

MAINE INDIAN NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 6

FEBRUARY 1969

INDIAN EDUCATION TAKES BACK SEAT

The Advisory Board of the Division of Indian Services of the Diocese of Portland, consisting of tribal members, parish priests, unanimously backed this statement at their meeting of February 24 at Indian Island, Penobscot Reservation.

Those present:

Penobscot: Beatrice Phillips, Bunny Ranco, Sam Sapiel, John Nelson as members; Nick Sapeil, Donald Daigle, Eugenia Thompson as guests.

Passamaquoddy: Joe Nicholas, Francis Sapeil, Albert Dana, John Stevens, Wayne Newell,

Other members: Commissioner Edward Hinckley, Louis Doyle, Rev Maurice Cobb of Brunswick, Univ.-Univ. Church, Rev. O'Toole, Rev. Nicknair, and Rev. St. Pierre.

Other guests: Greg Buesing and Bruce Iceberg, VI TAs, and James Brown, Dept. of Education.

STATEMENT TO INDIAN EDUCATION COMMITTEE

MEETING AT CALAIS, MAINE, FEBRUARY 26, 1969

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I regret that other, long-standing commitments prevent my appearing before you in person this evening. In spite of my absence, however, I wish to call to your attention a series of events which, I believe, constitutes a serious threat to our common objectives of improved education for Passamaquoddy Indian children.

Subsequent to the passage of a bond issue by state-wide referendum last June, the Department of Education publicly promised to construct on each Passamaquoddy Reservation a new school building consisting of two classrooms and an all-purpose room. The department has now informed interested parties that only one classroom and an all-purpose room will be constructed on each Reservation at this time. The reason stated for this alteration in plans is a rise in construction costs from \$15 per square foot to \$22 per square foot; thus the available funds will buy less school.

When I was informed of this situation approximately two weeks ago by an official of the Department of Education, I was simultaneously assured that the Department had requested funds for additional classrooms from the 104th Legislature, that such funds were virtually certain to be granted, and that such funds would be immediately available so that the additional classrooms could be promptly added to the basic buildings. Subsequently, I discovered that this statement was totally false.

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INDIAN EDUCATION TAKES BACK SEAT, Continued from page 1

The request to the Legislature is for a bond issue, which would be subject to approval by a referendum no sooner than October, 1969. Furthermore, this issue would lump school facilities with such items as recreational facilities, office buildings, and sewerage and water facilities, for a total of \$665,000.

It takes little political insight to realize that the voters of Maine are unlikely to approve a bond issue for recreation and office space within a few months of the adjournment of the costliest Legislative session in the State's history.

The classrooms will share the fate of their bond-mates; the children of the Passamaquoddy Tribe will continue - for additional years - to endure over-crowded, unsanitary, and educationally defeating school buildings.

It is, I feel, worth noting that Indian children will be the only losers. The white architects will not suffer a lower commission for the smaller buildings; the white contractors will not receive lower profits; the white Department officials will not receive lower salaries. Only the interests of Indians seem to be expendable.

I would pose a question to you. Why does the Department of Education - which can fight for higher per pupil subsidies for other schools, which can build fine schools for white children in the unorganized territories - not exhibit similar vigor in fighting for adequate schools for Indians NOW, not at some nebulous future time?

Again, it seems, Indians must reside at the bottom of the white bureaucracy's totem pole of priorities.

I respectfully request that you, as a committee, publicly urge the Department of Education to sponsor an amendment to its general fund appropriations bill, said amendment to provide funds for the immediate construction of adequate school facilities on the Passamaquoddy Reservations. Toleration of efforts to subordinate the needs of Indians to those of non-Indians has too long been the response of too many people in Maine. Please - change this pattern - act - NOW.

-Louis Doyle, Coordinator,
Division of Indian Services
Portland Diocese

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PLEASANT POINT TEEN CLUB
PLAY HOST TO STUDENTS FROM
NORTH YARMOUTH ACADEMY

by Wayne A. Newell

This past weekend, February 8-9, the teens from Zibyig played host to a group of Seniors from North Yarmouth Academy. On Saturday a group of teens performed some of the tribes Indian dances. Among the dancers were Stephen Nicholas, Leon Sockabasin, Grace Dana, Angie Sockabasin, Linda Francis, Deberah Francis, and Betty Francis. At 8:00 P.M. on Saturday night the whole group got together for a dance until twelve midnight.

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E D I T O R I A L S

THE MAINE INDIAN NEWSLETTER

EDITOR: (Mrs.) Eugenia T. Thompson
(Penobscot)

News and stories may be submitted to the Newsletter for publication at the following address;

Maine Indian Newsletter
42 Liberty Street
Gardiner, Maine 04345 Tel. 582-5435

CONTENTS AND OBSERVATIONS
by the Editor

Recently a Legislative hearing was held at which Commissioner Hinckley was questioned regarding a dog ordinance which the Passamaquoddy want put into law. (This law is similar to the one the Penobscot's already have.) The hearing was long for something so simple, Overheard was a reporter's comment, "If it takes them this long to discuss a dog ordinance, what do they do when they have something really important?" Hinckley was asked if it wasn't too cruel to shoot a dog which was not properly licensed; it was suggested that the dogs might be taken to a dog pound. To this Hinckley replied that Elsworth was the nearest place to take them and it was over 100 miles away from ~~of~~ the reservations. Hinckley was then asked, you mean you don't have any means to care for these dogs on the reservation? Hinckley explained then that we don't even have the means to take care of people on the reservations, let alone dogs.

There is no human solution to this dog problem. Shooting a child's unlicensed dog seems cruel and it would seem proper that at least one warning be given the owner and a reasonable time to have the dog licensed before carrying out this maximum penalty.

It must be remembered that only the people living on the reservations know if the number of dogs running around is sufficient to constitute a general nuisance, and their wishes on this matter should be respected. Before this bill was submitted to the legislature, just like all of the other Indian bills submitted to the legislature, it was discussed by the tribal Governors and Councils and agreed upon. These Governors and council members are elected officials of their respective tribal reservations. Council meetings are usually open meetings and any member of the tribe who wishes may come and ask questions and make statements, so when all is said and done, it is the Indian people themselves who know that a problem exists and know how best to deal with it. tahu.

One more word about the \$50,000 needed by the Department of Indian Affairs: Help!

A committee of inquiry was set up by the legislature to look into the problems of the young department, and was appropriated \$200 with which to do the job. \$200 is not much money to do a thorough job of this kind, but then the Indians have been studied and committed to death as it is. Most of the inquiring seems to be taking place right in Augusta. When they get through I expect they will find that some tightening up can be done on welfare but that in the end the legislature will realize that they have just two choices facing them: 1) Appropriating enough money to do the job they have charged the department with, or else, 2) make it clear that they do not want or intend to do a minimum job and then tell the department to do a one hundred dollar job with a fifty dollar bill, then sit back and have another request next year.

Penobscot Housing Authority Notes

On Monday February 17, 1969 The Penobscot Housing Authority held a special meeting with Gov. John Mitchell, the Penobscot governor, and the Lt. Governor, Donald Daigle, and several other members of the tribe in order to hear Larry Long, from Soil Conservation Service tell about a visit he made to an authentic ancient Cherokee Indian village in Oklahoma.

Mr. Long, introduced by Sherman Hasbrouk, of the University of Maine Extension Service. Long described the project, showed slides of the village and explained how the Charokees built and paid for the village. The idea sounds feasible enough for the Penobscot tribe to look into it.

The Oklahoma Cherokees created a non-profit corporation and received a grant of about \$600,000 from E.D.A. (Economic Development Administration) to go along with the \$20,000 put up by the tribe and the \$20,000 put up by the state of Oklahoma. Many jobs have been provided to tribal members. Of course, they have one advantage over us and that is a longer building season in which to work. But, this alone should be no deterrent.

Before a project of this nature is undertaken a lot of groundwork must be laid. Research must be done, and a feasibility study must be made just as it was in Oklahoma before the project was undertaken. The later is a requirement of EDA before they make a grant of this size for such a project.

Following this talk and discussion, the Co-operative Agreement was signed and given to Commissioner Hinckley to take to Augusta to continue working on it. The Secretary was not present and it wasn't until the following Monday that he was able to finally sign the accompanying papers required by HUD. In Augusta all that is required before the papers are returned to HUD, is for the Attorney General Department to agree that the Governor is the proper person to sign the Agreement, and then once the Governor has signed it it will be sent to HUD. Upon receipt of this document HUD will send the Housing Authority the money to begin our survey and planning of the new homes.

Reports on the Penobscot Housing Authority meetings will be included in the Newsletter

Material submitted by Matthew Mitchell,
Chairman, Penobscot Housing Authority

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TO GRADUATE

MARY ALBERTA NICHOLAS, daughter of Joe Nicholas, Pleasant Point, will graduate on February 28 from the Northern Maine Vocational Institute and Gould Memorial Hospital as a Practical Nurse.

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\$50,000 REQUESTED

At a hearing held on Tuesday Feb. 11, 1969, before the Appropriations Committee Commissioner Edward C. Hinckley of the Department of Indian Affairs requested \$50,000 to continuing running the Department during the final quarter of Fiscal 1970. The request was for Emergency funds, not requiring the delay following regular legislative adjournment, as would be required otherwise. Hinckley told the Committee: "Believe me, gentlemen, the services we provide, expensive as they . . . are, are far less than the services we should be providing. . . just from the standpoint of helping these people stay alive until through the process of education, economic development and . . . leadership development their total situation can be improved.

One Indian spokesman, Mrs. Helen Goslin, a Penobscot Indian from the reservation in OldTown pointed out: "From here to Augusta there are alot of long pockets. It's up to you," she told the committee, "to find those long pockets and tighten up a bit."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

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(Editor's note: the following letter was sent to the Governor of the State of Maine by the editor, the Governor's reply follows.)

Governor Kenneth M. Curtis
Executive Department
State House,
Augusta, Maine 04330

Re: Commissioner Edward C. Hinckley,
Department of Indian Affairs

Dear Governor Curtis,

At a recent news conference you were asked about a petition that was signed by about 100 Indians in support of Commissioner Hinckley and their programs. You explained that about 100 Indians out of 1200 population had signed the petition. Your explanation is false because nearly every adult Penobscot Indian living on the Old Town, Indian Island Reservation signed the petition. Nearly every adult Penobscot! Nearly the whole tribe!

The Penobscots are very proud to be Penobscot Indians. Like-wise the Passamaquoddys are very proud to be Passamaquoddy Indians. It was the Penobscot Indians who drew up the petition and signed it to show you that we approved of Commissioner Hinckley. The total number of Indians, men, women and children living on the three Reservations in Maine is 1,200. Children do not usually sign such petitions. Obviously, your motive in belittling the significance of our petition is open to question and criticism. However, we will forgive you. We want to thank you for standing behind the programs and needed services rendered to us.

I am one more Penobscot Indian in full support of Commissioner Hinckley. You surely could not find any other man as dedicated, as energetic, as impatient as Commissioner Hinckley. Yes, impatient...impatient with people who are willing to let things continue to ride as they had for over
(Continued in column 2)

three hundred years in regards to the Penobscots and Passamaquoddys.

I moved from the Reservation about fourteen years ago, but I am no less a Penobscot, and I want to see the interest continue for my brothers the Penobscots and Passamaquoddys. I feel that this interest has been generated since the Department of Indian Affairs was formed and Commissioner Hinckley was hired. Back in November, 1966 the Maine Indian Newsletter felt that you showed an awareness of our people and their needs, when you called for "improved education, housing, and economic conditions for the Maine Indians." We feel that we are beginning to hope that these conditions are starting to be improved, and we hope that politics will not interfere with these needs.

Very truly yours
Eugenia T. Thompson, Editor
Maine Indian Newsletter

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

Thank you for a chance to express my views in the Maine Indian Newsletter. I think it is unfortunate that the current controversy over financial details has obscured the very real good that has been done by the Department of Indian Affairs, other State agencies and the Legislature in attempting to ameliorate a situation that has been neglected for years.

I think it is clear that the State is now sincerely dedicated to the improvement of conditions for our Indian populations. At least, this is the intention of my administration and always will continue to be, as long as I am in office.

An investigation of my proposed budget for the next two years will show that I have proposed an increase of approximately \$165,000 for Indian Affairs, including funds for the establishment of tribal housing authorities on the three reservations. Total funding for the Department of Indian Affairs is \$721,618 for the biennium. In addition,
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in the Department of Education budget
for schooling for Indian children, I
have asked for an increase of \$255,850,
raising the total appropriation to
\$566,344.

The increases I have asked for total
approximately \$420,850, out of about
\$1.2 million, more that a 33% gain
over the past two years. If more mon-
ey can be justified in public hearings
and the Legislature is willing to ap-
propriate more, I would, of course,
be happy to go along with their recom-
mendations.

I would also mention the bond issue of
\$655,000 that I recommended for im-
provements on the reservations. Last
year, as you know, for the first time
in the history of the State, a bond
issue was passed providing facilities
for the Indian reservations.

Finally, as a measure that relates to
Indian affairs, I have asked for some
\$60,000 to create a Human Rights Com-
mission with investigatory powers to
attack any and all problems of dis-
crimination in the State.

I hope that the Legislature can be
persuaded to pass my program and I
will need all of your help in convinc-
ing them.

At the same time, I am well aware that
money, alone, cannot solve all pro-
blems of discrimination, neglect and
injustice. An attitude must be pre-
sent on the part of State officials,
as well as all Maine people, for us
to deal fairly with each other, to
understand each other, and to help
each other.

I pledge my efforts in my capacity
as Governor to do the best that I pos-
sibly can to achieve a better life
for our Indian citizens.

Sincerely yours,
Kenneth M. Curtis
Governor

February 6, 1969

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Dear Mrs. Thompson,

I receive my copy of the Maine Indian
Newsletter each month and spend the
evening reading it.

I received the Jan. issue today and
on the first page you said you would
like to hear from some of us.

We live on a farm in Manchester (Maine)
which we bought last spring. We have
four children, three of them are in
school, one is at home. I work as
a nursing assistant at the Togus Vet-
erans Hospital. I spent five years
in the Navy (Seabees).

We enjoy your paper very much.

James Neptune (Penobscot)
R#1 Collings Rd.
Hallowell, Maine

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Dear Editor,

This is just a short letter to inform
you how much I have enjoyed reading
your Maine Indian Newsletter since
I have been stationed here in Viet Nam.
Although I do not subscribe to it I
have had the opportunity to read it
since the regular subscriber HM2 C.D.
Gibson is not longer here. There aren't
too many of us from Maine over here
but the two boys that I do know from
Maine have also read your paper after
I completed it.

My rotation date is in two weeks so
I would guess that I have read your
paper for the last time. But I did
want to pass on to you that HM2 Gibson
is no longer here and that you could
discontinue his subscription to the
base if you so desired.

Just a side note. My grandparents
live in Bath and have a camp along
the coast by Freeport so I know your
area quite well. I live in Hampden
Highlands which is next door to Bangor.

May I wish you continued success with
your Newsletter in the future.

Sincerely
Brian Higgins HM3
MA6-12 Med.

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(Letters...continued from page 6)

Dear Editor,

I would like to add another person to your list of Indians who get the Newsletter. I enjoy receiving it. There are many interesting articles in it. In your Dec. issue, my familys name was in, as visiting Indian Island.

We do not live in Somersville, N.J. We live in Somers Point, which is a resort town, in South Jersey. And has quite a historic background.

The person I would like to reccomed is: Mrs. Andrea Fulkerson...She is a Penobscot Indian from Indian Island.

Thank you
Mrs. Sandra (Mitchell)
Broschard

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Dear Friends:

As a regular reader of the Maine Indian Newsletter Connecticut residence have been looking for a word about the passing/our medicine Man (of The North American Indian Club, Inc., Williamantic, Conn.). Mr. Joseph Socoby who resided here in Conn. but was a member of the Pleasant Point Reserve at Perry, Maine. Perhaps this has been overlooked but several Indians from Maine knew of this and his body was Buried on the Reservation in Maine. Enclosed is further details. Trust this will be in the Next Newsletter.

P.S. Mary Yarmal Daughter
Thanking you
Chief Strong Horse
Pueblo & Naragansett Tribe
Chief of the North American Indian Club, Inc.
of Williamantic, Conn.

(Editor's note: Mr. Joseph J. Socoby died December 9, 1968 at the age of fifty-six.)

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Dear Mrs. Thompson:

I was very pleased to note your reference, in the January Newsletter, to the Maine State Museum as a source of information and collections relating to the Indians of our state.

We are certainly willing to make our rather limited resources available to any interested persons; and it is our hope that as time goes on these resources will be improved and will be used by an increasing number of people who wish to learn about the history and culture of Maine Indians.

We have recently initiated a project to locate and catalog Maine Indian artifacts held in museums and in private collections throughout the United States and Canada. It is our hope that this survey will bring to light some articles that we may eventually be able to acquire for the State Museum. We also expect that the photographs of these artifacts, which we are now compiling, will help us in designing our new exhibits on Maine Indian history and culture, and that they may provide a source of valuable information to present-day Indian craftsmen who might be interested in creating authentic reproductions. This project, which began as an outgrowth of conversations last summer with Governor John Stevens at Dana Point, Mr. Wayne Newell at Pleasant Point, and Commissioner Edward Hinckley here in Augusta, has already enabled us to compile a listing of several hundred Maine Indian artifacts of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Our new State Museum building, to be completed in 1970, will contain several major exhibits dealing with Maine Indians from prehistoric times to the present day, as well as research collections of Maine Indian artifacts -- provided, of course, that we can find such artifacts to collect and exhibit, and provided that the Legislature will see fit to finance our proposed exhibits program.

Of course, it can be (and it has been) argued that a State Museum is an expensive luxury that the State of Maine and particularly the economically-deprived people of Maine cannot afford. We feel, however, that the people themselves have decided, both through the vote of their representatives in the 102nd Legislature and in the subsequent referendum ballot, that the
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(Letters...continued from page 7)
expense involved is a worthwhile investment to help insure the preservation of their heritage. Our task now is to fulfill the wishes of the people and to transform a lifeless mass of steel and concrete into a vital institution that will proudly reflect the cultural heritage of every citizen and every community of the state.

Sincerely,
Ronald J. Kley
Research Associate
Maine State Museum Commission
Augusta, Maine 04330
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Dear Editor,

Through the suggestion of Howard La Hurreau of Ft. Wayne, Indiana, I am writing to you. I am looking for Indian pen pals, or people interested in Indians. My main purpose in doing this is to try to get more Indians writing to each other, to bring us closer together, to gain knowledge of other tribes. So I am hoping you will place this in your newsletter.

Thank you,
Paul Gibson
6000 Maute Rd.
Grass Lake, Michigan
49240 (Ottawa Indian)
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Dear Editor:

A year ago now, in January and Feb. 1968, I searched the whole United States (via Mail) for a college course on the Indians of the Northeast. I'd already had some studies in South and Central American anthropology, but I was most interested in my own New England area.

To my surprise and dismay I found that no courses on the Indians of the Northwest are given anywhere. Not even at the large anthropological schools in the country. This includes Yale, Harvard, the schools of New York state, and those of the Southwest. I must have written fifty letters trying to locate even one course, let alone enough courses to

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major in it for a degree. But the Northeastern Indians are only mentioned within anthropology courses on broad subjects such as "The Culture of the Indians of the North," then all the emphasis is on the tribes of the West.

Finally, the leading Amerind authority at the Museum of Natural History in New York wrote me that I would have to ferret out source material myself, in the anthropology libraries, and supplement source data with visits to the Museum of Natural History and the Indian Museum, both in New York, Peabody Museum at Yale, and the museum at Andover, Mass.

Now this, to me, is unbelievable. The first Indians the white people met up with, and who are interwoven in America's colonial history, are buried in the records and histories of the New England towns. I wish I had discovered this great gap in our anthropological halls when I was young enough to do something about it. There is a vast wealth of material in our literature and records in the Northeast; enough to develop into a school of its own, much like has happened in the Southwest.

It is true that much of the modern anthropological studies such as are being done on the primitive tribes in South America, -the taking of blood tests, making sound tapes of the living language, recording of tribal memories, taking measurements of the physical aspects of individuals, etc. cannot be done on the vanished tribes of the Northeast. But there are still Indians enough left in Maine, New York State and Canada for some of this work. And there's a mountain of work to be done, ^{via the literature} on the culture of both the vanished and the living tribes. Some tape recording and studies of Indian dances, etc. have already begun.

I would like to see a Penobscot or Passamaquoddy Indian major in anthropology in college, then lead the way to developing a strong university department somewhere in the anthropological science and records of the Wabanaki tribes, and those just to the west and north. Just working out courses for it would make a good thesis project.

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(Letters...continued from page 8)
 Maybe you know of someone who is already leading a trend in this direction. But just a year ago I couldn't find a trace of any such person. The history of the American colonies of this area is completely enmeshed with the history of the Indian; besides the fascinating pre-historical information already being worked out on the tribes of this area. Any white person or any Indian who wants to major in the Indians of the Northeast should be able to do so. I'm all for the Afro-American studies being introduced into some of our colleges, but the Indians have a legitimate priority in this particular matter.

Maybe this is why Indians seem remote and non-existent in the New England states south of Maine.

Sincerely
 Mrs. Mary P. Sherwood
 Old Town, Maine

(Editor's note: We would be interested in hearing from you if you know of any person who is researching the Northeastern Indians.)
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Dear Editor,

As my expiration on Newsletter runs out in July, would appreciate it continuing right along, F.I. (Free Indian) Thought I would let you know beforehand so I can continue to receive it. Wish you would print the following too.

Would like to hear from anyone having an knowledge of Aujoumie Washington Gray born possibly around 1847 of thereafter who was my grandfather. His father's name was John Gray. He fought in Civil War for the North but no record of his birth or anything is available in white mans files and I understand we Indians kept no records. My grandfather Gray married a Bickford.

Would also like to hear from fellow sisters in the tribe and promise to write to them.

Greetings

Minnie Ha Ha Wha Wha Tassie
 Elizabeth (Gray) Carter

P.S. Would like to put in name of Massacheeta or Mrs. Margaret Wilkens... to receive Newsletter. She is from 6 tribe Nation.

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Dear Editor:

My friends Phyllis and Francis Nicola who live in San Francisco sent me a copy of the Newsletter and I was thrilled with it. The people of which they speak about on Indian Island were just little children when I left there 12 years ago.

I am half-Fenobscot Indian. My mother's name is Marjorie Bassett Hammond. My grand.ther was Ida Bassett Gould. Thanking you I am,

Mrs. Marjorie M. Ludecke
 (Hammond)
 Monrovia, California

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Dear Editor:

I eagerly read The Maine Indian Newsletter each month and enclose my subscription fee for another year. I always find out many interesting things about the Maine Indians that I otherwise would miss. I have scrapbooks gleaned from Maine newspapers concerning the Maine Indians starting about 1950 which I believe to be most valuable resource materials concerning the Maine Indians and now that I am no longer a resident of Maine, I am relying on your publication to keep meposted.

Later this month I am going to be giving a seminar on our eastern Indians beginning with the stone age, relationships during the early discovery period(discovery by Europeans) and finally the present day problems of the Indians. I think that this is the first such program custom-made around concerning the Indians of New York and points east and northeast. I have received many enthusiastic comments about the seminar already, so am anticipating a great deal of response.
 (Continued on page 10)

(Letters...continued from page 9)
 The Wabanaki tribes will receive recognition for being a great people and culture. I am leaning heavily on your Newsletter to show the present day people as real people who live, think, and have all the problems of other contemporary every day people. Hopefully we can begin to break down some of that barrier that designates one group of people as Indians and another as non-Indians. The usual textbooks go into great length about the western Indian cultures but most sum up the eastern Indian cultures, other than Iroquois, in at most about 2-3 pages. Some cover them in a half page. My seminar will be composed of 8 2-hour sessions over a period of 8 weeks at Jefferson Community College in Watertown, N.Y.

With all best wishes for the continued success of The Maine Indian Newsletter and for much good news to print about Maine's Indians.

Sincerely yours,
 Nicholas N. Smith
 Plattsburgh, N.Y.

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Dear Editor:

The Bill (see page 13) did not receive approval from the Committee on State Administration. At the public hearing it was strongly supported by the Marine Corp League. Although no particular opposition was expressed, the House accepted the adverse report. Another attempt of this type will probably be made again next year.

Sincerely,
 Rep. John F. Dolan
 Second Essex District
 Ipswich, Massachusetts

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Pleasant Point Teen Club

(Continued from page 2)

On Sunday our guests attended the Sunday Mass. In the afternoon there was a session of ping-pong and a basketball game at Spuds yard in the middle of the storm. Everyone said good-bye at about four on Sunday afternoon.

The purpose for this get together

was to establish friends at the Academy with the hope that eventually some of our boys might attend. Another purpose was to channel the efforts of the North Yarmouth students to benefit our teens in whatever way possible. Some of the things accomplished this visit were an exchange of ideas from the two groups. A writing exchange program so everyone can have pen pals at the school. The group from North Yarmouth agreed that they would check the possibility of sending their Rock group to play at the May Ball. The North Yarmouth students were Bob Ross, Dean Goodsell, Bill Thomas, John Collins, Bob McClay and Kevin Casey. Their faculty advisors were Michael and Sue Corbett.

In writing this article I couldn't finish by not mentioning how proud I am of the way our young men and women conducted themselves. The Zibyg Teens are truly a credit to our reservation.

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EDITOR'S SPOUSE
 ADMITTED TO MAINE BAR

Kenneth C. Thompson, Deputy Commissioner of Indian Affairs (Maine) was admitted to practice before the Maine Bar on Thursday, February 13th.

Thompson, a Gardiner resident, was born in Sarasota, Fla. and grew up in Freeport, Maine. His parents are Mrs. Adelaide, and the late Richard W. Thompson, of Freeport.

Thompson is a graduate of Freeport High School, Colby College and the University of Maine School of Law. He is married to the former Eugenia Thomas, a Penobscot Indian and Editor of the Maine Indian Newsletter. They have two children, Kimberly and William Quincy, and are expecting a third in April. When asked about his future plans, Thompson said: "My present job entails working with the three Indian Housing Authorities. I enjoy working with them and it would be very difficult to leave. However, I have received an offer which I am considering which would enable me to enter private practice. I have not made any decision yet. But in any case I would not plan to leave for at least another year."
 (Ed. note: Congratulations, hon!)

MAINE INDIANS HAILED BY EATES PRESIDENT

At a January 22nd dinner meeting of the Androscoggin Valley Regional Commission, Dr. Thomas H. Reynolds, president of Bates College, included in his remarks the following comments about Maine Indians, as reported by the Lewiston-Auburn Sun of the 23rd:

"Digressing for a moment, Dr. Reynolds spoke of the plight of Maine's Indians, an existing culture within the state's culture. It would not be expensive for Maine to provide a program for its small number of Indians that would nourish a foreign culture within our state."

There isn't really much that is Indian in Maine's culture, he said, except for the Indian names. The Red Man is an example of another culture, and Americans must learn to live with other cultures and not just destroy them. If Maine cannot appropriate a few thousand dollars to do something dramatic for this small alien culture, Dr. Reynolds said he does not then believe that the U. S. can ever learn to get along with other cultures which have different values than our own. Any planning must include consideration of different cultures, he added."

HICKEL HANDS PARTLY TIED

Walter J. Hickel, recently-confirmed Secretary of the Interior under President Nixon, will operate the Interior Department with Congress looking over his shoulder. The relationship will be close but it won't exactly be the kind of "togetherness" President Nixon has been talking about.

In order to win his confirmation, Hickel has committed himself to check every major decision in advance with the Senate Interior Committee. In addition, he promised to retain the existing land freeze in Alaska for two years to allow the 91st Congress to adjudicate native land claims. Before his confirmation hearing, many feared Hickel would wipe out the order freezing land distribution, which had been initiated by his predecessor, Stewart Udall.

Readers of Drew Pearson's December 27th "Washington Merry-Go-Round" column will be cheered to learn that Hickel cannot act unilaterally in this matter. The column described how Hickel, as Governor of Alaska, allegedly cracked-down on an Eskimo fishing cooperative at Kuskokwim, where he used state police and state officials to prevent the co-op from selling its salmon catch to a Japanese freezer ship.

According to Pearson, the story began in 1967, when Alaskan Eskimos, who had been netting around \$500 a year from their salmon catch, organized a cooperative with the help of the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Alaska State Community Action Agency and the Alaska Legal Services, which works for OEO.

First they built a small cold storage plant at Bethel, where their fish could be stored to be marketed at higher prices later instead of selling immediately. The cold storage plant mysteriously burned down.

So this year, the Eskimos signed a joint contract with a Japanese firm for purchase of the entire catch of the Kuskokwim Eskimos at a price which was double that previously paid the Eskimos by Seattle middlemen.

But when the Japanese ship arrived to pick up the catch, Pearson says Hickel reacted as if he were faced with another Pearl Harbor. Completely ignoring the fact that his own Anchorage Natural Gas Company sells liquid gas to Tokyo, he seemed to think it was against the law for Eskimo fishermen to sell fish to Japan. By a variety of means, none of them too clear, he brought the Japanese representatives around to his way of thinking, and the Eskimos were informed that no fish would be bought.

As a final irony, Pearson notes that Hickel will be responsible (as Secretary of the Interior) for administering \$1,700,000 voted last week by Congress to aid Alaskan native fishermen, including \$683,000 for "welfare assistance to Alaskan natives affected by a tragic drop in the catch of fish" last summer.

CHEROKEE CRAFT NEWS

Phenomenal is the word which best describes the growth of Qualla Arts and Crafts Mutual, Inc., during the last two decades. Starting in 1946 as the Arts and Crafts Cooperative Association of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, it is today recognized as one of the outstanding Indian Arts and Crafts organizations in the United States.

Owned and operated by the Cherokee Indian Craftsmen of the Qualla reservation, Cherokee, N.C., it was founded to encourage the development, production and marketing of the many unique and authentic Indian crafts produced on their reservation.

Qualla Arts and Crafts Mutual has been, and continues to be, an important source of supplemental income for the 208 members and their families, and many depend almost entirely on the sale of their crafts as a source of income during the winter months.

When a member sells his handicrafts to Qualla, this payment represents only a part of the total benefits of membership in the organization. A semi-annual dividend of 5% is automatically paid to the member on the crafts that he sells. Each year the profits that Qualla makes are divided among the members on a per cent-of-sales basis.

For example, if a member sold a craft item to Qualla in 1967 for \$1.00, he received an additional dividend of 5%, plus an equity credit of another 45%. As a further example of its value to the Cherokee community, the top producer of the organization in 1967 sold \$3,704.34 to Qualla. The 5% dividend totaled \$185.22 with an equity credit of \$1,675.95 being received by this producer.

Equity payments, which in recent years have been substantial, are paid as the Executive Committee of the organization feels it is financially able.

Qualla Arts and Crafts Mutual own their present building which was constructed in 1961 at a cost of \$50,000. \$30,000 of this amount was borrowed from the Cherokee Tribal Council to be paid back over a 24 year period. In November of 1968, Qualla liquidated this obligation, taking only 7 of the 24 years to reach this goal.

The brightest picture in Qualla's history is their activities for 1968. Sales show an increase of approximately 25% over the previous year. The future of Qualla Arts and Crafts Mutual, Inc., continues to hold much promise. There are many outstanding craft people producing baskets, wood carving, pottery, beadwork, sculpture, both wood and stone, weaving and metal work.

(From a service newsletter of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, 12/30/68; Stephen M. Richmond, Field Representative, P. O. Box 292, Cherokee, N.C. 28719)

GRANT-IN-AID TO STATE MUSEUM

The Maine State Commission on the Arts and the Humanities has announced 3 separate grants to the Maine State Museum's research staff. Two of these were awarded to allow the Museum staff to undertake the following projects: 1) to determine and record the nature and location of Maine Indian artifacts held in museum collections in northeastern United States and eastern Canada; 2) to evaluate the archaeological potential of three prehistoric Indian camp grounds and/or burial sites. The 3 museum grants together totaled \$980.

Last summer, staff members of the State Museum visited the 2 Passamaquoddy Reservations and discussed with tribal officials the possibilities of future tribal museum construction on the reservations. The search for existing collections of Indian arts and crafts items is a result of these visits. A later visit to the Penobscot Reservation is also planned. ANY ONE KNOWING OF PUBLIC OR PRIVATE COLLECTIONS OF MAINE INDIAN ARTIFACTS IS URGED TO CONTACT THE NEWS-LETTER, who will pass the information along to museum officials. It is known that in the early days of this century, private collectors bought many priceless heirlooms from Maine Indians. These should be located, for tribal display use.

MORE ON MASSACHUSETTS
(See January Newsletter, Pages 13-14)

Following is the text of a bill just introduced into the Massachusetts House of Representative by Rep. John F. Dolan, R-Ipswich:

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

HOUSE In the Year One Thousand Nine Hundred and Sixty-Nine NO. 2096

RESOLVE PROVIDING FOR AN INVESTIGATION AND STUDY BY A SPECIAL COMMISSION RELATIVE TO ESTABLISHING A BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

Resolved, That an unpaid special commission to consist of one member of the senate, two members of the house of representatives, three members to be appointed by the attorney-general, and three members to be appointed by the governor, two of whom shall be members of an active Indian tribe or group within the Commonwealth, is hereby established for the purpose of making an investigation and study relative to establishing a bureau of Indian Affairs for the Commonwealth.

Said commission shall consider and review all prior enactments of the General Laws and also of special acts relative to earlier grants to and rights of Indians within the Commonwealth including also any legislative enactments in relation to former tribes resident within the Commonwealth prior to the establishment of the state of Maine.

Said commission shall also investigate and study the present day needs and conditions existing amongst the Indians, and submit such recommendations as they deem sufficient to establish and maintain a bureau of Indian Affairs for the Commonwealth which will better serve the Indians in their future relations within the Commonwealth.

Said commission may travel outside the Commonwealth, and may consult with any or all state, federal or private agencies which may be engaged in related programs in behalf of Indians generally.

Said members of the commission shall be reimbursed for time spent in attendance at meetings and hearings, and for expenses incurred in travel for the purposes of this investigation and study.

Said commission shall report to the general court the results of its investigation and study, and its recommendations, if any, together with drafts of legislation necessary to carry its recommendations into effect, by filing the same in interim reports from time to time, but with a final report with the clerk of the House of Representatives on or before the first Wednesday of December of nineteen hundred and seventy-one.

SPECIAL MESSAGE ON HUMAN RESOURCES
by Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis

(Following is that portion pertaining to Indians of Governor Curtis' "Special Message on Human Resources," delivered to the 104th Legislature on February 4, 1969. In a later "Special Message on Education" the Governor will discuss programs to improve the quality of Indian education. - Ed.)

The Penobscot and Passamaquoddy Indian Tribes have justifiable pride in their capacity for self-government. They are, as an expression of this pride, continually seeking to improve the quality of their government operations. I support their proposal to place tribal police officers under the state personnel law, with its employee benefits and protection. Such a change would enable the reservations to employ qualified tribal members for these important positions.

To increase the flexibility of administration, the Tribes propose legislation

(Continued on Page 14)

(Continued from Page 13)

allowing the tribal governor of each reservation, with the advice and consent of the tribal councils, to "appoint persons to such positions as tribal custodian, tribal maintenance man and other special officers not elsewhere specified." I support this measure.

The Penobscots, now required to hold their elections for governor, (lieutenant governor), legislative representative and tribal council every two years, propose changes allowing four year terms for the governor and tribal council members, with the council members having staggered terms to insure that there are always some experienced council members on hand. (This is partially in error - the proposed changes allow 4-year staggered terms for tribal council members but retain 2-year terms for the governor and lieutenant governor, as was requested by the tribal council. - Ed.) I endorse this proposal. The present system, permitting frequent, wholesale changes in government administration, may seriously threaten program continuity.

In the area of economic management, the Passamaquoddies propose changing the law on forestry income from Indian Township. The present law requires that all proceeds from the sale of timber must be placed in the Passamaquoddy trust funds until a sum equal to that used previously from the trust funds to build housing has been replaced. Given the present level of income from the timber sales, it will be 7 or 8 years before the sum is wholly replaced and proceeds are released for general reservation improvements. The Passamaquoddies feel this arrangement is too restrictive, and I agree. The law should be changed to allow transmittal of 40% of the net forestry income from the fiscal year to accounts of the Indian Township Tribal Council and the Pleasant Point Tribal Council for uses the Councils deem appropriate. The remaining 20% of the annual net income would be returned to the trust fund. Under this arrangement the trust fund would still be replenished, though at a later date, while the Tribes would have money available for special projects, investments or emergencies. (Other changes include tribal approval of the management of the Township and for the addition to the principal of the trust fund of the annual interest. - Ed.)

I have also recommended an extensive capital improvements program for the Indian Reservations. At Indian Island, Peter Dana Point (Indian Township) and Pleasant Point Reservations there would be construction of indoor and outdoor recreation facilities and the extension of water and sewage facilities to accommodate new housing projects. At the Princeton Strip (Indian Township) water and sewage facilities would be extended. (Initial sanitation construction funds for the Strip were included in last June's approved bond issue. - Ed.) At Pleasant Point four new classrooms would be constructed, and at Peter Dana Point, one. These projects all respond to basic, compelling needs which must be met.

IMPORTANT MAGAZINE AVAILABLE

A special Indian issue of YOUTH magazine, dated September 22, 1968, is entitled THE INDIAN. It is strongly recommended to all those interested in Indians, Indian affairs and particularly in Indian youth. Amply illustrated, the special issue includes the following articles: Life on Two Reservations, Views of Indian Youth, Cartoonists Look at Indians, Indians in the Inner City, Understanding Indian Culture, Maps: Indians in the U. S. and Canada, Bibliography, Young Indian Artists, Fiction: Girl With Seven Names, Satire: Solutions to the Indian Problem, Alien in His Own Land, Photo Essay: The Indian Now.

The special issue is available from the United Church Board for Homeland Missionaries, Division of Publication, 1505 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa. 19102, at 50¢ each for from 1 to 9 copies, and at 30¢ each for 10 or more copies.

INDIAN MISS BACKS NON-VIOLENT FORM OF "RED POWER"

by Enid Nemy

NEW YORK - Thomasine Ruth Hill, an articulate and extraordinarily dignified 21-year-old from Crow Agency, Mont., is the antithesis of most contest winners with a "Miss" before their names.

The current Miss Indian America, now in New York as part of her year-long tour of the country, wears no makeup ("I think it's superficial and a bit sneaky - the individual is hiding behind something."), likes modern clothes ("above the knee but not to the hip") but prefers to discuss Indian goals and "red power."

"I'm always asked about red power," she said. "I do think there is an awakening among Indian youth to become more involved, but there is a good side to power and a bad side. I feel that Indians would not resort to violence to achieve their goals. We've learned from past history that it doesn't pay off."

Miss Hill is a full-blooded and very light-skinned Indian. "People look at me and say 'You aren't red,'" she commented. "I ask them, 'Do I have to be?'"

The daughter of a Crow father and a Pawnee mother, she is the granddaughter of two chiefs - Chief Big Bear of the Skidee clan of the Pawnee tribe and Chief Sees-With-His-Ears of the Black Lodge of the Crow tribe. "I speak very little of either dialect," she said. "The only language my mother and father could communicate in was English."

Her command and use of the English language was one of the reasons she won her title. She was crowned with a headdress of porcupine quills, at the 15th annual Miss Indian America held last August in Sheridan, Wyo. There were 36 other contestants, representing the United States and Canada. "It's not a beauty contest," she said. "And it's not on a commercial basis."

Judging, by a panel of five non-Indians, is made on a basis of poise, scholastic ability, interest in and dedication to the Indian people, and modern and traditional talents. Miss Hill's modern talent was speech. She addressed the gathering on "The American Challenge is the American Indian's Future."

"The Indian needs to understand himself and the part he can play in society without losing his identity," she said.

Her traditional talent was cleaning buckskin. "We send them to the cleaners nowadays," she admitted. "But I can do it the old way, using two stones."

A compact 5 feet 3½ inches and 118 pounds, Miss Hill rarely wears traditional dress. She has two that she uses on official occasions. One is buckskin, made from four deer killed by her father and brother, designed by her sister and sewn by another sister and herself. A second, decorated with elk's teeth ("The elk symbolizes a brave animal") was made by a relative.

Miss Hill, one of nine children, was born in Lawrence, Kan., and lived on reservations in North Dakota and Montana before residing at Crow Agency, where her father is a real estate specialist. Her interest in travel and meeting people of different cultures began even before she entered college. She spent two years with the "Up With People" program before her first year at Eastern Montana College in Billings. She is now on a year's sabbatical and plans to resume her studies, majoring in political science, at Crown University, where she has been offered a scholarship.

Miss Hill hopes to use this year to further a number of goals for Indians. She is accompanied on her trip by Mrs. Susie Yellow Tail, a member of the Crow tribe from Oyola, Mont., who has been associated with the contest since its earliest days.

(From the Dangor Daily News, 2/6/69)

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Stephen Mitchell, a Penobscot senior at Husson College, was the soloist at Husson's recent winter graduation. Steve will be doing his practice teaching this spring - his major is Business Education.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS
COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY APPOINTED

The joint Senate-House Committee of Inquiry, called for in a Joint Order as the result of the current hassle over the Department of Indian Affairs' appropriations and administration (See January Newsletter, pages 18-20) has been named.

Chosen by Senate President Kenneth McLeod were Sen. Bennett D. Katz (R-Augusta) and Sen. Carlton Day Reed, Jr. (D-Woolwich). Named by House Speaker David Kennedy were Rep. Kenneth A. Mills (D-Eastport), Rep. Harold Bragdon (R-Perham), Rep. William E. Dennett (R-Kittery), Passamaquoddy Legislative Representative Albert Dana and Penobscot Legislative Representative John Nelson.

The Newsletter understands that Senator Reed has been named chairman of the Committee of Inquiry. Representative Bragdon is a member of the Legislative Appropriations Committee. Representative Dennett is a member of the State Government Committee (where many Indian bills are being referred this session) and last year was a member of the Indian Affairs Committee of the Legislature. Representative Mills' district includes both the Passamaquoddy Reservations.

The Joint Order calling for the Committee of Inquiry, reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, the Department of Indian Affairs established by the 102nd Legislature was assigned 'the duties and powers heretofore given the Commissioner of Health and Welfare relating to Indians, except their education' and was 'created to exercise general supervision over the Indian Tribes;' and

WHEREAS, the department is experiencing increasing difficulty in performing said duties and exercising said supervision, largely involving health and welfare services, as a small department with a single appropriation and limited staff; now, therefore, be it

ORDERED, the House concurring, that a Committee of Inquiry be appointed to study the administration of Indian affairs as presently carried out, through consultation with appropriate state agencies and the tribal officials, and to report to the 104th Legislature its recommendations relating to the above-mentioned difficulty; and be it further

ORDERED, that said Committee shall consist of 2 members of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate and 3 members of the House appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives and of the two Tribal Representatives at the Legislature; and be it further

ORDERED, that there is appropriated from the Legislative Appropriation the sum of \$200 to carry out the purposes of this order." The order was sponsored by Senator Katz, who was subsequently named to serve on the Committee of Inquiry.

The Maine Times editorialized on January 31st: "The entrance of Sen. Bennett D. Katz of Augusta into the senseless controversy now swirling around Maine's Department of Indian Affairs is heartily welcomed. It promises, perhaps, that the real sources of the department's woes will be looked at squarely and in a fair-minded manner, rather than trying to finger a scapegoat for beheading."

"Senate Majority Leader Katz, who has a well-earned reputation for being fair-minded, has sponsored an order calling for an inquiry into the problems of the young department, which since its birth in 1965 has been under-staffed and badly under-funded. These factors are at the heart of the department's current financial troubles...."

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Indians had turkeys before Thanksgiving? In cliff dweller "apartments" in the southwest, archaeologists have found built into many dwellings a structure that must have been a turkey pen. Droppings and feathers from turkeys, as well as turkey bones, have been found in these pens.

LEGISLATIVE MEMOS
HOUSING AUTHORITIES PRESENT BUDGET REQUESTS

In a historic "first" of tribal self-government in today's society, the 3 Tribal Housing Authorities presented their budget requests to the 104th Legislature at a public hearing on February 5th, before the Appropriations Committee in Augusta.

Representatives of the 3 Authorities explained to the committee the basis for their requests for maintenance and operational costs of the sewage and water facilities which will be constructed on the 3 Reservations during the coming months. Each Authority is requesting funds to hire a full-time maintenance man, funds to purchase the necessary tools and equipment for these men, funds to provide for the annual operation of the sewage and water treatment plants, and 1/3 the cost of the salary of a full-time foreman for the 3 Reservations' facilities.

The amounts requested for the 1969-1971 biennium are: Penobscot Housing Authority - \$20,619; Pleasant Point Housing Authority - \$21,171; Indian Township Housing Authority - \$26,306. All amounts except those for Penobscot passed the initial screening of the State Budget Office without change; the Penobscot request had been reduced by the Budget Office to \$14,044 because of the initial belief (last summer) that the Penobscot facilities would not include a sewage treatment plant, and hence would not require the services of a full-time maintenance man. Penobscot Authority Vice-Chairman Matthew Sappier explained to the Appropriations Committee that a recent engineering plan completed by the James Sewall Co. indicated the desirability of including sewage treatment facilities in the plans, and requested a return to the higher amount originally requested.

Pleasant Point Authority Chairman (and Tribal Governor) Eugene Francis and Indian Township Authority member (and Passamaquoddy Legislative Representative) Albert Dana testified for their Authorities, explaining that the cost figures were obtained after consultation with the State Bureau of Purchases, local water and sewer districts, etc.

Indian Commissioner Edward Hinckley explained that this represented the first opportunity the State had had to make appropriations directly to tribal groups since days of historic treaty payments. He outlined how the Maine Indian Housing law had been specifically designed so that the facilities belong to the Tribal Housing Authorities, and pointed out that both State and Federal funds already obtained or committed for the construction of these facilities were appropriated to the Authorities - not to his department.

Father Romeo St. Pierre, chaplain on the Penobscot Reservation and Secretary of that Authority, also testified in favor of the budget requests, as did Rep. Kenneth Mills (D-Eastport). Representative Mills took special pains to point out how the Washington County physicians were pleased at the Passamaquoddy's progress in improving sanitary conditions on the 2 Reservations in his district, as a means of reducing illness and the possibility of disease among the Indians and non-Indians alike.

CHIEF'S GOAL IS TO UNITE ALL INDIANS INTO CONFEDERACY

SYRACUSE, N.Y. (AP) - Not since Dekanawida planted the Tree of Great Peace in the land of the Onondagas five centuries ago has the once-powerful, still proud Iroquois Confederacy aspired to greater unity and advancement for the American Indian.

Just as the son of the Huron maiden brought the five - now six - nations under The Great Binding Law, present-day Iroquois leaders are thinking in terms of 20-, 50-, or even 100-nation confederacy whose longhouse would stretch from sea to sea.

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Such a union of most of the nation's Indians faces almost insurmountable ethnic, cultural, religious and linguistic barriers that are shored up by distance and defections to the white man's ways. Nevertheless, the pulse of the unification movement beats strong on the Onondaga Indian Reservation near here. The Onondagas are the firekeepers or headquarters of the confederacy, and their home was once the capital and seat of power in the New World, east of the Mississippi.

The beat is especially strong in the heart of Leon Shenandoah, the 52-year-old, steely-eyed Onondagan who was installed December 7th as chief of the Iroquois, a position always held by an Onondaga.

Shenandoah, whose Indian name, Ky-you-ha-ha-de, aptly means "unfinished business," speaks of prophecies handed down among Western tribes that foretell "of their getting help from, or meeting with, Eastern nations." Shenandoah has announced plans for a massive gathering this summer of all tribes in the Western Hemisphere to discuss "the warning signs of disaster."

"We're not calling it a pow-wow. It's a meeting to discuss plans for uniting all of our people for action. We have to plan ahead for our future. We have our own constitution, which the other Indian nations don't have. They are interested. There has been preliminary discussion. They may come into the confederacy."

The chief said present indications were that more than 100 nations or tribes would be represented at the meeting in August. Tentative plans call for a four-day gathering, beginning August 16th at the Seneca Indian Reservation near Tonawanda in western New York State and a four-day concluding session at Onondaga.

The announcement of the gathering, perhaps unprecedented in Indian annals, came during the sometimes heated dispute between Mohawk Indians and the Canadian government. (See December Newsletter, Pages 10, 12-13; and January Newsletter, Pages 14-15. - Ed.)

(From the Maine Sunday Telegram, 2/16/69)

A BRIEF EXPLANATION OF THE PASSAMAQUODDY INDIAN LAND CASE

From the office of Don C. Gellers, Attorney
by Francisco L. Olguin

I. INTRODUCTION

No one knows better than the Passamaquoddy themselves what the land case means. There is more than just what the courts may do. It involves many generations of injustices done to the Passamaquoddy by the whiteman. It also involves the giving of one's word to do certain things or act in a certain way, plus the expectation that these things or acts will be done. The whiteman for over one-hundred and fifty years has seen fit to run over his own words, spoken in the treaty of 1794.

The whiteman values the idea of private property so much that they wrote into their laws an inherent right - that is, a right no one, not even the government can take away from them - to feel secure in the enjoyment of their property. This protection is in their constitution.

Today, the Passamaquoddy occupy barely 200 acres of their original 30,000 acres secured to them by treaty, and this after all the other land which was theirs was taken away from them.

This short sketch is written to briefly describe what has been done and what is being done to secure these inherent rights, that have been invaded by the whiteman, that the Passamaquoddy have in the full enjoyment of their rights to their land - land which belonged to the Passamaquoddy long before any constitution was written by the whiteman.

Read it. It involves your land and your children's-to-come land.

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II. OUTLINE OF EVENTSA. Lawyer Hired.

In May of 1964, the decision to do something about the long continuing treaty violations by the State of Maine became a reality by the hiring of Don C. Gellers as attorney for the Passamaquoddy. This came about after many discussions with the tribal officials and the realization that something could be done to set things straight concerning monies and land belonging to the Passamaquoddy people.

B. Preparation to File Complaint.

Getting ready was the main goal between the period of May, 1964 to January, 1968. The work involved during this time was: (1) The gathering of materials and information (from as far away as England) to support all the claims which the Passamaquoddy have against both the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and the State of Maine; (2) This involved a great amount of traveling, letter writing and reports to and from many places. Below is a list of a few people and places where letters were exchanged in bringing together all the proof that will be necessary to show where the State of Maine has broken its promises to the Passamaquoddy. (3) During this time, in May, 1967, John S. Bottomley, a lawyer from Boston, was hired to be Don Gellers' associate. This was necessary because Don is not a member of the Massachusetts Bar, and some one was needed to do whatever leg work is necessary in the courts in Massachusetts. Briefly, the State of Maine cannot be sued if it does not want to be sued. Because Massachusetts does not have the same rule as Maine, and since the Passamaquoddy never agreed to let Massachusetts "pass the buck" to Maine for its obligations to the Indians, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts can be sued instead.

(4) In December, 1967 a very rough writing of the complaint was done. This listing of wrong-doings was gone over to make sure that either Massachusetts or Maine could not kill it just on mere technicalities. This activity went on until March, 1968.

III. BILL OF COMPLAINT FILED

On March 8, 1968, the complaint, finally, after many months of hard preparation, was filed in Suffolk County Superior Court in Equity against the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. In short, the complaint is the listing of wrongs that have been done to the Passamaquoddy. The suit contends among other things (the list includes 24 separate wrongs):

- That the Court should say that the land belongs to the tribe forever, just like the treaty says, and that no whites had any right to steal any part of it away.

- That the rights under the treaty of 1794 have been ignored by both Massachusetts and Maine, and that Massachusetts is still responsible for what Maine has done and failed to do.

- That the Passamaquoddy wants the Court to set straight what for a long time has needed to be straightened out. Namely, to figure out the amount of damages to the tribe which had been promised to the Passamaquoddy under the treaty of 1794.

- That it was really due to the lies of Massachusetts officials that the Passamaquoddy never did get these promised lands in the Schcodic River.

- That Massachusetts shouldn't have set-up the State of Maine in 1820 as a way of getting out of the treaty, and

- That the Passamaquoddy never gave their consent to Maine being made into a separate state.

- That Massachusetts be asked to account for what was done with the \$37,471.03 that Massachusetts said it owed the Indians at that time, together with the interest, and that Massachusetts be ordered to pay back the \$37,471.03 plus the interest and all accrued and increased income from the trust fund.

(Continued on Page 20)

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- That Massachusetts be asked for damages for all the trees that have been cut over the years on Passamaquoddy Treaty lands.

The wrongs that are mentioned above are not all that was said in the complaint, but this, in a nutshell, will give you a good idea of what is involved in the bill of complaint.

IV. PRESENT STATUS OF THE CASE

A. As was expected, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts is trying to defeat the case by saying that the time within which the suit should have been brought is past, so that the Passamaquoddy are too late in complaining. Don feels there is every hope that this will be overcome.

B. Don is, at this writing, preparing legal arguments to overcome the objections which Massachusetts has filed in Superior Court. The hearing on the above objections and other points will be sometime in the next two or three months.

V. CONCLUSION

To be sure, the courts are not the only arm of the government involved. The amount of damages asked for by the Tribe is very substantial (over \$150 million) and the politicians will not be denied a fight. The road of legal battle will be a long hard one, and this is only the beginning. But with everyone's cooperation this journey should be successful. The truth must win in the end.

PARTIAL LIST OF CORRESPONDENTS

American Institute of Real Estate
Appraisers
36 South Wabash Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Public Record Office
Chancery Lane
London, England

Maine State Library
Augusta, Maine

Public Archives of Nova Scotia
Dalhousie University
Collections of N.S. Historical Society

Smithsonian Institute
Washington, D.C.

New York Public Library
New York City, N.Y.

The British Museum
London, England

Encyclopedia Britanica
Library Research Service
425 N. Michigan Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Massachusetts Historical Society
Boston, Massachusetts

St. John's Museum, Canada
Lloyd Muir
History Department

The Library of Congress
Washington, D.C.

The New Brunswick Museum
227 Douglas Avenue
St. John, N.E., Canada

(Submitted by Indian Township Governor John Stevens, 2/13/69)

DID YOU KNOW THAT

the Quebec Indian Association has presented the provincial government with a bill for \$5,000,000 for lands the association claims were taken from the Indians without their consent? Or that Alberta Indians are asking the Canadian Indian Affairs Department for a reaffirmation of their treaty rights? Or that Manitoba Indians demanded the establishment of a \$100,000,000 development fund as partial compensation for land they lost through treaties? (Indian Record, Feb.-Mar. '69)

PROJECT: BERMUDA NORTH - IT'S HEADED EAST

.... Relevance. Involvement. Social action. It all sounds good. But how many young adults, if given the opportunity, would actually live up to all that's been written about them lately? That's the question that Father John P. Davis, advisor to the Bowdoin College Newman Apostolate (which has no club membership but includes every Catholic and every non-Catholic who participates in any of its activities) asked himself when he launched "Project: Bermuda North" a few weeks ago.

The project title was selected for its symbolic significance. It alluded to the annual exodus of college students from the northeastern states and their migration to Fort Lauderdale and Bermuda for the spring vacation. "What this title is saying is, 'O.K., forget about those places; they're at the opposite pole in the commitment that this project demands'," explained the advisor.

What are the students of Project: Bermuda North committed to? Twelve of them from Bowdoin and St. Joseph's College have agreed to spend their spring vacations at the Passamaquoddy Reservation at Peter Dana Point. They will conduct workshops in drama, art, music, tutoring, sewing and dressmaking for both the elementary and high school students on the reservation. Their purpose? "To help, in some small way, the Indians to help themselves," Father Davis replied.

The idea of the workshops originated with the reservation's own Governor John Stevens. When he was approached last November by Davis, Steve Plourde (a Bowdoin student), and Lou Doyle, coordinator of Indian Affairs for the Diocese of Portland, he turned down their original idea of having several Bowdoin students come to the reservation to pitch into physical work projects. Stevens' reaction was, "We are capable of doing such work ourselves; so let us. But our children have talents and we would like to see them channeled." The visitors agreed, and Project: Bermuda North was born....

The project dates, March 23-30, encompass the students' entire vacation period with the exception of one day on either end. Twenty-five young people filled out the four-page Application Form and Statement of qualifications. The applications were reviewed by the Newman Executive Board, Doyle, Stevens and the Council of the reservation. Although all who applied were well-qualified for the project, only 14 were accepted because of the limited residence space available at Peter Dana Point. Each student who was selected is talented in more than one of the workshop areas so that he can "pinch hit" in other areas....

Each participant is required to read background materials on Indian culture in general and the Passamaquoddy culture in particular. Briefing sessions include discussion of Indian customs and viewpoints; speakers are Governor Stevens and Wayne Newell (AFSC representative to the Passamaquoddy)....

The project's schedule of events begins on Sunday, March 23, when the group will embark on the six-hour bus trip to Peter Dana Point (near Princeton, Me.) Mornings will be devoted to workshops for the high school age children, afternoons to the elementary children's workshops. "We've set it up this way so that the older children can help the others. And their own learning will be reinforced," the advisor explained.

Evenings will be reserved for movies, games and song fests, for the entire reservation. On Wednesday the group plans a trip to the University of Maine at Orono so that the older children can get a good look at how college students learn about drama, art, music - the very things they are learning in the workshops. A "happening" is scheduled for Friday night. Father Davis described this event as an opportunity for the children to demonstrate the talents they have been practicing during the week....

Like the initial question of relevance and involvement, the ambitious

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Project: Eerumuda North sounds great but....The "but" arises because the group can't do it alone. They are willing to sacrifice their vacations and all the additional hours before their departure. But...they need the loan of, or the reduced rate of, a bus driver to transport them to and from Peter Dana Point, and to and from Orono. But...the ten Bowdoin students and Father Davis need sleeping bags (week's loan) for the floor of the residence hall where they will live. But...they need a variety of foodstuffs for the group of 15 for one week. But...they need art materials of all kinds and guitars (new or second-hand) that can be left with the Indian children at the close of the project. But...they need some cold cash with which to procure that share of the above that is not donated or loaned to them.

If you can erase any of the "But's" give Father Davis a call at St. Charles Rectory in Brunswick, 725-2624.....

(From the Maine Times, 2/14/69, by Gloria Hutchinson)

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF MAINE

February 24, 1969
Peter Dana Point
Indian Township

When the responsibility for the education of Indian children was changed over from the Department of Health and Welfare to the Department of Education, I thought there would be a meaningful change. There has been a small improvement in texts and a few light bulbs have been replaced, but texts are not enough. I want to point out here where the Department made its mistakes. They have continued the paternalistic attitude. They have made intentionally misleading remarks and big promises to force us to do things we did not wish to do. They have not handled money meant for Indian education responsibly. I do not feel that some of the people involved in Indian education should be involved in education at all. I feel that it's Governor Curtis' responsibility to see that his workers in the Department of Education learn to treat Indians as respected equals.

I first would like to point out an example of where the Department has wasted money meant for Indian education. The 103rd Legislature made an appropriation for one new teacher at each of the 2 Passamaquoddy schools. And late last summer the Department got ESEA Title I money from the federal government for special programs in our schools. To start off with the Department took on themselves the responsibility of deciding how to spend the money without consulting the Indians. I would like to show you what happened.

At Pleasant Point a fully qualified teacher was hired with state money but the Title I money was left unspent. We forced them recently to promise to release this money to hire Indian teachers' aides, but of course the money has still not been released. At Indian Township the Department did not bother to find a teacher who could meet the standards the 103rd Legislature demanded; so they spent our Title I money for a less qualified teacher. Now they say that we have money to hire a teacher at the Peter Dana Point school at Indian Township but there is no way of spending it.

I would like to see Governor Curtis tell his Department to take the following steps: (1) See that Indian teacher aides are hired immediately at Pleasant Point and Peter Dana Point as we suggested last fall; (2) Have the Title I money replaced that was spent for the wrong purpose; (3) See that when the Legislature appropriates money in the future, that it is spent in the way it was meant and not be left to rot in the State's pocket. Members of the Department always tell us that they have to "work under the guidelines;" we would like to see them do this.

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Here is another example of how the Department of Education operates on the reservations. In September of 1968 two officials from the Department came down to the Indian Township Reservation to discuss the location of the new school which is supposed to be built on the Township this summer. They said there was money to build a school with 2 classrooms and an all-purpose room. (They made the same promise at Pleasant Point.) They said that the school would be finished by September 1969 if we approved the site which they suggested. However, it was a controversial location because it was the baseball diamond and the only recreation area on the reservation and a lot of Indians had spent a lot of time and money to build it.

When people said they felt that the state had a responsibility to build a new recreation area, the officials became aggressive. One said that it was absolutely impossible. The other one said, "What do you want? Good ball players or good students?" as if he alone cared about the education of our children. After 2 months of bickering they said it was the responsibility of the Department to replace the area and so they added two more months onto when the construction could be completed, for no good reason.

Then just recently we found out that the schools would not have 2 classrooms at all but only one because of rising costs. This came to us as a great surprise from some one not in the Department. I find it hard to believe that the Department was so completely ignorant of the rising cost problem back in September when they made the big promise of a 3 room school. And it is completely wrong that they did not keep us informed regarding all changes and difficulties when they came up, as they had promised us in September, instead of keeping this a secret. I believe it is Governor Curtis' responsibility to go to the 104th Legislature for emergency funds to guarantee the type of school promised to us.

Recently, one of these same officials said that it did not matter that there wasn't enough money for 3 rooms at each reservation because the Department would be going to the Legislature for one additional classroom at Peter Dana Point and 4 at Pleasant Point. Last week we learned the request was in a bond issue and would not be available until 1970 if the issue passed at all. When the official was told this he acted surprised and said he did not know it. I feel it is his business to know. This is the interest they show about Indian education.

Another example of the Department's waste of money and of the quality of its personnel is the present Indian Adult Education project. The director of that project it seems has worked to destroy what programs we have on the reservation. She worked hard to block formation of school boards on the reservations. She campaigned for the closing of Indian schools and against the hiring of a director of Indian education. Her job was to go around to all the people, ask them what sort of programs they wanted, and set them up; but she refused to set up adult education classes on the reservation as she was asked many times to do.

She made enemies for Indians in other departments which had had a very favorable response for Indians before. She set up driver education classes in Calais, 25 miles away from the reservations and did not supply any transportation to them. She succeeded in disrupting both communities by meddling in tribal politics. For over \$30,000 in state funds she only held 2 class sessions on the reservation and this was to try to impose her philosophy on us, bringing in (U. S. Indian Affairs) Commissioner Bennett and one other man. She showed no respect for Passamaquoddy culture, saying we were not really Indians "like her grandchildren" and that our language is like pidgeon English; what does she or any other white person know about Indian languages when they don't know how to speak one themselves?

I feel that it is Governor Curtis' responsibility to see that (1) his personnel do not become involved in reservation politics; (2) that all individuals

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applying for positions involving Indian education be screened by the Tribal Governors or their representatives; and (3) that the tribe be given the power to fire incompetent people involved in Indian affairs.

Last year we heard about the possibility of getting a Model School program for one of the reservation schools. It was hoped that as much as \$125,000 in federal money might be gotten. A ESEA Title III planning grant was obtained and many people were sent to Arizona to view other Indian education projects. Now we learn that due to some mix-up that if we get funded at all, the amount of money will be very small and come out of what is left over from projects running in Maine this year. I realize that the State has committed itself to other schools which already have programs, but we question if their need is as great as ours. We have no desire to take money away from other schools but we would like to see some responses from our representatives in Washington to do the same for the Passamaquoddy as was done for the white schools. So far we have seen them make no vigorous attempts to help the Indians of Maine.

We ask the people of Maine to support us and to make their opinions known to their representatives in Augusta, to our congressmen and senators, and to Governor Curtis. Thank you.

Sincerely,

/s/ John Stevens
Governor John Stevens
Indian Township Reservation

INDIAN AFFAIRS STUDY COMMITTEE GETS DOWN TO BUSINESS

A special legislative joint committee created to study state administration of Indian affairs held its first meeting Thursday and made plans for more sessions and a public hearing.

Sen. Bennett D. Katz, R-Augusta, the chairman, said the committee has shown "extraordinary interest" in the problems of the Indians and of the small state department created in 1965 to help the two tribes with their problems. The panel was created to find out for the legislature why the department is overspending its Indian welfare allotments.

Katz said preliminary indications are that "administration is loose... but it's a question more of the need for additional staff than of any casual attitude" about money.

After talking with representatives of the tribes and with Commissioner Edward C. Hinckley, Katz said the committee concluded there are "very few things Maine has done in the past to give either the Indians or the state a sense of pride....nothing but create a holding action...which has drained the Indian of initiative and enthusiasm for a productive life."

But he said the work of the new department seems to have produced "a glimmer of life" and that education and housing efforts are having a noticeable impact.

(From the Kennebec Journal, 2/21/69)

PUBLIC INVITED TO INDIAN LECTURES

A series of 3 lectures from the Colby College Adult Education Course in Indian Affairs, "The Red Man's Burden," will be open to the general public. On March 3, there will be a discussion between Mr. Wayne Newell, a Passamaquoddy Indian, and Mr. Duane Birdbear, a Mandan-Hidatsa from North Dakota, on the views of young Indians today. The differences between the black and Indian civil rights movements will be touched upon.

Dr. Willard Walker of Wesleyan University will lecture on the culture and language of the Passamaquoddy Indians on March 17th. And on either March 31 or April 7 (final date to be announced) Mr. Newell and other Maine Indians will discuss the situation and reactions of Maine Indians today. These lectures will be in Room 208 of the Lovejoy Building at Colby, unless otherwise announced.

FUNDING OF INDIAN TRAINING COORDINATOR DELAYED

A February 19th memorandum from Maine Employment Security Commission Chairman James Schoenthaler to Passamaquoddy Tribal officials, indicates that funds for an Indian Training Coordinator's position on the Indian Township Reservation have not yet been obtained.

The position of Indian Training Coordinator was a key element in last July's Memorandum of Understanding between the Indians and officials of the Georgia-Pacific Corporation, relative to disputes over the company's forestry practices on the Indian Township Reservation. (See July '68 Newsletter, pages 1-2; August Newsletter, pages 11-13.)

The agreement specified that "at least one Indian experienced in pulpwood harvesting will be employed as a Training Coordinator..." with the company paying at least Federal minimum wages to the Coordinator and being reimbursed with Department of Labor funds. One of the main functions of the Coordinator was to improve communications between Indian trainees or employees and the company.

The MESC obtained the American Pulpwood Association as prime contractor for the special forestry training and employment program which the agreement spelled out, and training started on September 9, 1968. It wasn't until late October that it became known that no Indian Coordinator had been hired because the APA contract permitted only one day of "supervision" for every 7 trainees, and at the time there were only 5 trainees enrolled in the program, plus 9 recruits who had been employed without any training being required.

A waiver was obtained from the Dept. of Labor on this contractual restriction and following some more delays, recruiting for the position commenced, with the company interviewing 6 Indian applicants for the post.

By this time, however, in early January, it developed that the last class of trainees was due to complete their program on January 10th and that the APA total contract expired on February 7th. Efforts to get permission from the Department of Labor to reimburse the company for the Coordinator's wages for that one month period failed, due to there being no trainees actually enrolled after January 10th. Efforts made by Indian Affairs Commissioner Edward Hinckley to obtain emergency funds from the Labor Department for the one month period also failed.

Schoenthaler's memo concludes by reporting that Hinckley, on February 4th, submitted to the regional (Boston) office of the Labor Department's Manpower Administration a formal project proposal for funds to reimburse the company for the Coordinator's position for a one-year period. On February 12th, Hinckley was informed that the proposal would be forwarded to the Manpower Administration in Washington with a favorable recommendation regarding its funding. The Manpower Administration in Washington has recently established an "Indian desk" headed by Mr. Dale Wing, himself an Indian.

Copies of the memorandum of the 19th were also sent to other parties to the July agreement - the Passamaquoddy Community Action Program, the Georgia-Pacific Corporation, and the Roman Catholic Diocesan Division of Indian Services as well as to Governor Kenneth M. Curtis. At present, two all-Indian 5-man forestry crews are employed on Indian Township.

NO INDICTMENTS

No indictments were returned by a Washington County grand jury after considering allegations of police brutality on Indians at the Passamaquoddy Pleasant Point Reservation in Perry. The grand jury rose Monday after considering this and other cases for four days. These sessions are not public.

The grand jury hearing on the police mistreatment complaints was requested by State Police Chief Parker F. Hennessey. At the time this was announced,

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Attorney General James S. Erwin was quoted as saying, "This will be the best way to get this matter cleared up one way or the other."

Several Passamaquoddy Indians claim they were beaten or manhandled by police at the reservation after a brawl between Indians and two police officers on a highway near the reservation on September 3, 1967. Following the affray on the highway, three carloads of state troopers, deputy sheriffs and wardens descended on the reservation in an attempt to round up Indian participants. Three Indians were convicted and a fourth pled guilty to a variety of charges, including assault, stemming from the incident.

Previously Governor Kenneth M. Curtis had ordered the State Police to investigate charges of police misconduct in the case. A preliminary report, based solely on the testimony of police involved in the case, exonerated their behavior.

Col. Hennessey said Tuesday that the preliminary report will not be the final word on the subject from his department. He plans to confer with Governor Curtis, the officers involved, principals in the Machias hearing and his own investigators "to see what we can do to make this as clear as possible."

The Governor's Task Force on Human Rights recently asserted that Maine Indians are subjected to "systematic police harrassment."

(From the Maine Times, 2/21/69)

GOVERNOR'S SPECIAL MESSAGE ON EDUCATION

Governor Kenneth M. Curtis' special message on education, presented to the 104th Legislature on February 11th, contains the following statements:

"To improve the Education of Indians on Reservations, I have included in the budget recommended funds for three leaders to initiate a kindergarten program on each reservation and a supervisor of Indian education. Funds are also included to pay for general evening schools and adult basic education courses. In a separate bond issue dealing with Indian Affairs, \$125,000 is requested to construct five classrooms. I also support permissive Legislation to permit the Indian tribes, if they desire, to have committees of tribal members with certain responsibilities of local school boards."

The message also pointed out the importance of several legislative bills which could also benefit Maine Indians - one would make kindergarten programs mandatory, effective July 1, 1971. Another would authorize the Commissioner of Education to approve bi-lingual educational techniques in the elementary grades.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS TWO BILLS HEARD

Other than the Department of Indian Affairs' hearings before the Appropriations Committee (on its Part I budget and on an emergency request for \$50,000) and the hearing of the 3 Housing Authorities before the same Committee, only two other Indian bills have so far been heard this session.

One of these, L.D. 331 (An Act Appropriating Funds to Update the Surveys of Penobscot Tribal Lands) was heard by the Appropriations Committee on February 11th, following the Indian Housing Authorities' hearings. The Act requests an appropriation of \$5,000 to the Forest Commissioner to "update the surveys of the Penobscot Tribal Islands in the Penobscot River between Old Town and Mattawamkeag for purposes of clarifying individual titles." A similar request was made to the 103rd Legislature, but lost in final action on the Appropriations "table."

Approved by the Penobscot Tribal Council, this bill was introduced by

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Representative Richard Carey, D-Waterville. Carey pointed out that normal practice is to "perambulate" town lines every 5 years if they are not "monumented" and every 15 years if they have markers; in the case of the Penobscot lands, they have not been resurveyed since 1835-39. In response to questioning by the Committee as to whether \$5,000 would be a sufficient amount for the job, Indian Commissioner Edward Hinckley explained that it would be sufficient to make a start, particularly on Indian Island and related to areas under consideration now by the Tribal Housing Authority for new home construction and for sanitation facilities. A number of tribal members cautioned the Committee that the Penobscot Tribe is very "touchy" about land and title questions, and wondered if a survey would be advisable at this time. Representative Carey also suggested that a general survey of all the islands might well reveal that some of them have disappeared as the result of increased water levels in the Penobscot River, and suggested that the Tribe should have this information in case it wished to make a claim against the state for damages. At that point one of the tribal members said with a laugh, "A claim against the State? In that case, I'm in favor of the survey."

The other bill, L.D. 476 (An Act Relating to Registration and Licensing of Dogs on Indian Reservations) was heard by the Legal Affairs Committee on February 18th. Requested by the Pleasant Point Tribal Council, and sponsored by Representative Kenneth Mills, D-Eastport, this bill would give to the Pleasant Point tribe the opportunity which the Penobscots have had since 1917 to license and register dogs on the reservation.

The Committee discussed 3 possible amendments to the wording of the bill. One would consistently make the law applicable to all persons residing on the 2 reservations in question - not just to tribal members. Another would, in accordance with State custom, provide for a payment for spayed female dogs on the same basis as male dogs (\$1.25); the third would provide for a 2 month - instead of a 1 month - period between the deadline for registration and the issuance of warrants to permit unregistered dogs to be killed. Commissioner Hinckley stated that he did not believe either the Penobscot or Pleasant Point Councils would object to these changes in the bill, but that he could not say for sure.

So far, neither the Appropriations or the Legal Affairs Committees have reported on any of the Indian bills which have been heard by them.

PLEASANT POINT NEWS

Dana Altvater had a party to celebrate his 8th birthday on January 21st. His classmates helped him celebrate.

Mr. Dunning, first selectman of Jonesport, spoke on local government on January 23rd at the Tribal Hall. He explained how a town is run through its voted officials. Present were members of both reservations. The CAP, with the cooperation of Mrs. Alyne Ward, Project Director of Adult Education, set the meeting up. Refreshments were served after the meeting.

A cake sale sponsored by the American Legion Auxiliary of Eastport was held and conducted by Margaret Mitchell at her home on January 26th. Margaret is a member of the Auxiliary.

Pres. Jeanette Moore presided over the business meeting of the Women's Club on January 27th. Plans were made to hold a cake sale so we would have money in reserve to carry out our projects, since our funds are rather low. The club has purchased remnants to make quilts. An open invitation is extended to all the women to join the club. Refreshment were served and games played after the meeting.

Joseph Nicholas, Melvin Francis, Sabatis Mitchell and Fred Francis were

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among the members of the Knights of Columbus of Eastport who were installed as officers at a joint meeting with the St. Croix Council of Calais on January 30th.

Every Monday evening after the regular CCD classes of religion by Father Nicknair, the teenagers enjoy a lively game of ping pong in the Tribal Hall.

Mrs. Mary Creighton, Ella Creighton and Mr. Charles Newell of Cambridge, Mass. were called home last week due to the death of their uncle Frank Newell, who died in a Calais Hospital on January 31st. He had lived in Princeton. Among his relatives here he leaves his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Lacoute, age 86.

The vital statistics report lists 372 people living on the reservation in 1968. There have been four young men who enlisted in the Marines during the month of January. They are Dale Mitchell, David Homan, Frederick Francis, Jr. and Reginald Stanley. They are stationed in Parris Island in S.C. where they will complete their basic training.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Rupert, the VISTAs assigned to Pleasant Point, have been furnished a car by the State for the duration of their stay. Mrs. Rupert teaches the kindergarten class which has 2 boys and 10 girls.

Miss Deanna Francis is currently employed in San Francisco, Calif. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Francis.

George Francis spent a few days in the Eastport Hospital as a result of the flu. He is fine again and made a trip to Augusta with our Governor this week.

Gov. Eugene Francis left for Augusta on February 5th to attend legislative meetings concerning the Housing Authority, of which he is chairman.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Sapiel are the proud parents of a baby boy born on February 3rd at the Eastport Memorial Hospital. This makes 9 children for the Sapiels.

Congratulations are being extended to Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Moore on the birth of a baby boy born on the same day.

Mrs. Mary Sapiel was guest of honor at a baby shower on Sunday, February 9th, given by the Women's Club. Sister Eugenio, Sister Beatrice and Sister Oliver were there as well as many other women from Pleasant Point. Mrs. Sapiel received many lovely gifts, and after all had been opened, refreshments were served.

(From The Quoddy Tides, Eastport, 2/14/69)

INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAM WILL BE STUDIED BY CURTIS

AUGUSTA - Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis will meet here Wednesday with officials from the State Department of Education to discuss charges by Passamaquoddy Indians that the department is not conducting a proper Indian education program.

The governor met with members of the advisory board of the Division of Indian Services and Tribal Governors and Legislative Representatives Tuesday afternoon to discuss the same subject. At the conclusion of the meeting in his office, Curtis promised the group he would take the matter up with education department officials.

In an open letter Monday to the citizens of Maine from Passamaquoddy Governor John W. Stevens of Indian Township (see pages 22-24, this issue) - approved by the advisory group at an Old Town meeting - Stevens charged that the department "has not handled responsibly money meant for Indian education."

He charged that Indians have been misled and "forced to do things we did not wish to do..." He further said that federal monies have either been misspent or unspent, and promised reservation schools have shrunk to lesser structures than originally contemplated, and that one department-sanctioned worker has "meddled in tribal politics."

(From the Bangor Daily News, 2/26/69. The Newsletter understands that copies of Gov. Stevens' letter have been sent to the Maine Congressional delegates)