

Richard Nixon Presidential Library
Contested Materials Collection
Folder List

<u>Box Number</u>	<u>Folder Number</u>	<u>Document Date</u>	<u>No Date</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Document Type</u>	<u>Document Description</u>
5	41	4/1/1969	<input type="checkbox"/>	Campaign	Memo	From Dent to Morton RE: Negro votes for Republican candidates. 2 pgs.

DOCUMENT WITHDRAWAL RECORD [NIXON PROJECT]

DOCUMENT NUMBER	DOCUMENT TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE OR CORRESPONDENTS	DATE	RESTRICTION
N-1 [doc. 256]	memo	Flanigan to Dent re: Governor Nunn, 1p	4/2/69	C (Nixon)
N-2 [doc. 257]	memo	Dent to Morton re: [Negro Votes for Republicans] 2pp.	4/1/69	C (Nixon)

FILE GROUP TITLE

WHSF SMOF Dent

BOX NUMBER

8

FOLDER TITLE

1969 Southern GOP [2 of 3]

RESTRICTION CODES

- A. Release would violate a Federal statute or Agency Policy.
- B. National security classified information.
- C. Pending or approved claim that release would violate an individual's rights.
- D. Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of privacy or a libel of a living person.

- E. Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information.
- F. Release would disclose investigatory information compiled for law enforcement purposes.
- G. Withdrawn and return private and personal material.
- H. Withdrawn and returned non-historical material.

Presidential Materials Review Board

Review on Contested Documents

Collection: Harry S. Dent
Box Number: 8

Folder: 1969 Southern GOP [2 of 3]

<u>Document</u>	<u>Disposition</u>
256	Retain Open
257	Return Private/Political

MEMORANDUM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

April 1, 1969

TO: CONGRESSMAN ROGERS MORTON

FROM: HARRY S. DENT

The task of trying to win Negro votes for Republican candidates in the South is going to be difficult, but we must begin to have some success here or our successes in the South will be rather limited. As a former State Chairman in South Carolina, I can attest the fact that we can get a majority of white voters to support our candidates in many cases, but to win we must have a majority of all those voting. Many people will continue to run for office as Democrats in the South, although their hearts are with us, as long as they think the Democrats have the winning combination--that is, most all of the Negro vote plus a minority of the white vote.

After thinking this over for the past few years and particularly during the past few months, I have come to the conclusion that the Republican National Committee must really intensify its efforts to enlist Negro leaders and, in fact, develop Negro leaders to work for our Party. To do this, we need to hire part-time workers all through the South. For instance, in South Carolina we should have a part-time worker in Greenville, Columbia, and Charleston--at a minimum. They would cover the three major metropolitan areas in the State and the three major sections of the State. We should do likewise in other Southern States where the attainment of 10 to 20% of the Negro vote would mean victory. I really do not believe any national money could be better spent than through such a project.

I had a long conference this past weekend with a few of our faithful Negro Republicans in South Carolina. They would much prefer to have local Negroes do the work and have an outsider from Washington come in only occasionally.

We must do something for these Negro Republicans to show results in the Negro communities. For instance, Negro Democrats are still running the poverty program at all levels. They are laughing at our Negro Republicans for standing on the outside and looking in. If we are going to have a poverty program, then we should have such a program run by our own people. The Negro vote generated for Democrats is primarily brought to the polls by the poverty leaders in each community.

Unfortunately, many Negro voters in the South have been controlled by key Negro leaders who in turn are in effect bought by white Democrat leaders either through Government programs or otherwise. We can develop our own leaders, but to do so we have to really launch a massive program spearheaded by part-time workers throughout Southern States where we do have a possibility of winning.

I will be glad to talk with you at length concerning this subject. Clarence Townes and I have talked previously about this. He is the one who first suggested the idea of part-time workers. I would just intensify the program, and I would do it right away because it will take a while to get this program really working in order to gain advantages in the 1970 elections.

copies:
John Sears
Clarence Townes

cc: Hailow
Shulchman