

A copy of this letter was sent to the following people January 7, 1972:

✓ Governor Juan B. Abeita ✓
Isleta Pueblo
P. O. Box 317
Isleta Pueblo, NM 87022

Governor Facundo (Ike) Martinez ✓
San Ildefonso Pueblo
Route 1, Box 315-A
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Governor Paul Tafoya ✓
Santa Clara Pueblo
P. O. Box 580
Española, NM 87532

Governor Domingo Trujillo ✓
Sandia Pueblo
Bernalillo, NM 87004

Governor Vicente Armijo ✓
Santa Ana Pueblo
Bernalillo, NM 87004

Governor Carlos Lucero ✓
San Felipe Pueblo
Algodones, NM 87001

Governor Valentino Garcia ✓
Santo Domingo Pueblo
Santo Domingo Pueblo, New Mexico 87052

Governor Benny Salas ✓
Zia Pueblo
San Ysidro, NM 87053

Governor Pat Toya ✓
Jemez Pueblo
Jemez Pueblo, NM 87024

Mr. Wendell Chino ✓
Chairman, Mescalero Apache Tribal Council
Mescalero, New Mexico 88340

Mr. Herbert Velarde
Chairman, Jicarilla Apache Tribal Council
Dulce, New Mexico 87528

Mr. Leonard Burch
Chairman, Southern Ute Tribe
Ignacio, Colorado 81137

Governor Celestino Quintana ✓
Cochiti Pueblo
Cochiti Pueblo, NM 87041

Governor Timothy Anaya ✓
Laguna Pueblo
Laguna, NM 87026

Governor Harry Martinez ✓
Acoma Pueblo
San Fidel, NM 87049

Governor James Porter ✓
Nambe Pueblo
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Governor Alfred Rael ✓
Picuris Pueblo
Penasco, NM 87553

Governor Alvin Duran ✓
Pojoaque Pueblo
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Governor Frank J. Cruz ✓
San Juan Pueblo
San Juan Pueblo, NM 87566

Governor Cruz Trujillo ✓
Taos Pueblo
Taos Pueblo, NM 87571

Governor Joe G. Vigil ✓
Tesuque Pueblo
Santa Fe, NM 87501

Governor Robert E. Lewis
Pueblo of Zuni
P. O. Box 494
Zuni, New Mexico 87327

Leon Secatero
Tribal Chairman
Canoncito Navajo Community
Canoncito, New Mexico

Mr. Albert Wing
Chairman, Ute Mountain Ute Tribe
Towaoc, Colorado 81334

PERSPECTIVES ON AMERICAN CULTURE



R.F.K. MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM

PIERSON HALL-UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI-KANSAS CITY-FEBRUARY 16-19

SPEAKERS-MAX LERNER, ROBIN MORGAN, ALBERT MURRAY

SEYMOUR M. LIPSET, RUSSELL KIRK, ED SANDERS

SUSAN SONTAG, ROBERT L. BENNETT, KEN KESEY & FRIENDS

FOURTH ANNUAL

ROBERT F. KENNEDY MEMORIAL SYMPOSIUM

Sponsored by

THE ALL STUDENT ASSOCIATION
University of Missouri—Kansas City

Symposium Chairman 1972

BAZEL ALLEN

Symposium Vice-Chairmen

Don Messmer
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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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SPECIAL THANKS TO

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PROGRAM

MONIKA VAN REST

JOHN STADLER

PROGRAM

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 8:00 P.M.

ROBIN MORGAN

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1:30 P.M.

RUSSELL KIRK
ALBERT MURRAY
KEN KESEY

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 8:00 P.M.

SUSAN SONTAG

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1:30 P.M.

ROBERT L. BENNETT
SEYMOUR M. LIPSET

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 8:00 P.M.

MAX LERNER

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 10:00 A.M.

GESTALT COMMUNICATION

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 3:00 P.M.

THE WOMEN'S FILM

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 8:00 P.M.

ED SANDERS

ALL EVENTS WILL BE HELD IN PIERSON HALL

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 8:00 P.M.



PERSPECTIVE:

The Revlonclairolplaytex Survival Kit

ROBIN MORGAN

"A woman's place is in the home/Housewives are such dull people/Woman's talk is all chatter/Intelligent women are emasculating/If you're so smart why aren't you married/Can you type/A smart woman never shows her brains/No man likes an easy woman/Dumb broad/Some of my best friends are women . . ."

Robin Morgan: SISTERHOOD IS POWERFUL

Robin Morgan is a feminist, editor of the book *SISTERHOOD IS POWERFUL*, an anthology of writings from the Women's Liberation Movement. As one of the most active women in the Movement, she feels that many of the underlying myths and stereo-types prevalent in American culture must be destroyed in order for people to live with the full assurance of equal civil rights.

Born in Florida in 1941, Robin Morgan is a free-lance editor in New York City where she has been involved in the Women's Liberation Movement since late 1967. She was organizer of the first Miss America Pageant protest and co-founder of WITCH (Women's International Terrorist Conspiracy from Hell). She was fired from her job in a book publishing house for "union organizing and radical feminism," and was arrested in the 1970 seizure and occupation of the Grove Press executive offices. This was the first "occupation and barricade" action by women who were demanding that the money earned from pornographic books be used to set up child care centers for working mothers, a bail fund to free prostitutes, and training programs to prepare women for decent, well-paying jobs. Robin Morgan was subsequently charged with "criminal trespass and criminal mischief."

Ms. Morgan's poetry has appeared in such literary magazines as "The Literary Review," "The Atlantic," "The Activist," "The Yale Review," and "Poetry Northwest." Though she was active in the "male-dominated Left" for over six years, she is extremely wary of the manner in which women have so far been used in "alternate culture" communes. As she suggests, stirring

brown rice in Arizona or on the Lower East Side is not much different from cooking Betty Crocker casseroles in Scarsdale. "There is no getting away from the shared, primary oppression of being female in a patriarchal world," declares Robin Morgan. Her answer? "More and more I begin to think of a world-wide women's revolution as the only hope for life on this planet."

MODERATORS

Virginia Guzman is a junior majoring in Economics in the School of Arts & Sciences. This Symposium is to be her debut into involvement.

Carla L. Klausner, Assistant Professor of History, graduated Magna Cum Laude from Barnard College in 1958 with honors in history. She earned her A.M. in Middle Eastern Studies in 1960 from Radcliffe College and her Ph.D. from Harvard University in 1963 where she was a teaching assistant for two years. Dr. Klausner has been at UMKC since 1964. In 1967, students gave her an award for excellence in teaching. She has been a speaker for numerous community organizations, among them the International Relations Council and the National Council of Jewish Women Study Group. Dr. Klausner reviews books regularly for the "Kansas City Star" and "Jewish Social Studies." Her dissertation, *THE SELJUK VIZIERATE: A STUDY OF CIVIL ADMINISTRATION, 1055-1194*, was published in 1971 as a monograph by the Center for Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17 1:30 P.M.



PERSPECTIVE:

In The Cuckoo's Nest

KEN KESEY

"Who wants to take a train back and forth every day from one schizophrenic life to the other."

Ken Kesey, "The Last Supplement To The Whole Earth Catalog"

Born in La Junta, Colorado in 1935, Ken Kesey straddles the borders of several cultures. He received his B.A. in 1957 at the University of Oregon and later attended Stanford as a graduate student and Woodrow Wilson

Scholar. He also received the Fred Lowe Scholarship awarded to the outstanding wrestler in the Northwest. His novels include *ONE FLEW OVER THE CUCKOO'S NEST* and *SOMETIMES A GREAT NOTION*. Mr. Kesey and his friends, the Merry Pranksters, were the subject of a work by Tom Wolfe, the *ELECTRIC KOOL-AID ACID TEST*, which bridges the Beat generation and the birth of the hippies. The work describes the counter-culture-acid-rock - revolutionary-reject-the-Protestant-Max Weber-Fountain-Pen-Ethic. Mr. Kesey is a central figure in the emergence of new dimensions in the field of human endeavor, especially in the area of extensions of American culture via commune philosophy and life-style. Kesey is concerned with the role of the creative person, his delicate relation to society as a whole and as an artist.

In an effort to extend the boundaries of the Symposium, Mr. Kesey and his friends will be in attendance throughout the entire program and will offer journalistic coverage of the sessions in the form of a daily newspaper. Saturday morning, Mr. Kesey and his group will be involved in a Gestalt Communication experience with members of the faculty, students and the public in an attempt to create a direct input-output relationship from the Symposium into the community.

Concerning today's movement, Mr. Kesey has stated, "Yet, while there's no gainsaying the steadfastness of the workers neither is there any getting around the fact that the industry has suffered some depressions. I have watched faith fly high and fall in shreds, in impossible shreds, in the course of an hour. Movements rolling like a fleet of diesels were to be discovered a few miles further on in steaming, cracked-block and dirty carburetor dejection. Wise young Davids with a people's future in their pouch set off against Molech's Goliath and were busted halfway to the battle in the bus station toilet, tying off with their slingshots."

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17 1:30 P.M.



ALBERT MURRAY

PERSPECTIVE:

The Feklore Of Black Pathology

"... the only thing worth inheriting is humanity."

Albert Murray, SOUTH TO A VERY OLD PLACE

Albert Murray was born in Nokomis, Alabama in 1916. He was educated

at Tuskegee Institute, where he later taught. In recent years he has taught at Colgate University, Brandeis University, and also at the New School for Social Research. Currently he is Visiting Professor of Literature at the University of Massachusetts.

Mr. Murray has written widely; his essays, criticism and short stories have appeared in "New World Writing," "Life," "Harper's," and elsewhere. His first book, **THE OMNI-AMERICANS: NEW PERSPECTIVES ON BLACK EXPERIENCE AND AMERICAN CULTURE**, is a penetrating study of both white and black cultures as well as the major novelists of American black culture.

Defining the American culture as a "mulatto culture," Murray sees it as a fine blend of black and white that at any given point can become increasingly difficult to pigeon-hole as belonging to either culture. In his work **THE OMNI-AMERICANS**, Murray points out the need to keep the ethnic differences from totally intruding upon each other: "Ethnic differences are the very essence of cultural diversity and national creativity."

Mr. Murray feels that white America is guilty-guilty of perpetuating an image of black life only in derogatory terms through the social sciences and the mass media (This is likewise noted in the recent Moynihan Report, "The Negro Family: A Case For National Action"). Murray claims, "There is little reason why Negroes should not regard contemporary social science theory and technique with anything except the most unrelenting suspicion."

Clearly, Mr. Murray feels that white America has put those black Americans who wish to maintain an individual identity into a cul-de-sac. "It is Negroes, not the median of the white population, who act as if the United States is . . . a world in miniature. It is the non-conforming Negro who now acts like the true descendent of the Founding Fathers - who cries, 'Give me liberty or give me death,' and who regards taxation without representation as tyranny. It is the norm-oriented white American who becomes the rednecked progeny of the Red Coats, and yells, 'Disperse, ye rebels.' It is the white American who, in the name of law and order, now sanctions measures . . . that are more in keeping with the objectives of a police state than those of an open society."

Albert Murray has a keen sense for the basics, for cultural idioms like the blues which have molded and shaped the black culture and have allowed it to stand on its own feet. The line between the blues musician and the literary notable becomes almost indistinguishable. "Of all the musicians in a jam session, it is most likely the piano player who provides the point of reference in the score. He is not necessarily the best musician in the session, but his approach, like that of the apprentice to literature, is necessarily comprehensive. Thus he is not only authorized but obligated to remind the other participants what the musical 'discussion' is about."

His latest book, **SOUTH TO A VERY OLD PLACE**, is a collection of conversations with some of the South's leading writers and journalists, and includes reflections by Murray on what was, is, and might be possible in black America. Murray's awareness of the American black cultural scene today and his sense of life celebration mark this work as a significant statement on contemporary American civilization.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1:30 P.M.



PERSPECTIVE:

Defending The Permanent Things

RUSSELL KIRK

"The conservative believes that the individual is foolish, although the species is wise . . . that the world is not perfectible, and that we are not made for happiness . . . He is not under the impression that any single fixed system of political concepts can bring justice and peace and liberty to all men at all times . . . Conservatives are dubious of wholesale alteration . . . they hold the conviction that civilized society requires orders and classes . . . Society longs for leadership, and if a people destroy natural distinctions among men, presently Bonaparte fills the vacuum . . . Radicals believe that education, positive legislation, and alteration of environment can produce men like gods; they deny that humanity has a natural proclivity toward violence and sin."

Russell Kirk, THE CONSERVATIVE MIND

Russell A. Kirk, literary critic, essayist, historian of ideas, novelist, syndicated columnist and editor, is widely regarded as the chief philosopher of the new American conservatism which maintains "the intricate fabric of the civil social order, woven by the spirit of religion and the spirit of a gentleman, shall not be destroyed by the appetites of our present unruly generation."

Born in Plymouth, Michigan in 1918, Russell Kirk has been in the thick of American intellectual controversies for over two decades. In politics, Dr. Kirk has succeeded in being simultaneously on friendly terms with Richard Nixon, Eugene McCarthy, Lyndon Johnson, Barry Goldwater, Hubert Humphrey and Dick Gregory. Among his literary friends have been T.S. Eliot, Ralph Ellison and Wyndham Lewis.

Dr. Kirk earned his B.A. in History in 1940 at Michigan State College. There he experienced his first antipathy toward college aims which he considered conformist, utilitarian and barely tolerant of humane learning. In 1941, he received his M.A. from Duke University, and in 1952 he became the only American to hold the highest art degree (earned) of the senior Scottish University: Doctor of Letters of St. Andrew.

Dr. Kirk accepted the post of Assistant Professor in the History of Civilization at Michigan State College in 1946. Seven years later he resigned, displeased with what he had found in "the Petrified Forest of Academe." He observed that the administrators "pander to the silliest impulses in state legislatures and associations of alumni," and that they "would establish colleges of necromancy if they thought anyone would enroll."

Though he readily admits his views are seldom popular, Russell Kirk nonetheless regards a conservative awakening as essential to the moral and political health of this nation. He has little faith in the ability of the present generation of college students to effect this kind of change: "To put it mildly, we cannot entrust our civil social order, so laboriously developed through many centuries of trial, error, and discovery, to the mercies of people with the mentality and temperament of adolescents. Bearded or shaven, the new radical youth seems altogether incompetent to renew the vitality of our civilization. The youthful neurotic is a symptom of our personal and social disorders, but scarcely the physician we need."

Dr. Kirk is the author of seventeen books, among them *THE CONSERVATIVE MIND*, *A PROGRAM FOR CONSERVATIVES*, *THE AMERICAN CAUSE* and *ACADEMIC FREEDOM: AN ESSAY IN DEFINITION*. His syndicated column "To The Point" appears in more than 100 daily newspapers; his page on education, 'From the Academy' appears fortnightly in "National Review."

MODERATORS

William Jones is currently Assistant Professor of English and American Culture at UMKC. He holds degrees in both English and American Studies, the latter from the University of Minnesota, where he spent two years as a Danforth Teaching Fellow prior to his coming to Kansas City. Professor Jones was born and raised in California and came to the Midwest some fourteen years ago in search of fortune and American culture. His teaching and research interests include utopian movements in America; the relationship between sex, violence, racist thought, and the male hero; and 19th and 20th century popular culture.

While attending Lincoln High School in Kansas City, Russell Hill took an active part in student affairs. He served four years on both the student council and the Human Relations Committee. For three consecutive years from 1968 through 1970, he won the American Legion Oratorical Contest Award and in 1968 and 1969, he received a rating of 1 A in the All State Vocal Contest. Mr. Hill also tried his hand at acting, receiving the Karnes Theatre Best Actor Award in 1969 and also the Best Actor Award in the senior graduating class in 1970. At UMKC, Mr. Hill has continued these activities by serving concurrently on the ASA council, and the Chancellor's Black Studies Committee. He is a member of the Black Student Union and is founder and director of the Voices of Exodus, a gospel group. For the past six years, he has been the youth choir director at the Metropolitan Spiritual Church of Christ and for the past three years, assistant director of the adult choir.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 8:00 P.M.



SUSAN SONTAG

PERSPECTIVE:

The Cost Of Criticism

"The quality of American life is an insult to the possibilities of human growth . . . Foreigners extol the American 'energy,' attributing to it both our unparalleled economic prosperity and the splendid vivacity of our arts and entertainment . . . Basically it is the energy of violence, of free-floating resentment and anxiety unleashed by chronic cultural dislocations which must be, for the most part, ferociously sublimated."

Susan Sontag, "What's Happening in America"

Susan Sontag, American critic, philosopher, novelist and film maker was born in New York City in 1933. She grew up in California where she graduated from high school at fifteen and at eighteen she received her B.A. degree in philosophy from the University of Chicago. Her M.A. was earned at Harvard University where she had also fulfilled all the requirements for a Ph.D. except the dissertation at the time her first two books were published.

Though Ms. Sontag's essays have marked her as one of America's most intelligent and controversial critics, she is likewise emerging as a notable film maker, director and editor. Her book *AGAINST INTERPRETATION*, which was nominated for the National Book Award in 1968, challenges many of the prevailing theses in contemporary literary criticism. "The function of criticism," she claims, "should be to show how it (the art form) is what it is, even that it is what it is, rather than to show what it means." She asserts that in a culture which has elevated the intellect at the expense of energy and sensual capability, "interpretation is the revenge of the intellect upon art . . . It is the revenge of the intellect upon the world."

Conservative and progressive critics alike have been perplexed and astounded by many of Ms. Sontag's primary themes. In *STYLES OF RADICAL WILL*, she argues that pornography is a valid literary genre and that certain works, notoriously labeled pornographic, should instead be approached as works of erotic value within that genre. Likewise in "Notes On Camp," she maintains that Camp, the love of the unnatural, of artifice and exaggeration . . . "is the triumph of the epicene style . . . Camp

is . . . serious about the frivolous, frivolous about the serious Camp asserts . . . that there exists, indeed, a good taste of bad taste . . . The ultimate Camp statement: it's good because it's awful."

Susan Sontag is the author of two novels, *THE BENEFACTOR* and *THE DEATH KIT*. She has written and directed two films, "Duet for Cannibals," and "Brother Carl." Thus far her film making has been done in Sweden: "It's a pleasure to be working in a country where the question of a woman director is never raised."

MODERATORS

Robin Humphrey, an Associate Professor of Theatre, and Director of the UMKC Experimental Theatre, has had wide experience in the professional theatre. She has been active in several Broadway productions, among them *PYGMALION* and *PLAYBOY OF THE WESTERN WORLD*, and was chosen from auditions to be the first member of the permanent company of Theatre Incorporated, a producing organization headed by Richard Aldrich. Elia Kazan selected her as one of the first twenty-four members of Actors' Studio. In addition to being involved in numerous theatres in the United States, she has also studied at the Institute of Elizabethan Studies and the Central School of Dramatic Art, both in England. Currently, Ms. Humphrey is in charge of the acting program at UMKC. She has directed several UMKC plays, among them *THE ITALIAN STRAW HAT*, and *THE WIZARD OF OZ*. She has likewise directed *ARMS AND THE MAN*, and *THE SUBJECT WAS ROSES* for the Missouri Vanguard Theatre.

Born in Holland, Ralph Berets came to the United States at thirteen. As an undergraduate student at the University of Michigan, he initially majored in chemistry and engineering, and in his senior year, switched to English. Dr. Berets earned his M.A. in Comparative Literature (English, Dutch, and German) at the University of California at Berkeley. He returned to the University of Michigan for his Ph.D. which he received in 1969. Dr. Berets has been teaching since 1963 in the fields of Dutch literature and language, Chaucer, and the modern novel. He is currently teaching a film course at UMKC which developed out of his own interest in film as a unique and rapidly growing art form.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1:30 P.M.



ROBERT L. BENNETT

PERSPECTIVE:

On Native Grounds

President Lyndon B. Johnson in March, 1966: "Bob Bennett is going to be one of the greatest Indian Commissioners that the United States has ever known." Robert L. Bennett's appointment as Director of the Bureau of Indian Affairs was confirmed by unanimous voice vote of the United States Senate on April 13, 1966.

In July of 1969, Commissioner Bennett resigned as Director of the Bureau in protest against Nixon's policies. The two years he served as Director culminated in charges that the new Administration had completely ignored the Indian: in a six month period, no significant government official connected with the Nixon administration had even visited an Indian reservation or held a meeting with an Indian group.

Robert Bennett was the second Indian to head the Bureau. Ninety-seven years prior to Bennett's appointment, Eli Samuel Parker, a New York Seneca, served two years as Commissioner, a career ultimately as frustrating and as stormy as Bennett's own.

Robert Bennett is the son of an Indian mother and a Pennsylvania Dutch father. He grew up as a member of the Wisconsin Oneida tribe though he himself never learned the language. "I have known," says Bennett, "the pangs of trying to live in two worlds, understanding one with my heart, the other with my head." In 1931 he graduated from the Haskell Institute, an Indian school in Lawrence, Kansas, and later earned an LL.B. degree from Southeastern University School of Law.

As Commissioner, Bennett worked to transfer the initiative to the Indian from the government, trying, in his own words, "to get the best deal possible for tribes whose lands were taken over by dams or other Federal installations." Under Bennett, the Bureau of Indian Affairs encouraged the leasing of tribal land to private industry as a means of increasing tribal incomes and creating jobs. Head Start, the Youth Corps and the Job Corps were introduced on a number of reservations.

After his resignation as Director, Mr. Bennett stayed on in Washington as a

consultant on Indian affairs, working to attract industry to centers of Indian population and trying to establish training facilities for Indians with no basic experience as industrial workers.

Currently Mr. Bennett is a member of the board of Arrow, Inc., an organization promoting self-help for the American Indian. He also serves on the board of the National Advisory Council on Indian Youth. He is a member of the American Society for Public Administration, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the American Association of Applied Anthropology and the National Congress of American Indians.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1:30 P.M.



PERSPECTIVE:

Unpolitical Man

SEYMOUR M. LIPSET

"Ideology and passion may no longer be necessary to sustain the class struggle within stable and affluent democracies, but they are clearly needed in the international effort to develop free political and economic institutions in the rest of the world. It is only the ideological class struggle within the West which is ending."

Seymour M. Lipset, POLITICAL MAN

Regarded by the academic world community as one of the four or five "pillar" sociologists of our time and also as a renowned political scientist, Seymour M. Lipset has become one of the leading spokesmen in the evolutionary development of modern man's social-political ethics.

Born in New York in 1922 and educated at City College of New York (B.S.) and Columbia University (Ph.D.), Dr. Lipset has been the author and co-author of well over a dozen volumes. Dealing primarily with government, political science, sociology and history, his works have included themes ranging from Latin American politics and student revolts to unions and social mobility. Some of his books have included AGRARIAN SOCIALISM, CLASS, STATUS, AND POWER, UNION DEMOCRACY, SOCIAL MOBILITY IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY, POLITICAL MAN, LABOR AND TRADE UNIONISM, CULTURE AND SOCIAL CHARACTER, THE BERKELEY STUDENT REVOLT, POLITICS AND THE SOCIAL

SCIENCES, THE POLITICS OF UNREASON: RIGHTWING EXTREMISM IN AMERICA and REVOLUTION AND COUNTER-REVOLUTION.

Dr. Lipset has been a lecturer and professor of sociology and political science at various universities including the University of California, Berkeley, where he was also the Director of the Institute of International Studies; Yale, where he was a Henry Ford Visiting Research Professor of Political Science and Sociology; the University of Warsaw, the Free University of Berlin, Colombia University, where he was Assistant Director of the Bureau of Applied Social Research, and the University of Toronto. He has been Chairman of the Political Sociology Committee of the International Sociological Association, and of the Committee on the International Relations of the Behavioral Sciences of the National Academy of Sciences. He is also a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Presently Dr. Lipset is Professor of Sociology and a member of the Center for International Affairs at Harvard University.

As an observer of the Free Speech demonstrations at Berkeley in 1964 and later at the Harvard demonstrations, Dr. Lipset has given a penetrating insight into the structure of today's university system and its students. His work in the field of international politics and sociological trends have led him to the thesis that ideology is dying and being replaced by sociology. As he comments, "The controversies about cultural creativity and conformity reflect . . . the shift away from ideology towards sociology. The very growth of sociology as an intellectual force outside the academy in many Western nations is a tribute, not primarily to the power of sociological analysis, but to the loss of interest in political inquiry."

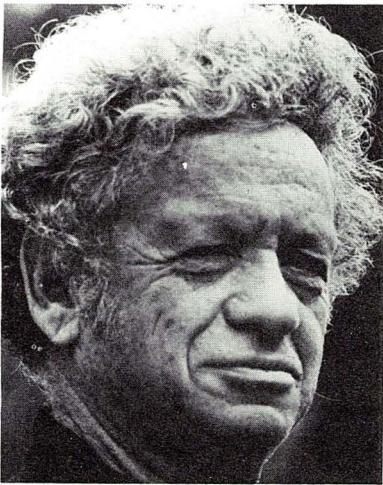
Concerning democracy Lipset has stated, "The democratic class struggle will continue, but it will be a fight without ideologies, without red flags, without May Day parades."

MODERATORS

Jane B. Berry, Assistant Dean, Division for Continuing Education and Extension, is an Associate Professor in the School of Education, as well as Director, Continuing Education for Women. Her B.A. was earned at the University of Minnesota in Political Science and Psychology. She attended George Washington University for her M.A. in Personnel Administration, and earned her Ed.D. at Columbia University in 1954. Dr. Berry is listed in *WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN WOMEN*. She has served as a consultant for Women In Community Service, and was education chairman of the American Association of University Women. Dr. Berry has given numerous presentations and attended many workshops across the United States dealing with education, psychology and women's roles and opportunities. She has published many articles, among them "Motivation of Teenage Girls," "Effects of Poverty on Culturally Disadvantaged Women," and "Continuing Education for Women—The Practical and the Potential." Dr. Berry is on the editorial board of the "Washington Newsletter for Women," and serves on the executive council of the National Coalition for Research on Women's Education and Development. Currently, she is a Presidential Appointee for the Committee on Continuing Education for Women.

Keith Hines graduated from Manual High School in Kansas City. Upon graduating, he received a scholarship to Central Missouri State College where he pursued a major in mathematics. When transferring to UMKC in 1970, Brother Hines switched to sociology with an emphasis in urban problems. As a student at UMKC, Mr. Hines presently serves as a member of the Chancellor's Special Services Advisory Board, representative on the All Student Association, a member of UMKC Students For McGovern and chairman of The Afro-American Student Union. Actively engaged in the problems facing inner city residents, Hines also serves as community instructor for the National Welfare Rights Organization and as a member of The Concerned Citizens For Sickle Cell Anemia.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 8:00 P.M.



PERSPECTIVE:

The Figures In The Carpet

MAX LERNER

"... people make their culture, as their culture makes them; no culture can rise in its quality above the kind of human material developed in it; but equally the final test of a culture lies in the quality of the setting it provides for the individual personality to form itself."

Max Lerner, AMERICA AS A CIVILIZATION

Described by many as one of the foremost political thinkers in America, Dr. Lerner is regarded as more than an outstanding scholar. His multi-faceted career has given him an opportunity to comment ably and with astute insight into the dreams and nightmares of American culture.

Born in Russia in 1902, Max Lerner has been a part of the American university environment since his early youth. After attaining his B.A. at Yale in 1923, studying law there in 1924 and earning his Ph.D. at Robert Brookings Graduate School of Economics and Government in Washington, D.C. in 1927, Dr. Lerner began his wide and illustrious teaching career at Sarah Lawrence College. He has taught and lectured at numerous colleges, among them Harvard and Williams College, and is presently Richter Professor of American Civilization and Institutions at Brandeis University.

In assessing his experience in the field of education, Lerner says, "I learned in various colleges and universities many things which, once I left

them, it took me years to unlearn."

His ability to comment on and chronicle the substance of the American Dream and delve well below its surface streams is further augmented by his experience as journalist for the "Post," as former Director of the Consumers' Division of the National Emergency Council, and as author of many works in the fields of government, history, international relations and American civilization. Books by Max Lerner include, *IT IS LATER THAN YOU THINK*, *IDEAS AS WEAPONS*, *IDEAS FOR THE ICE AGE*, *ACTIONS AND PASSIONS*, *AMERICA AS A CIVILIZATION: LIFE AND THOUGHT IN THE U.S. TODAY*, *THE UNFINISHED COUNTRY*, *THE AGE OF OVERKILL* and *EDUCATION AND A RADICAL HUMANISM*.

Lerner is concerned with all aspects of American cultural phenomena, especially with the plight of the individual in society. "Much of the confusion of the inner life of the American derives exactly from the terrible burden of making a selection of what one will identify with, and thus having to sit in a kind of judgment on the culture – which one cannot do without having already arrived at a sense of one's identity. This is the vicious spiral that the individual runs into in any culture: that he is infected with its confusions and contradictions unless he can detach himself from them, yet by the fact that in most cases he cannot, he is pervaded by them and adds to them . . . One is likely to forget, in the stress on the identity and growth of the individual, that the culture too has an identity, that it has continuities, that it is faced with the chances and the problems of growth, and that the kind of culture which serves as a frame for the individual's life may make all the difference in deciding whether that life is to be stunted or expressive."

Max Lerner will be in attendance throughout the entire Symposium. Friday evening he will summarize and comment on the opinions expressed.

MODERATORS

Teresa Colorado, a UMKC dental hygiene student, is currently working toward a career teaching public health. Last summer she served as a tutor counselor in UMKC Upward Bound. Ms. Colorado attended Westport High School where she was active in the International Club and Future Business Leaders of America. She transferred to UMKC from Penn Valley Community College, and is now an active member of the United Mexican-American Students (UMAS) at UMKC.

George Ehrlich, Professor and Chairman of the Department of Art & Art History, earned his B.S. at the University of Illinois, graduating with honors in 1949. He continued there for his M.F.A. in art history and sculpture and his Ph.D. in history/art history, received in 1960. Dr. Ehrlich is listed in *WHO'S WHO IN AMERICAN EDUCATION*, the *DIRECTORY OF AMERICAN SCHOLARS*, and *WHO'S WHO IN THE MIDWEST*. He has published in numerous art magazines, among them "Midwest Architect," "College Art Journal," and "The Art Bulletin." He is currently researching for a book tentatively titled *ART EXPLORATION, 1750-1850: A STUDY OF ART IN THE SERVICE OF SCIENCE*. Dr. Ehrlich joined the faculty of UMKC as an instructor in 1954. His teaching field is art history with major subject areas in Nineteenth and Twentieth Century Art, American Art and Art Museum Studies.

Everett "Butch" Wray is a senior majoring in history and political science. He is currently President of the All-Student Association, and active in various campus and community activities. Wray serves as a representative on the University Senate. He is a member of the Mayor's United Nation Committee, the Midtown Young Democrats, the Kansas City Young Democrats and College Young Democrats. Mr. Wray is a Democrat.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 10:00 A.M.

GESTALT COMMUNICATION

PERSPECTIVE:

Rapping At Rock Bottom

The Saturday morning session will feature a new concept in the structure of the Symposium. Interested members of the Kansas City community, students, and faculty will engage in discussion with Ken Kesey, Ed Sanders, Paul Krassner, and friends on a very informal level in an effort to directly confront many of the issues facing America today, in respect to the present cultural environment and the effects that the counter-culture has had on the so-called American Dream.

Paul Krassner is editor of "The Realist," columnist for "National Lampoon" and "Crawdaddy," and author of HOW A SATIRICAL EDITOR BECAME A YIPPIE CONSPIRATOR IN TEN EASY YEARS. Krassner is a co-founder of the Youth International Party, and also was the editor of Lenny Bruce's autobiography. Along with Ken Kesey, Mr. Krassner edited the LAST SUPPLEMENT TO THE WHOLE EARTH CATALOG.

MODERATOR

Born at an early age on a goat farm near Lodi, Andorra, Miles Sandler has been a perennial student who has studied at various universities around the nation. Presently he is working on his B.S. in Pseudo-Pathological Engineering. He enjoys rock collecting, is a sociological numismatist, and plays the blues harp.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 3:00 P.M.

THE WOMEN'S FILM

PERSPECTIVE:

The American Caste System

THE WOMEN'S FILM: an emphatic, clear statement on the position of women in American society. The women interviewed are not those typically seen in a Women's Liberation demonstration; they are not moral crusaders, nor members of radical political groups. But they do recognize and deplore their meager status in a system which does not recognize their needs as human beings, as women, as poor people. They likewise admit that their oppression may partially stem from their own acceptance of myths regarding women's roles in what has traditionally been a masculine culture.

THE WOMEN'S FILM is a hard-hitting, angry documentary. But it is also a very optimistic statement of struggle and dignity.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 8:00 P.M.



ED SANDERS

PERSPECTIVE:

Untying The American Knot

Originally from Blue Springs, Mo., Ed Sanders is a well-known musician, author and poet. In 1965, he organized the Fugs, a rock and roll singing group who took Lenny Bruce's brand of humor on stage. In early 1965 they became the first rock band in the United States to come out against the Vietnam War. But after four and a half years of "having to stay in Howard Johnson Motor Lodges and enduring unending hassles regarding the content

of our songs and poesy," the group broke up.

Ed Sanders covered the Tate-LaBianca murder trial in Los Angeles for the L A FREE PRESS and subsequently wrote a book tracing the history and growth of the group of people who followed Charles Manson. The book is titled THE FAMILY: THE STORY OF CHARLES MANSON'S DUNE BUGGY ATTACK BATTALION.

Sanders has received two awards from the National Endowment for the Arts, one in 1966 for poetry and one in 1969 for the publication of the first chapter of his "sizzling" autobiographical novel, THE HAIRY TABLE. The latter prize was \$1000.00 plus republication in the AMERICAN LITERARY ANTHOLOGY NO. 3. Unfortunately, THE HAIRY TABLE was deleted from the ANTHOLOGY when, according to George Plimpton, it caused the chairwoman of the National Endowment for the Arts, Nancy Hanks, to faint.

Sanders is the author of several books of poetry, among them PEACE EYE, THE TOE QUEEN POEMS and POEM FROM JAIL. The latter is a book written and smuggled out of a Connecticut jail which Sanders inhabited after his arrest for trying to board a Polaris submarine in a peace demonstration. In addition to the above works, he has written SHARD OF GOD which he describes as a "satirical novel of outrage about the Yippies and the grim events in Chicago in August, 1968."

Sanders has been the editor and publisher of many magazines and books of poetry; he regards the most notable of them as "Fuck You," a magazine of the arts, which was published from 1962 through 1965, "printing some of the finest poets then breathing."

Currently Ed Sanders is working on a new book of poetry and a novel-length work of fiction, as well as an album of songs, tentatively titled "Pizza Stands On Mars." All are scheduled for release or publication sometime in 1972.

In addition to his concert/discussion Saturday night, Sanders will appear with Ken Kesey and Paul Krassner Saturday morning in an experimental Gestalt communication session.

MODERATOR

William "Zeke" DeHart is an English major in the School of Arts and Sciences. His career as an integrated scholar/existentialist was interrupted briefly when he served for a year as alienated zookeeper/monomaniac for the Parks and Recreation Department of Kansas City. His ambitions include not writing the great American novel, or ever graduating, but learning how to ride a unicycle. In preparation for his task as moderator, he has done absolutely nothing. The immense span of his vision may be capsulized in the words of William Blake: "The Road of Excess leads to the Palace of Wisdom." He abhors labels, and sees himself as an incredible romantic.

1972 SYMPOSIUM NOTES



Fort Lewis College

*The State Board of Agriculture, the President,
the Faculty and the Class of 1972*

*cordially invite you to attend
the Commencement Exercises of*

Fort Lewis College

at Durango, Colorado

Saturday morning, the eighth of April

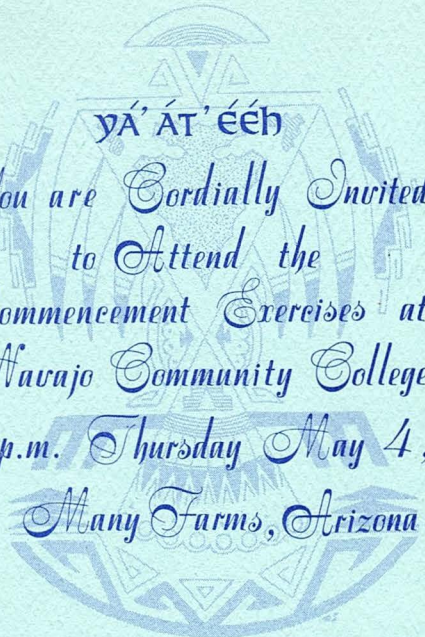
Nineteen hundred and seventy-two

Fort Lewis Campus

at ten-thirty o'clock

Ray Dennison Memorial Field





YÁ' ÁT' Ééh

*You are Cordially Invited
to Attend the
Commencement Exercises at
Navajo Community College
1:30 p.m. Thursday May 4, 1972
Many Farms, Arizona*

Many Farms High School Auditorium

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Vernon Teller
Alan Withstandley



Kit Carson Council Boy Scouts of America

ANNUAL RECOGNITION BANQUET

Western Skies Motor Hotel ♦ May 26, 1972 ♦ 6:30 P.M.

PROGRAM

OPENING CEREMONY T. D. Daniel

INVOCATION The Rev. Richard Whitwam
St. John's United Methodist Church

DINNER

INTRODUCTIONS George B. Kelley
President, Kit Carson Council

PRESENTATION OF AWARDS George B. Kelley

INTRODUCTION OF SPEAKER R. K. Wooten

ADDRESS Alec Chesser
South Central Region, B.S.A.

SILVER BEAVER and FAWN AWARDS Marlo Webb
Silver Awards Committee

Welcome to our newest unit leaders from the five counties in Colorado annexed January 1.

1971 CUBMASTERS

Nick Chavez
John Decker
Kenneth Hart
Carl Jones
Oliver Mallett
Mel Okland

1971 SCOUTMASTERS

Richard Eaton
Bill Kenworthy
Cecil Mickelson
Donald Musso
Richard Owens
Gerald Pearson
Arlo Robb
Erwin Taylor
Charley Turner

1971 ADVISORS

Doyle Bates
Dale Hansen
Legrand Slade

1971 CUBMASTERS

Alfonso, Frank
Alonzo, Bobby
Anderholm, N. C.
Anderson, Donald
Archer, William
Armstrong, Dale
Atencio, Hosea
Atkinson, Paul
Baker, Donald
Baker, Floyd
Baker, William

Bannon, Robert
Barker, Don
Baros, Cirilo
Begay, James
Bernal, Edmundo
Birx, Charles
Bitsilly, Bahe
Bivens, Dale
Blaes, Robert
Bloomfield, Donald
Bock, Guy
Bond, Aaron
Brashear, Robert
Brewer, Larry
Burchfield, Lee
Burlingame, Paul
Burnett, Lowell
Catanach, Marcos
Chapin, Charles
Chepin, Carl
Church, Eugene
Clark, Bruce
Cleary, Richard
Clendenin, Paul
Cody, Nelson
Coffey, Larry
Cordova, Emilio
Crowther, W. F.
Dallago, Manuel
Darkow, James
Darrah, David
Davies, Tom
Deckard, R. K.
Deer, Marx
Dingus, Ronald
Dison, James
Dominguez, Ramon
Dougan, Ralph
Drew, Paul
Drum, David
Durham, Leon
East, Robert
Elliott, Walter
Evans, Albert
Evans, Richard
Farmer, Paul
Fischer, Henry
Fontes, Adolf
Garcia, Julio

Garcia, Robert
Gerding, Bob
Gloria, Albert
Gonzales, Edward
Granger, Lawrence
Haberman, Alfred
Haight, George
Hamilton, Alton
Harney, John
Hassell, Wayne
Hazen, George
Heggerston, Esel
Holmes, Everett
Homer, Marion
Hurt, Al
Jobe, Roy
Jojola, Lorenzo
Jones, Clinton
Jones, Robert
Johnson, James
Keese, Fred
Kennedy, Martin
Kingsbury, David
Kleinstiver, Harvey
Knauss, Gerald
Landers, David
Lankford, Phillip
Latimer, Roman
Layden, Bill
Lewis, John
Lewis, William
Lieberman, Howard
Livesay, Jess
Lucero, Mike
Lucero, Phil
Lyle, Bob
McCasland, David
McClure, James
McIntire, Richard
McNamee, Harry
Manning, George
Martinez, Allen
Martinez, Ernest
Martinez, Jose
Mascarenas, Augustine
Mason, Donald
Medina, Robert
Meeker, Loren
Merian, Charles

Mills, Fred
 Michael, James
 Mireles, Charles
 Montano, Louis
 Murphy, Robert
 Nez, David
 Nicoll, Jack
 Newton, Stanley
 Noordhoek, Paul
 Odell, Albert
 Olson, Edward
 Ortiz, Gene
 Ortiz, Pete
 Osborn, James
 Oswood, Delivan
 Pacheco, Orlando
 Paoletti, Bruno
 Parrish, Richard
 Penn, Donald
 Perkins, Riley
 Perrin, Norman
 Perry, Jerry
 Philpott, Maurice
 Pickrell, John
 Porter, Don
 Pratt, Michael
 Radsevich, Charles
 Reaves, James
 Reed, Clayton
 Reed, Howard
 Reeves, George
 Reynold, Ira
 Rice, Frank
 Rightley, Edwards
 Rivera, Ray
 Roberts, Roger
 Roddy, Kenneth
 Rohr, Alvin
 Routledge, Don
 Roybal, Johnny
 Sahd, Randy
 Sanchez, Alex
 Sanchez, Ernest
 Sattler, Frank
 Schlegel, Gordon
 Schultz, Richard
 Sherman, Elmer
 Silas, Robert
 Smith, Carl

Smith, Granger
 Smith, Henry
 Smith, Tom
 Solan, Michael
 Soloman, Elbert
 Spear, John
 Spell, Charles
 Steel, Paul
 Steinback, Bruce
 Summers, Amado
 Tafoya, Paul
 TenBrink, Kenneth
 Thompson, Jimmie
 Thurmond, Howard
 Toman, Kent
 Tosa, Paul
 Treadwell, Richard
 Treat, Carl
 Trujillo, Louis
 Trujillo, Tommy
 Tucker, James
 Turner, C. L.
 Valdez, Eli
 Vigil, Ernest
 Vigil, Gilbert
 Ward, Brian
 Watchman, Eugene
 Watson, E. B.
 Wenger, James
 Westerman, Bill
 Westover, Myron
 White, Jimmy
 Wilborn, James
 Williams, Donald
 Wilson, Herb
 Wolfel, Donald
 Wolfram, Jack



1971 SCOUTMASTERS

Allen, Leslie
 Anderson, Joseph
 Anderson, Ron
 Arning, Charles
 Arnold, John
 Arnot, George
 Atkinson, James
 Avila, Max
 Barfield, Douglas
 Baros, John
 Barrett, Michael
 Baughman, Wayne
 Bazon, Charles
 Begay, Eddie
 Begay, Leo
 Bell, Donald
 Belt, Normand
 Benally, Sam
 Bequette, Gary
 Bernal, Benny
 Berry, Raymond
 Bidtah, Kee
 Bitner, Daniel
 Blanck, George
 Blea, Leroy
 Blood, Philip
 Bollinger, Robert
 Bolton, Ernest
 Bostwich, Chester
 Bowcum, James
 Boyer, Linwood
 Brannon, Joseph
 Braudaway, David
 Briley, Alfred
 Brown, Donald
 Bryce, Hugh
 Burrell, Max
 Burttram, Julian
 Butt, Robert
 Calhoun, Del
 Carrejo, Roy
 Carr, Henry
 Casey, John
 Caswell, Harold
 Charlie, Edwin
 Chatto, Huskie
 Cody, Hoskie

Collins, Andrew
 Cook, Stanley
 Cooper, Ralph
 Cox, Frank
 Cravens, Don
 Creecy, Carson
 Crow, Bobby
 Curtis, John
 Dalton, Luke
 Demenge, Willard
 Dennison, John
 Dennison, Phil
 Dewey, Jack
 Dodge, Ted
 Draughon, Elvis
 Dulaney, Floyd
 Duzett, Calvin
 Earl, Nelson
 Eddy, Tom
 Ekberg, Ethen
 Eldrige, Douglas
 Ellis, Bill
 Eriacho, Leonard
 Esberg, Art
 Fidel, George
 Fischer, Martin
 Fitzgerald, Wilbur
 Fleury, Paul
 Fowler, Darrel
 Frame, Eldon
 Frame, Kerry
 Frankfield, Robert
 Frazier, Walter
 Garcia, Alex
 Garcia, Eddie
 Gardner, Freddie
 Gavahan, John
 George, Emery
 George, Michael
 Gilbert, George
 Gillespi, Arnold
 Gladfleter, Ralph
 Gomez, Jose
 Griffin, Freeman
 Hale, Charlie
 Hansen, Andy
 Harrison, Eugene
 Harrison, William
 Harjo, Richard

Haslett, Lloyd
 Hawk, John
 Hawthorne, George
 Haynes, Rodger
 Hebel, Charles
 Hegge, Joseph
 Henderson, Johnny
 Hickey, Thomas
 Hodgins, Wellesley
 Holmes, Sherman
 Howley, John
 Hudson, Willy
 Huffaker, Norval
 Hughes, Michall
 Hunter, Norman
 Huntsman, William
 Jack, Alexander
 James, Patrick
 Jewell, Monte
 Jeys, Gene
 Johnson, Richard
 Jones, Larry
 Joseph, Peter
 Julius, Eldon
 Karnes, Charles
 Keller, Jack
 Kinsey, Joe
 Kunz, Douglas
 Large, Hobart
 Larsen, Ronald
 Lawrence, Floyd
 Lloyd, Larry
 Lopez, David
 Louis, Hena
 Lovato, Ernest
 Lynch, Arnold
 Lynch, James
 McCoy, Bill
 McGilbary, Ray
 Mackay, Bruce
 Mager, Robert
 Mansell, Floyd
 Marburger, William
 Marshall, Andrew
 Martin, Clarence
 Martinez, Albert
 Martinez, Julian
 Medema, John
 Meland, Joseph

Meyerhein, Richard
 Miller, Richard
 Montoya, Donald
 Montoya, Horace
 Moore, Joseph
 Mosher, James
 Morgan, Robert
 Mullings, James
 Munholland, Larry
 Murray, Jack
 Nakai, Peairs
 Oliver, Lawrence
 Oliver, Richard
 Oney, Bob
 Otero, Conrado
 Owen, Willard
 Parrish, Robert
 Paul, Richard
 Pavatea, Percy
 Percival, Mark
 Perea, Ernest
 Peterson, Bruce
 Pinkerton, Donald
 Poncho, Anthony
 Potter, Robert
 Preston, Robert
 Pritchett, Virgil
 Ratliff, Edward
 Rayl, Gordon
 Reed, Alfred
 Reisinger, Craig
 Reuter, Harold
 Richard, Robert
 Rickerman, John
 Ridley, Darrell
 Rodriquez, Adam
 Rodriquez, Phillip
 Rogers, Denzil
 Romero, Alfredo
 Romero, Clestino
 Romero, Joe
 Romero, Ralph
 Ross, Thomas
 Rought, Kenneth
 Rowe, Arthur
 Roybal, Edward
 Russell, James
 Saffell, Emmanuel
 Sahd, Randy

Salazar, Raymond
 Saline, Martin
 Sallee, Lloyd
 Sanford, Charles
 Saunders, Donald
 Schmidt, Kenneth
 Scott, Clinton
 Scott, Wade
 Seeyouma, Raleigh
 Segura, Joseph
 Senteney, Warren
 Sherman, Robert
 Simmons, Holroyd
 Simons, Demmos
 Simp, Earl
 Simpson, H.B.
 Smith, Fred
 Smith, Richard
 Smithson, Brady
 Soto, Roland
 Spencer, Van
 Staup, Eddie
 Sterba, Robert
 Stock, Archie
 Stong, Dennis
 Storck, Charles
 Strever, Robert
 Strickland, John
 Stutterer, John
 Suazo, Lorenzo
 Tenorio, George
 Thom, Robert
 Thomas, Emory
 Thomas, Harold
 Thompson, Charles
 Torres, John
 Trujillo, Joe
 Trujillo, Johnny
 Ungvarsky, John
 Valarde, Rudulfo
 Valdez, Agustin
 Valdez, Eliseo
 Vanryzin, James
 Vest, Fearn
 Vigil, Gilbert
 Walker, Sam
 Wallace, Terry
 Wehling, Patrick
 Whitaker, Billy

Willie, John
 Wilson, Lynn
 Womelsduff, Richard
 Wood, John
 Wood, Roger
 Woodman, Gene
 Woods, Thomas
 Yates, Ken

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Allman, Steve
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 Baca, Phil
 Bates, John
 Benallie, Manuel
 Benally, Sam
 Bolander, Lloyd
 Bond, Dean
 Brandenburg, James
 Brown, Edward
 Brown, John
 Bugg, Norman
 Buelta, Lee
 Bustomante, Charles
 Carney, James
 Carver, George
 Chapman, George
 Collyer, James
 Cowan, Robert
 Cravens, Charles
 Darst, Ernest
 Delaware, Max
 DonJuan, Goldino
 Dross, Allen
 Duelsberg, Lawrence
 Duffy, Andy
 Elliot, Elbert
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 Termaat, Robert
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 Vigil, Benjie
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1972

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Anselmo Trujillo

AMERICAN INDIANS

It is time for the United States government to focus its full attention on the ~~the~~ ^{Problems} of the American Indians -- those first Americans who President Nixon has described as "the most deprived and isolated group in our nation." They have needlessly suffered centuries of injustice. Today, their problems are many and severe. President Nixon said:

The American Indians have been oppressed and brutalized, deprived of their ancestral lands and denied the opportunity to control their own destiny.

President Nixon has addressed himself to this crucial need. The Nixon approach is two-fold:

- redefining the government's attitudes towards American Indians.
- translating these new attitudes into action designed to solve the problems of Indians.

NIXON ATTITUDES

President Nixon has attempted to dramatically break with past approaches to Indian problems. In his Message to Congress on American Indians (July 8, 1970) he suggested "a new and coherent strategy." The essence of this strategy is simple: that Indians should manage their own affairs. President Nixon described his goal: "to create the conditions for a new era in which the Indian future is determined by Indian acts and Indian decisions." President Nixon believes that such an approach is the only pragmatic solution to Indian problems. The President

observed: "programs which are managed and operated by Indians are likely to be more effective in meeting Indian needs."

An important feature of President Nixon's approach to Indian problems is his unqualified rejection of the termination policy -- that is, the notion that federal responsibility for Indian trust lands can be unilaterally phased out and discarded by the Government. The President clearly stated: "This policy of forced termination is wrong." In view of this belief, the President has requested that Congress repeal and repudiate the termination policy which is expressed in past legislation.

President Nixon firmly believes that this new attitude will lead to better living conditions for American Indians. But attitude alone is not enough; it must be translated into action. As an elder at the Tesuque Pueblo in New Mexico remarked to government officials: "I have seen the thunder and lightning many times before, but I have never seen the rain."

President Nixon is determined to bring the "rain."

NIXON
ACTION

SELF-DETERMINATION

Prior to President Nixon's Message to Congress on Indian problems -- and the subsequent new policy which emerged -- Indians were not in control of their own affairs.

At the Bureau of Indian Affairs, 80 percent of all the positions from grade GS 7 and above were held by non-Indians. Only 2.4 percent of HEW's health programs were actually run by Indians. And, of the Department

of Interior's programs directly serving Indians, only a mere 1.5 percent were under Indian control. Such facts reflect not only an unjust situation but an unlawful one. For an "Indian preference" law has been in existence since 1934.

The Nixon Administration has acted to give American Indians the control which they lawfully deserve. BIA Commissioner Louis R. Bruce (a Mohawk-Sioux) has prepared a new directive which will apply "Indian preference" standards to the agency's hiring and promotions systems. To date, fifteen out of a possible twenty top BIA executive positions have been filled with Indians. The total number of Indians currently in BIA area director positions has risen to seven out of a possible twelve (as compared to one out of eleven previously). In addition, all 200 BIA schools have Indian advisory school boards or education committees. These facts represent substantial evidence that the BIA is truly moving towards active reform.

With the President's support, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has now initiated a procedure whereby Indian Tribal leaders will set forth their own priorities for the use of the available BIA funds in their respective areas, and the BIA will agree to operate according to these priorities.

The President's theme of self-determination has been applied to other areas of Indian life. American Indians, in short, have begun to control their own destiny. Consider these examples:

- The President and Congress have approved funds to begin construction of the Navajo Community College.
- Indian tribes actively participated in the development of the initial fiscal 1973 Planning, Programming and Budgeting data.

- Several new inter-tribal and national organizations were created in the last year -- among them the National Chairman's Association, the North American Indian Women's Association, and the United Tribes of Western Oklahoma and Kansas.
- Indian communities run more than sixty community action agencies presently located on Federal reservations. In fact, the OEO spent approximately \$57 million in fiscal 1971 through Indian-controlled grantees.
- The BIA's Environmental Awareness Program (which was begun in February) involves thousands of Indian students in 219 Bureau boarding schools.

EDUCATION

Indians are severely under-educated. In fact, their educational level is only 3/4 that of other Americans. Indians drop out of school at a rate twice that of the national average. The average educational level for all Indians presently under Federal supervision is less than nine school years.

The Nixon Administration is committed to improving this intolerable situation. Hopefully, the new government policy of self-determination will make such improvement possible. The President observed: "at least part of the problem stems from the fact that the Federal government is trying to do for Indians what many Indians could do better for themselves." The Office of Education strongly endorsed a report on Indian education which concluded that making an American Indian a "white man" should not be the goal of Indian education. In April, 1971, the Commissioner of OE formed an Indian Education Task Force for the purpose

of determining where additional money is needed and how existing money can be best applied. The OE spent a total of \$60 - 65 million on educational activities that directly or indirectly affected Indians in fiscal 1970.

President Nixon has spurred an increase in scholarships for Indian post-secondary students from \$3 million in fiscal year 1969 to \$17.1 million in fiscal year 1972 (increasing the number of assisted students from 3,432 to 14,000). In addition, the President requested that Congress amend the Johnson-O'Malley Act (which provides for Federal funds to schools with a certain percentage of Indian children) so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to channel funds directly to Indian tribes and communities. The Johnson-O'Malley program has been funded at a level of \$24.4 million in the current fiscal year -- double the funding level of fiscal year 1969.

Funding for education-related programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs increased \$19.7 million in fiscal 1972 (from \$144.1 million to \$163.8 million). In the fiscal 1973 budget, President Nixon has requested \$174.8 million for BIA education programs. This represents nearly an \$11 million increase over the fiscal 1972 allocation.

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Indians are the economically poorest segment of American society.

Indian households are large, averaging five persons per family (as compared to 3-1/3 for the nation). Indian unemployment is ten times the national average, and 80 percent of the Indians on reservations have incomes below the poverty line.

In an attempt to ease the financial strain of the Indian community, the Nixon Administration has taken steps designed to stimulate Indian business. The Indian Business Development Fund was provided to allocate money grants to serve as cash equity for Indians unable to qualify for small business loans from public or private sources. To date, 237 new Indian-owned small businesses have been granted funds to start their operations and an additional 142 have received funding for expansion purposes. The IBDF has generated a total of \$16.4 million in capital for Indian business. These new and expanded Indian businesses will create an estimated 2,860 jobs with an annual payroll of approximately \$11.8 million.

The President also proposed the "Indian Financing Act of 1970" which would: (A) Increase the funds of the Revolving Loan Fund (which loans money for Indian economic development projects) from approximately \$25 million to \$75 million; and (B) Provide \$200 million in loan guarantees, loan insurance, and interest subsidies. Indian unemployment will, hopefully, also be reduced through implementation of the BIA fiscal 1973 budget. The budget provides \$17.3 million for the direct employment of over 5,235 Indians.

The Nixon Administration has accelerated industrial development on or near Reservations: In January of 1969 there were 137 plants employing some 4,000 Indians; in January of 1972 there were 220, offering 6,500 Indian jobs. BIA's Tribal Work Experience Programs have also increased: by February of 1972 such programs were in operation on 32 Indian Reservations and were responsible for the employment of 4,493 Indian workers with 20,827 persons in their families.

These various programs and initiatives have had dramatic results in selected areas. For example, economic development programs have served to lower the unemployment rate at the Gila River Reservation in Arizona from 56 percent to 18 percent. Moreover, the median family income was increased by 150 percent and the welfare rate was reduced by 50 percent.

INDIAN LANDS

The Nixon Administration has made a genuine start towards restoring to Indians some of their rightful lands. For example, the Taos Pueblo Indians used lands at and near Blue Lake in New Mexico for religious and tribal purposes as early as the fourteenth century. In 1906, however, the U. S. Government appropriated these lands from the Indians "without compensation." President Nixon -- recognizing this injustice -- endorsed legislation which would restore 48,000 acres of sacred lands to the Taos Pueblo people. That legislation was enacted in December, 1970. Another example: The President restored to the Yakima Tribe 21,000 acres of land unjustly withheld from them since 1907. Also, the Nixon Administration has asked the Supreme Court to adjudicate the rights of the Paiute Tribe to use of the water of Pyramid Lake.

Finally, President Nixon asked Congress to approve a settlement of Alaska land claims which would confirm native title to 40,000,000 acres of land. This legislation would also compensate the Indians for the 320,000,000 acres in claims which they had previously given up with \$42,500,000 in cash and a \$500,000,000 share in future oil revenues. This legislation was enacted into law.

Another major problem which has adversely affected Indian lands has been erosion of land and water rights. Too often, these rights have been imperiled with no adequate legal defense for the Indian community. To remedy this problem, President Nixon has proposed the creation of an Indian Trust Counsel Authority to defend the natural resources rights of Indians in court. Pending enactment of this important legislation, the President has spurred the creation of an Office of Indian Water Rights within the Department of Interior. In addition, the Executive Office of the President has periodically intervened to ensure effective and just exposition of the Indian legal position with respect to several key suits affecting trust rights. Also at the request of the President, the Departments of Justice and Interior have agreed to ensure that government briefs supporting the Trustee's position for Indian rights are always filed in District and lower Appellate Courts when the Secretary of Interior so requests.

HEALTH

Health conditions of American Indians have reached tragic proportions:

- The average life expectancy for an American Indian is approximately seven years less than for other Americans.
- Infant mortality is nearly 50 percent higher for Indians and Alaska natives than for the general population.
- Indians contract tuberculosis at a rate eight times that of the general population.
- The suicide rate of Indians is twice that of the national average.

"This Administration," President Nixon declared, "is determined that the health of the first Americans will be improved." Six major health areas have been selected for immediate attention: middle ear disease, mental health, alcohol control, maternal and child health, development of community health projects, and manpower development. For fiscal year 1973, the President requested \$161,624,000 for the Health Services and Mental Health Administration for Indian programs -- an increase of \$67,347,000 over the fiscal year 1969 appropriation.

APPROPRIATIONS

The high priority of Indian affairs in the Nixon Administration is best reflected by the level of funding given to Indian programs. President Nixon has requested a fiscal 1973 budget for the Bureau of Indian Affairs of \$521.8 million, an increase of \$102.3 million over the funding for fiscal year 1972. The 1971 budget request of the Office of Economic Opportunity increased 18 percent over 1969. And last year, OEO funds for Indian economic development doubled and alcoholism and recovery programs funding tripled. Altogether, funding for Indian programs run by the federal government will have increased from slightly more than \$613 million in fiscal 1970 to an estimated \$1,200 million in fiscal 1973.

URBAN INDIANS

The Nixon Administration has recognized the need to aid Indians living in urban centers. It is estimated that almost as many Indians live in cities as on reservations. Three-fourths of these Indians live in poverty. Since the Bureau of Indian Affairs confines its programs to reservation Indians, efforts for urban Indians are led by OEO. OEO and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare have begun demonstration

projects with twelve urban Indian centers in major cities to serve as links between existing government service programs and urban Indians.

In fiscal year 1973, this will amount to \$1,405,000 in funds for urban Indians.

CONCLUSION

President Nixon has acted to improve the lives of "the nation's most neglected minority." He has reformed the federal government's attitude toward American Indians, reversing the policy of "termination" and pointing them, for the first time in centuries, toward ultimate control of their own affairs. He has also attempted to supply government help where it is needed.

American Indians are the physically poorest segment of our society. However, they are undoubtedly one of the richest American groups culturally. At a time in our history when most Americans are frustrated with problems of mass technology, the American Indian's sense of purpose has remained essentially intact. As we become increasingly aware that our natural resources are critically endangered, we remember that American Indians have practiced respect for the environment since their beginnings. As President Nixon observed: "We must begin to act on the basis of what the Indians themselves have long been telling us."

In conclusion, President Nixon has made a genuine effort to help solve the physical problems of Indians. It is his hope that, in return, Indians will help to solve the cultural problems of America. President

Nixon believes that "the first Americans" -- who have already enormously contributed to their country -- may very well show the way to an even greater America.

TOTAL: 792,730

INDIAN POPULATION

CENSUS, 1970

Maine	2,195	Iowa	2,992
New Hampshire	361	Missouri	5,405
Vermont	229	North Dakota	14,369
Massachusetts	4,475	#17 South Dakota	32,365
Rhode Island	1,390	Nebraska	6,624
Connecticut	2,222	Kansas	8,672
#18 New York	28,355	Delaware	656
New Jersey	4,706	Maryland	4,239
Colorado	8,836	District of Columbia	956
#4 New Mexico	72,788	Virginia	4,853
#3 Arizona	95,812	West Virginia	751
Utah	11,273	#15 North Carolina	44,406
Nevada	7,933	South Carolina	2,241
#8 Washington	33,386	Georgia	2,347
Oregon	13,510	Florida	6,677
#2 California	91,018	Kentucky	1,531
Alaska	16,276	Tennessee	2,276
Hawaii	1,126	Alabama	2,443
Pennsylvania	5,533	Mississippi	4,113
Ohio	6,654	Arkansas	2,014
Indiana	3,887	Louisiana	5,294
Illinois	11,413	#1 Oklahoma	98,468
Michigan	16,854	Texas	17,957
Wisconsin	18,924	#9 Montana	27,130
#10 Minnesota	23,128	Idaho	6,687
		Wyoming	4,980

news

1972 Republican National Convention

AUGUST 21-23

HEADQUARTERS - FONTAINEBLEAU HOTEL - MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA - (305) 674-1972

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
AUGUST 1, 1972
CONTACT: PETE McCALL
(202) 484-6589

RNC-208

EIGHT INDIANS TO ATTEND GOP NATIONAL CONVENTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- The "first Americans" are playing a more active role in American politics this year, largely as a result of President Nixon's proposed strategy at the 1970 Congress on American Indians that "Indians should manage their own affairs."

The President has observed that programs "which are managed and operated by Indians are more likely to be more effective in meeting Indian needs." Some American Indian leaders are responding to his strategy and are working toward his re-election.

The 1972 Republican National Convention at Miami Beach will have at least six American Indian delegates and two alternates. Three of the delegates are tribal leaders, and all eight are concerned Indian leaders working to meet Indian needs.

The three modern-day Indian chiefs are Peter MacDonald of Window Rock, Arizona, chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council; Rev. Walter L. Moffett of Kamiah, Idaho, secretary and past chairman of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, and Webster A. Two Hawk of Rosebud, South Dakota, chairman of the Rosebud Reservation Sioux Tribe.

The other Indian delegates include Ann Coleman, 22-year-old law student from Talihina, Okla.; John Robert Jones of Pembroke, N.C., and Mrs. Eylon Mendenhall Republican Committeewoman of Webster Groves, Mo. The two delegates are Mrs. Ralph Rhodes of Tulsa, Okla., and Jim Carpenter of Seneca, S. C.

MacDonald, born on the Teec Nos Pos Navajo Reservation in Arizona, reportedly adopted his English name as a boy attending an Indian Bureau school after hearing the popular song, "Old MacDonald Had a Farm." He served in the Marine Corps during World War II as a special communicator speaking his native Navajo to bewilder the Japanese.

After his stint with the Marines, MacDonald finished high school and earned a B. S. degree in electrical engineering from the University of Oklahoma. He then joined Hughes Aircraft in California as junior engineer, and later project engineer on Polaris missiles.

Anxious to serve his fellow Navajos, MacDonald returned to the reservation and served as executive director, Office of Navajo Economic Opportunity. In 1970, he was elected chairman of the Navajo Tribal Council with the largest margin in history, becoming the first college-educated American Indian Chief. His campaign song was "Old MacDonald Had a Farm."

MacDonald now travels regularly between Window Rock and Washington on behalf of his tribe.

--The Rev. Moffett, pastor of Kooskia-Kamiah United Presbyterian Church, has long been active in American Indian politics. A former U. S. Public Health sanitarian, he now devotes most of his time ministering to the needs of the Nez Perce Tribe in Kamiah, Idaho.

He serves as regional vice president of the National Congress of American Indians, Portland Area, and executive director, Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians. He is also secretary of the Lewis County Republican Central Committee.

--Sioux Chairman Two Hawk has served 12 years as an Episcopal missionary on South Dakota Indian Reservations. Prior to his election as tribal chairman, he was associate director of the Rosebud Community Action Program.

Two Hawk has three degrees from three different colleges -- University of South Dakota, Kenyon College in Ohio and Huron (S.D.) State College. He served in the Army in the Korean conflict and currently holds the rank of major in the Army Reserves.

Active in Indian development, Two Hawk is president of the United Sioux Tribes of South Dakota Development Corp., vice president of the National Committee of Indian Work with the Episcopal Church, president of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity and member of the Area Manpower Institute for Development of Staff. He has been twice appointed to serve on the South Dakota State Indian Commission.

--Miss Coleman, a recent graduate of the University of Oklahoma, is working this summer at the American Indian Law Center in Albuquerque, N. Mex. She has been active in Republican politics in Oklahoma since 1964. At this convention, Ann will serve on the Permanent Organizations Committee representing Oklahoma.

--Mrs. Mendenhall serves as vice chairman of the St. Louis County Republican Central Committee and as Committeewoman of Jefferson Township, Mo.

She is former vice president and secretary of the Missouri Association of Republicans and past president of the Christian County and 7th District Republican women's clubs.

Note: No biographical data on John Robert Jones was available when this release was written.

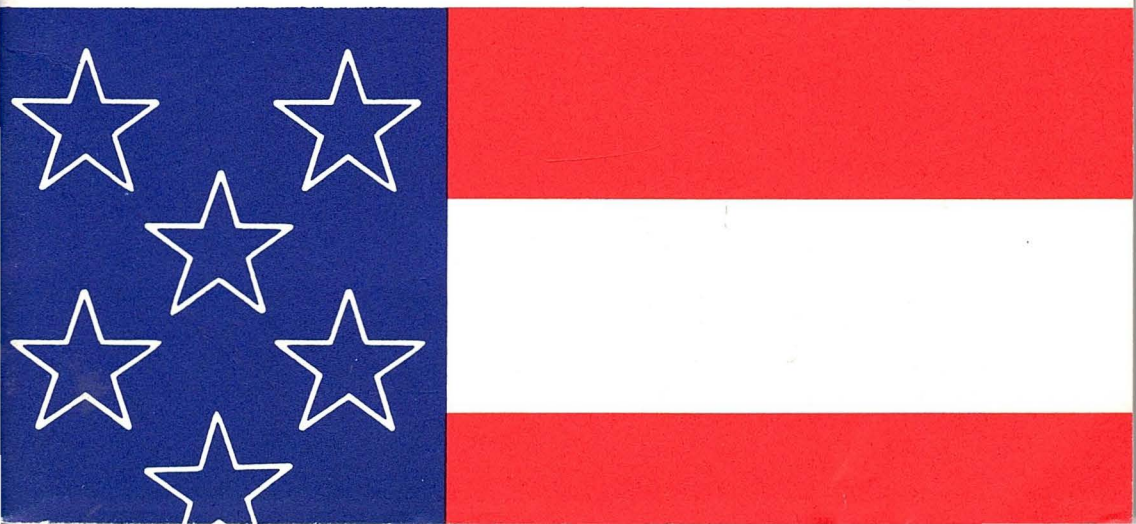
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Republican Platform

“A Better Future for All”

**Proposed by the Committee on Resolutions to the
Republican National Convention**

August 21, 1972 Miami Beach Florida



SUBSTANTIVE CHANGES IN TEXT OF 1972 REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, ADOPTED AUG. 22, 1972
AT REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, MIAMI BEACH, FLORIDA.

<u>PAGE</u>	<u>GRAPH</u>	<u>LINE</u>	<u>OLD VERSION</u>	<u>NEW VERSION</u>
5	4	3	Americans home, no	Americans home; no
6	2	7	stated a new conception of	stated a new concept of
19	4	7-8	assimilated in the peacetime work	assimilated into the peacetime work
21	8	1	We affirm our	We reaffirm our
51	5	2	the long-run aspects	the long-term aspects
56	1	5	cutting District of	cutting the District of
59	5	2	penalized on one more	penalized no one more
59	6	1	that on quali-	that no quali-
59	6	7	provided record number	provided a record number
61	-	9	of Tile IX of	of Title IX of
69	7	2	voted and Alaska	voted an Alaska
74	3	4	happiness his own way.	happiness in his own way.

69 after graph 5, add the following two paragraphs:

We will continue the policy of Indian preference in hiring and promotion and apply it to all levels, including management and supervisory positions in those agencies with programs affecting Indian peoples.

The standard of living of Indian Americans is still far below that of any of the peoples of the United States. This intolerable level of existence should be alleviated by the enactment of new legislation designed to further Indian self-determination without termination and to close this economic gap and raise the Indian standard of life to that of the rest of America. We favor the development of such legislation in the 93rd Congress.

News from the Committee for the Re-election of the President

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
OCTOBER 4, 1972

CONTACT: DeVAN L. SHUMWAY
(202) 333-6760
#10-12

PRESS CONFERENCE BY ROGERS MORTON AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE INDIANS, ALEUTS AND ESKIMOS CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton said today that "it's no irony that a tribal chairman of one of America's leading Indian nations described Richard Nixon as the President who has done more for the Indians than any Chief Executive since Abraham Lincoln."

Announcing the formation of the Indians, Aleuts and Eskimos Committee for the Re-election of the President, Morton said, "we are here today for a very obvious reason --- to positively address the fact that Richard Nixon's leadership in Indian affairs has brought America's Indians into a new era.

"American Indian tribes are on the move. They have crossed the barrier and are on the threshold of a new age of self-determination -- where Indian decisions and Indian acts meet Indian needs."

He said that, "the first measure of commitment in Government is funding. The President's personal goal of making self-determination a reality is evident in the changes in funding priority over the last four years:

--- From 1969 until this fiscal year, we have doubled Bureau of Indian Affairs funding from \$249 million to over \$560 million. In addition we have more than doubled Indian funds from other Federal agencies --- Housing and Urban Development, Office of Economic Opportunity, Economic Development Administration, Health, Education and Welfare, Labor and others for reservation Indians from \$240 million in 1969 to over \$565 million in FY 1972."

(more)

2 2 2 2

"Unlike some men in the Senate and in the Congress who have failed to support the legislative extension of the President's Indian programs," Secretary Morton said, "this Administration is the first to say 'yes, you talk -- we listen'."

Attached is the complete text of Secretary Morton's remarks.

REMARKS OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR ROGERS C. B. MORTON BEFORE THE INDIANS, ALEUTS
AND ESKIMOS CITIZEN'S COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT - OCTOBER 4, 1972

It is a great pleasure for me to be here with the tribal chairman, principal chiefs, and other leaders of America's Indians, Aleuts, and Eskimos.

We are here today for a very obvious reason -- to positively address the fact that Richard Nixon's leadership in Indian affairs has brought America's Indians into a new era.

American Indian tribes are on the move. They have crossed the barrier and are on the threshold of a new age of self-determination -- where Indian decisions and Indian acts meet Indian needs.

It's no irony that a tribal chairman of one of America's leading Indian nations described Richard Nixon as the President who has done more for the Indians than any Chief Executive since Abraham Lincoln.¹

In his message to the Congress on Indian Affairs the President spelled out a way to go for America's Indians:

He coined the phrase "self determination without termination," and directed that Indians be given the right to control and operate Federal programs designed for their benefit. In the President's words:

"In place of policies which oscillate between the deadly extremes of forced termination and constant paternalism, we suggest a policy in which the Federal Government and the Indian community play complementary roles."

¹Attributed to Peter McDonald, Tribal Chairman of the Navajos.

Committee
for the Re-election
of the President

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

C I T I Z E N S G R O U P S

EXPENSE VOUCHER

Group Indian

Date Oct. 9, 1972

Make Check Payable to :

Name Robert L. Bennett

Mail Check to :

Name Robert L. Bennett

Address 604 Wagon Train Dr., S. E.

Albuquerque, New Mexico

87123

City

State

Zip

Reasons for Expense : _____

To attend the Indian Area Coordinators meeting of the Committee for the
Re-election of the President.

Expenses For : Name: Robert L. Bennett
(Please attach tickets, receipts, etc. to this form)

Transportation

1972
Date : Oct. 3 From: Albuquerque To: Washington, DC By: TWA Cost: _____
N.M.
Date : Oct. 5 From: Washington, DC To: Albuquerque By: TWA Cost: 279.00
N.M.

Other

<u>Item</u>	<u>Reason</u>	<u>Cost</u>
<u>Roger Smith Hotel</u>	<u>Room (2 nights) Phone & 1 meal</u>	<u>35.00</u>
<u>Meals, Other</u>		<u>7.50</u>
<u>Airport Limousine and Cab</u>		<u>6.00</u>
<u>Airport Parking - Albuquerque International Airport</u>		<u>4.00</u>

Sub - Total

52.50

Total Expenses Due : 331.50

Submit today or mail to :

Room 572
Committee for the Re-election
of the President
1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20006

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY:

Field Director Approval _____

Executive Director Approval _____

Voucher Sent to Finance _____

MGMABQB ABQ

1-041531A273011 09/29/72

ICS IPMTBYR MTWN

011 06228 A 2028728822 MGM TDMT WASHINGTON DC 29

ZIP 87101



Mailgram

ROBERT BENNETT
604 WAGON TRAIN DR S E
ALBUQUERQUE NMEX 87101

THE AREA COORDINATORS MEETING FOR THE CRP WILL BE AT 1730 PENN-
SYLVANIA AVENUE N W THIRD FLOOR OCTOBER 4 AT 10AM PLEASE PLAN TO
ARRIVE ON THE THIRD IF YOU ARE NOT MAKING YOUR OWN ACCOMODATIONS
PLEASE CALL IMMEDIATELY SUE LALLMANG 2028728822 EXTENSION 256 OR GREG
EDEN 2028728840

SUE LALLMANG COMMITTEE FOR THE REELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT 1730
PENNSYLVANIA AVE N W WASHINGTON DC 20006

1748 EST

MGMABQB ABQ

**Committee
for the Re-election
of the President**

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

October 13, 1972

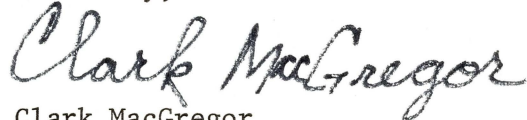
Dear Mr. Bennett:

Thank you for agreeing to serve as Area Co-ordinator of the American Indians Committee for the Re-election of the President. I am aware that you will be setting aside time from an already full schedule to undertake these duties and I am gratified that you consider the re-election of the President to be a matter of the highest priority.

In the coming weeks, through the efforts of volunteers like yourself, we hope to enlist your people in active campaign roles. This will truly be the politics of participation.

The National Committee for the Re-election of the President will, of course, stand ready to provide such help and material as you may require. With your help, I look forward to a successful conclusion to our efforts on November 7.

Sincerely,



Clark MacGregor
Campaign Director

Mr. Robert Bennett
604 Wagon Train Drive, S.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87123

604 Wagen Train, S.E.
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87123
Oct. 16, 1972

Dear Mr.

I am taking the liberty of providing you with my statement supporting the re-election of the President. The Citizens & Volunteers for the Re-election of the President asked me to serve as a member of the Indian Committee and to act as the Area Coordinator for the State of New Mexico.

The attached statement recounts the actions of the President during his administration ~~to date~~ in which he has taken the leadership in many areas of benefit to Indian people.

It is hoped, therefore, that you will support the re-election of the President regardless of your party affiliation, and ask your associates, friends and relatives to support the re-election of the President also.

If you have any questions or desire any further information, do not hesitate to write me at the above address or call me at 298-8663 in Albuquerque.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Bennett
Area Coordinator
Indian Committee

604 Wagon Train Drive, SE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87123
Oct. 17, 1972

Miss Sue Lallmang
National Coordinator
Indian Committee
Citizen's Committee for the Re-Election of the President
1730 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Sue:

I am enclosing several lists which you might use for national mailings of materials by the Indian Committee of the Citizen's Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

1. Tribal Chairmen and Pueblo Governors of the State of New Mexico.
2. College Indian Clubs. (I suggest mailing be made to the Clubs and not officers or advisers since the list was compiled in 1968).
3. Indian Court Judges.
4. American Indian Press Association Regional Representatives and Officers.
5. Indian Attorneys.
6. Urban Indian Centers.
7. Indian Press.

I am writing this week to all of the Tribal Chairmen and Pueblo Governors in the State of New Mexico in which I am enclosing a copy of the statement I have developed for the master tape. The master tape will be mailed to you this week for copying and mailing to the State or Area Coordinators of the Indian Committee. I will send you a copy of my letter to the Tribal Chairmen and Pueblo Governors.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Bennett
Area Coordinator

NEAL A. MCCALED
2107 VANCE DRIVE
EDMOND, OKLAHOMA 73034

October 5, 1972

Mr. Robert Bennett
604 Wagon Train Drive, S.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87123

Re: Committee of American
Indians for the Reelection
of the President

Dear Mr. Bennett:

I want to express the appreciation of Martin Seneca and myself for your taking time from a busy schedule to attend the meeting of the "Committee to Reelect the President" in Washington, D.C. Your participation in the meeting and the press conference was an important contribution in the effort towards the reelection of President Nixon.

In order for our effort to be well organized and effective, we need to develop as broad a base of contact among Indians as we can in the next few weeks still remaining prior to the election. You can help in accomplishing this by forwarding a mailing list of tribal membership in your area, so that we can mail directly to these members informational brochures of President Nixon's record on Indian affairs. The list can be mailed to the Citizen's Committee for the Reelection of President Nixon, 1730 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, Attention Sue Lallmang.

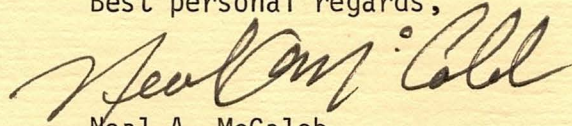
If we can have the names of the tribal coordinators (at least five) including their names, addresses, and telephone numbers in the next few days, we will be sure that they receive letters of recognition from Clark McGregor as well as ample campaign supplies. Campaign materials will include brochures on President Nixon's Indian Program, bumper stickers, and lapel buttons.

I would like to encourage you to contact the state chairman in your state for the Committee for the Reelection of the President and get a list of the county chairmen in your state to furnish the tribal coordinators in your area.

Mr. Robert Bennett
Page 2
October 5, 1972

Again, I want to express my deep appreciation to you for your assistance in this effort to reelect President Nixon which is so vital to Indian interests.

Best personal regards,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Neal A. McCaleb". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Neal" being more prominent and the last name "McCaleb" following in a similar style.

Neal A. McCaleb
National Co-Chairman of the
Committee for the Reelection
of the President

NAM-JKH

604 Wagon Train, S.E.
Albuquerque, N. Mex. 87123
Oct. 20, 1972

Miss Sue Lallmang
National Coordinator
Committee for the Re-election of the President
1730 Pennsylvania Ave., NW
Washington, D. C. 20006

Dear Sue:

I am attaching the mailing list, rough draft of a letter and a copy of the enclosure which I have just mailed to those on the mailing list. It may be that you wish to use the statement in any general mailing to Indians throughout the country. I have sent a tape of the statement to Mr. Curt Winsor of the Republican National Committee, as I understand this may be duplicated and mailed out to areas near local Indian communities for broadcast. You can check this out with Curt.

I have also made a mailing of the bumper stickers and brochures to those on the mailing list with the exception of Mr. Burch and Mr. Wing, so you may wish to send them some of the stickers and brochures by direct mailing.

So far, I have not selected any assistants but prefer to do it alone for the time being and play it low key because of the way the Indian leadership reacts to obvious pressure politics. So, I will keep playing it by ear and do what I can.

I will be getting in touch with the State Chairman for the Committee for the Re-election of the President the first of the week and follow any further suggestions he might have.

Sincerely yours,

Robert L. Bennett
Area Coordinator

PETE V. DOMENICI
NEW MEXICO

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

October 31, 1973

Mr. Bob Bennett
Indian Law Institute
% UNM
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Dear ~~Mr.~~ ^{Bk} Bennett:

The enclosed autographed picture is just a reminder that I am here in Washington to serve you and the people you represent.

I am acutely aware that our Indian citizens have very special needs. Please call on me whenever you feel my Senatorial offices can help you with your work.

Kindest personal regards and best wishes,

Very truly yours,


Pete V. Domenici
United States Senator

PVD:bkr

Enclosure

Presented to

Robert Bennett

For your outstanding contribution and leadership

on behalf of

The Citizens-Volunteer Committees

for the re-election of

President Richard M. Nixon

November 1972

Charles E. Shearer, Jr.

EXECUTIVE NATIONAL DIRECTOR

DATE	INVOICE NUMBER	AMOUNT OF INVOICES			
	<i>Hypnotic</i>			<i>331.50</i>	
TOTAL AMOUNT				<i>331.50</i>	

REMARKS

GROSS EARNINGS	F.I.C.A.	WITHHOLDING TAX	STATE W. H. TAX						
	D E D U C T I O N S								

FINANCE COMMITTEE TO RE-ELECT THE PRESIDENT

1701 Pennsylvania Ave. N. W., Suite 272

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20006

THIS IS A STATEMENT OF PAYMENT OR
A STATEMENT OF EARNINGS AND DEDUCTIONS
PLEASE DETACH BEFORE CASHING



for the Re-election of the President

Suite 572, 1701 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006
(202) 333-8590

November 3, 1972 ✓

Dear Mr. Bennett,

I wish to take this opportunity to thank you for your response, contributions and most of all, your hard work in this campaign.

It was vital to President Nixon's campaign to inform the general public as well as Indian People of his outstanding Indian record. This could not have been accomplished without you. Please know that whatever personal sacrifices and efforts you have put forth are deeply appreciated.

I personally thank you for your assistance, letters of encouragement and prayers that you extended to me during this campaign. You can be proud of your participation in a dignified, positive campaign that represents the true way of the Indian. I am proud of you, and in Seneca we say "Nyah weh," thank you.

Sincerely,

Sue Lallmang

Sue Lallmang
National Coordinator for American
Indians, Aluets and Eskimos

Jim Deutsch
P.O. Box 219
Camp Verde, Ariz. 86322
November 6, 1972

Robert L. Bennett
Director of Indian Law Studies
University of New Mexico
Albuquerque, N.M. 87106

Dear Mr. Bennett

I was distressed to read in the Navajo Times last week that you were serving as a national coordinator to re-elect President Nixon. I realize that your political beliefs are none of my business but I am somewhat confused because I seem to recall that your resignation as Commissioner of Indian Affairs came after some disenchantment with the Nixon administration in 1969. Your resignation was followed by the somewhat shameful and partisan search for a Republican Indian to take your place. Certainly, great steps have been taken by the present administration to correct many wrongs but they seem to me to be the result of a general societal trend, particularly after Alcatraz, to correct these wrongs and not through any forward leaps of the president. I would think that Senator Humphrey would have gone at least as far and that progress could be more accelerated with Senator McGovern than President Nixon. But I'm sure you know more about these things than I do. Nevertheless, I am still distressed and puzzled by your Nixon endorsement.

Sincerely,

Jim Deutsch

In Recognition Of
Mr. Robert Bennett

Who has pledged support to
President Richard M. Nixon
as a member of the
New Mexico

Committee for the Re-election of the President

Awarded this
7th day of *November*, 1972

Ed Hartman

State Chairman

NEW MEXICO
COMMITTEE FOR THE RE-ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT

5210 LOMAS N.E.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. 87110
(505) 266-7761

November 8, 1972

Mr. Robert Bennett
604 Wagon Train Dr SE
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87123

Dear Mr. Bennett:

Well the election is over and our team won!

All those months of your untiring efforts on the Nixon-Agnew team have paid off very well indeed.

You have helped New Mexico keep its enviable record of going with the winner in every presidential election since statehood.

The second Nixon Administration promises to be even more exciting than the first in the area of world peace and progress at home. New Mexico, the Nation, and the World owe you a debt of gratitude.

In closing, we want to express our heartfelt thanks for a job well done. Thank you, Amigo!

With best personal regards.

Ed Hartman

Ed Hartman
State Chairman

Willard Lewis

Willard Lewis
State Campaign Manager

Kathy Barnhart

Kathy Barnhart
State Chairwoman

**Committee
for the Re-election
of the President**

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

November 13, 1972

Dear Mr. Bennett:

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for the splendid cooperation which we have received from you throughout this campaign for the Re-election of the President.

It has been a real pleasure for me to have had the opportunity to get acquainted with you. While most of the contact has been by telephone, I am happy to have been able to meet you in person. I dare say that never in the history of the Republican Party have we generated so much enthusiasm and so many volunteer workers.

The President has been kept advised of what the Citizens Committee has been doing throughout the campaign and we know from the reports we have received that he is extremely gratified by what we have done. Thank you again for all your efforts and my best wishes to you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Greg Eden", with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Greg Eden
Assistant Field Director
Citizens Committee for the
Re-election of the President

Robert Bennett
604 Wagon Train Drive S.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

**Committee
for the Re-election
of the President**

1701 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006 (202) 333-0920

November 16, 1972

MEMORANDUM FOR:

CITIZENS AND VOLUNTEERS
NATIONAL AND STATE LEADERSHIP

FROM:

CHARLES E. SHEARER, JR.
EXECUTIVE NATIONAL DIRECTOR



I hope you were able to watch President Nixon's resounding mandate developed across the nation the evening of November 7th. I am sure you enjoyed the victory as we did which gave the President the opportunity to continue to serve the country well for another term. How grateful the country, the world, and we are.

The unparalleled success of the Campaign was due in no small part to the efforts and hours of literally hundreds of thousands of citizen-volunteers who identified Nixon supporters, registered them, and got them to the polls on Election Day. Clark McGregor summed it up well at the Shoreham on the 7th when he said, "This has been the year of the volunteers."

Our citizens effort, 30 committees strong, has been without parallel in American presidential politics. During the Campaign, Nixon volunteers visited more than 11,500,000 households. Over four million telephone calls were placed to others. These accomplishments would not have been possible without the help of tens of thousands of new volunteers recruited via our Citizens Committees such as yours. Your leadership and the work of those you recruited will result in the best four years in American history under the President's leadership.

The President, Clark McGregor, and all of us are grateful for your help and support. Our staff has really enjoyed working with you. We hope you will accept the enclosed certificate as our way of saying thanks.

If there is any need to contact me, I can be reached at 11231 Hunting Horn Lane, Reston, Virginia 22091, telephone 703-860-1140.

NEAL A. MCCALED
2107 VANCE DRIVE
EDMOND, OKLAHOMA 73034

November 17, 1972

Mr. Robert Bennett
604 Wagon Train Drive, S.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87123

Dear Mr. Bennett:

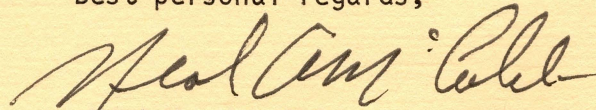
I want to express my personal appreciation for the outstanding job which was done by yourself and other American Indian leaders in the United States for the reelection of President Nixon.

I was delighted to have an opportunity to participate in one of the first well-organized efforts on the part of Indian people to participate in a meaningful way in the election of the President of this country.

I know you must be gratified, as I am, with the election returns.

If I can ever be of any assistance, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Best personal regards,

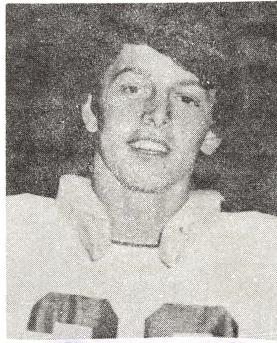


Neal A. McCaleb
National Co-Chairman
American Indians for the
Reelection of the President

NAM:ln

1972

Merry



Christmas

Dennis



Chris



Amy



Kevin



Mike



Joe



Mary Beth



Matt



Kathy



Trish



Raymond



Peace on Earth - Good Will to Men

1972
CARD BY SHANE

May You Have
the Spirit of Christmas which is Peace
the Gladness of Christmas which is Hope
the Heart of Christmas which is Love



BILLINGS AREA OFFICE STAFF
BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS