enactment of the Act.

Additional HUD Assistant Secretaries. The number of level IV Assistant Secretaries authorized for HUD is increased from 6 to 8.

Fair housing with respect to sex. The Civil Rights Act of 1968 is amended to prohibit discrimination on basis of sex in financing, sale, or rental of housing, or provision of brokerage services. Title V of the National Housing Act is amended to prohibit discrimination on the basis of sex in the making of Federally-related mortgage loans, insurance guaranty, or related assistance; lenders are required to consider combined incomes of husband and wife in extending mortgage credit.

Neighborhood Development—Trenton, New Jersey. Local expenditures made for the Board and Front Street Garage in Trenton, N.J. are to be counted as a local grant-in-aid to the first two action years of the Trenton Neighborhood Development Program, in accordance with provisions of title I of Housing Act of 1949.

Mass Transportation. The Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964 and the Federal-Aid to Highways Act of 1973 is amended to prohibit Federal assistance for the purchase of buses unless the applicant or public body receiving assistance or any publicly owned operator receiving assistance agrees that such public body or any operator for it will not engage in charter bus operations outside the urban area it regularly serves.



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

September 11, 1974

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Stan Scott
Assistant to the President

SUBJECT: Women's Equality Day, August 26, 1974

Memorandum by Assistant Secretary for Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity to all HUD employees on President Ford's Proclamation for Women's Day, page 1.

President Ford's Proclamation on Women's Equality Day, page 2.



Assistant Secretary



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

August 26, 1974

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

IN REPLY REFER TO:

MEMORANDUM TO: ALL EMPLOYEES

SUBJECT: WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY

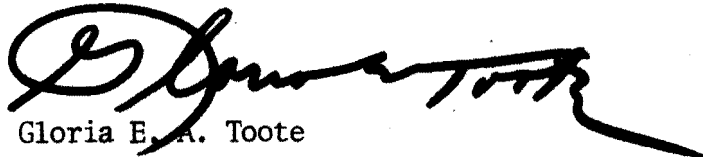
The President's Proclamation declaring Monday, August 26, 1974, "Women's Equality Day" was, significantly, signed on the same day as our new Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

The Proclamation attests to the "essential role of women in our society and their contribution to our economic, social and political well-being." This important Proclamation also states that "Americans must deal with those inequities that still linger as barriers to the full participation of women in our Nation's life. We must also strengthen and support laws that prohibit discrimination based on sex."

The enactment of our new Housing and Community Development Act of 1974 expressly prohibits discrimination on the basis of sex in two important areas. The amendments prohibiting this form of discrimination are:

- The Civil Rights Act of 1968 (Title VIII, the Fair Housing Law), prohibiting discrimination on basis of sex in financing, sale or rental of housing, or provision of brokerage services;
- Title V of the National Housing Act, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of sex in the making of Federally-related mortgage loans, insurance guaranty, or related assistance and requiring lenders to consider combined incomes of husband and wife in extending mortgage credit.

All HUD employees, men and women, share responsibility for implementation of this new law. Further, all HUD employees, men and women, have the responsibility to undertake the actions required to assure equal opportunity for all women recipients of HUD programs and all women colleagues within the Department.



Gloria E. A. Toote

AUGUST 22, 1974

Office of the White House Press Secretary

THE WHITE HOUSE

WOMEN'S EQUALITY DAY, 1974

- - - - -

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

On August 26th, 1920, American women finally gained the right to vote when the Nineteenth Amendment was certified as part of our Constitution.

Today, fifty-four years later, the women of America are actively participating in and contributing to all aspects of our economic, social and political life. Many obstacles on the road to equal opportunity have been removed as legislative and executive actions have helped to reduce sex discrimination in education, training and employment. Special efforts have been made in the Federal Government, so that women now contribute more fully than ever before to the formulation and execution of public policy.

But although we as a Nation have come a great distance since 1920, we still have a great distance to go. In 1970, on the floor of the House, I said that the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution was an idea whose time had come. Today I want to reaffirm my personal commitment to that amendment. The time for ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment has come just as surely as did the time for the 19th Amendment.

As 1975 approaches, widely proclaimed as International Women's Year, Americans must deal with those inequities that still linger as barriers to the full participation of women in our Nation's life. We must also strengthen and support laws that prohibit discrimination based on sex.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GERALD R. FORD, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon all Americans to observe August 26, 1974, as Women's Equality Day, with appropriate ceremonies and activities. I further urge Americans to consider the essential role of women in our society and their contribution to our economic, social and political well-being. As a Republic dedicated to liberty and justice for all, this Nation cannot deny equal status to women.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-four, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-ninth.

GERALD R. FORD

#



DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20410

September 11, 1974

ASSISTANT SECRETARY
FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

MEMORANDUM TO: Mr. Stan Scott
Assistant to the President

SUBJECT: Remarks by Assistant Secretary for Equal Opportunity,
Department of Housing and Urban Development, at the
Housing Day Program of the Annual Conference of the
International Association of Official Rights Agencies

Prepared remarks for International Association of Official
Human Rights Agencies:

- (1) general background on the Office of Fair Housing
and Equal Opportunity,
- (2) addresses the general concerns of minorities
relative to federal government responsibilities.


Assistant Secretary

REMARKS PREPARED FOR DELIVERY

BY

DR. GLORIA E. A. TOOTE

ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

AT THE

"HOUSING DAY" PROGRAM

OF THE

ANNUAL CONFERENCE

OF THE

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF OFFICIAL

HUMAN RIGHTS AGENCIES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JULY 15, 1974



IT IS INDEED A PLEASURE TO BE WITH YOU TODAY.

A YEAR AGO, WHEN I SPOKE AT YOUR 25TH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE IN ATLANTA, I HADN'T YET EVEN MARKED MY FIRST FULL MONTH AS THE HUD ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR EQUAL OPPORTUNITY. IN PREPARING MY THOUGHTS FOR YOUR ANNUAL CONFERENCE THIS YEAR, (OVER THE WEEKEND), IT SEEMED THE BETTER PART OF WISDOM TO REVIEW WHAT I SAID TO YOU LAST YEAR, WHEN I WAS SO NEW AT THE JOB.

FRANKLY, I EXPECTED TO FIND AT LEAST A FEW RATHER NAIVE STATEMENTS AND EXPRESSIONS OF HOPE THAT I MIGHT WISH I HAD NEVER UTTERED. BUT IT WAS A PLEASANT SURPRISE TO FIND THAT AFTER A FULL YEAR, I COULD STILL SUPPORT THE STATEMENTS I MADE TO YOU IN GEORGIA.

THAT IS NOT TO SAY, BY ANY MEANS, THAT FAIR HOUSING IS AN ESTABLISHED CLIMATE IN AMERICA. FAR FROM IT; BUT WE ARE CLOSER THAN WE WERE 12 MONTHS AGO, AND THE MOMENTUM KEEPS BUILDING.

I SAID THEN, THAT "HUD HAS THE VALUABLE SUPPORT OF THE PRESIDENT IN ACHIEVING THE GOALS OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR THE NATION'S MINORITY GROUP MEMBERS."

NOTHING HAS HAPPENED IN THE INTERVENING YEAR TO CHANGE THIS EVALUATION. ON THE CONTRARY, IN FACT, I AM MORE THAN EVER CONVINCED OF THE GENUINE COMMITMENT OF THE PRESIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT.

I WOULD LIKE TO BRIEFLY INDICATE SOME ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN OUR MUTUAL AREAS OF CONCERN.

FISCAL YEAR 1975 BEGAN 2-1/2 WEEKS AGO. THE ADMINISTRATION'S BUDGET FOR THIS YEAR ALLOCATES MORE THAN 44.6 BILLION DOLLARS TO CIVIL RIGHTS AND RELATED SOCIAL PROGRAMS.

- DIRECT CIVIL RIGHTS OUTLAYS HAVE GONE FROM 900 MILLION DOLLARS IN 1969 TO 3.5 BILLION DOLLARS. CIVIL RIGHTS ENFORCEMENT OVERLAYS HAVE GONE FROM 75 MILLION TO 604 MILLION DOLLARS INCLUDING ALMOST 17 MILLION FOR ENFORCEMENT AGAINST DISCRIMINATION IN HOUSING.

- THE EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY COMMISSION'S BUDGET HAS RISEN NEARLY 400 PERCENT TO 53.7 MILLION DOLLARS.

- FEDERAL FUNDING FOR MINORITY BUSINESS IS UP FROM 200 MILLION DOLLARS IN 1969 TO 1.2 BILLION.

THE STAFF AND RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MY OFFICE WILL INCREASE SO SIGNIFICANTLY, THAT AT THIS MOMENT I CANNOT INTELLIGENTLY ESTIMATE THE DOLLAR INCREASE FIGURE TO OUR BUDGET. HOWEVER, I CAN CONFIDENTLY ASSURE YOU THAT WE WILL INCREASE OUR COMPLIANCE AND MONITORING CAPABILITIES, WHICH INDEED IS THE ONLY MEANS THAT THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION CAN ASSURE THE PUBLIC THAT FAIR HOUSING IS A GOAL OF NATIONAL PRIORITY.

IN THESE TRYING TIMES OF TIGHT MONEY AND RAMPANT INFLATION, FISCAL ALLOCATIONS SUCH AS THESE REPRESENT EXECUTIVE COMMITMENT TO THE GOALS TO WHICH YOU AND I, AND HUMAN RIGHTS WORKERS EVERYWHERE, -- ARE DEDICATED.

I SPOKE LAST YEAR ABOUT THE HOUSING MORATORIUM. HUD WAS INVOLVED IN AN EXHAUSTIVE STUDY OF THE NATION'S HOUSING POSTURE, INCLUDING AN IN-DEPTH

ANALYSIS OF THE HODGEPODGE OF PUBLIC AND SUBSIDIZED HOUSING PROGRAMS THAT HAD BEEN PILED ON TOP OF EACH OTHER FROM THE MIDDLE 1930's.

THE GROWING ACCRETION OF HOUSING POLICIES HAD PRODUCED TOO MANY COSTLY FAILURES, THEY HAD HELPED ONLY A SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THOSE WHO NEEDED HOUSING ASSISTANCE THE MOST. THE PRICE TO TAXPAYERS OF THAT LIMITED HELP, WILL BE SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 60 AND 80 BILLION DOLLARS. AND THE PRICE TOO FREQUENTLY TO THOSE WHO RECEIVED ASSISTANCE, WAS TOO OFTEN HUMILIATION, ENFORCED IMPACTION AND GHETTOIZATION, AND IN NUMEROUS CASES, THE ULTIMATE LOSS OF HOME. TO THIS DATE, HUD HAS HAD TO TAKE POSSESSION OF MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A MILLION PROPERTIES AND ASSIGNED MORTGAGES IN THE WAKE OF DEFAULTS.

MITIGATING AGAINST POLICY SUCCESS WAS THE RIDDLING OF SO MANY PROGRAMS WITH SCANDAL, FRAUD, AND CORRUPTION. THE BANKRUPT POLICIES OF THE PAST AS AN AFTERTHOUGHT SEEM ALMOST DOOMED FROM INCEPTION.

IN EARLY 1973, THE OLD PROGRAMS WERE SUSPENDED, AND ON SEPTEMBER 19 PRESIDENT NIXON SENT TO THE CONGRESS A BROAD NEW HOUSING POLICY, TOGETHER WITH PROPOSED IMPLEMENTING LEGISLATION. LET ME JUST STRESS SOME OF THE HIGH POINTS:

- EXPERIMENTATION AND TESTING OF DIRECT CASH ASSISTANCE AS THE BEST PRINCIPAL APPROACH TO HOUSING THOSE OF LOWER INCOME;
- EMPHASIS ON DECENT EXISTING HOUSING TO ANSWER THE NEEDS OF THE POOR;
- MAXIMUM MOBILITY AND FREEDOM OF CHOICE FOR THOSE NEEDING ASSISTANCE; AND
- A REVISED SECTION 23 LEASING PROGRAM -- UTILIZING EXISTING HOUSING WHERE POSSIBLE AND NEW CONSTRUCTION WHERE NECESSARY

TO REPLACE THE OLD 235, 236, RENT SUPPLEMENT AND PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAMS.

THE HOUSE RECENTLY OVERWHELMINGLY PASSED A COMPREHENSIVE 11.3 BILLION DOLLAR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING BILL WHICH IS NOW IN HOUSE-SENATE CONFERENCE. IT PROVIDES FOR 400,000 HOUSING UNITS FOR FY'75, CONSOLIDATES SEWER AND WATER, MODEL CITIES, AND URBAN RENEWAL CATEGORICAL GRANTS TO LARGE CITIES AND URBAN COUNTIES, AND PROVIDES FOR FEDERAL GRANTS TOTALING ABOUT 8.05 BILLION OVER A THREE-YEAR PERIOD TO BE TURNED OVER TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AFTER APPLICATION. A SIGNIFICANT ASPECT OF THE HOUSE BILL IS THE 1.23 BILLION DOLLAR SUBSIDY PROGRAM FOR CASH ASSISTANCE TO THE POOR, ALLOWING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PAY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE COST OF STANDARD HOUSING WHERE THE COST IS IN EXCESS OF 25% OF THE TENANT'S INCOME.

THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE MAJOR PROBLEM OF THE POOR IS INSUFFICIENT FUNDS TO PROVIDE SAFE AND DECENT FAMILY ACCOMODATIONS. IF, OUR DIRECT CASH ASSISTANCE EXPERIMENTS PROVE THIS THEORY, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT WILL COMMIT SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 8 AND 11 BILLION DOLLARS A YEAR TO DECENTLY HOUSE ALL WHO ARE IN NEED OF HOUSING ASSISTANCE, COMPARED TO THE 1 IN 15 ELIGIBLE FAMILIES THAT RECEIVED ASSISTANCE FROM ALL THE OLD PROGRAMS. NO PRESIDENT AND NO ADMINISTRATION IN THE HISTORY OF THIS COUNTRY EVER CONTEMPLATED THIS DEGREE OF LOW-INCOME HOUSING COMMITMENT. NO OTHER ADMINISTRATION IN THE HISTORY OF THIS NATION HAS BEEN WILLING TO DEVOTE RESOURCES OF THIS MAGNITUDE TO HOUSING THE POOR.

AS THE MAJORITY OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES IS MADE UP OF MINORITIES, THIS INDEED IS ANOTHER INDICATION OF GROWING NATIONAL COMMITMENT TO FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY.

UNTIL RECENTLY, MOST DISCUSSIONS ON THE PROBLEMS OF THE CITIES RELATED TO THE COMFORT, CONVENIENCE, AND BUSINESS ADVANTAGES OF MIDDLE CLASS WHITE AMERICA, RATHER THAN THE MORE SERIOUS PROBLEMS OF THE POOR.

WHEN A FAMILY NOT LIVING IN SUBSIDIZED HOUSING CAN BE ASSURED OF THE MEANS OF HOME PAYMENT, AND THAT NO MORE THAN A REASONABLE PORTION OF HIS OR HER INCOME WILL BE NEEDED TO PROVIDE THE FAMILY WITH SAFE AND DECENT HOUSING, THE SOLVENCY OF THE COMMUNITY, THE CITY, AND THE FAMILY WILL BE ASSURED.

IF PLANNED REHABILITATION OF SOUND EXISTING HOUSING STOCK CAN BE IMPLEMENTED, THE PROBLEMS OF SWEEPING DISPLACEMENT OF FAMILIES IN MANY URBAN COMMUNITIES CAN BE AVERTED.

SOME OF YOU IN THE AUDIENCE HAVE HEARD THAT THE SECTION 23 HOUSING PROGRAM OF THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT RELATES ONLY TO REHABILITATION OF PROPERTY AND WILL NOT MEET THE NEEDS OF YOUR CITY. THIS IS NOT TRUE. NEW CONSTRUCTION CAN AND WILL BE CONTINUED UNDER SECTION 23, AND WHERE NEEDED 100 PERCENT OCCUPANCY RESERVED FOR LOW-INCOME FAMILIES.

IT IS THE HOPE OF MY OFFICE THAT THE IMPACTION OF THE POOR CAN BE NEGATED WITH OUR NEW HOUSING PROGRAM, AND THAT THE PRIVATE BUILDER-DEVELOPER WILL LIMIT THE OCCUPANCY OF LOW-INCOME FAMILIES TO TWENTY PERCENT OF HIS UNITS.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ARE ATTEMPTING TO ACHIEVE IS AN INTEGRATED AMERICA.

ADEQUATE HOUSING FOR THE MINORITY POOR IS MORE THAN OPEN HOUSING. PUBLIC HOUSING MUST NOT BE DEMEANING, MUST NOT BE ALLOWED TO BECOME PEDICULOSIS SQUALOR. CONSIDERATION OF NEIGHBORHOODS OR COMMUNITY LIVING IS VITAL, FROM WHICH HOUSING CANNOT BE DIVORCED.

THE DEPARTMENT'S BUDGET FOR THE NEW FISCAL YEAR INCLUDES 400 MILLION DOLLARS TO MEET PUBLIC HOUSING OPERATING SUBSIDY REQUIREMENTS. THIS WILL BE BY FAR THE HIGHEST LEVEL SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE LOW RENT PUBLIC HOUSING PROGRAM. THIS IS IN ADDITION TO THE REINSTATEMENT UNDER NEW GUIDELINES OF THE MODERNIZATION PROGRAM THAT WILL PROVIDE CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS TOTALING 235 MILLION DOLLARS IN BOTH 1974 AND 1975.

OVER AND ABOVE OPERATING SUBSIDY AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT EXPENDITURES, HUD HAS ALSO FUNDED A TARGET PROJECTS PROGRAM (TPP) AT 35 MILLION DOLLARS LAST FISCAL YEAR, AND WE ARE REQUESTING 65 MILLION ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1975.

TPP IS DESIGNED TO HELP LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES MINIMIZE DETORINATION OF INDIVIDUAL HOUSING PROJECTS THAT HAVE SERIOUS PROBLEMS, RESTORING THEM TO PHYSICAL SOUNDNESS, AND GENERALLY IMPROVING THEIR LIVABILITY.

LET ME, AT THIS POINT, ASSURE YOU OF MY OFFICE'S COMMITMENT, THAT CHANGE OF FORM OF FUTURE HOUSING PROGRAMS WILL FULLY CARRY THE PRECEPT AND SANCTIONS OF TITLE 8, TITLE 6, AND ALL EFFECTIVE EXECUTIVE ORDERS AND LAWS. IF ANYTHING, THEY WILL BE MORE FIRMLY ENSCONSED THAN IN THE PAST. WITH OR WITHOUT CASH ASSISTANCE, WE MUST BECOME A NATION OF NEIGHBORS, AND OPEN ACCESS TO HOUSING OF ONE'S CHOICE MUST BECOME A REALITY FOR ALL AMERICANS.

AN EXAMPLE OF THE INTERWEAVING OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENTS IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING'S NEW SECTION 23 PROGRAM, IS THE INCREASED RESPONSIBILITY OF LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES. THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES WILL INCLUDE "COMPLIANCE WITH EQUAL OPPORTUNITY REQUIREMENTS" AND THEY ARE OBLIGATED TO PROVIDE ADVICE AND GUIDANCE TO ELIGIBLE FAMILIES IN FINDING SUITABLE HOUSING, INCLUDING ADVICE AND GUIDANCE TO FAMILIES EXPERIENCING DISCRIMINATION, "IN A MANNER AFFIRMATIVELY TO FURTHER THE POLICIES OF TITLE

VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964, TITLE VII OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1968, AND EXECUTIVE ORDER 11063."

IN APPLYING TO THE HUD FIELD OFFICE FOR A NEW CONSTRUCTION PROJECT, THE LHA "SHALL INDICATE WHETHER (IT) HAS ADOPTED AND IMPLEMENTED AN APPROVED TENANT SELECTION AND ASSIGNMENT PLAN IN COMPLIANCE WITH TITLE VI OF THE CIVIL RIGHTS ACT OF 1964."

THIS REQUIREMENT WILL AVOID REPETITION OF PAST INSTANCES IN WHICH LHA'S HAVE THEMSELVES BEEN RESPONSIBLE, THROUGH INATTENTION TO TENANT ASSIGNMENT, FOR THE IMPACTION OF MINORITIES. ONE CAN CITE TWO CASES IN NEW YORK CITY, IN POINT: THE MARK TWAIN SCHOOL CASE (HART VS COMMUNITY SCHOOL BOARD OF BROOKLYN) IN CONEY ISLAND; AND OTERO VS THE NEW YORK HOUSING AUTHORITY ON THE LOWER EAST SIDE OF MANHATTAN.

SECTION 23 REGULATIONS FURTHER REQUIRE THAT EACH PROPOSAL SUBMITTED TO THE LHA BY THE OWNER AND/OR DEVELOPER SHALL INCLUDE SUBMISSION OF AN AFFIRMATIVE FAIR HOUSING MARKETING PLAN, A SIGNED ASSURANCE OF COMPLIANCE WITH TITLE VI, AND IN BID CONDITION AREAS, CERTIFICATIONS REQUIRED PURSUANT TO EXECUTIVE ORDER 11246 (EQUAL EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITY UNDER FEDERAL CONTRACTS AND UNDER FEDERALLY-ASSISTED CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS).

THE LHA IS ALSO CHARGED WITH THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DETERMINING THAT EXISTING HOUSING PROPOSED FOR THE SECTION 23 PROGRAM IS DECENT, SAFE AND SANITARY, WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE FEDERAL HOUSING ACT. THE SAME AFFIRMATIVE POLICIES, WITH REGARD TO NONDISCRIMINATION, APPLY TO EXISTING HOUSING AS TO NEW CONSTRUCTION.

"EXISTING HOUSING," AS THE PERTINENT REGULATION STATES, "MAY INCLUDE HOUSING WHICH REQUIRES MINOR REPAIRS, IMPROVEMENTS OR REHABILITATION TO

PUT IT INTO DECENT, SAFE, AND SANITARY CONDITION, PROVIDED THAT SUCH WORK IS PERFORMED PRIOR TO THE EXECUTION OF A HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS CONTRACT."

CONSIDER THE HOUSING OF NEW YORK CITY -- A PERHAPS UNIQUE EXAMPLE; NEW YORK CITY HAS A FANTASTIC STOCK OF HOUSING UNITS, WHOSE EXTERIOR STRUCTURES OF BRICK ARE OUTSTANDINGLY STRONG AND DURABLE, BUT MANY WITH DILAPIDATED INTERIORS, WITH OLD WIRING, PLUMBING AND FIXTURES. SUCH BUILDINGS, MANY HALF INHABITED, HAVENS FOR JUNKIES, AND A BUNKER FOR MUGGINGS, COULD BE INTENSIVELY REHABILITATED UNDER THE SECTION 23 PROGRAM, AND TIMELY PROVIDE DECENT HOUSING TO CITY INHABITANTS.

I SPOKE A FEW MOMENTS AGO ABOUT THE IMPACTION OF MINORITIES AND THE TREMENDOUS IMPORTANCE OF TENANT SELECTION AND ASSIGNMENT. AS YOU SURELY REALIZE, IT IS TO PREVENT FURTHER IMPACTION, AND TO RELIEVE THOSE PROBLEMS THAT EXIST, THAT PRIORITY PROCESSING WILL BE GIVEN TO SECTION 23 PROJECTS, IN WHICH 20 PERCENT OR FEWER OF THE UNITS IN A STRUCTURE WILL BE RESERVED FOR HOUSING ASSISTANCE PAYMENTS.

IN ALL THESE AREAS, LOCAL HOUSING AUTHORITIES WILL BEAR A HEAVY LOAD OF RESPONSIBILITIES. HIGH ON THE LIST IS THE ASSURANCE THAT AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IS PURSUED IN ALL AREAS OF FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY, IN ACCORDANCE NOT ONLY WITH THE DEFINITIVE LAWS OF OUR NATION, BUT ALSO WITH ITS AWAKENED CONSCIENCE.

THE CONCERTED EFFORT OF THE TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AS WELL AS THE CONSTRUCTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF STATE, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR IS VITAL IF FAIR HOUSING IS TO BE NATIONALLY ACCOMPLISHED.

IN LINE WITH THIS PHILOSOPHY, MY OFFICE RECENTLY COMPLETED FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY SEMINARS THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE UNDERLYING PURPOSE WAS TO INFORM AND INVOLVE REAL ESTATE BROKERS, LENDERS, MORTGAGE BROKERS, APARTMENT HOUSE OWNERS, MANAGERS, STATE AND LOCAL AGENCIES, FAIR HOUSING COMMISSIONS, PRIVATE CORPORATIONS, ATTORNEYS, HUD'S CENTRAL OFFICE, AND FIELD STAFF, FAIR HOUSING GROUPS, AND PEOPLE; AND TO INDICATE THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEPARTMENT AND OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES IN THE AREAS OF HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY. THE SEMINARS PROVED TO BE AN EXCITING VEHICLE FOR REACHING OUT TO DIVERSE BUT RELATED CONSTITUENCIES.

EVALUATING THE IMPRESSIVE OUTREACH TO SOME 4400 INDIVIDUALS ACHIEVED WITH THESE SEMINARS IN FY'74, IT BECAME OBVIOUS THAT A VEHICLE SHOULD BE USED FOR CONTINUING THE DIALOGUE WITH THE OFFICE OF FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND THESE CONSTITUENCIES.

THIS FISCAL YEAR, WE WILL HOLD A 3- TO 4-DAY CONFERENCE ON FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY IN THE NATION'S CAPITAL. CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL LIBERTY LEADERS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY WILL BE ASKED TO FORM AN AD HOC COMMITTEE TO ADVISE AND ASSIST MY STAFF ON THE CONFERENCE STRUCTURE.

THE CONFERENCE AND ITS PLANNING WILL PROVIDE A CONSANGUINITY BETWEEN MY OFFICE AND THE CIVIL RIGHTS LEADERSHIP OF AMERICA. ALL OF US ARE WORKING TOWARD THE SAME ESSENTIAL GOALS. ONLY WITH JOINT EFFECTIVENESS, UTILIZING DIVISIVE TECHNIQUES, WILL THE BATTLE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS SOON BE WON. TIME IS NOT OUR ALLY, WITH EACH PASSING DAY A WRONG IS INFLICTED UPON UNTOLD NUMBERS OF CITIZENS.

WE MUST DEVISE NEW TECHNIQUES, AND FASHION THEM TO MEET THE SUBTLETIES OF TODAY'S FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION. WE MUST CALL UPON THE PUBLIC TO JOIN

OUR VIGIL, THOUGH MINDFUL THAT SOME MAY JOIN TO SUBVERT.

WE ARE THE TACTICIANS. WE MUST LEARN TO OUTFLANK AND OUT MANEUVER THE FOES OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY. THERE MUST BE TIME FOR POLEMICS AND JOINDER OF ACTION; BUT THE CONTINUOUS STEPS THEREAFTER, AND THE RESULTS, ARE THE CONSUMMATION OF THE VARIOUS ACTS OF THE WHOLE.

IT IS MY HOPE THAT THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY WILL PROVIDE THE MEDIUM FOR GOVERNMENT, AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR, TO ADDRESS THE CRITICAL ISSUES, AND EVOLVE VIABLE, CONSTRUCTIVE REMEDIES THAT WILL QUICKLY PROVE MEANINGFUL.

cont

I SHOULD LIKE TO INDICATE THE CONCERN OF MY OFFICE AND THE DEPARTMENT RELATIVE TO THE OBVIOUS ECONOMIC OPPRESSIVENESS OF THE HOUSING MARKET ON THE MINORITY CONTRACTOR, AND IDENTIFY SIGNIFICANT MINORITY ENTREPRENEURIAL PROGRAMS NOW STRUCTURED WITHIN HUD.

IN GENERAL, IN THE HOUSING SECTOR, THERE IS A SMALLER PIE TO SHARE AT THE PRESENT TIME. ONE OF THE DEEPEST CONCERNS OF MY OFFICE, AND MY PERSONAL COMMITMENT IS, TO ASSURE THAT MINORITY ENTERPRISE IS ACCORDED ITS FAIR SHARE OF THAT PIE. THAT IS ONE OF THE VITAL ASPECTS OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY. NOT THAT MINORITIES GET A PIECE OF THE ACTION WHEN EVERYTHING IS BOOMING, BUT THAT MINORITIES GET A FAIR SHARE OF WHATEVER ACTION IS AVAILABLE, AT ANY TIME, ALL THE TIME.

GOOD AND EARNEST PEOPLE IN HUD, BEFORE MY TIME, WRESTLED WITH THIS PROBLEM. GOALS WERE SET FOR MINORITY CONTRACTORS IN THE SECTION 235 AND 236 SUBSIDY PROGRAMS. A REGISTRY OF MINORITY CONTRACTORS WAS INITIATED, A JOINT PROGRAM WAS ESTABLISHED WITH THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT ON MINORITY BANKING.

HOWEVER, AND THIS IS BY NO MEANS A REFLECTION ON THE SCOPE, OR SINCERITY OF THEIR EFFORTS, THESE EFFORTS WERE OF A SPORADIC, SPASMODIC, HIT-OR-MISS BASIS. THE OLD SUBSIDIZED PROGRAMS WERE IN TROUBLE, AND THE TIME WAS PERHAPS NOT RIPE FOR CONCERTED, CONTINUOUS EFFORT WITH COMPREHENSIVE FOLLOW-THROUGH.

WE NOW HAVE ESTABLISHED GOALS FOR MINORITY CONTRACTORS AND MARGINAL FIRMS, AND WE ARE DAILY MONITORING THESE GOALS TO ASSURE THAT THE COMMITMENT IS MET.

I AM THE FIRST TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT THE PROGRAM IS EMBRYONIC. HOWEVER, ITS DEVELOPMENT IS PREVASIVE AND WIDE RANGING.

OBVIOUSLY, TO BE MEANINGFUL, THE GOALS WE ESTABLISH MUST BE IN SOME WAY QUANTIFIABLE AND MEASURABLE, OR ELSE THEY ARE NOT TRUE GOALS. VOID OF SUCH MEASUREMENT, THERE IS NO WAY TO ESTABLISH THE DOLLAR EQUIVALENCY OF THE GOVERNMENT COMMITMENT, OR TO DETERMINE THE EFFECTIVENESS OF GOVERNMENT ACTION.

FOR THE FIRST TIME THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT HAS ESTABLISHED AN 8(A) PROCUREMENT PROGRAM, IN CLOSE COOPERATION WITH THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION.

BEYOND DIRECT PROCUREMENT, MY OFFICE WAS JOINED BY THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR ADMINISTRATION IN ENCOURAGING EACH ASSISTANT SECRETARY OR PROGRAM OFFICER TO CONTRACT WHEN POSSIBLE, GENERAL PROCUREMENT ACTIVITY TO MINORITY FIRMS. THE SCOPE OF THIS PROGRAM IS VITALLY IMPORTANT, AS MANY MINORITY FIRMS ACROSS THE COUNTRY WERE VIRTUALLY PARALYZED OR HAVE BECOME INSOLVENT DURING RECENT LEAN PERIODS OF FEDERAL FUNDING.

A SIGNIFICANT FUTURE AREA OF MINORITY CONTRACTUAL INVOLVEMENT IS THE GRANT AND CONTRACT BUDGET OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND RESEARCH.

THIS GRANT AND CONTRACT BUDGET FOR FY '75 IS 70 MILLION DOLLARS. THE OFFICE OF FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY HAS PROVIDED THIS PROGRAM OFFICE WITH AN EXTENSIVE LIST OF MINORITY FIRMS, QUALIFIED TO BID ON RESEARCH PROGRAMS IN HOUSING, COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, ENERGY MATTERS, HOUSING MANAGEMENT, URBAN PROBLEMS AND A HOST OF RELATED DISCIPLINES.

MY OFFICE ALSO HAS A MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT AND A CLOSE WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HOUSING PRODUCTION AND MORTGAGE CREDIT, WHO IS ALSO THE FHA COMMISSIONER. JOINTLY, IN FY '74 WE EXTENDED THE OLD CONSTRUCTION GOALS PROGRAM WITH A NEW EMPHASIS ON GOALS FOR SECTION 236 SUBSIDIZED RENTAL CONSTRUCTION, AND 221(D) (3) MARKET HOUSING CONSTRUCTION. WHILE WE DID NOT SET QUANTITATIVE GOALS FOR FY 1974, SPECIFIC TARGETS WILL BE SET FOR FISCAL 1975.

ALL OF HUD'S FIELD OFFICES HAVE BEEN INSTRUCTED TO VIGOROUSLY PURSUE MINORITY CONTRACTOR INVOLVEMENT IN ALL THEIR PROGRAMS, AND OTHER ASSISTANT SECRETARIES ARE BECOMING INCREASINGLY INVOLVED IN THE MINORITY GOAL PROGRAMS.

THE STAFF OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR HOUSING MANAGEMENT, IS WORKING CLOSELY WITH MY STAFF, AND IS ENGAGED IN ESTABLISHING MEANINGFUL GOALS FOR TRAINING MINORITIES AND ASSURING MINORITY CONTRACTOR INVOLVEMENT IN HUD'S PROPERTY DISPOSITION PROGRAMS. ASSISTANT SECRETARY CRAWFORD ESTIMATES A VOLUME OF HOME REPAIR CONTRACTS OF AS MUCH AS 100 MILLION DOLLARS A YEAR ACROSS THE COUNTRY. A SERIES OF WORKSHOPS HAVE BEEN INITIATED TO INFORM CONTRACTORS OF THIS PROGRAM.

TWO WEEKS AGO, THE SBA, OMBE AND HUD SIGNED A TRI-AGENCY AGREEMENT TO INCREASE PARTICIPATION OF MINORITY AND SMALL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTORS IN OUR PROPERTY DISPOSITION PROGRAM. HUD WILL PROVIDE THE REHABILITATION PROJECTS; SBA WILL PROVIDE FINANCING AND SURETY BONDING ASSISTANCE; AND THE OFFICE OF MINORITY BUSINESS ENTERPRISE WILL OFFER TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL SUPPORT.

TWO IMPORTANT OBJECTIVES CAN BE ACCOMPLISHED WITH THIS PROGRAM. FIRST, WE REDUCE HUD'S INVENTORY OF FORECLOSED PROPERTIES, SOME 75,000 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS. AND, AT THE SAME TIME, WE INCREASE THE RESOURCES AND SKILLS OF MINORITY CONTRACTORS.

EVERY ASSISTANT SECRETARY AT HUD HAS BEEN ASSIGNED A GOAL OF 15 PERCENT OF HIS DIRECT PROCUREMENT TO BE CHanneLED TO MINORITY FIRMS. EACH ASSISTANT SECRETARY HAS ASSIGNED A SMALL BUSINESS SPECIALIST ON HIS STAFF, AS HAS EACH FIELD OFFICE.

THE OFFICE OF FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ALSO HAS PUBLISHED A NEW REGISTRY OF MINORITY PROFESSIONALS AND CONTRACTORS, 10 VOLUMES WITH MORE THAN 8,000 LISTINGS, IN ALL FIELDS CONNECTED WITH HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT. COPIES HAVE GENEROUSLY BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO PRIVATE SOURCES AND TO MOST AGENCIES WITHIN THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

WE NOW HAVE IN PREPARATION A MANUAL OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR MINORITY CONTRACTORS, SUBCONTRACTORS, DEVELOPERS, ARCHITECTS, PLANNERS, APPRAISERS... THE FULL SPECTRUM. MY OFFICE'S INTENT IS TO PROVIDE A DUAL INFORMATION PROGRAM. WITH THE REGISTRY, THOSE SEEKING MINORITY CONTRACTORS WILL HAVE

THE BEST AVAILABLE INFORMATION ON MINORITY RESOURCES AVAILABLE, AND THE MANUAL WILL PROVIDE MINORITY INDIVIDUALS AND FIRMS, IN HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT KNOWLEDGE OF AVAILABLE OPPORTUNITIES.

ANOTHER PROGRAM RECENTLY INITIATED THAT OFFERS GREAT PROMISE, IS MY OFFICE'S MINORITY DISTRIBUTORSHIP PROGRAM. WE ENCOURAGE CORPORATIONS INVOLVED IN HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SUPPLY PRODUCTS TO LOOK TO MINORITY FIRMS AS DISTRIBUTORS, SUPPLIERS, FEEDERS TO THE MARKET AREA. THIS INVOLVES EVERYTHING FROM DOORKNOBS AND BRICKS, TO MAJOR APPLIANCES, ALL OF THE MYRIAD PRODUCTS THAT GO INTO A RESIDENTIAL UNIT.

WORKING WITH THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS, THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF HOME BUILDERS, THE NEW YORK URBAN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, THE SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, CMBE AND OTHERS -- WE HAVE IDENTIFIED MORE THAN 100 CORPORATIONS THAT COULD INVOLVE THEMSELVES IN THIS VERY PROMISING PROGRAM.

VOLUNTARY AFFIRMATIVE AREA WIDE MARKETING AGREEMENTS ARE BEING NEGOTIATED BY MY OFFICE WITH VARIOUS SEGMENTS OF THE HOUSING INDUSTRY. PARTIES TO THESE AGREEMENTS MAY INCLUDE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT. THE AGREEMENTS WILL ASSURE AREA WIDE, OPEN HOUSING, WITH THE COMMITMENT BY THE SIGNATOR ORGANIZATION, AND INDIVIDUALS, FOR MINORITY AFFIRMATIVE OUTREACH ACTIVITIES; PUBLIC SERVICE ADVERTISEMENT TO ASSURE EFFORTS TO ENCOURAGE APPLICATION FOR HOUSING FROM MINORITIES WHO TRADITIONALLY WERE EXCLUDED, AND HOUSING MARKETING TO A RACIALLY AND ETHNICALLY VARIED POPULATION.

IT IS SIGNIFICANT TO NOTE THAT THESE AGREEMENTS REQUIRE VOLUNTARY EFFORTS AND ACTIVITIES IN EXCESS OF THE MINIMUM REQUIREMENTS OF TITLE VIII, THE FEDERAL FAIR HOUSING LAW. THE FAIR HOUSING PROVISIONS OF THE AGREEMENT COVER CONVENTIONAL FINANCED CONSTRUCTION AS WELL AS THAT SUBSIDIZED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

FAIR HOUSING COMMITTEES MUST BE ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE GEOGRAPHIC AREA, ADVERTISEMENT IS REQUIRED IN MINORITY MEDIA, MINORITY MARKETING EMPLOYEES MUST BE HIRED, SENSITIVITY TRAINING AND THE REQUIREMENTS OF TITLE VIII ARE TO BE INCORPORATED IN PROFESSIONAL MANUALS AND REGULARLY SCHEDULED SEMINARS. A PROGRAM MUST BE DESIGNED FOR ASSURING MINORITIES THAT ALL HOUSING IN THE AREA WILL BE OFFERED WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION.

A SINCERE EFFORT MUST BE EVIDENCED OF AN ATTEMPT TO ESTABLISH A COMMUNITY (AREA) CLIMATE FOR OPEN HOUSING.

THE TERMS OF THE AGREEMENT WILL BE MONITORED BY THE OFFICE OF FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY FIELD STAFF, TO ASSURE GOOD FAITH AND PERFORMANCE OF SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES.

THE SANCTIONS OF TITLE VIII ARE NOT INVOLVED IN THESE AGREEMENTS. NORMAL COMPLIANCE ACTIVITY IS PURSUED BY HUD, INCLUDING THE RECEIPT AND PROCESSING OF COMPLAINTS PURSUANT TO TITLES VIII, VI, AND EXECUTIVE ORDERS

EFFORTS ARE ALSO UNDERWAY TO EXECUTE VOLUNTARY AGREEMENTS WITH NATIONAL MAJOR CORPORATIONS, TO ASSURE FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY CORPORATE EFFORTS FOR THEIR EMPLOYEES; CORPORATE COMMITMENT NOT TO RELOCATE OR BUILD FACILITIES IN AREAS NOT AFFORDING OPEN HOUSING OPPORTUNITY, AND THEIR SUPPORT OF FAIR HOUSING AS A GOAL OF NATIONAL PRIORITY.

FAIR HOUSING AND CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS ARE ENCOURAGED TO DEVELOPE VOLUNTARY FAR HOUSING PLANS. TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE IS PROVIDED BY FIELD STAFF FOR MEANINGFUL IMPLEMENTATION; AND GUIDELINES FOR CODES OF CONDUCT BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSING INDUSTRY, SUCH AS PLANNERS, DEVELOPERS, ARCHITECTS AND REALTORS ARE ALSO BEING SUGGESTED.

BOLD NEW INITIATIVES MUST BE UNDERTAKEN BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, INVOLVING ALL SEGMENTS OF SOCIETY, FOR FAIR HOUSING TO NATIONALLY BECOME A REALITY.

AT THE SUGGESTION OF MY OFFICE, SECRETARY LYNN RECENTLY CALLED UPON THE FEDERAL BANKING REGULATORY COMMISSIONS, TO ASSURE AFFIRMATIVE LENDING PRACTICES BY THE NATIONS BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

COMMENCING THE 1ST OF JUNE, THE FEDERAL RESERVE BOARD, THE FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION, THE FEDERAL HOME LOAN BANK BOARD, AND THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY ANNOUNCED ^APROGRAM TO COLLECT RACIAL DATA, TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT OF DISCRIMINATION IN HOME FINANCING.

FEDERALLY INSURED BANKS, SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS AND MUTUAL SAVING BANKS IN EIGHTEEN METROPOLITAN AREAS, WILL BE REQUIRED TO MAINTAIN LENDING DATA ON AGE, SEX, MARITAL STATUS AND FINANCIAL CONDITION OF HOME LOAN APPLICANTS.

DATA WILL BE COMPILED OVER A SIX MONTH PERIOD, AFTER WHICH APPROPRIATE ADMINISTRATIVE ACTION, IF NEEDED, WILL BE INSTITUTED. MY OFFICE WILL ASSIST IN EVALUATING THE DATA AND ISSUANCE OF RECOMMENDATIONS.

THE OFFICE OF FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY ALSO CONVENED LAST FISCAL YEAR, A COMMITTEE COMPRISING THE 40 ODD FEDERAL DEPARTMENTS COMMISSIONS AND AGENCIES, TO COORDINATE TITLE VIII ACTIVITIES, AND ENDORSE THREE PRONGED STRATEGY FOR NATIONAL FEDERAL EFFORTS IN FURTHERANCE OF THE INTENT AND MANDATES OF TITLE VIII.

IN CONCLUDING THIS SUMMARY REPORT ON THE ACTIVITIES OF MY OFFICE, IT IS OF CONSEQUENCE TO NOTE THAT FOUR TITLE VI PROCEEDINGS WERE BEFORE MY OFFICE DURING FY 1974. OF SIGNIFICANT IMPORTANCE IS THAT THE DEPARTMENT INITIATED ITS FIRST TITLE VI ACTION. TITLE VI ENACTED BY CONGRESS IN 1964, MANDATES NONDISCRIMINATION IN FEDERALLY ASSISTED PROGRAMS; AND APPLIES NOT ONLY TO CATEGORIAL GRANT RECIPIENTS OF FEDERAL FUNDING, BUT IS ALSO APPLICABLE TO STATES AND LOCALITIES RECEIVING FUNDING UNDER THE BETTER COMMUNITIES ACT, OR OTHER COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT LEGISLATION WHICH MAY BE ENACTED BY CONGRESS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL EFFORT TO REDUCE THE TITLE VIII BACKLOG WAS COMMENCED DURING THE LAST QUARTER OF THE FISCAL YEAR, BY MOBILIZING AREA COMPLIANCE TASK FORCES. EVERY EFFORT WILL BE MADE TO MEET ALL COMPLIANCE ACTIVITIES OF THIS FISCAL YEAR, AND TO MAINTAIN A BALANCED LEVEL OF INVESTIGATION.

THE FIRST ADMINISTRATIVE FACT FINDING MEETINGS, PURSUANT TO TITLE VIII WERE HELD BY MY OFFICE DURING FY 1974, ON THE SUBJECTS OF HOUSING DISCRIMINATION ENCOUNTERED BY MILITARY FAMILIES OFF BASE; AND FINANCIAL DISCRIMINATION BY BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

THE REPORTS OF BOTH MEETINGS SOON WILL BE PUBLISHED. THE DEFENSE DEPARTMENT IS NOW CONSIDERING REVISED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES. SIGNIFICANTLY, ONE DAY AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE MEETING ON FINANCIAL DISCRIMINATION, A MAJOR BANKING INSTITUTION IN NEW ENGLAND ANNOUNCED THAT IT WOULD INVOKE ITS DEFAULT CLAUSE AGAINST ANY BORROWER WHO USED THE PROCEEDS OF LOAN IN VIOLATION OF TITLE VIII.

EQUIVALENCY EVALUATIONS WILL BE MADE OF A MINIMUM OF 20 STATE OR LOCAL AGENCIES, TO WHOM TITLE VIII CASES ARE REFERRED BY HUD. NOTICE WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER FOR PUBLIC COMMENT RELATIVE TO EQUIVALENCY COMPLIANCE PERFORMANCE.

FINALLY, REGULATIONS WERE ISSUED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT FOR TURNKEY 3 HOUSING, AND SECTION 3 OF THE HUD ACT.

SECTION 3 OF THE HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1968 EMPOWERS THE SECRETARY, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE SECRETARY OF LABOR, AND THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE SBA, TO MAKE MAXIMUM FEASIBLE TRAINING, EMPLOYMENT, AND CONTRACT AWARDS, AVAILABLE TO LOWER INCOME PERSONS AND BUSINESS CONCERNS IN THE AREA OF ASSISTED PROJECTS.

PRIOR TO LAST OCTOBER THE SECTION 3 REGULATIONS WERE PUBLISHED TWICE IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER FOR COMMENT, WITH AN EXTREMELY LONG DELAY BEFORE FINAL PUBLICATION. I AM PROUD OF THE ROLE MY OFFICE PLAYED IN SECURING THE FINAL PUBLICATION. THE REGULATIONS ARE NOW OUT, AND THE IMPLEMENTING HUD HANDBOOK IS BEING PREPARED.



MY STAFF MEETS ALMOST DAILY WITH THE STAFF OF OTHER HUD PROGRAM OFFICES FOR APPROPRIATE INCLUSION OF SECTION 3 IN ALL DEPARTMENT PROGRAMS. PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS PROGRAM WILL MEAN TRAINING OF INDIGENOUS POOR, WITH THE AVAILABILITY OF EMPLOYMENT, AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE OFFICE OF EQUAL OPPORTUNITY PURSUANT TO SECTION 3, WILL SOON BE PUBLISHED IN THE FEDERAL REGISTER.

Cont

THE ISSUANCE OF FINAL REGULATIONS FOR THE "TURNKEY III," PUBLIC HOUSING HOME OWNERSHIP PROGRAM FOR THE POOR, SIGNALLED THE COMMENCEMENT OF INTERDEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMMATIC SUASION FOR THE OFFICE OF FAIR HOUSING AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITY. ONGOING "TURNKEY III" PROGRAMS TOTAL FIFTY-SIX MILLION DOLLARS OF PUBLIC HOUSING SIBSIDY.

FAIR HOUSING THROUGH^{OUT} THE NATION REQUIRES THE CONCERTED EFFORT OF THE TOTAL FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, AS WELL AS THE CONSTRUCTIVE INVOLVEMENT OF STATE, LOCAL GOVERNMENT AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR.

THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL AND RAPID SOCIAL CHANGES IN AMERICA TODAY ARE OCCURRING IN OUR CITIES, AND IT IS IN OUR CITIES, WHERE ALMOST 80% OF THE NATION'S MINORITIES LIVE.

OUR NATION OF MAGNIFICENT ACCOMPLISHMENT NOW REALIZES THAT THE TIME HAS COME TO CURE THE ILLS OF HOME, AND FOR ITS PROPLE TO LIVE AND WORK IN HARMONY.

GOVERNMENT AND INDUSTRY NEEDLESS TO SAY ARE NOW WELL AWARE THAT THE VITALITY OF OUR CITIES IS IN PERIL, AND THAT THE SAPPING OF THE STRENGTH OF URBAN AMERICA, STEMMED FROM THE BIGOTRY OF PROGRAMMING AND SERVICING OF THE POOR.

CITIES ACROSS THE NATION, MINE INCLUDED (NEW YORK), ARE EXPERIENCING THE PAINS OF DEFICIT EXPENDITURES AS THE RESULT OF WHITE MIDDLE CLASS EXODUS. MINORITY EMPLOYEES ARE COMMUTING GREAT DISTANCES, AT INCOME EXPENSE, TO RETAIN EMPLOYMENT BECAUSE CORPORATE AMERICA ABANDONED ITS ROLE OF RESPONSIBILITY. WITH THE TAX BASE DIMINISHED, AND THE COST OF EDUCATION AND SERVICES ON A NEVER ENDING SPIRAL, AN OPEN COMMUNITY WHERE ALL CAN LIVE AND WORK OFFERS THE ONLY SOLUTION TO THE ECONOMIC VIABILITY OF THE CITY, OF THE NATION.

EITHER OUR HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS WORK FOR ALL OUR CITIZENS -- OR THEY WILL NOT WORK AT ALL. AND THEY MUST WORK, BECAUSE THE GOAL OF A DECENT HOME, AND A SUITABLE LIVING ENVIRONMENT, FOR EVERY AMERICAN FAMILY, HAS ALREADY ELUDED US FAR TOO LONG. THE TIME HAS COME FOR AMERICA TO RECOGNIZE THAT THE TALENTS OF ALL ITS PEOPLE MUST BE DEPLOYED, COMMENSURATE WITH THEIR GOD GIVEN ABILITY, IF WE ARE TO NATIONALLY COPE WITH THE PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC, AND SPIRITUAL SURVIVAL.

FAILURE TO ASSURE NATIONALLY, FREEDOM OF CHOICE TO LIVE IN A COMMUNITY OF ONE'S CHOOSING, WILL CONTINUE TO ENCOURAGE, IF NOT INDEED BE AN ACT OF ACQUIESCENCE, FOR THE CONTINUAL DRAIN OF THE NATION'S FISCAL VIABILITY AND POTENTIAL.

OUR NATION IS CAPABLE OF BUILDING IN THE SKY, ESTABLISHING AIRPORTS IN THE SEA, AND CIRCLING THE WORLD ABOVE. SURELY, WE CAN, AND WILL, BECOME A NATION OF NEIGHBORS, COMMITTED TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS, ESSENTIAL DIGNITY, AND HUMANITY OF EVERY CITIZEN.

*To appear in minority
press The week of
Sept. 16th*

THE U IN HOUSING

By Dr. Gloria E. A. Toote
Assistant Secretary HUD/Fair Housing/EO

SNOWBALLING FRUSTRATION

The snowballing frustration and devastation of continued discrimination is reflected in the cold, impersonal reality of statistics.

Statistics sketch the picture of the person who, subjected to discrimination in one instance, finds that the instances of discrimination build one upon the other.

The problems of discrimination can be because of race, sex, religion, or ethnic heritage.

As an example, the statistics starkly demonstrate the plight of the black women, who are often the target of discrimination on two counts -- race and sex.

Minority females head two-thirds of the black households subsisting below the poverty level, and the number of female-headed families, black and white, is on the rise. The earning ability of these women, meanwhile, still falls far below that of their male counterparts.

Almost everybody is by now familiar with the fact that the unemployment rate for blacks is twice that of whites. Yet most people are not aware that women -- all women, white as well as black -- earn only fifty-nine per cent of the average annual male wage? The average man with an eighth-grade education is worth more on the job market than a woman with a college degree.

One reason women are frequently limited to low paying jobs is that employers do not regard them seriously as career employees. The old myth that women work only briefly and intermittently for "extras" dies hard. Public policy and private business practice are still based on the assumption that only a few women work outside the home. And their salaries are not recognized as an essential, integral part of the family income.

Yet the fact is that five million women are the sole support of their families. Many other low and moderate income households rely on the wife's earnings to supplement the family wages. And three-fourths of all working women have either no husband or one whose income is under 7,000 dollars a year.

Women now entering the labor force can expect to spend an average of twenty-five years working. If the present downward trend in the birth rate continues, we can expect both the number of women working and the average length of employment to increase.

Clearly, these workers are entitled to the same job and pay opportunities, the same degree of economic stability and prosperity, as their male counterparts. The same assumptions which militate against equal pay and equal job opportunity pursue women of all races when they try to purchase the basic necessities of life.

It can be assumed that when statistics indicate that there is discrimination in employment, there is the very real likelihood that equal pay will not be prof-
ferred, culminating in unequal access to the marketplace.

Federal law makes discrimination illegal but, like all social mores, attitudes about sex and race are more susceptible to reform by intellectual protest.

In any case, we at HUD believe it is unwise to rely on the law alone. Enforcement efforts can be meaningfully bolstered, for example, by voluntary compliance and affirmative action programs.

The remedies sought must be broad and varied, and they must involve all segments of our society: the government, Federal, State, and local; private enterprise; organizations and associations; and you. Each effort begins with the individual. The voice of the individual must be heard in tandem with the effort of government if corrective action is to be timely.



*Southwest Regional Office
for the Spanish Speaking*

MS. LUPE ANGUIANO

DIRECTRESS

(512) 224-7526

2114 W. COMMERCE ST.

P.O. BOX 7306

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS 78207

Spanish Speaking Women

ROSE MARIE ROYBAL

3621 NEWARK ST., N.W., NO. 104

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20016

With Mr. Fernando E. C. De Baca
DATE _____ 19__

ALL ITEMS ARE RECEIVED BY THIS BANK FOR THE PURPOSES OF COLLECTION AND ARE SUBJECT TO PROVISIONS OF THE UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE WHERE APPLICABLE AND THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF THIS BANK. ALL CREDITS FOR ITEMS ARE PROVISIONAL UNTIL COLLECTED.

New Special Assistant

NATIONAL SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY

WASHINGTON, D.C.

to The President

CURRENCY		
COIN		
CHECKS		
TOTAL FROM OTHER SIDE		
TOTAL		
LESS CASH RECEIVED		
Total Deposit		

058

15-523
5403

DEPOSIT TICKET

PLEASE ITEMIZE ADDITIONAL CHECKS ON REVERSE SIDE

SIGN HERE ONLY IF CASH RECEIVED FROM DEPOSIT

⑆0540⑆0052⑆03⑆8⑆57252⑆⑆3⑆

Please List Each Check Separately by Bank Number

DOLLARS

CENTS

CURRENCY

COIN

Checks by Bank No.

- black
lunches
- 1
 - 2
 - 3
 - 4
 - 5
 - 6
 - 8
 - 9
 - 10
 - 11
 - 12
 - 13

(Tupperware)
meals
meal cost

TOTAL

Enter on front side.

CURRENCY COUNT — FOR BANK'S USE ONLY

x 1's

x 2's

x 5's

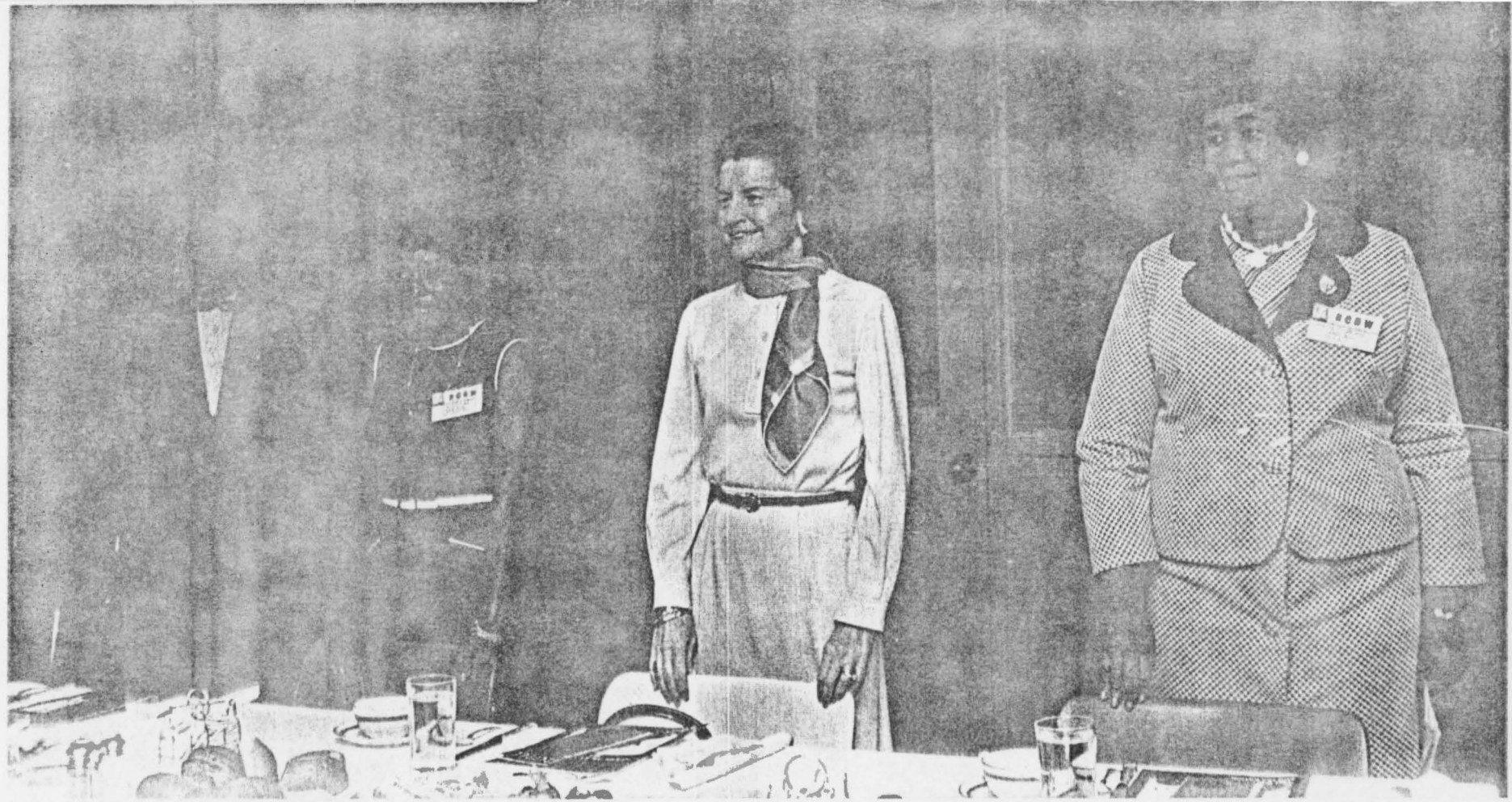
x 10's

x 20's

x 50's

x 100's

TOTAL \$



*To Gloria Tote
With admiration and best wishes,*

Betty Ford





To Ruth Sykes
With appreciation and best wishes,

Betty Ford





To Dorothy Duke
With appreciation and best wishes,

Betty Ford





*To Dorothy Height
With appreciation and best wishes,*

Betty Ford



GERALD R. FORD LIBRARY

The item described below has been transferred from this file to:

- Audiovisual Unit
 Book Collection
 Ford Museum in Grand Rapids

Item:

3 8"x10" color copies of a photo of Betty Ford at a meeting of the National Council of Negro Women. on 9/14/74

White House Photo

145E74 A0768-08

The item was transferred from: Weidenfeld, Box 1,
9/14/74 National Council of Negro Women

Initials/Date let 2/86