

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE



**THE 33RD ANNIVERSARY OF
THE AFFIRMATION ACTION
ENFORCEMENT MOVEMENT**

By
ARTHUR A. FLETCHER

I decided to write and publish this statement because the Affirmative Action Enforcement Movement that I set in motion is once again a front burner issue. Since I set that force in motion 33 years ago and I am still alive and highly active, I should tell the public my reason for using the power that I had as a government official to do what I did.

It is necessary that I tell the story because the news media and so-called researchers and academic experts on the subject of Affirmative Action seldom interview me. And, when I am interviewed by any of the latter they seldom get it right. Therefore, I decided that it is high time that I display some initiative, take charge, and publish the truth, the facts, the who, what, where, when, why and how it came to be.

To begin with, you the reader should know that June 27, 2003, will be the 33rd anniversary of the Affirmative Action Enforcement Movement of the federal government.

ON JUNE 27, 1969, I SIGNED THE ORDER

AUTHORIZING

"THE REVISED PHILIDELPHIA PLAN."

IT

LAUNCHED THE EQUAL OPPORTUNITY LAW

ENFORCEMENT MOVEMENT

THAT

CHANGED AMERICA'S CULTURE FOREVER.

The enforcement movement resulted from an order called the Revised Philadelphia Plan. The intent of the original Philadelphia Plan was not just desegregation, but actually, integration of the workforce of the Philadelphia area construction industry. This covered, contractor by contractor, all craft unions that supplied the workers of the industry.

When I arrived in Washington, DC on May 5, 1969 to become the Assistant Secretary for Employment Standards at the U.S. Department of Labor, one of my responsibilities was overseeing and monitoring the success, or lack thereof, of the original Philadelphia Plan, which had been in force for several years. However, upon reviewing its results to that date, it was evident that the Plan was not working. It was also evident that the reason for its lack of success was not because there was no demand for construction workers or contractors in that area.

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