1	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT U.S. DESERVICED. M.Y.
2	FASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK
3	x MOV 6 1973
4	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
5	- against - : 73 C 1529
6	FRED C. TRUMP, et al.,
7	Defendants. :
8	x
9	U. S. Court House
10	Brooklyn, New York June 10, 1975
11	10:00 A. M.
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13	Before:
14	HON. EDWARD R. NEAHER,
15	u. s. d. J.
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23	BURTON SULZER OFFICIAL COURT REPORTER
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2	Appearances:
3	DAVID G. TR
4	United Stat Eastern Dis
5	By: HENRY
6	MS. DO
7	Assist
8	ROY COHN, E
9	Attorney fo
10	Also Present:
11	FRED TRUMP
12	DONALD TRUMP IRVING ESKANAZI,
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DAVID G. TRAGER, ESQ., United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York

By: HENRY BRACHTL, ESQ., and MS. DONNA GOLDSTEIN, Assistant U.S. Attorneys

ROY COHN, ESQ., Attorney for Defendant

Also Present:

FRED TRUMP DONALD TRUMP IRVING ESKANAZI, ESQ.

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THE CLERK: Civil hearing, United States versus Fred Trump, et al.

THE COURT: I must say, Mr. Cohn, that this case seems to be plagued with unnecessary problems, and I think the time has come when we have to bite the bullet.

MR. COHN: We have everybody in court, your Honor. Would you like to hear from them one by one?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. COHN: With his Honor's permission, Fred, could you tell Judge Neaher -- you have the final document that was proposed at the end of last week, you have read that, and I believe you have a couple of general observations that you would like personally to give to Judge Neaher in view of the fact the Government brought on this application this morning, rather than giving us the opportunity to go over this -- your Honor, if we could --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: If I may, I have to object, your Honor, to the tenor of this.

THE COURT: I don't think this procedure is in order. If Mr. Trump wants to say something to the Court, he can take the stand and be sworn and give his statement under oath.

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That would be fine, your Honor. MR. COHN:

THE COURT: But this is a government motion and I assume the Government wants to be heard.

I will give Mr. Trump -- I will give you an opportunity of course to be heard. No one is going to go away from here feeling he hasn't been heard. But as I say, my own knowledge of the history of this case leaves me in a state of puzzlement because I understood from all the papers that had heretofore been submitted that there had been a memorandum of understanding that had been executed by all the parties, and -- that is so, isn't it?

MR. COHN: The memorandum of understanding, your Honor, was not a 20-page decree. It recited some principles and then provided in the event it could not be reduced to decretal form that was satisfactory to both sides, we then were back where we were.

We have gotten the opposite direction, we have gotten to the point where we are like 99.99 per cent finished, and I think unfortunately it is just a question of a little bit of lack of patience such as last Thursday which stops us from getting there 100 per cent.

We have a document which is very close to a final

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document. It is an important thing to everybody concerned, and it is not the kind of thing you can just shove down somebody's throat.

They have come very, very close -- all that we are apart on at this point is minor language problems that if I could have gone over this with Fred Trump and Donald Trump in these couple of days we probably would have solved those as well as we have solved everything else.

But this motion has precipitated into here and we are very glad to have this forum because everybody is here -- I have nothing to add on the motion.

I submitted an affidavit explaining our position on it, and I assume your Honor does not want either side to repeat what we have already said in our papers. So we are ready. We have everybody here and if we can solve those final few problems we have got a decree.

THE COURT: You say you submitted an affidavit?

MR. COHN: Yes, your Honor, yesterday.

THE COURT: I don't recall seeing it.

MR. COHN: It was sent out to the clerk's office yesterday afternoon.

THE COURT: You say in this affidavit that a date convenient to the Court be fixed for the signing of the decree by the parties and the acceptance thereof

by the Court, which seems to suggest to me that the decree is now in form to be signed.

MR. COHN: Your Honor, frankly, it was not in form to be signed -- there are some minor language changes, which are very minor; for example, one point which Mr. Fred Trump is going to make to your Honor, which I think the Government inserted inadvertently, would have required children of opposite sex to occupy a small bedroom after they had passed an age that would be permissible from any standpoint, and a couple of little things like that.

If we had been able to work these things out after we reviewed it --

THE COURT: May I have a copy of the decree.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: The most recent decree, your

Honor?

MR. F. TRUMP: Off the record, Judge, we can sign this this morning. You call the shots, we change them, initial it and sign it. We want to get through with this.

THE COURT: I am sure the Government does, too.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: If I may take a few minutes of your time, your Honor --

THE COURT: Let me hear from the young lady and perhaps that will expedite matters.

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MS. GOLDSTEIN: We have --

THE COURT: I have read your application. I understand your feelings in the matter.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Our concern is as happened many times before that a recitation of the facts that have come heretofore in this case is often not as we have understood them, and only so that the Court may have what we would think would be a better understanding of what has happened in this case, I would state that the memorandum of understanding clearly set out the provisions to be contained in the decree.

We believe what was left open was simply to memorialize --

THE COURT: Was a copy of that, by the way, submitted in the papers?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I have an additional copy, if you would like to see it.

THE COURT: You have a copy?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Attached to the memorandum is the consent decree initially submitted by the plaintiffs. The memorandum makes certain revisions in the consent decree and states that all other provisions are to be contained in their entirety in the final decree.

Very little, if anything, is left open in the memorandum of understanding, and essentially the next

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decree was to memorialize the settlement, all the terms of which had been agreed upon.

THE COURT: This document?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: That is about the fifth one.

THE COURT: You are familiar with this one?

MR. COHN: That is --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: That was submitted last week.

MR. COHN: That was submitted by the Government on Thursday, your Honor, after the conference we had in this courtroom on Tuesday. That is the final.

THE COURT: Which left me with the impression that everything had been settled, based on your statement --

MR. COHN: I think it was --

THE COURT: -- and Miss Goldstein's.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Mr. Cohn represents that minor things have always been left open, and they are merely minor revisions that we are talking about.

Since the signing of the memorandum, not minor revisions but defendants have attempted to renegotiate in toto large portions of the consent decree, entire provisions which have been agreed to in the first memorandum.

Initially, the United States, while hesitant -- and I believe the correspondence between the parties in

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this matter will bear that out -- very hesitant to renegotiate, in order to proceed to execution we have changed various portions.

We have been brought to the well so many times in this last five months that promises now that we are about to be able to drink the final drink leaves me a little skeptical, and that is why we are here today, to ask the Court's assistance for close supervision so that if the Court will not today enter this decree summarily, then for close supervision so that it may become a reality in the near future.

THE COURT: I am going to assure you you are going to have my undivided attention to the accomplishment of this decree.

What I would like to get down to is this, as I understand it we have here this memorandum of understanding, which I do recognize is to some extent a statement of principles, although I suppose certain specific provisions are made --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Specific provisions are contained, because it essentially adopts the attached consent decree.

THE COURT: All right. But now we have something which presumably is final or so close to the edge
that --

1 MR. F. TRUMP: One hour, Judge, we will be out of here. $\mathbf{2}$ THE COURT: What are we talking about? 3 MR. COHN: In other words, you want to address 4 yourself to the final document that they produced on 5 Thursday? 6 7 THE COURT: I want to address myself to the final document to find out what point of difference there is. 8 MR. COHN: Do you want Mr. Fred Trump to testify? 9 THE COURT: Let me see for a moment. We will 10 hold that. Maybe we can accomplish this more quickly 11 than I had thought. 12 Has anyone got a marked copy of this consent 13 order? 14 MR. COHN: We have a memorandum, your Honor, with 15 the language changes we would want. 16 THE COURT: Have you seen that? 17 MS. GOLDSTEIN: We have not seen that. 18 was not --19 THE COURT: Give one to Ms. Goldstein and one to **2**0 me and maybe one to Mr. Brachtl. 21 Are you going to be a participant here? 22 MR. BRACHTL: Yes, your Honor. 23 THE COURT: It might be useful. 24 Let's turn to page 7-A, item one. 25

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MR. COHN: That, your Honor, on page 7-A-1 would refer to -- under A, the third line, "Apartments owned or managed," and it would say "Apartments owned or managed..." -- I suppose it would say "New York City properties owned or managed by the defendant, exclusive of Tysen's Park and Trump Village."

The reason for that is, of course, Trump Village is a Mitchel-Llama project, and I think -- Tysen's is a federal project and I think we are all agreed that the same effect is accomplished with reference to them without requiring additional record keeping and things like that.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: We have excluded Tysen's and Trump Village from particular provisions which would affect their obligations under the federal statutes that they were constructed under, such as tenancy requirements, objective criteria for accepting tenants and things like that.

These provisions they are talking about are simply provisions to notify the community of vacancies, and I see no reason why two particular projects, while federally funded and state project, should not be included in the provisions that notify the community as to vacancies.

These were, previous to coming in today -- all

these had been agreed upon on numerous occasions.

THE COURT: May I inquire, is Tysen's Park and Trump Village managed by Trump?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Owned and managed.

MR. COHN: Yes. These are the two buildings, your Honor, one is under state supervision under the Mitchel-Llama Act; Tysen's is already under federal supervision.

I think we had all agreed that it was unnecessary to have them in this.

Now, apparently what Miss Goldstein --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: One project does have a racial composition, which is virtually white and would be an important project to include under the decree.

We might go through these. I don't want to hold up settlement on minor points, you know, but you renegotiate and renegotiate so many times.

MR. FRED TRUMP: Why don't you exclude them, Donna. We are giving you a lot of buildings. It's burdensome so far as the money is concerned, also.

MR. COHN: Mr. Fred Trump wanted to tell your Honor, on 23 points which the Government made here, we have given almost totally, and some of them are very much against everyone's better judgment, in an attempt to get this done.

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Mr. Trump himself and Mr. Eskanazi, an attorney who has been very constructive working with us, have gone to Washington rather than have the folks come up here to try and hammer this thing out.

THE COURT: Miss Goldstein, is there anything about the status of those two, Tysen's Park and Trump Village, which would insure that the availability of nondiscriminatory housing message would come through other agencies or anything of that sort?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: There presently is not. There are no requirements that I am aware of and no civil rights enforcement by the state and federal government with respect to the operation of these kinds of projects.

We are talking about two very different kinds of projects. Tysen's Park is in Staten Island and while not large it does have a significant minority population, as we understand it.

MR. F. TRUMP: Over 30 per cent.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I had understood it to be approximately eight or ten per cent. But unlike what we have alleged to exist at other Trump properties.

Trump Village, however, is very representative of what we allege to be the reputation of the Trump properties in the community, and of the racial composition of the Trump properties. It is an exclusively

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or almost exclusively white project. It is a very desirable project.

We have agreed to exclude it from certain provisions which would be offensive to the regulations that it was set up under. They have to give certain preferences in tenant selections to veterans and other groups because it is a state Mitchel-Llama project, and they have accepted in the decree provisions that would interfere with that; however, it is a very desirable project.

THE COURT: Would there be created some false impression about their availability in the light of the exceptions you have later agreed to?

In other words, if, on the one hand, you say -I realize this is simply to notify the Open Housing
Center that these are available to all qualified persons,
and so forth --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: No, your Honor, I don't think that would open.

THE COURT: That somebody would then go to Tysen's Park or Trump Village and say "We have been told something" and then --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: That would simply place these people in the same position that thousands of New Yorkers are in.

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Trump Village does have a waiting list.

MR. ESKANAZI: My name is Irving Eskanazi, your Honor. This would probably clear up the matter.

As far as Trump Village is concerned, there has not been, for a good number of years, any advertising whatsoever because there is an extensive waiting list which is supervised by the State Department, as far as when the people first entered their names — they are kept in the proper order, et cetera.

Therefore, listing vacancies with Open Housing would not accomplish anything but merely give the people who inquired at Open Housing the opportunity of joining the waiting list.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Then all that we would be doing is, the decree requires only to provide vacancies that exist.

Excepting Trump Village under the circumstances that have just been discussed would really serve no purpose. If there is no vacancy then they shall not be included. Advertising requires them, that when they do advertise vacancies they advertise in a certain manner. To include it blanketly from the decree would give a message to all those that read it that Trump Village does not subscribe to the same equal opportunity requirements as the rest of the Trump properties, and

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that is misleading.

MR. COHN: We are not talking to Judge Neaher's point, which seems to be very cogent.

You have agreed to exclude these two from what would be meaningful provisions of the decree that would apply to other buildings because we all recognize that it is under state and federal regulation already.

Having excluded them, if you stick them in back at another point and have these notices sent to Open Housing, it will in effect mislead --

THE COURT: What would be a specimen of one of these special provisions respecting these two?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Footnote 3 on page 10.

There is a provision in the decree whereby for buildings with insignificant numbers of black and Spanish tenants that a certain -- the Open Housing Center shall be given a three-day jump to fill an apartment. Because Trump Village has to give preference to certain tenants and does have a long waiting list, we have excluded it from that provision.

We have excluded Tysen's Park on page -
THE COURT: Let me ask this, where does it say
they are excluded?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Third footnote. This provision shall not apply to Trump Village. On page 12, footnote

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one, the part where it goes through the objective rental criterion standards for determining the eligibility of tenants.

Footnote one excludes Tysen's Park because it is subject to other federal regulations with respect to tenant eligibility. Those are specific exclusions.

We did not wish to make a blanket exclusion that would appear to the public to be taking large projects outside of the requirements of the equal housing — the equal housing opportunity requirements that the defendants were agreeing to.

I don't see how it serves any function on properties that --

MR. COHN: If we are dealing with a cosmetic problem, how about this: Instead of mentioning them by name, saying apartments owned or managed by the defendant, parentheses, with the exceptions noted in the footnotes on page 10 and page 12. If they are worried about --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Someone who is going to read it is going to read it wrong.

MR. COHN: What prospective person wants to go and rent an apartment for \$175 a month and is going to come and read a 30-page consent decree?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: We don't want to be unreasonable

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your Honor, but --

MR. F. TRUMP: We have discussed this for days and days.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: We want a decree to be entered and we don't to be unreasonable. I suppose that partly one of the reasons that I have retained the position I have today is that provisions have been -- we have spent days upon days renegotiating this decree and each time we sit down new provisions need to be changed.

THE COURT: Suppose, if one can be very neutral,

I understand your point and I think there is merit to
the Government's point here.

Suppose one were simply to say, without regard to race, color, as hereinafter provided. You don't mention -- you understand?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I am not following you.

THE COURT: That apartments owned or managed by the defendant are available to all qualified persons, without regard to race, color, religion, sex or national origin, as hereinafter provided.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: The only problem is the defendants are under an injunction, a general injunction that all their properties, regardless of the type of properties they are, and whether they are excluded from affirmative provisions -- they are under a general injunction to make

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apartments available to all qualified persons.

THE COURT: I did not say they were not. I just said that they are available as hereinafter provided.

Do you understand?

Then whatever the difference is with respect to Trump or Tysen's will be governed by the more particular provisions hereinafter provided, if that makes the difference.

Do you understand?

MR. COHN: It seems like a perfect solution.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: It appears to me that putting that in would make it appear that Trump Village and Tysen's were not included in the general injunctive provisions which require them to make it available to all -- I may not understand you, but it seems to be a little misleading in terms of --

THE COURT: Well, in 10, what do you say, you say under 3 --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: We don't --

THE COURT: You say this provision, which is the triple asterisk, shall not apply to Trump Village, but which provision do you mean?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: The entire provision B that requires them to hold a property off the market for three days. But not the provision that requires them to --

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THE COURT: All right. So my point is, as hereinafter provided simply means that if someone goes to
Tysen's Village then you turn not to the first sentence,
which is the general blanket cosmetic approach, which
I am attempting to preserve for you, and at the same
time to satisfy these gentlemen that they are not in
some way losing the benefit of whatever is provided
more specifically in 10 and 12. I don't want to overbear you on that. I am simply a mediator here attempting
to satisfy both sides because personally I do think it
is important that you should not say on page 7 that
except for Trump Village and Tysen's Park everything
else is available.

I am simply saying all are available as hereinafter provided.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: That's fine, your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you understand my point?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: That's fine.

MR. COHN: On the same page --

THE COURT: Where would we put that?

MR. COHN: After the words "national origin."

THE COURT: "...are available as hereinafter provided to all qualified persons, or are available to all as hereinafter..." --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Without regard to race, color,

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religion or national origin, as hereinafter provided.

THE COURT: May I mark this copy?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Yes, you may, your Honor.

THE COURT: The mechanical details should wait.

I know they are a problem but I am trying to say to
you it might be that the Government, having recognized
the special exceptions will apply, it may be realized
also in some difference in treatment with respect to
record keeping -- I would expect that to be so, I don't
know, and that is what we are talking about here. Do
you understand?

MR. F. TRUMP: We were thinking they would be excluded because they are under restrictive -- highly restricted now. We don't pick the people.

THE COURT: I don't think either from your standpoint, and certainly not from the Government's, that it would look well for you to be attempting to, let us say -- I don't know much about Tysen's Park, but Trump Village, being a large and prominent --

MR. F. TRUMP: How many units in Trump Village,
Donna? They are co-ops. We have nothing to do with
3,000 families.

THE COURT: It is partly co-op?

MR. F. TRUMP: Three thousand were co-op and 880 are rental.

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THE COURT: It is all Trump Village?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: 880 apartments are a significant number of apartments to New Yorkers.

MR. F. TRUMP: On those two buildings, forget about it, the State takes care of everything. select --

MR. COHN: What Judge Neaher is saying, nobody is disagreeing with any of that, we are saying by calling special attention to them there in the opening sentence instead of on pages 10 and 12, where the exceptions are noted, you might be creating --

The details -- if you are interested THE COURT: in conserving expenditure of funds, which is understandable, if that is a major point here, I don't believe the Government would be unreasonable when you are not called upon to deal with the vast majority of housing that is involved here.

MR. COHN: If they are, I assume you are going to retain jurisdiction at the foot of the decree and we will come to you?

THE COURT: If any difficulties come up we will try to iron them out.

MR. COHN: The next point, we agreed to forward the statement of vacancies to the Open Housing Center. That was all right. We agreed to that after a lot of

discussion.

Then they go ahead and put in language saying the Open Housing Center, having received it, may at its own discretion forward copies of the above-mentioned letter and weekly list of vacancies to any and all persons or organizations with an interest in promoting equal housing opportunities.

What permeates the whole decree is a limitation as to numbers of groups, of do-good groups which are to be involved in this process, because we all agree, without impugning their motives in any way, it leads to an enormous volume of confusion, of extra work for superintendents, the office in processing applications, and we have selected the Open Housing Center, the Urban League, we have agreed to advertise not in every paper but in certain selected papers, on a sort of rigid basis, which both sides have agreed to.

We don't mind notifying Open Housing, but if there is an indiscriminate right to flood every organization with copies of lists of our vacancies, it is just going to not accomplish anything but a total amount of confusion.

First of all, really chaos, and by the time they get our -- our experience has been, as I understand, because we have done some of this before, by the time

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they get through distributing it has all become obsolete anyway: Places are rented, and the superintendents, the clerical help go crazy.

So we want some kind of a break on however this is to flood forward once we comply with the provision they want, which is to notify the Open Housing Center, and not have something in here which says at its own discretion forward copies to any and all persons and organizations with an interest in promoting equal housing opportunities.

I think that is what that is about.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Just to put this in perspective and get a little history of that paragraph, our initial memorandum of understanding stated that there would be approximately three or four groups to which this information would be sent.

After the decree had been entered, and when Mr. Eskanazi and Mr. Trump, in April or May, I don't remember when, came down to finish off the consent decree, and I spent the entire day with Mr. Eskanazi, it was agreed by Mr. Eskanazi, and I believe this was his suggestion, that rather than have the paper work of sending them constantly to four groups, why not send them to Open Housing Center and let them distribute it.

So at his suggestion, and to eliminate the need to

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send them to more than one group, this was put in.

If the defendants wish to go back to three specific groups to send this to, we will be more than happy to make the provision. This has gone through much negotiation since then and this has not been brought up as a sticky-wit, so I am a little confused at this late stage of the game to have them now want to change it.

THE COURT: You are concerned because of the gradual broadcast of these vacancies, if they are, and the lapse in time, that you will be flooded with people coming to the apartments which are no longer available; is that right?

MR. COHN: That is one concern.

The second concern is this: We think the notification to the Open Housing Center does it. They see the people directly. That accomplishes it and why do we have to have a proliferation now to give a bow to three other or five other or ten other -- the Open Housing Center, this is its function.

THE COURT: In addition to the Open Housing, what would have been the other groups you had in mind, what would they add to it?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: We were -- there are a number of fair housing groups in the area, in the metropolitan

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area: The Human Rights Commission is a possible source.

Various other groups have housing -- we never sat down and worked out the specific groups. There are other groups similar to the Open Housing Center. Open Housing Center is one operation, has one small office and a very limited staff.

If the Open Housing Center initially, because they don't have the resources to have the impact on the community to distribute this literature, does --

THE COURT: Are there not certain advertising provisions that do also come into play?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: That is correct, your Honor.

THE COURT: I can understand your position here but, on the other hand, as a practical matter, I can also understand that if these things are dispatched over the city it will generate a lot of activity for the management dealing with people who get there long after the apartment has been rented.

I can see what it really means is a long flow of inquiry, mail and so forth, which may not really accomplish the Government's purpose. It may even indeed cause people to expend monies to travel to these places and everything else, all in vain.

On the other hand, isn't it enough to, with the other advertising provisions and so forth, to eliminate

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this sort of broadcast --

Is this a standard provision, by the way, or was this tailored --

> MS. GOLDSTEIN: Notification to groups? THE COURT: Yes.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: There are two kinds of notification in here: One is absolutely standard; the other one is done frequently, depending on the size of the operation, the nature of the volume and the need in the community, but it is done frequently. It is not uniform. One of them which notifies the community of the general equal housing opportunities pursuant to this decree, and the terms of the decree, is fairly uniform; otherwise the impact of the decree would significantly be less.

THE COURT: This distribution by the Housing --MS. GOLDSTEIN: The term of list of vacancies, this is done in a significant portion of our decrees, but not necessarily in all the decrees.

MR. COHN: Unfortunately, your Honor, the ones I have seen do not have them, which is a problem that I encountered. Your Honor put his finger right on it.

There are pages of subsequent provisions requiring detailed listings, advertising in El Dario, Amsterdam News, so on and so forth.

This is more or less general language at the beginning and they selected the Open Housing Center THE COURT: Let me ask you, though, as a practical I have an idea --THE COURT: Once the Open Housing Center gets this information, what is to stop them from dispersing MR. COHN: I don't know what is to stop them, but I don't want to encourage them. MS. GOLDSTEIN: That's okay if we take it out. The Open Housing Center can operate at its own discre-MR. COHN: Your Honor, how about the --THE COURT: Remember that one. You won that one. They can use their own discretion,

she said, which is the same as what is in there. We want

THE COURT: What is coming out?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: The last sentence, "The Open Housing Center may at its own discretion..."

> THE COURT: That's out.

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MR. F. TRUMP: Thank you, Judge.

MR. COHN: The next page -- I don't think there

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minority people living in Tysen's, but even if we take Miss Goldstein's figure and she said ten per cent, one of the -- it happens to be a little higher, but one of the distinctions in the agreement is even if we list with Open Housing, they want us to list and hold for three days --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Only properties with less than ten per cent minority.

MR. ESKANAZI: This one meets the criteria.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: It will not be included in that provision because it does have a significant population

MR. COHN: They want to know how do we say that it is not included because of that.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: That is a different provision.

MR. COHN: How do we in this provision -- I think they are viewing this from a standpoint -- they have to be careful because if somebody is generous as you or I -- there might be future problems here as to what that means. I think they want to make sure --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Why should Tysen's be excluded?

MR. COHN: Because you have just said Tysen's

is in fact excluded now because Tysen's has over the minority percentage, which results in the exclusion.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Tysen's is, by operation of the provision, excluded from provision B on page 10. I made

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no statement with respect to its inclusion or exclusion from the advertising provisions on page 8.

Our understanding was that all properties, all advertising when done would fall within certain regulations prescribed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

MR. COHN: Suppose Tysen had 70 per cent blacks, minority, okay, but they had a vacancy. Under your reading of this, would the advertising --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Under the advertising provision which follows the HUD Guidelines, all advertising, if done -- we are not requiring you to advertise if you have no vacancies, we have not telling you which building to advertise, we are requiring that you follow the advertising procedures you use now and that all advertising, simple three-word statement, "equal housing opportunities," be included, as required by the HUD guidelines.

THE COURT: I am having a problem understanding your problem here, I must say, on this one.

In other words, as I understand it, if you do advertise either generally or with respect to any particular building, your advertising has to comply with this. But that as I understand it without relationship to the question -- for instance, is it

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likely that you would be advertising for Tysen's, for instance?

MR. ESKANAZI: Yes. I think the point is, your Honor, that the premise of this whole hearing supposedly, the whole case is based on the fact that the Government is looking to achieve integration in areas where it does not exist.

Now, in Tysen's Park it does exist. It is recognized and admitted by Miss Goldstein. It is also a unique project in that it is the only one we own that is supervised by the Federal Government.

MR. COHN: That is the footnote on page 12.

MR. D. TRUMP: This advertising, while it's, you know -- I imagine it's necessary from the Government's standpoint, is a very expensive thing for us. It is really onerous. Each sentence we put in is going to cost us a lot of money over the period we are supposed to do it.

Tysen's Park, where Miss Goldstein does admit
there live a large percentage of minorities, while she
uses the figure ten per cent, I can attest to the fact
that it is maybe in excess of thirty per cent. I don't
see why we have to go through the expense of adding
these lines to every newspaper where we advertise in
the New York Times, the Staten Island Press, or the

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different papers, because, quite honestly, it is very expensive.

MR. F. TRUMP: I have the New York Times today. There are 2,100 ads. We have about ten ads in here, or eight ads.

We would have to, after signing this decree, put "equal housing opportunity" underneath each of our ten ads. They are only small ads, like one-inch, twelve lines, ten lines, eight lines, but we would have ten and we would have to put in this ten different places, the 2,100 -- there isn't one other advertiser in the New York Times who does that. I think it is discriminatory against us; it is expensive and it makes us appear foolish and we will be the laughing stock of the real estate industry.

I think that should be left out altogether.

THE COURT: These ads, what do they look like?

MR. F. TRUMP: "Equal housing opportunity."

MR. COHN: Mr. Trump has now gone on to the next point, which requires on ads of more than eight lines of action print that "equal housing opportunity" be displayed.

He is telling your Honor that this is a discriminatory provision because if you go through the whole paper you won't find one other builder or developer who is

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required to do that.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Your Honor, the HUD advertising guidelines, given significant weight by a number of courts in these cases, by practically all courts in these cases, require the use of "equal housing opportunity" and in certain circumstances what is called the equal housing opportunity logos, which is for display ads which the defendants do not use.

Papers throughout the country -- if you pick up the Washington Post, if you pick up almost any large city newspaper, the use of "equal housing opportunity" is a frequent occurrence.

MR. D. TRUMP: Not for an eight-line ad.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: An eight-line ad is not considered in the industry as a small ad.

MR. F. TRUMP: We were not convicted. We would win this case if we fought it.

THE COURT: Don't be too sure of that.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: An eight-line ad is not considered a small ad.

In fact, an eight-line ad is considered a significant size ad. We generally do it in three or more lines, but agreed to increase it to eight lines for the defendants.

The Washington Post, the Boston papers, the

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Philadelphia papers, this would not appear at all unusual.

What the defendants are saying, since no other apartment owners follow the guidelines, we should not be obliged to.

Perhaps what they are speaking to is need for greater enforcement by the Civil Rights Division, something that the Civil Rights Division, since it came into this case -- we are very concerned about the fact that the classified advertising in New York City in no case includes this.

However, this is a situation where we have alleged that the defendants discriminate, have even engaged in a pattern in practice of continual discrimination against blacks in New York City; that they have developed a discriminatory image in the city.

We have never entered into in a case of this kind a consent decree without requirements that the HUD guidelines be followed and the defendants have agreed to this on a number of occasions.

The first memorandum of understand contained this. The second one -- we have never, and at all times have made it very clear to them that this was an integral part of the decree.

Now, at the more than eleventh hour we again are

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renegotiating what we have indicated was one of the more significant parts of the decree.

THE COURT: Let me ask you this, you say in addition to all advertising placed, and so forth, that it shall conform to the practices recommended in the HUD advertising guidelines.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: That would be with respect to when a logo would have to be used.

THE HUD guideline states that all ads should have equal housing opportunities. We have limited it to eight. With respect to the use of a logo, which the HUD guidelines talks about in terms of display ads which are generally known as ads that are bordered and set off, and then the logo consists of the outline of a house with an equal sign, and it is known in the community as equal housing opportunity logo.

With respect to that we just said, in addition, that is additional to the eight-line requirement all other ads will just conform to the guidelines prescribed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

MR. F. TRUMP: We don't have any display ads.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Fine. We are not requiring you to use them.

MR. F. TRUMP: We are the only ones in the New York Times that would have that. I think that is

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terrible and it certainly is discriminatory.

MR. ESKANAZI: To give you an idea of lineage, the publishing business, they classify fourteen lines as equal to an inch, so when we speak of eight lines, we are saying any ad that would be just over a half inch in size or more, which would be requiring that. So if we advertise fourteen buildings, we would have that fourteen times.

MR. D. TRUMP: That means fourteen lines, and it is very expensive.

MR. COHN: The plain fact, and this is probably everything looking down our list of problems, this is
probably the problem because the others are very, very
small. This is a basic one because it is awfully hard
to say to people when you pick up the newspapers and
go through two thousand ads a day -- we have been doing
it for over three months now since this provision was
proposed and we have yet to find one -- why them?

Because they are cooperating here and taking a consent decree, why should they be singled out for treatment that is harsher and which would put them in a completely unique position, cost them a great deal of money, accomplish next to nothing as a practical result, and just make them the guinea pigs in a way that I can't tell clients it's not discriminatory

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when they have read probably a total of 300,000 ads and have yet to find one which does what they are being asked to do here.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I have not done a survey the defendants claim they have done, but I have --

MR. F. TRUMP: Two thousand ads.

THE COURT: I have to take a quick look at the --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I have participated, going on three years, in these decrees, and we have never entered into one that does not contain this.

They are not in the same position that the other property owners in that newspaper are in that they have been charged with a serious violation of the Civil Rights Act, which they have agreed to settle by consent.

MR. F. TRUMP: There is never an ad in. We have checked it for three months and there is not one.

MR. D. TRUMP: We haven't found one in any other paper in New York.

MR. COHN: Looking at all this language, as I say, this is the last big problem, and if you look down the list, there just isn't anything, but this is an awfully basic one.

If these people, who, as Mr. Trump keeps pointing out, there wasn't a trial, and a consent decree is in the spirit of just that, and I think they have gone so

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is the most important.

We have tried to take a composite here and do something in every regard. If we advertise in the Amsterdam News and El Dario we hardly are advertising something that is in a discriminatory fashion.

We are yielding to the Government here and putting in ads in minority papers themselves.

On top of that, to make us the only people in the history of New York City, when we have gone over 300,000 ads and have yet to see this on the part of any other builder or developer, it just seems grossly unfair and discriminatory.

MR. BRACHTL: Your Honor, it appears to me from the citation to the HUD regulations that the date of those regulations postdates the Lefrak decree, which is regarded a significant decree in this area, which may explain that difference with respect to that decree.

MR. GOLDSTEIN: We have been following these guidelines.

MR. BRACHTL: It seems to me that when the purpose of this decree is to assure affirmative action, that advertising really is at the heart of the decree.

THE COURT: I can understand that.

The only thing that bothers me a little bit was

I never thought of advertising in the sense of the tiny

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far, as you go through this decree, the notifications, the lists of vacancies, it is --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Advertising is the most significant thing they do. They advertise. They do a great deal of advertising. Their average ad is approximately fourteen or fifteen lines, as has been represented to me.

This is the most effective way to reach the public.

A person who is looking for an apartment in New York

goes to the newspapers. Open Housing Center can do

just so much. They have limited clientele and very,

very limited resources. We are not dealing with a large

operation.

As I say, there has been not one decree entered in a Title 8 suit by my office that has -- brought by my office -- that has not contained provision following the HUD guidelines and requiring the use of equal opportunity --

MR. F. TRUMP: Lefrak does not do it.

MR. COHN: It just isn't there. Nobody has this.

Judge, every point we talk about, about notification, Miss Goldstein says this is the most important. When we leave this she is going to tell us that the Open Housing Center is the most important. Then El Dario and the Amsterdam News and the minority press

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ads saying that a particular apartment or two or three is available. I have always thought of advertising, indeed, it might be said to be something like this, for instance, a long blurb about a whole building advertising availability, generally.

Even on this page, Starrett City, where we know from passing it by on the Parkway that it is a huge complex, unquestionably with many apartments available --

MR. F. TRUMP: That is very important to us, that equal housing, and there is one thing after that --

THE COURT: Let me say this, I think I can see where in multiplying these tiny ads with these extra lines it could conceivably be a very expensive item.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: The defendants' ads are not tiny.

A 14-line ad is not considered tiny in the industry, your

Honor.

THE COURT: I don't know whether they are all --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: The ads that I have seen of the --

MR. F. TRUMP: One-inch is fourteen lines.

MR. D. TRUMP: It is a very small ad.

THE COURT: They get fourteen lines in one inch?

Off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Your Honor, perhaps we could work out a rotating proportion, that is, every other ad, to cut the expense in half.

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MR. D. TRUMP: Will you pay for the expense, Donna?

MR. BRACHTL: We have heard much about the expense, and I was wondering what the number of ads is that exceeds eight lines, what the total advertising budget is and what the cost is of inserting these three words in each ad.

MR. COHN: We can tell you something about that right now, but I want to say that it almost seems that by insisting on this you defeat your own purpose.

If I picked up a newspaper and was looking for an apartment, if I were in a minority group and I saw ten ads or eight ads out of over two thousand which said "equal housing opportunity," or something, and not one other did, I would almost assume that the others all do not have equal housing opportunity and I was confined to these eight or ten.

That is the last impression they want to create because their point is that everybody is bound by this.

MR. BRACHTL: We will take the risk.

MR. COHN: If a minority person is looking and sees eight or ten have this logo and 1990 don't, it is almost going to seem that the others do not observe the law insofar as this is concerned.

If you read this, Judge Neaher, in line with the

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other provisions of this decree where you had the advertising equally in minority newspapers, the furnishing of lists to the Urban League, the record-keeping system, the constant notification system to add to all of that the fact that in every relatively small ad they have got to be the one person in the history of the City of New York to do this in the form of a consent decree seems grossly unfair.

MR. BRACHTL: Mr. Cohn, you have digressed from my question. Now if you would respond to the inquiry about the --

MR. COHN: I don't think you were here -- cost of the ad? When we talked about the lineage, you were not here. I think that Donna is familiar with that.

There are, I suppose, more than most people, we do run some larger ads. This logo would not be in at all. It would be in some. That's the way it would be.

MR. BRACHTL: Expense was put forth as the primary objection, and I am curious about the expense.

MR. F. TRUMP: We would be the laughing stock of the industry if we were the only ones that had --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I don't think the defendants are in a position to say they will be the laughing stock of the industry.

THE COURT: You might be commended.

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MS. GOLDSTEIN: New York City is a little behind other cities in the use of advertising. I don't believe this will continue for very long.

You won't find too many other cities in situations like this. You pick up the Washington Post and it is a common occurrence. It is not -- the other defendants have not been subject to a suit under Title 8.

The HUD guidelines are very explicit and it is -this provision is considered to be the most effective,
and one of the very most important in a consent decree
of this kind.

To say that they are going to be the laughing stock I think is simply not the question here before the Court.

MR. COHN: Are these other ads all in compliance with HUD regulations which don't have the logo?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Apparently not.

MR. COHN: Apparently there is a custom and usage which has been recognized on the point of every builder and developer.

Your Honor pointed to Starrett, which is a good example. It is not done and the Government has never asked them to do that.

In a decree here and in a period of over three years since this regulation was specifically promulgated,

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which they say, and I read it a little differently, supports this, nothing has been done with reference to the others.

So we are now asked to have this and it is -
MS. GOLDSTEIN: We are negotiating the resolution
of a claim, Mr. Cohn, a claim by the United States of
a continuing practice over a long period of time of
racial discrimination which has caused most Trump property in New York to be virtually all white.

MR. F. TRUMP: We deny that.

MR. D. TRUMP: You should even be allowed to say that.

THE COURT: How long did you have in mind that this requirement would endure?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Two years.

MR. ESKANAZI: If we refer ourselves to the HUD guidelines, there is language in there, and I think the spirit of the HUD guidelines is such where they want to avoid what Donna is asking us to do. They mention in language they don't want advertising made where you single out a particular group.

I think if two thousand ads in the <u>Times</u> don't say anything, in twelve of ours it will say "equal opportunity," we are more or less putting up a red flag saying we will take minority groups -- the others

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may not, but we will.

The HUD guidelines specifically --

MR. BRACHTL: That is to be applauded.

THE COURT: Not necessarily. That is the whole problem with schools and everything else.

MR. ESKANAZI: It can be overdone.

MR. BRACHTL: I gather, however, at least the expense claim is no longer put forth.

THE COURT: You probably ought to grab the applicants that read the New York Times.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: What Mr. Eskanazi brings up about the HUD guidelines, it is the practice of the defendants to take certain properties and only use them there.

You find large developers which operate properties which have a sufficient black population and some with almost white, the slogan and the logo may be run only in his properties in which he is trying to appeal to minority groups; that is a term of art in the industry and it is called stealing, and that is what the HUD guidelines are aimed at.

THE COURT: Is there any way, looking over at the next provision with respect to the black and Puerto Rican communities monthly 15-line display ads, is it possible to solve this by having them place at some periodic interval a larger ad for Trump buildings, or

what have you, in which this would appear?

This might even get Starrett to do it, figuring this is a good --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Trump owns a significant portion of Starrett.

MR. D. TRUMP: We are limited partners in that, really nothing to do with it.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: It can be perhaps handled by increasing the number of ads and the size of ads in the black and Puerto Rican press, or --

THE COURT: I was thinking that in addition to the black and Puerto Rican -- of course, it says in media directed primarily toward --

MR. F. TRUMP: Anyway, to leave those ads out is really repulsive. The New York Times is the greatest minority newspaper, and to --

MR. D. TRUMP: Anybody looking for an apartment in New York is going to pick up the New York Times, whether black or Puerto Rican.

THE COURT: Would you object to the requirement that on, say, whatever this is, a monthly basis for the next two years you insert some kind of large general ad which included this equal housing opportunity and fair housing logo?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: I have another alternative, your

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Honor.

How about having them, as we do with the other provisions, advertise equal housing opportunities for properties with say a black percentage occupancy, percentage of less than 15 per cent?

MR. COHN: We might have an answer.

THE COURT: Is it possible to do that?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: They have to keep records, in any They will have the records available -event.

THE COURT: What I am trying to say is, here we seem to be concerned with the development of individual apartments that come on the market and an ad goes in, a little ad.

MR. F. TRUMP: It is one in that building, two in this building, nothing big.

THE COURT: All I am saying, actually I am not altogether sure that I would ever construe this requirement as fitting within the confines of something an inch high, honestly I wouldn't. Perhaps I don't live in Washington. I have daughters there and I go there and I see the Washington Post a couple of times a year. The next time I go there I am going down to look and see if they are there.

It is obvious that nobody else here will have it in, but I think there is something to be said, the

defendant is in a lawsuit, claims have been made, in 1 requiring them to place some kind of advertising in a 2 paper such as this or in the Sunday Real Estate, maybe 3 in the Sunday papers. 4 MR. COHN: Would this solve it? This whole 5 decree is cast around quarterly reporting. Suppose we 6 take a large ad quarterly --7 MS. GOLDSTEIN: That is three times a year, your 8 Honor. 9 MR. ESKANAZI: Two inches, three inches, four 10 inches, and rotate so each time we throw an ad like 11 that it would be a different building, so eventually 12 we would reach all our buildings. 13 THE COURT: Three times a year is not very much. 14 MR. ESKANAZI: Four times a year. 15 MR. COHN: Let's say every ad over five inches 16 or six inches. 17 MR. D. TRUMP: We have many ads over five inches, 18 I would say. 19 MS. GOLDSTEIN: May I make one additional point, 20 your Honor? I know we are stretching your patience 21 considerably. 22 THE COURT: I am an exceedingly patient man. 23 I am really interested in trying to work out something 24 here which I think is going to be realistic and not 25

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just because it is acceptable to the defendant. I really shrink at the thought that this statement would appear in those tiny little ads.

Remember landlords in this city have many burdens, there is no question about that, and that is one of the big problems about this city. What I am trying to say is I really think there ought to be at least a monthly ad here of some sort.

I was thinking -- I don't know whether you do
this or not, something that would be visible to the eye,
three or four-inch ad, or whatever it is. I don't know
whether you do that.

MR. F. TRUMP: You want one a month, Judge? We will put three or four buildings together and say it once a month.

MR. COHN: Judge, we will do that.

THE COURT: Can't we insure that the buildings rotate? I don't know whether it is possible --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: How many buildings are we choosing, one building to be advertised?

MR. ESKANAZI: I think it should be up to us, as many as we see fit: two, three, four.

THE COURT: Subject to your surveillance, wouldn't it be? If you have a complaint about it you make the complaint. In other words, the idea is that it will,

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the advertising will apply to all their buildings, I take it, and to comply with the spirit of this I think all of them at one time or another in a revolving way should turn up in these ads.

MR. D. TRUMP: Could we do this, once a month we will take a certain number, not just a big blank ad that says "Trump Equal Housing," but once a month if we take it on a rotating basis, you have twelve months, and if we could take three or four buildings, put them together and then at the bottom of that, we will take three or four Queens buildings, three or four different Brooklyn buildings, and over the period of twelve months we have covered all of our buildings, and then some, and probably we will go over some two or three times.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Can they be a display advertisement --

MR. D. TRUMP: They are expensive. Nobody uses that.

MR. ESKANAZI: This is a misunderstanding as to the terminology or definition of display, because I think you will see that in the next point when they talk about El Dario or Amsterdam News, where they speak of 15-line display ads, they are talking about something of one inch.

I think the Government speaks in terms of display

ad as merely signifying a black line around the ad.

MR. D. TRUMP: If we can do that I think it would be satisfactory.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Can we agree to a size?

MR. COHN: Three inches?

MR. ESKANAZI: Three inches or more.

THE COURT: We will say at least three inches.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: What Mr. Brachtl and I have been considering is the significant decrease in the number of properties and impact that this provision would incur, decrease in terms of frequency, impact, number of properties that it will cover as opposed to the provision that the defendants signed, agreed to solely on the consideration of putting off a trial date and that would have been part and parcel of each subsequent agreement.

The defendants have agreed to this provision.

They now come into court and say to your Honor it is unreasonable. I think even considering the equities, the defendants had reached a settlement agreement and this provision was included. It is not an unreasonable provision.

I wonder whether there could be this compromise, however, from going to every-day ad to one add once a month, which would only cover a small percentage of

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their buildings.

MR. BRACHTL: Perhaps a flat percentage, perhaps 50 per cent; in other words, all offerings considered as a unit, the offer of one apartment in one newspaper on one day. If 50 per cent of those offerings are units included with the logo -- not the logo, but the recitation of "equal housing opportunities," then -- otherwise what we are describing here is a reduction from daily coverage to twelve times a year, once a month; and, further, to reduce from what appeared to be a fair number of ads each day to just three or four once a month, which means that we will have a reduction in the coverage or the exposure in this advertising program down to about one per cent.

THE COURT: Don't you think you get more visibility with a larger ad? That certainly attracts my attention.

The first time I glance at the paper I look at the large ads.

MR. BRACHTL: In whatever manner the defendants would wish to connect the recitation, the equal housing opportunity recitation with specific ads, would be up to them, but the requirement would be that 50 per cent of these advertising units, that is one apartment being offered on one day, would have to be associated either

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in a block or individually with this recitation.

If they wish to block all of their ads together, if they wish to diminish their advertising from seven days a week to one day a week, whatever their advertising is, 50 per cent of the units offered, considering a unit, as I say, the offer of an apartment on a day, would have to be associated with either in a block or separately with this recitation of "equal housing opportunities," unless they cut their advertising costs any way they wish to.

MR. D. TRUMP: We have to pay for that extra line.

MR. F. TRUMP: Then we are the only ones in there.

MR. D. TRUMP: You can't really block them together anyway in most cases because in most cases if you notice it is in the specific borough and location, such as Luna Park, let's say, Forest Hills, they are all in different locations.

If we own ten buildings in Brooklyn, they are going to be four or five inches apart, or maybe twelve inches apart, in an entirely different column; in the Luna Park section, the Brighton Beach section.

MR. BRACHTL: If that is true, then there will be difficulty conforming to your program.

THE COURT: The difficulty in consolidating in one ad would be in a particular section at a time; that is

Brooklyn one time, Queens, whatever.

MR. D. TRUMP: We are willing to do that.

MR. BRACHTL: That means about once a year Brooklyn, for example, would have three or four apartments advertised with the equal opportunities.

MR. COHN: How does this read, with reference to advertising for New York City buildings, the words "equal housing opportunity" and the fair housing logo shall appear in an ad to run once a month, of a minimum of three inches in the New York Times, and specific apartments shall be advertised and the buildings advertised shall be rotated on a sectional basis so that all Trump New York City buildings shall be covered in such ads over the course of a year at least once, one or more times?

MR. F. TRUMP: We were just talking about, not the logo, we were just talking about the line "equal opportunity."

THE COURT: You can't put a logo?

MR. F. TRUMP: That would make a display ad out of it.

MR. COHN: We are talking about the words "equal housing opportunity."

THE COURT: I don't know what the newspaper rules are.

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MS. GOLDSTEIN: I suppose every newspaper is different.

MR. F. TRUMP: If you put the logo in it is considered a display ad.

We are talking about equal housing opportunity.

We were not asked to put a logo in because that is a

larger ad.

MR. COHN: Then we would agree that the words "shall be prominently placed and easily legible," meaning the words "equal housing opportunity," shall be -- with reference to advertising for New York City buildings --

THE COURT: You would have to modify A --

MR. COHN: I was going to strike out A from the word "include" down to the fifth line, the word "literature." Then start as follows, "With reference to advertising for Trump New York City buildings," then go back, the words "equal housing opportunity," then insert, "shall appear in an ad to run once a month, of a minimum of three inches in the New York Times.

Specific apartments shall be advertised and the buildings advertised shall be rotated on a sectional basis so that all Trump New York City buildings are covered in such ads at least once in the course of a year."

Then go back, these words, "shall then be

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MR. D. TRUMP: You have the whole New York Times, what do you want?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: The defendants put their signatures to a document which included this provision.

MR. COHN: That isn't so.

MR. D. TRUMP: I never signed any document.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Mr. Cohn signed it.

MR. COHN: You always push without giving these people a chance to read what they are doing.

You want them to know what they are doing and you want them to understand it and they want you to understand it. You can't be intelligent about something you don't read.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: They enter into contracts daily.

THE COURT: My suggestion would be to eliminate the word "newspapers" in A andto have really a new B.

MR. COHN: Good idea, Judge.

THE COURT: With the thought that -- which I consider a distinct advance so far as is apparent to the Court from looking at one of the major papers, it would be looked at in terms of housing or apartment availability, and to have a larger than normal size ad appear regularly on a periodic basis characterizing Trump as an equal housing opportunity landlord or management, building management, apartment management,

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and provide what you have here somewhere in the footnote, double asterisk, to take that up and make that all part of B before you come to the next one, which I would make C, dealing with the black papers.

That might even say that under B, all advertising - I suppose you cover all the New York papers, the Times --

MR. F. TRUMP: Just the Times.

MR. COHN: That is the only one used.

THE COURT: So maybe if that is the only one --

MR. COHN: Refer to it specifically?

THE COURT: I don't know. I suppose they want to make sure that in case you change your policy, if you go to the Daily News --I don't know what else is around --

MR. COHN: Times or comparable publication.

THE COURT: I think to make B --

MR. COHN: B would read something like this --

THE COURT: It says the defendant shall, A, include in all advertising -- I would strike out the word "newspapers" so it would be in telephone directories, whatever --you have no objection to that?

MR. COHN: No.

THE COURT: Then B --

MR. COHN: That would run down to the bottom of the page?

THE COURT: Then B would be, include in all

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newspaper advertising at least once a month an ad of a certain size --

MR. COHN: Minimum of three inches.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: A monthly ad, which is twelve times a year -- we are going from 365 times a year to 12 times a year?

MR. BRACHTL: For three to four units to be selected by the defendants? Can this not be done on a weekly basis?

THE COURT: It is totally unrealistic.

MR. D. TRUMP: Will you pay for it?

THE COURT: I'm trying to give you something that people will see in large letters in a newspaper that is the major source of advertising and in which I find no other ad containing this legend.

If that is not a distinct advance for the Government, I don't know what is. If you want to litigate this case over that, then I am ready to go. You might not even win that at the end of a final decree.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: We understand, your Honor.

THE COURT: So I suggest that you phrase along those lines as has been indicated here that the grouping of buildings in a particular section—buildings or apartments, whatever it would be, and it would be at least a three-inch ad which I would say would be

substantial in size and in which "equal housing opportunity" might even be a two-line or three-line basis, so that you can see it.

The logo, I gather, is not possible in this newspaper --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Not unless it becomes a display advertisement.

THE COURT: I don't know what you mean by a display advertisement.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Blocked off. One of these squared-off ads.

MR. D. TRUMP: It also makes it a very expensive ad.

MR. COHN: It couldn't run in the regular real estate column.

THE COURT: I agree. That is usually done for new housing, isn't it?

MR. F. TRUMP: That's right.

THE COURT: You are not talking about new housing.

MR. BRACHTL: Might we specify that such an ad be run on the third Sunday of each month?

MR. COHN: Why not.

MR. BRACHTL: The purpose behind it is simply that the day of the ad is an important one.

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THE COURT: Make it the first Friday if you want.

MR. BRACHTL: With regard to when it is that people are preparing or at least --

MR. COHN: That might be a problem, for this reason, apparently they don't control when the vacancy arises and when they are going to place ads.

It might be on Friday once, it might be on Sunday another time. I think people who are looking for an apartment don't look once a week.

MR. F. TRUMP: The supers are not around on Sunday in the summertime.

MR. D. TRUMP: It might very well be on a Sunday, but I don't know if we should put it in specifically for Sunday.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Sunday is the biggest day for looking for housing --

THE COURT: You want to limit it to Sunday?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: If we are considering from the

Government's standpoint the greatest impact, a Sunday

advertisement is clearly a greater impact than a Wednesday advertisement.

MR. F. TRUMP: It gets lost on a Sunday because it is twice as much.

MR. D. TRUMP: Believe it or not, you have twelve pages of apartment advertising.

MR. F. TRUMP: If you want it on a Sunday, you have it.

MR. BRACHTL: May we suggest --

THE COURT: This is a Sunday paper here, I see.

MR. ESKANAZI: I think, your Honor, if you do grant the Sunday, I think it should be one Sunday a month, but not a specific Sunday, for the simple reason that it makes it hard because of vacancies, we may not have enough to throw in an ad of that size.

THE COURT: You don't care as long as it appears once on Sunday a month.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Statistically, there will be more people looking for an apartment, I believe, by the third or fourth week --

THE COURT: Maybe there is a technical problem from their standpoint.

MR. BRACHTL: Maybe we can write the decree so as to provide that the Government can provide the day. We have not having experts --

THE COURT: I don't think that is realistic.

MR. D. TRUMP: One Sunday a month, Judge.

MR. BRACHTL: Not a day for their discretion.

I am asking that it be made in our discretion.

THE COURT: I don't understand. It seems to me that it is very -- they indicate that they cannot

control the space allocations of newspapers. They can take an ad for a Sunday, I take it, and then it will go in on some Sunday in that month.

MR. ESKANAZI: No, your Honor.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: It has to be in by Thursday night of the week before.

MR. ESKANAZI: Because these people are not experts in housing, I might point out that the third or fourth Sunday would be a horrible time, and we are aware of our vacancies in the last week of the preceding month and perhaps the first or second Sunday would be the best time -- we never know.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Do your leases generally run on the first of the month?

MR. ESKANAZI: All of them do.

MR. COHN: Would this be something that you had in mind as regards to B --

THE COURT: Let's see, the defendant shall, B, shall advertise -- put it this way, advertise at least one Sunday a month.

MR. COHN: How about with reference to newspaper THE COURT: You have three there. We don't want
to change it all.

The defendant shall, A, -- and this is a mandatory direction --

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MR. COHN: A is just the way it is.

THE COURT: B will begin "shall advertise..." --

MR. COHN: The defendants shall advertise not less than once a month.

THE COURT: At least one Sunday in every month or shall -- well, or shall -- insert in a newspaper of general circulation, such as the New York Times -- how about that?

MR. ESKANAZI: Fine.

MR. COHN: Yes.

THE COURT: (Cont'g) -- newspaper of general circulation, such as the New York Times, at least one Sunday in every month, and an advertisement of at least three inches in length, advertising available apartments in a particular section --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: With a rotating provision.

THE COURT: On a rotating basis, and shall include in-- what would you say -- larger type of some kind, the words "equal housing opportunity" -- we can't say the logo, apparently.

MR. COHN: No.

MR. F. TRUMP: At the foot of the ad.

THE COURT: At the foot of the ad. All right.

MR. COHN: And shall contain at the foot of the ad the words "equal housing opportunity."

THE COURT: I don't know what kind of type you call it. It may be a sized type.

MR. COHN: In caps.

THE COURT: In at least something typed -- type size-- "equal housing opportunity."

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Are we to specify the minimum number of properties to be included in the advertising?

THE COURT: They may want to put a bigger ad in. What's wrong with that?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: That's wonderful. I am talking about the minimum number of apartments to appear so that it is not one apartment.

THE COURT: If it is at least a three-inch ad, you have to -- I can't see them as a practical matter just putting one apartment in a three-inch ad. I think some discretion -- they will utilize the space. Their business economics would demand that they not throw their money away on white paper.

I am leaving it up to their good faith and your surveillance. If a problem develops we can resolve it at that time. Let's see how it works.

MR. COHN: Fortunately, we are now on page 12, paragraph two.

The second full paragraph, beginning "The recruiting and hiring nonwhite employees." That the

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defendants shall not require nonwhite persons to possess qualifications more exacting than those that were in effect with respect to whites before the institution of this action.

We are asking that that be eliminating, pointing to the fact that on page 10 we agree affirmatively to, even though this complaint in this action raises absolutely no questions about employment, this is not an employment case or an antitrust case, it is a civil rights rental case, but nevertheless we are willing, because we do it, to say — to agree to an affirmative employment program, saying that we shall hire, without regard to race, color, religion, sex or national origin, and will endeavor to place blacks and other nonwhite persons in supervisory and professional positions as vacancies for which they are qualified arise.

We don't feel that in this apartment decree, rental decree, we should be required to put in that second paragraph on page 12, subdivision two. We don't see that it adds anything that is not already in what we have agreed to in page 10.

MR. BRACHTL: It adds quite a bit, your Honor.

It adds a requirement that employment requirements and qualifications not be raised at least with respect to nonwhite applicants for jobs; that is, not be raised

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over the standards and qualifications which were in force at the time that this action commenced.

MR. COHN: We will give it to them. I don't understand it, but we will give it to them.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Page 13.

MR. COHN: They have agreed to our request.

THE COURT: What is it on 13?

MR. COHN: That is the thing that Mr. Trump was talking about before, the children of the different sexes over ten years old.

MR. F. TRUMP: We have two-bedroom apartments, Judge. They are small and built under FHA specifications, 100 square feet, the second bedroom. We rent those to couples. In Jamaica Estates we have probably 1700 families in a dozen different buildings. Three of them have more than 15 per cent blacks, but these people, their children are married, they sold their home, they move in with us, we say carefree living and they take the second bedroom; there are no children in there, for instance, and — the Wilshire, 220 families, there are six children in the whole building out of 220 families.

We have 40 per cent two-bedroom, and they want to tell us that we must put up to two children in each bedroom. That building would have 160 children where

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our pattern is --

MR. COHN: How would you like to do it, can you tell the Judge?

MR. F. TRUMP: We want to follow the same pattern that we have. Whatever the vacating family from a two-bedroom has as far as children are concerned, we will put the same exact family in there. We don't want to have two children of opposite sex sleep in a little bedroom where the most you could get in is a double bed. You have a girl and boy ten years old. The next year they are eleven and then twelve and they are in a single bedroom. It's bad housing and we have not done it. We would be changing our pattern that we have established over twenty years.

If that could be changed to say a two-bedroom should have the same occupancy as the vacating tenant -

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Then you would be forced to rent to two children --

MR. F. TRUMP: Even Patio Gardens, which is all colored, we don't have children.

THE COURT: I'm not sure of those changes.

MR. F. TRUMP: They say two children of the opposite sex to occupy -- up to two children of the opposite sex to up to ten years of age --

THE COURT: It is really the footnote.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: We have already stated that five is okay with us.

MR. F. TRUMP: We don't want the two children where there is an adult building with a beautiful lobby and carpeting in the halls.

MR. COHN: How do you want to word it exactly?

MR. F. TRUMP: A two-bedroom should have the same occupancy as the vacating tenant.

MR. COHN: The defendant shall not be required to use as a leasing standard for a vacated two-bedroom apartment anything --

MR. F. TRUMP: Any higher census than presently vacating the apartment.

MR. ESKANAZI: I have a suggestion that would make it easier. Under 2, Occupancy, not more than two persons in the one-bedroom apartment; not more than three persons in a two-bedroom apartment.

MR. F. TRUMP: That is no good.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: That's fine with us.

MR. COHN: Maybe they will want to do it in a certain case.

MR. F. TRUMP: If we have six children and 200 families or 150 families, we certainly don't want one if 150 families have 60 two-bedroom, we don't want 60 children in there; they would ruin the lobby and ruin

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the building.

They'd bring ten children from around the corner and they -- it is unfair to have children in the buildings because they are adult buildings.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: You can turn these into adult buildings.

THE COURT: I don't think there is a dispute, but it is the phrasing that troubles me a little bit.

There are some laws about -- there used to be laws about restricting people with children from renting, were there not?

MR. F. TRUMP: It is unfair to the children to put them in an apartment. It is unfair where you say you can't do this --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: A lot of people have no other alternative, though.

THE COURT: I don't think the Court can sign a decree which violates local law with respect to --

MR. F. TRUMP: Would you say two children not over four years, Judge, babies, you don't put a ten-year-old boy with a ten-year-old sister.

THE COURT: I agree with everything you say.

MR. ESKANAZI: Why say two when we said they will even give you one only. Let's restrict it to one.

MR. F. TRUMP: I would like to say as the

vacating tenant had.

MR. COHN: This should not be a restriction against you, this should be the minimum you have to live up to.

If you want to make an exception they will be pleased.

THE COURT: There is nothing wrong, is there, with not more than two persons in a one-bedroom apartment?

MR. F. TRUMP: Then we would have to rent to two children if they did come around.

THE COURT: Wait a minute. You are not focusing on something. You under Occupancy, not more than two persons in a one-bedroom apartment.

MR. F. TRUMP: Fine.

THE COURT: Are these beyond two-bedroom apartments or is that your maximum?

MR. F. TRUMP: We go to two-bedroom arrangements; that is the maximum.

THE COURT: What you want to say is in twobedroom apartments --

MR. F. TRUMP: Same occupancy as the vacating tenant had.

THE COURT: Same occupancy as the two-bedroom --

MR. D. TRUMP: It says not more than. You can't rent to more than -- to solve this, make it on the bottom

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instead of ten-year-old, make it five-year-old and end up doing it that way.

MR. COHN: Make it four years old.

THE COURT: You don't seem to understand, as your son is pointing out, this is really telling you you can't rent to more than four persons in a two-bedroom apartment. You can't stuff five, six, seven, and you don't have any desire to.

MR. COHN: You shall not be required -
MR. F. TRUMP: Rent to more than two children
in a two-bedroom. We want to maintain the pattern
that has been set in the building.

MR. D. TRUMP: You can do that. You can rent to two adults.

THE COURT: It says you shall not be required to rent a two-bedroom apartment to more than four persons, including not more than two adults and including no more than two children.

MR. F. TRUMP: Now we have two persons in a two-bedroom -- in all our two bedrooms you have two persons.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: As long as the decision to accept someone without children is made on that basis rather than grounds impermissible and which violate the injunction. You have certain leeway in your

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rental decisions.

THE COURT: The problem is the ten years down in the footnote, isn't it?

MR. D. TRUMP: If you made that five I think the whole problem would be solved.

MR. ESKANAZI: Can we say in a two-bedroom apartment, we refer to the double asterisk below, and that says procedures are based on defendants' past practices described in discovery?

Mr. Trump's past practice has been to rent these apartments to people similar to the ones he has had before.

MR. COHN: How do you word that? Could we put a comma after the word "discovery" in footnote two, including the procedures are substantially based on defendants' past practices, as described during discovery, including a policy of favoring vacating census?

MR. F. TRUMP: If a couple moves out of a twobedroom you put another couple in. If a couple with two childre move out you put a couple with two children in, but not that we are bound to every two-bedroom --

MR. COHN: Including a policy --

THE COURT: Why don't we say, not more than two persons in a two-bedroom apartment -- defendant, whatever it is, defendants shall follow their customary procedures.

1	MR. F. TRUMP: As far as census is concerned.
2	MR. ESKANAZI: What he means is the numbers,
3	occupancy.
4	THE COURT: Is that something that is a term of
5	art in your business, census?
6	MR. F. TRUMP: Yes. Census per apartment.
7	MR. BRACHTL: It is somewhat ambiguous, your
8	Honor.
9	THE COURT: It is not necessary.
10	MR. ESKANAZI: It is not necessary.
11	THE COURT: For a two-bedroom apartment
12	MR. F. TRUMP: To follow past practices.
13	MS. GOLDSTEIN: These procedures are substan-
14	tially based on defendants' past practices described
15	during discovery.
16	MR. F. TRUMP: You don't need the opposite
17	section.
18	MR. ESKANAZI: We can throw out the first aster
19	isk completely.
2 0	MS. GOLDSTEIN: As long as you agree to five,
21	we prefer to leave that.
22	THE COURT: It is just fixing it up here. The
2 3	first sentence stays. The next would be for a two-
24	bedroom apartment defendant shall follow its existing
25	practice, and then maybe that could be the one foot-

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discovery were at all uniform.

The second asterisk about past practices as described during discovery talks about application procedure. That was fairly uniform.

THE COURT: The Government's desire is not to stuff more people in a two-bedroom --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: As long as it is uniform and objective we don't really care.

THE COURT: You want to say for a two-bedroom apartment defendant shall adhere in a uniform manner to its past practices?

MR. F. TRUMP: It shall not exceed the vacant occupancy --

MR. ESKANAZI: If your past practice was to rent to people, you continue to rent to people.

THE COURT: I said in a uniform manner. So this is to be revised. Adhere to past practice.

MR. COHN: On page 17-D.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: No problem with that.

MR. COHN: We have no problem on our next point, 17-D, and no waiting list.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Added to the asterisk.

MR. COHN: At the bottom of the page, Judge
Neaher, we say Trump Village shall be excepted from
this provision prohibiting the use of a waiting list.

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THE COURT: Trump Village shall what?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Trump Village shall be excepted from this provision prohibiting the use of a waiting list.

MR. D. TRUMP: Can I get this straight, your
Honor? It seems a little bit difficult for me to understand. You have a waiting list. What we are saying now is that we have no waiting list, so somebody comes in looking for a three-bedroom apartment, a qualified tenant comes in for three months, four months looking for a three-bedroom apartment, a superintendent meets the person, knows the person, likes the person, wants to rent the person an apartment. Finally a three-bedroom apartment becomes available. Somebody walks in just by chance and theoretically then that person would have the right --

MS. GOLDSTEIN: We understand that Trump Village has a waiting list.

MR. D. TRUMP: I am talking about our other buildings.

MS. GOLDSTEIN: That is the procedure described throughout discovery, that it is a first-come - first-served-no waiting list being maintained, and no call-backs are done, and therefore to maintain a uniform procedure --

the understanding that the signature carries with all the changes we've discussed.

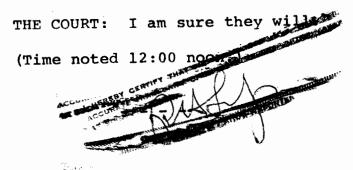
I will sign that decree only when I am satisfied that those changes conform.

MR. COHN: As to a press release, we wanted no press release. They objected to that. Then we decided in view of the history of this, we suggested a joint press release. They wouldn't go for that. So there is that provision --

THE COURT: What was done with Lefrak?

MS. GOLDSTEIN: Essentially, your Honor, we don't do anything about press releases. We have a public information office that takes simply the decree and writes out an informational release. We have given --

MR. COHN: They will say what they want and we will say what we want.



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