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# MAINE INDIAN NEWSLETTER

Volume 2, Number 6

January 1968

## INDIANS SCORE VICTORY IN SPECIAL SESSION

A major legislative triumph for Maine Indians resulted from last-minute action by the Second Special Session of the 103rd Legislature, which convened for three weeks this month. Saved from the verge of death, L.D. 1858 was signed into law by Governor Kenneth M. Curtis on January 26th, authorizing a June 17, 1968 state-wide referendum on the issuance of bonds in the amount of \$384,000 for "construction and modernization of school facilities at the three Indian reservations" and to "construct water and sewage facilities at Indian Township Reservation in Princeton". (See Pages 16-18, this issue, for a detailed account of the bill's history and passage.)

Originally included in Gov. Curtis' proclamation to the Second Special Session, the funds obtained from approval of the bond issue next June would be directed to the Departments of Education and Indian Affairs. With \$249,000 the Dept. of Education would construct one classroom and an all-purpose, library-cafeteria area at the Penobscot and Peter Dana Point schools, and two classrooms and an all-purpose, library-cafeteria facility at the Pleasant Point school. (One additional classroom for Peter Dana Point was authorized earlier by the Legislature.)

Purposes of these educational improvements would be to correct present over-crowded classroom conditions, allow kindergarten programs to be started, provide night study facilities for students and adults, and replace existing unsatisfactory kitchen-cafeteria arrangements. As a result of expanded space, the present high teacher-pupil ratios can be lowered, according to Education Commissioner William T. Logan, Jr.

With \$135,000 the Dept. of Indian Affairs, working through the already-operating Indian Township Passamaquoddy Reservation Housing Authority, would be able to apply for 70% Federal funds for the construction of water and sewage facilities for that part of the Township Reservation located near Princeton. Present sanitary and housing facilities in that location are the worst of any on the three Reservations; such sanitary facilities will be essential for the development of the new housing programs the Tribe desires in that area.

In speaking in support of the bond issue bill, as he did several times during its arduous road through the Legislature, Governor Curtis stated:

"If state government - and I mean the legislative as well as executive branches - is going to represent itself as concerned about the education of our young, I don't see how we can ignore the dismal plight of our Indians, not only because they have to attend the poorest schools in our state, but because they also live under the most trying circumstances possible."

The Governor further pointed out that since the U. S. Civil Rights Commission determined last summer that Indian rights are not being infringed upon, "we can proceed with a program of development on their three reservations." (The Commission had determined that operation of the schools on the 3 Reservations did not violate the Civil Rights Act. - Ed.)

DEMOCRATIC PARTY QUESTIONNAIRE DISTRIEUTED

The Maine Democratic Party recently distributed its 1968 Platform Questionnaire to the general public. Intended as "an attempt...to obtain a wide range of views on the important issues facing our State and Nation" on the part of the 1968 Democratic Platform Committee, the questionnaire contains sections on such topics as Education, Economic Development, Natural Resources, Labor, Health & Welfare - and Indian Affairs.

Copies of the questionnaire may be requested from the Maine Democratic Party, 277 Lisbon Street, Lewiston, Maine 04240. The Newsletter here reprints those questions pertaining to Indian Affairs, with the thought that readers might like to submit their reactions to the Party. Instructions accompanying the questionnaire indicate that as many, or as few, questions may be answered as an individual desires. Additional comments on any subject are solicited. Responses may be signed, or not, as an individual desires.

Here are the questions listed under the Indian Affairs sub-heading: Any reader wishing to submit answers or comments to these questions should send them directly to the Maine Democratic Party, at the above-listed address.

INDIAN AFFAIRS

1. Should the State-administered elementary schools on Maine's three (3) Reservations be brought up to the physical and educational standards expected of other Maine public schools?
2. Should specialized vocational training, adult education and employment counselling programs be initiated for Maine's Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribal members, to assist in improving the economic conditions of individuals and the Reservation communities?
3. Do you feel that State matching funds should be made available to the Reservation communities to make possible sanitation, housing and other Reservation improvement programs, which the Federal government can subsidize from 50% - 70%?
4. Should the Maine State Department of Indian Affairs be staffed and funded so as to enable it to assist the tribes in reaching administrative independence as soon as possible?
5. Do you feel that plans and programs should be designed so that funds and authority can be extended directly to the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribes (rather than to the Department of Indian Affairs) as rapidly as tribal organization permits?
6. What further steps should be taken to increase self-government and economic self-sufficiency among Maine Indians?
7. Please note, in order of importance, what you believe are the most important actions the 104th Legislature could take to improve Maine Indian Affairs.

NEW BRUNSWICK INDIANS ORGANIZE

A meeting of representatives from three Maliseet Reserves in New Brunswick recently, may have sparked what they hope will be a Union of New Brunswick Indians.

Attending the conference were Chief Dan Atwin and Councillor Walter Paul of the Kingsclear Reserve, Chief Harold Sappier and Councillors Willard Paul

(Continued on Page 4)

E D I T O R A L S

THE MAINE INDIAN NEWSLETTER

EDITOR: EUGENIA (THOMAS) THOMPSON  
(Penobscot)

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

Pine Street  
Freeport, Maine, 04032  
(Telephone: 865-4253)

Letters to the Editor are welcome but must conform to the rules required by every newspaper. They must bear the writer's correct name and address although pen names must be signed though names will be withheld from publication on request. Preference will be given to letters not over 350 words in length. Letters are subject to condensation or editing when space limitations require and to correction of ~~grammar~~ or obvious errors.

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COMMENTS BY THE EDITOR

The February issue of Cavalier magazine will contain an article on Indians. The Penobscot Tribe is mentioned, as well as my brother William Thomas. The article was written by Alan R. Lemond (See Newsletter, Nov, 1967, p. 3) associate editor of Cavalier.

I saw the issue while in New York at Christmas time, and I might add that the content of the article goes a little deeper than Cavalier usually seems to.

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CALL AGAIN

Since last summer several Newsletter readers have stopped in to see me, only to find I ~~was~~ not at home. Some called back but several were passing through the state and could not. I was sorry to miss talking with these people too.

I am a social worker for the (Maine) Department of Health and Welfare, at 180 Middle Street in Portland. Usually I am at home only after 6 at night and on weekends, but even this is not always the case, so the best way to contact me would be to telephone first and set a time.

So, if you will try again I will be glad to talk with you about Indians, or whatever you have in mind.

X X X

QUESTIONS!

Surveys

and reports are always being made on the Indians and opinions are always being made as how to solve the Indian problems in Maine, and at times it still is clear very little is then ever done to remedy the situation. It would say that progress in some areas is coming to realization at long last, but nevertheless I think more research needs to be done and more specific, factual answers need to be given to the following questions. (Cont'd on page 5.)

NEW BRUNSWICK....  
(Continued from Page 2)

and Alvin Atwin of the Oromocto Reserve. Acting as liaison for the Tobique Reserve was Mr. Andrew Nicholas of Nashwaaksis.

Problems affecting most of the reserves were discussed and all agreed housing was high on the list. It was unanimously decided that a general invitation be sent to all New Brunswick Indians inviting them to attend the conference on the establishment of the proposed Union of New Brunswick Indians.

(From The Indian News, Ottawa, Ontario, December 1967)

PASSAMAQUODDY SANITATION APPLICATIONS FILED

On January 19th applications from the Pleasant Point and Indian Township Passamaquoddy Reservation Housing Authorities were filed with the regional office of the Economic Development Administration, in Portland, following meetings of both Authorities on the 16th and 17th.

These important documents are requests for 70% Federal funding of the costs of construction of sewage and water facilities on both Reservations - badly needed for existing housing, and essential for any new housing developments. The remaining 30% of construction costs has already been appropriated by the State, to be transferred to the Housing Authorities when the Federal money becomes available.

Chairman George Stevens, Jr., of the Indian Township Authority, and Chairman Eugene Francis, of the Pleasant Point Authority, signed the applications for the funds. Prior to this action, each Authority had met with its respective Tribal Council for a general discussion of the application and related housing plans. Included with the applications to the E.D.A. were maps outlining a tentative Reservation development plan, which received initial approval from the Tribal Councils.

Funds obtained from the Federal government, as well as those appropriated by the State for sewage and water construction, will be administered directly by the two Housing Authorities, and all program decisions will be made by these two five-member bodies.

BOOK REVIEW

"Wilderness Kingdom: The Journals and Paintings of Father Nicolas Point"

The holiday season has produced a number of "big books" but few are as impressive as this one, published by Holt, Rinehart & Winston. Publication of this huge \$17.95 book has rescued from near-oblivion the valuable impressions - in words and pictures - of a man who saw an important part of our early history.

Father Point was the diarist and recorder of a small Jesuit mission to the Indian country of the Rocky Mountains, Idaho and Montana, between 1840 and 1847, a period when only a few white traders had reached the area.

He wrote about Indian customs, camps, hunting, medicine and witchcraft, their beliefs and their tribal wars. As an untrained painter, he preserved in many miniatures the images of the Indians he met and their ways of life.

His favorites were the Flatheads, but he also became acquainted with Couers d'Alenes, Blackfoot, Crows, Nez Perces and others. He studied not only the people but the flora and fauna of the territory he visited.

Father Point was a contemporary of the American painter George Catlin, and while less skilled as an artist, he has recorded many scenes that otherwise would have been lost. His journal and its illustrations were almost forgotten in a Jesuit archive near Montreal until they were rediscovered by a Jesuit scholar. This journal is an important item for anyone interested in American Indians. (From the Maine Sunday Telegram, 12/24/67, by Norman Fournier)

(QUESTIONS! Cont'd from page 3)

(All Questions refer to Indians living on Reservations in Maine.)

1. How many children leave school before entering high school? Why?
2. How many leave while in high school before graduation? Why?
3. How does this compare with Indians all over the U.S.? With other people living in Maine?
4. How does the lifespan of the Indian in Maine compare with other U.S. Indians? Compared to other citizens living in Maine?
5. How many eligible are full time employed? Part time employed? Unemployed? Why? What can be done about it?
6. What is being done to preserve Our Indian culture in Maine? Is it necessary that some of our most authentic Indian reminders of the past be sold to colleges, museums and individuals as far away as Florida? (Even when some tribal items were sold by an individual to one library a few years ago, the tribe was unable even through court action to get this material back, it's been noted.)
7. Why do Indians leave the Reservations? Why do some remain on the reservation? Why do others return upon retirement?
8. What are the most prevalent afflictions and diseases present on the Reservations, such as heart, venereal, lung, cancer, blindness, hearing problems, impetigo and other skin irritations from the polluted waters, etc.?

These are the questions most often asked me by people inquiring about the Indians here in Maine, but for the most part there are no facts available and I am not about to guess.

Someone asked me recently what the Indians were doing for themselves. He stated that all he ever heard was what the Indians wanted someone else to do for them. I wonder what your reply would have been.

LETTERS

(The following two letters are in answer to the letter by Helen Ross, reprinted in the December Newsletter from the Brunswick-Bath, Times Record, Nov. 14, 1967. -Ed.)

Dear Editor:

I'm writing to you in regard to the letter Helen Ross wrote in the December Newsletter about Don Gellers and the Indians.

I would like to point out a few facts. Don is working for the Indians, and he is doing his utmost. And as far as working for himself, this is entirely untrue. He does not get money from the Indians or their Trust Fund, but from different organizations. And this money is not enough to get by on; therefore, he takes other cases, too, in order to live reasonably.

Don Gellers knows more about the Passamaquoddy Indians and their problems than most Washington County residents and perhaps more than anyone else in the United States. A good portion of Washington County residents have always been discriminating against the Indian whether he was a Passamaquoddy or an Indian from some other tribe.

And although he is a comparative newcomer to Washington County, Don has done more for the Indians than others have ever done. Some people in Washington County have done nothing for the Indian except to laugh or snicker at him. I'm not talking about all of the County, but if the shoe fits, wear it.

(Continued on page 6)

(Letters cont'd from page 5)

As for Helen Ross' old adage about being judged by the company you keep, there is also one that goes like this: "A man's home is his castle," and what he wants to do in that "castle" is his own business!

I also have numerous friends who are negro, Mexican, German, Spanish, Turkish, Japanese, Italian, French, Polish, Korean, Australian, Canadian, white, and Jewish. I have associated with these people at one time or another. So what does that make me?

I don't know how some people judge me and I really don't care. All I care about is what my friends think of me. And I have few enemies in the States (except for a few prejudiced people). This is still Free America, and I will keep company with anyone I choose.

The plight of the Passamaquoddy people are being made known all over the United States and Canada, also a few foreign countries. This is being done through the efforts of people who are very concerned about us: Don Gellers, Edward Hinckley, William H. Williamson, Andrea Schermer, Mrs. Peabody, Dr. Willard Walker, the VISTA's, the Maine Indian Newsletter, and various other people and organizations.

I can name quite a few instances where Indians were discriminated against. But these cases have been printed already in various newspapers.

I know Don C. Gellers personally and I know that he is genuinely concerned about the Indians. Some people from Washington County have known to say that "He is just getting the Indians riled up." But someone has to. I wish we had him when Christopher Columbus came over.

Also some one had to get them riled up when they helped to defend the City of Machias during the Revolutionary War (and I don't think anyone complained about riled-up Indians then - except maybe the British).

Sincerely,  
Morris Brooks  
Tribal Council Member  
Passamaquoddy Tribe  
Brinton, Maine

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(A copy of the following letter was sent to the Newsletter, while the original, it is presumed was sent to the Times-Record. -Ed.)

Dear Editor:

Referring to the slander, hypocrisy and glaring misinformation contained in the letter of Helen E. Ross, (Times-Record, Nov. 14, 1967) as one of our prominent Democratic Party nominees for President, of the 1920's, was famous for saying, "Let's look at the record." (Al Smith)

Helen Ross says, it's true that the Pleasant Point Indians are kept without effective political voice, pointing out that, they have a Democratic Committee, and implying that, her long time residence and activity in the County has made her acquainted with that fact.

The truth is: The Indians were interested in, informed how to, and urged to form, the Reservation Democratic Committee by Mr. Gellers. They had no such organization before this. Ross failed to, or deliberately didn't, inform you that there would still be no such Reservation Committee if Mr. Gellers hadn't gotten this one off the ground. Francis Sapiel will confirm this, as will all four other members of the Reservation Democratic Committee, I am sure.

In a recent Washington County, Maine Superior Court, action a number of indictments against Passamaquoddy Indians were dismissed by the Superior Court Justice for the reason that no Indians were included in the Jury List. This was effective political voice?

Although Congress, in 1924, gave all Indians full citizenship,

(Cont'd on page 7)

(Letters Cont'd from p. 6)

Maine didn't get around to giving the Passamaquoddy's the right to vote until 1955, and even then, deliberately omitted the printing of that section of the ballot (delivered to the Reservations) which would have permitted the Indians to vote for a representative to the Maine legislature. The Indian Representative they were permitted to vote for had no voice and no vote there. This was effective political voice? Can Ross tell you when the Indians were permitted to vote for a representative the same as Maine's other citizens? 1965, ten years after the Legislature gave them the right to vote? No. Eleven years after? No! As a matter of fact they had no proper ballots as late as 1966. This is having an effective political voice, and as Ross implies - for a long time?

Helen Ross may in fact be a long-time resident of Washington County, but her monumental ignorance of our inhabitants and the social inequality practiced upon them, or forced upon them, leads me to believe that my fifty years, my father's three-quarters of a century, not to mention my grand father and great grand parents being local residents, is likely to give me a slight advantage in knowing the treatment accorded our long-time neighbors, the Passamaquoddy's. Locally, we have been content to let sleeping dogs lie. We know the Indians were there but we kind-of-hoped the problem would solve itself, and the State did give us every reason to believe that the Indians would just fade into the mainstream of life if educated, doled out a bare subsistence, and forced to seek jobs far afield. The fact that no white man took the time to understand that there was a problem, only points up the fact that our residents were supremely tolerant of the Indians to the point of complete indifference.

Helen Ross also implies that perhaps you were more concerned with Mr. Gellers than the Indians, but for the record it is certainly apparent that she was more interested in slander by innuendo and misinformation by distortion than in concern her facts. Even in her remark about the long-range view from Cumberland and Sagadahoc, she implies that these reporters were so far from this area they couldn't know what was going on. She failed to inform you that, Mr. Williamson at least, one of the reporters spent a great deal of time in this area, on several occasions, interviewing people, watching what was transpiring in the Courts, and thus his view of events was certainly a great deal closer and clearer than Helen's.

None of these protestations, distortions of truth and arguments that nothing is wrong, nothing has been wrong, the Indians are happy, they have all their rights, are going to convince either the Indians, or those who are genuinely concerned for their welfare that everything is now fine. Even the long-time residents who would like you to believe this are finding their own words ringing hollowly in their ears.

It has taken me some time to come to write you to set this matter straight, first, because I did not believe that your readers were gullible enough to swallow such remarks in the face of recent factual articles you have carried, and second because now the matter has been revived in the Maine Indian Newsletter, I now feel impelled to set the matter straight before there is even wider circulation given and somehow people come to believe through repetition. You know, if you tell any big lie often enough it will pick up believers.

Very truly yours,  
Charles A. Lewis  
Eastport, Maine

(LETTERS, Cont'd on page 8)

LETTERS, Cont'd from page 7)

Dear Editor:

. . . Babara (Kendall) and I have both been honored by being asked to be members of the Indian Community Action Program Committee.

If you still have copies, you may begin the subscriptions with the issue containing the letter from Helen H. Ross maliging Don Gellers.

Mrs. Ross seems to be misguided in her views on Don - and as for Gov. Curtis labelling him "controversial" - I would rather be "controversial" than "zero".

All newcomers to Washington County are looked upon with suspicion and especially so if they question the motives and traditional attitudes of the "Establishment."

Sincerely,  
Virginia Pottle  
Perry, Maine

(P.S. Both these subscriptions are non-Indian but pro-Indian.)

X X X X

Dear Editor:

Having read your article in the Bath-Brunswick (Me.) Times-Record, of Nov. 14, 1967. . . .

As my late father Samuel George Colson, born in 1861 and died 1934, his mother Christine G. Leighton Colson born 1829, died 1902 was a full blooded Indian from the Penobscot Tribe at Old Town, Maine.

I went personally up to see Chief Poolaw or (Grey Wolf) in 1960 and he verified my late father's mother being a full blooded Indian 100%, and said my father carried the name of (white Horse) and he, Chief Poolaw or Grey Wolf, had me take the oath as I wanted to be a member of his tribe and he gave me the title of my late father's name (White Horse).

I have been to Indian Island at Old Town, Maine (2) twice since 1959.

Now, if possible, I would like more information about the Maine Indians as I am very proud to be of that blood.

I have in my possession a picture of Chief Grey Wolf (Foolar) and his family gave it to me in 1960. Also his signature.

My late father took me to Maine ever since I was (6) years old and now I am (67).

We sure would appreciate any Newsletter - past or present or future on the Maine Penobscot Tribe of Indians. . . .

Sincerely yours,  
George Leighton Colson  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

X X X X

Dear Sir:

I am a member of an experimental theater group in Boston which is currently working with a theme of the American Indian. We have become particularly interested in the Indians of Maine and would appreciate any material you can suggest describing their history, culture, traditions, folklore, etc.

We are interested in obtaining a copy of the book "Gluskap the Liar and Other Indian Tales" by Horace P. Beck which I saw advertised in your newsletter, and a subscription to the Maine Indian Newsletter.

. . .

Sincerely yours,  
Joan Mofenson  
Waban, Mass.

(Cont'd on page 9)



LETTERS, Cont'd from p. 8)

BUCKING THE ESTABLISHMENT

Logging Contracts Unfair

Dear Sir:

I'm a Passamaquoddy Indian of Dana Point Reservation. I bought a crawler tractor through F.H.A. And I was trying to get a logging contract from the Indian Township. But Roger Milligan the land agent and Prof. Randall of Orono wouldn't let me cut. I also ask Georgia and Pacific for a job and they turned me down. So I'm asking you to help us to get a contract. This is the only way we can support our families. I hired 2 more men, they to have families.

We Indians want the same privilege to cut on our land, like the white man and Georgia Pacific Co. Anytime a white man wants a contract from the Indian township, they can get it. But us Indians don't have the same privilege, like they do, even though we own the land.

We like to help ourselves, instead of depending on the Indian agent all the time. So I'm asking you to help us in order to support our families. And make a better home for them.

Sincerely yours

Albert Harnois

Dana Point

Princeton, Me.

(Editor's note: This letter was reprinted from the Wigwag Weekly as requested by Mr. Harnois.)

The Newsletter understands a similar letter was sent to Gov. Curtis. We hope this matter does not get passed over.

The Newsletter would like a statement from Roger Milligan and Prof. Randall regarding their authority over Indian Township, and an explanation of why every one but Indians can obtain permission to use the land. This situation has existed for years, but most people who are not Indian never hear of it.

This kind of rank prejudice should get the Indians riled up, Helen Ross notwithstanding.

The Newsletter will have more on this next month; meanwhile we hope our readers will inquire into this matter with us.)

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Dear Mrs. Thompson:

Enclosing a check for \$2.00 which is a small payment in return for the enjoyment we get from the Indian Newsletter.

We are Indians and operate a small shop of Indian Crafts of our Maine Tribes and other Tribes.

Being able to make our own crafts is a lucky thing for us as Indian work in this area is getting more and more difficult to get.

Most of us Indians in the business are hindered to some extent from buying from our people by a monopolizer in the trade who sells only to "White Indian" shops. Business is business, but money is green in any man's language wouldn't you say?

I think it would be nice to have an "Honest Injun" who could help or represent the Indian in these matters.

Another gripe is the white Indian shops that advertise to the sky and when you enter the shops find "some" Indian work stuck in a corner

(Continued on page 10)

LETTERS, Cont'd from p. 9)

and most work made by Hong Kong Indians, and not an Indian in sight.

Please, I'm not a disagreeable person - just airing off a little.

Keep up the good work on your paper - Many thanks for many pleasant moments.

Sincerely,  
Chris Nicholas  
Searsport, Maine

(I agree. I have planned for some time to reprint an item from the first issue of the Newsletter (August 1966) and this seems like an appropriate time.)

PROTECTION OF INDIAN ARTS AND CRAFT

Protection for consumers and producers of Indian and Eskimo Arts and Crafts.

What is the Federal Legislation:

The Act of Congress which created the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, specifies as follows:

"Sec. 6. Whoever willfully offers or displays for sale any goods, with or without any Government trade mark, as Indian products or Indian products of a particular Indian tribe or group resident within the United States or the Territory of Alaska, when such person knows such goods are not Indian products or are not Indian products of the particular Indian tribe or group shall be fined not more than \$500 or imprisoned not more than six months or both.

Evidence of violation of Section 6 of the Act should be directed to the Indian Arts and Crafts Board, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240. Cases of Misrepresentation may also be reported to the Federal Trade Commission, Pennsylvania Avenue at 6th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C."

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(Some time ago the Newsletter received the following item sent to us by Chief Strong Horse of the Pueblo and the Narragansett Tribe as he thought many of our Maine Indians would be interested: -Ed)  
Willimantic - Chief Anthony J. Tomer, 62, of 54 James Rd., Windham (Conn.) head of the Algonquin Indian tribe, died Monday (Sept. 4, 1967) at Windham Community Memorial Hospital.

He was serving his second year as chief of the North American Indian Club. Chief Tomer became a well-known figure after he made several television and radio appearances describing Indian culture, crafts and ceremonial dances.

He was born in Greenville, Maine, and was employed at Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co. until his retirement in 1961. He was a member of Owebetuck Grange, PofH, South Windham, communicant of the First Baptist Church and was a World War II veteran.

He leaves his wife, Maxine Hobbs Tomer of Windham; five daughters, five sons, his mother, Mrs Katherine M. Tomer, Greenville, Maine; two brothers, Noel Tomer, Greenville, Maine and Wilfred Tomer, Old Town, Maine, three sisters, Mrs. Celia Cote, Milo, Maine, Mrs. Geraldine Solomon of Canada and Miss Jenny Tomer, Rockwood, Maine and thirty grandchildren.

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## NEW INDIAN AGENT APPOINTED BY PASSAMAQUODDY TRIBAL COUNCILS

At last night's joint meeting of the Indian Township and Pleasant Point Tribal Councils, Horace "Bud" Weston was appointed by the two Councils to serve as permanent Indian Agent for the Calais office. During this meeting, held at the Calais Indian office, Mr. Weston and another applicant for the job, Lawrence D. Pike, were interviewed by the Councils' members. Indian Commissioner Edward C. Hinckley conducted the meeting, but was not present when the Councils voted on the appointment; thus marking the first time Indians alone have been able to choose their own Indian Agent.

Attending the meeting from Indian Township were Governor John Stevens, Morris Brooks, Basil LaCoote, Pauline Stevens, Archie LaCoote, Joan Dana, and VISTAs Bruce Thomas and John Larme. (Attending from Pleasant Point were Governor Joseph Mitchell, Lt. Governor Timothy Newell, Daniel Francis, Garfield Holman, John Nicholas, Mary Sapiel, Mary Yarmal and Irene Lewey.)

Commissioner Hinckley opened the meeting at 8 P.M. by explaining the employment requirements for a salaried state position such as Indian Agent. He stated that there were 3 applicants for the position who were "rated by the Examining Division of the Department of Personnel on the basis of experience and education combined, and assigned numerical scores." Commissioner Hinckley then said that the three applicants having the highest scores were invited to this meeting to have interviews with the Councils' members. Applicants Mr. Weston and Mr. Pike were interviewed at the meeting, but the third applicant, H. Leon Andrews, could not attend because he was in Florida.

Mr. Weston, who has served as a temporary Indian Agent since Tony Kaliss left the position, was the first of the two applicants to be interviewed by the Councils. Mr. Pike was interviewed next, and then Commissioner Hinckley left the meeting while the Councils discussed the applicants and voted on the applicants. All members of the two Councils appointed Mr. Weston....

(From the Wigwam Weekly, Indian Township Reservation, 1/12/68)

SPOTLIGHT: INDIAN AGENT  
by Richard Dana

Horace "Bud" Weston, age 43, was appointed official Indian Agent for the Passamaquoddy Tribe last night by the Tribal Councils of Indian Township and Pleasant Point. This is the first time an Indian Agent has been chosen by the Indians themselves and not a state official.

Mr. Weston's employment record includes journalism work, public school English teacher, social worker, case worker, and before last night he was where he will continue to be - the Calais Indian office - serving as temporary agent since Tony Kaliss left that position.

During his interview with the Councils' members, Mr. Weston stated that he has enjoyed his job of temporary agent and would plan to stay indefinitely if he became permanent agent, which he did.

Mr. Weston spoke highly of the CAP program as a great road of success, saying "Right now, I don't know what we would do without it."

Mr. Weston said that perhaps one improvement that could come about would be better communication between possible Indian employers and the Indians. In reply to a question of whether he would be willing to work with the Tribal Councils, Mr. Weston stated that he was "perfectly willing to work with anyone" for the benefit of the Tribe.

Applicants for the Indian Agent position were evaluated by the state Department of Personnel and Mr. Weston received the highest score of the eight men who applied for the job. Mr. Weston is married and lives in Pembroke.

(From the Wigwam Weekly, Indian Township Reservation, 1/12/68)

Mrs. Eugenia Thompson, Editor  
Maine Indian Newsletter  
 Pine Street  
 Freeport, Maine 04032

January 23, 1968

Dear Mrs. Thompson;

Thank you very much for contacting me about Mr. Albert Harnois' letter to you regarding logging work on the Indian Township Reservation. Mrs. Harnois called me about this on January 15th, and by January 17th I was able to provide her with the following information - in person, through Mr. Weston, the agent in our Calais office, and by letter. I am happy to share this information with you and the Newsletter readers. (See Page 9, this issue - Ed.)

Cutting of timber on Indian Township is on a "sustained yield" basis, so that the income produced enters the Tribe's trust fund at a relatively steady rate each year. That is, the wood is harvested approximately at the same rate it grows. The alternative method of cutting would be "clear cutting" whereby the whole Township might be totally cut in a short time; after that there would be no income for many years, while new trees were growing.

This sustained yield cutting is jointly managed by the University of Maine (School of Forestry), the State Department of Forest Service, and the Georgia-Pacific Corporation - each agency providing certain services under a three-way contract. This contract, and the activities of the three agencies, are annually reviewed by the Indian Township Management Committee, which includes representatives of the three agencies, myself, and the two Passamaquoddy Governors.

One of the conditions of this working agreement is that non-Indians will not be employed cutting wood on the Township. In past years, because of difficulty in obtaining an all-Indian crew to work on the Township, the planned "cutting schedule" for the Township has fallen behind. Any crew working on the Township is expected to cut a certain quota of wood each week; the wood which may be cut is that which has been marked for cutting, in accordance with the cutting schedule, in certain definite locations on the Township.

Since early this fall, an all-Indian logging crew, under the direction of Mr. Joseph Sockabasin, has been cutting on the Township. When Mrs. Harnois called me about her husband's desire to begin cutting on the Township, I did some checking with representatives of the three agencies mentioned above. I found out three pertinent things. 1) Georgia-Pacific, as a whole, has recently had to lay-off 5 of its 34 logging crews because of over-production - in other words, more wood had been cut than the Company could haul out or use during the winter. 2) Normally, the amount of wood which could be cut from the Township during a year, under the sustained yield program, would only support a single logging crew. 3) However, because the Township's cutting schedule had fallen behind, it was felt that a second all-Indian crew could be used on the Township at this time.

Accordingly, Mr. Harnois was advised to contact Georgia-Pacific again with his tractor and a crew of four Indian cutters, and it is my understanding that he and his crew have been working on the Township since about January 19th.

I hope this will answer your questions. I do not pretend to be an expert in forest management, but - in cooperation with Tribal officials - we are looking for ways in which the Township's resources may be more beneficial to the Passamaquoddy Tribe. Right now, I am delighted that there are two 5-man Indian crews employed on the Township.

Sincerely,

Edward C. Hinckley, Commissioner  
 Department of Indian Affairs

## COLONEL JOHN ALLAN

by John Francis Sprague

(Continued from December issue.)

The result (of the appeal by Chief Orono of the Penobscot Tribe) was an urgent appeal to Massachusetts Colony by Colonel Allan for aid in behalf of these Indians. He said in part:

"...I Inquired & Examined into the Perticulars sett forth by them, - and found that their Complaints were but to Just & True, & Such as must reflect the greatest Dishonour on many persons settled on that River...I shall Communicate the perticulars to Congress as it is the Indians Earnest desire, & Trust that all will Cast an Eye of Pity on these Poor Wretches, that Justess may be done them, & be better taken care of for the futer."

In the fall of 1780, the British Indian agent made an unusual effort to induce the Indians to forsake the Americans and unite with their army. For a long period no supplies from Boston had reached Machias for the Indians and it seemed as though a famine would ensue. After many futile attempts to awaken the Council to the perils of the Eastern country, which appeared to Colonel Allan so imminent, he decided that it was necessary for him to go to Boston and have a personal interview with the authorities in order to secure the necessary aid. When the Indians were informed of his intention to leave them for this purpose, they feared that he might never return and refused their consent and demanded some security for the fulfillment of his promises.

It was finally arranged that he should leave his two oldest sons, Mark and William, in the hands of the Indians as hostages....

Colonel Allan's home and headquarters was at Machias until the close of the war. In July, 1783, he visited Boston and resigned his position. In 1784 he returned to Maine and entered upon mercantile business on what was afterwards known as Allan's Island. In two years he closed his business and retired at Lubec Mills, where he resided until his death, February 7, 1805. In 1869 a monument was erected over his grave which is on the Island that bears his name.

In 1789 he sent a farewell address to the Indians as follows:

"INDIAN EASTERN DEPARTMENT  
MACHIAS, April 27, 1780

To the Penobscot, Marishute, Madewascow, all the rest of the St. John, Passamaquoddy, Mick-macks and all others, friends and brothers to America and the French Nation:

Brothers - Peace attend you with the Blessings of the Great God to rest on you and family's - My joy is for your good health and prosperity - open your eyes, ears and hearts - Hear and attend to what I say - I salute you with a loving heart. String of Wampum.

Brothers - I see you have become much scattered and divided; that Good Council for your Safety cannot be procured without being more together and knowing one another's minds.

Brothers - The opportunity will be very advantageous and safe for you to get together: - The supplies and troops ordered to this Country for its defense and your Safety by America and France, will prevent the enemies of our Country from molesting us in our important business.

Brothers - I do therefore now by this belt of Wampum in the name of the good people of the U. S. of America, and by the duty

(Continued on Page 14)

(Continued from Page 13)

and affection due your Ancient Father, the King of France, by virtue of the Treaty of Friendship settled and confirmed between these two Nations, Summon and require you to meet me in Grand Council, to be held at Passamaquoddy, as soon as possible after the 28th day of May, and for you to give me notice and inform me thereof.

Brothers - If you think of your Safety and that of your wives and children, you will not neglect this on any account Whatever. Farewell till I see you.

J. ALLAN

Continental Agent and Com'd in Chief of Indians, Eastern Dep't." ...The British were very bitter against Colonel Allan and for years a reward of one hundred pounds was set upon his head. They repeatedly made attempts to incite the Indians to take his life and offered them bribes to do so....as we have previously remarked herein, he is entitled to much more recognition and renown than has yet been awarded him....

Judge Jones, who resided a long period in Machias, and who well knew the history of Eastern Maine, stated in 1820:

"That it was an immense advantage to the inhabitants eastward of the Penobscot that the great majority of the Passamaquoddy & St. John Indians joined with us instead of adhering to the enemy, for had they been against us, and been set on by the British to plunder our towns and settlements, the whole population must have been destroyed. Great credit is due the Indians for their rigid adherence to our cause, although at times the commissary's department was destitute of provisions and clothing for them."....

The story of the white man's supremacy over the red man in North America is a history of a tragedy of cruelty and injustice.

The Jesuits, from the day that they first landed on the American continent full of zeal and enthusiasm to found a new France and to convert all of the Indians to the Catholic faith, until the hour arrived when the last of their missions became obsolete, appeared to comprehend the nature of the Indian, treated him kindly, won his affection and proved to be a blessing and a comfort to him. Others who were equally as successful in this regard are few in number and occupy but little space on the pages of American history.

The meed of praise along these lines due to William Penn, John Elliott, Jonathan Edwards and a few others is great and should never be overlooked by any writer upon this subject, and the name of Colonel John Allan belongs in this galaxy of just men. His unceasing faithfulness to their cause and his kindness to them won their everlasting love and respect.

Only a short time before his death he visited the Passamaquoddy tribe for the last time and placed in their keeping his farewell message in writing to them, the original treaties which he had caused to be made with Massachusetts in their behalf, and letters relative to the same, and charged them to always preserve them as long as the tribe existed....

The tribe has ever since the farewell visit made it by Colonel Allan treasured the papers and documents which he left with them and whenever a new Governor of the tribe is elected the retiring Governor places them in his charge to be by him cherished and preserved and passed over to his successor in office. And along with this little tribal archive is also handed down through the generations the story of their great benefactor and the profound love that their fathers had for him.

(From Sprague's Journal of Maine History, Vol. 2, No. 5, February 1915. Submitted by Mr. Howard Smith, a direct descendant of Col. John Allan. The article began in the November 1967 issue of the Newsletter. - Ed.)

## GOVERNOR CURTIS CITES INDIAN PROGRAMS IN YEAR END REPORT

Indians are another special group of citizens who have been helped this year. As the Indian Reservations have no local property tax revenues, the State has a distinct responsibility for providing adequate government services.

A task force headed by the O.E.O. Director studied the ways Federal programs could benefit tribes on the Reservations. Consistent with this approach, the legislature appropriated \$304,700 as the State's share of a federally-assisted housing program to construct water and sewage facilities on all three Reservations.

Tribal housing authorities have been established that will enable the Indians to administer these systems and look to housing assistance from the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The Catholic Church has organized, along with some other agencies, a Division of Indian Services to sponsor year-round reservation programs in health education and secondary school counseling.

(From the Report on State Governmental Activities, issued January 6, 1968 by Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis - reprinted from the Maine Sunday Telegram, 1/7/68)

## POSSIBLE PASSAMAQUODDY O-J-T PROGRAM GIVEN HIGH PRIORITY

A mid-December meeting with officials in charge of Manpower Development and Training in Maine brought out the fact that a lack of Federal funds will force cancellation of MDTA basic education courses. It also brought out that failure of the On-The-Job-Training Program to be funded is holding up top priority programs that would be developed to help the disadvantaged in Franklin County and the Passamaquoddy Tribal Councils' Community Action Program.

Governor Curtis told the meeting that the fund shortage has created an "extremely serious" situation. He has wired members of Congress urging their support in obtaining federal funding for continuation of programs at least at the same level as previous years.

Randall Nichols, Maine Supervisor of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U.S. Dept. of Labor, told the meeting that emergency funding should be provided for at least three of the most vital O-J-T projects. Among these three is one for the Passamaquoddy Tribal Councils' Community Action Program.

This is a proposed "coupled" O-J-T pilot program to aid persons in the Indian communities of the Pleasant Point and Indian Township Reservations. The details of the program would be developed by the CAP Committee. The nature and magnitude of Indian poverty, Nichols said, resulting from inadequate education and employment, demands a special approach as proposed by the project.

This initial effort to provide needed guidance and job-site training would involve 25 trainees and would cost approximately \$30,000.

(Extracted from Maine OEO News, Augusta, Me., Vol. 1, No. 9)

## CAN'T BLAME HORSE FOR HAVING COLD FEET

WHITEWATER, Ariz. (UPI) - Horse-sense took on a new meaning at the Navajo Reservation, snowbound for several days by a fierce series of blizzards.

An elderly Navajo, Sidney Yazzie, trudged almost 10 miles through waist-deep snow to buy groceries at the Whitewater Trading Post. The astounded trading post operator, Cal Foutz, asked why he didn't ride a horse.

"The horse didn't want to go," Yazzie answered curtly.

(From the Portland Evening Express, 12/22/67)

## DID YOU KNOW THAT

Herbert S. Sperry, former Princeton, Me., School Superintendent, is the new Director of the State Division of the Office of Economic Opportunity? He was named by Gov. Curtis to replace former Director Clyde Bartlett.

L.D. 1858: THE STORY OF A BOND ISSUE BILL.

"AN Act to Authorize Bond Issue in the Amount of \$384,000 for Development of Education, Sewage and Water Facilities at Indian Reservations"

"EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF  
Indian Schools

Penobscot Reservation	\$73,000	
Indian Township Reservation	73,000	
Pleasant Point Reservation	103,000	\$249,000

INDIAN AFFAIRS, DEPARTMENT OF

Indian Township Reservation - Princeton Area Water and Sewage Facilities		\$135,000"
--	--	------------

"Shall the State provide for construction and modernization of school facilities at the three Indian reservations and construct water and sewage facilities at Indian Township Reservation (at) Princeton by issuing bonds in the amount of \$384,000, passed at the Second Special Session of the 103rd Legislature?"  
- to be submitted "at a special state-wide election to be held on June 17, 1968".

This proposal first saw the light of day in Governor Curtis' proclamation calling the Second Special Session of the 103rd Legislature, which read in part: "Two bond issues for (1) residential facilities at Maine Maritime Academy and Farmington State College; and (2) water and sewage system and educational facilities for the Indian Reservations;"

In his address to the convention of Senators and Representatives on January 9th, the opening day of the Special Session, Governor Curtis, in referring to the Indian Reservation bond issue proposal, said:

"The second would provide \$384,000 as the State's contribution for water and sewerage systems at the Princeton Indian Reservation and for new Indian schools at the Penobscot Reservation, Peter Dana Point, and Pleasant Point to replace the present old, crowded facilities. The State must accept the responsibility for rapid improvement in education opportunities and living conditions on our Reservations."

L.D. 1858, the Indian bond issue bill, was referred to the Legislative Committee on Appropriations and Financial Affairs, chaired by Senator Richard N. Berry (R-Cumberland) and Representative Harold Bragdon (R-Perham). Testimony supporting the bill was presented on January 10th by Mr. Omar Norton, representing the Dept. of Education, and Commissioner Edward Hinckley, Dept. of Indian Affairs. Commissioner Hinckley submitted to the Committee, in addition to his oral testimony, a written statement pertaining to the need for water and sewage facilities in the Princeton area of the Indian Township Reservation. Information on both measures had been also presented to the Appropriations Committee at the Legislature's regular session in January, 1967. Very few questions were asked by the Committee members; Commissioner Hinckley assured the Committee that the actual site planning of the sewage and water facilities would be conducted by the Indian Township Passamaquoddy Reservation Housing Authority, and that such planning would have to meet federal specifications for approval. There was no opposition to the bill expressed at the hearing.

On January 18th, the Appropriations Committee reported the bill out of Committee to the House of Representatives, with a unanimous Ought Not To Pass report. This meant that all 10 members of the Committee felt that the Legislature should not approve the bill. The Committee consists of 7 Republicans and 3 Democrats.



Without debate, the House voted to accept the Committee's report. Later that day, Representative Glenn Starbird, Jr. (D-Kingman), the bill's sponsor, made a motion that the House reconsider its action (in accepting the Ought Not To Pass report of the Committee). Representative Catherine Carswell (D-Portland) supported this motion, saying that many House members did not understand the opposition to the bill and that they needed an extra day to look into the matter. Representative Bragdon opposed the motion, pointing out that the Appropriations Committee had given careful consideration to the measure and had unanimously agreed that the bill should not pass. Representative Rodney Scribner (D-Portland) also opposed Starbird's motion for reconsideration.

Scribner suggested that there had been too little planning done on the proposed construction projects and questioned whether the Indian Affairs Department could handle any more construction projects now other than the ones already authorized at Peter Dana Point, Pleasant Point and the Penobscot Reservation. He reported that it had been "informally agreed that the sum of \$25,000 should be appropriated to the Bureau of Public Improvements to plan these projects."

Mr. Starbird suggested that any planning required could be done during the time between passage of the bill and the June election, for example, so that more time would not be lost. He pointed out that if the bill authorizing the bond issue referendum were not passed, "it will be two years before we can get to work; two years, two more years for grade school enrollment; two more years of lack of adequate sewerage; two more years of pollution in a lake along Princeton Strip, all of these to continue in this snowballing increasing condition."

A roll call vote was requested by Mrs. Carswell and approved by at least one-fifth of the members of the House. The vote on Representative Starbird's motion to reconsider the previous House acceptance of the Committee report was Yes: 51; No: 79; Absent: 20. Accordingly, the bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Thursday afternoon, Governor Kenneth M. Curtis issued a statement, urging that the Legislature pass the bond issue bill. "The State of Maine," said Curtis, "has the prime responsibility for improving the living conditions of our fellow citizens residing on reservations." Of special concern, said Curtis, is the failure of the Appropriations Committee and the House of Representatives to accept the bill - he stated that only favorable action by the Maine Senate could keep the bill alive.

The bill reached the Senate on the afternoon of the 18th, where it was tabled by Senator Herald J. Beckett (R-Washington) until Friday, the 19th.

On the morning of the 19th, the bill came up for consideration in the Senate. Senator Beckett made a motion that the bill be substituted for the report of the Appropriations Committee. The Senator spoke at length in support of his motion, discussing the sewage and water projects, and the school construction projects, separately.

In discussing the Princeton "Strip" area of the Indian Township Reservation, Sen. Beckett accurately described the unsafe and illegal conditions that exist due to inadequate water and lack of sewage facilities. He emphasized the negative impression that tourists receive from traveling through the Reservation and seeing these conditions, and explained why the location was a desirable place for tribal members to live, in terms of accessibility to jobs in the nearby communities. He described the volume of mail which he has received as Chairman of the Indian Affairs Committee of the Legislature, asking that something be done, and he explained the importance of the proposed water and sewage facilities to federally-assisted housing programs which the Indian Township Housing Authority is requesting for the Reservation.

In discussing the proposed additions to the school buildings on all three Reservations, Sen. Beckett described the needed facilities, emphasizing the delapidated conditions of the school at Peter Dana Point and the overcrowded

L.D. 1858: THE STORY....  
 (Continued from Page 17)

conditions existing at Pleasant Point, particularly. He explained that construction of the proposed school additions would permit, for example, such programs as kindergartens to be started: "The building of these classrooms and this multipurpose room, which could be used for kindergarten purposes, I think, would be a great help in furthering their education. You can imagine when these children come in on the first morning of school, the teacher says 'Good morning, children,' and they are apt to say 'Box we nox seelum,' which I think means 'What did you say?' They don't understand the English language and they are at a disadvantage to start with."

Senator Beckett read Gov. Curtis' press statement to the Senate, and presented each senator with a copy of a statement from Commissioner Logan and one from Commissioner Hinckley, further explaining the proposed bond issue bill.

Senator Berry announced his support of Sen. Beckett's motion, and explained that more information was now available on the bill than had been presented to the Appropriations Committee at the January 10th hearing. Berry also pointed out how much money had been appropriated by the 102nd and 103rd Legislatures for the Indians of Maine, and said: "The people of the State of Maine are concerned about the Indian problem and, if money can solve it, we certainly are trying to solve it. I personally think that money will not go all the way."

Senator Berry also expressed considerable concern over the fiscal management of the Dept. of Indian Affairs and called for appropriate action to see that Commissioner Hinckley did not "run rampant over allocations made by the Legislature."

Senator Beckett's motion (to substitute the bill for the report of the Appropriations Committee) was further supported by Senator Frank W. Anderson (R-Hancock), Senator J. Hollis Wyman (R-Washington), Senator Theodore S. Curtis (R-Penobscot), and Senator Peter J. Farley (D-York), all of whom spoke in favor of the motion. Whereupon, by a unanimous vote of 29-0, the Senate voted to substitute the bill for the report.

This decision of the Senate, disagreeing with the House's earlier acceptance of the negative Appropriations Committee report, meant the bill had to be returned to the House.

The bill was taken up by the House on January 23rd. Rep. Walter A. Birt (R-E. Millinocket), a member of the Appropriations Committee, moved that the House "recede and concur with the Senate" - in other words, reverse its earlier action and agree with the Senate's acceptance of the bill. Rep. Harrison Richardson (R-Cumberland), Majority Floor Leader, asked for unanimous House approval of Rep. Birt's motion, as did Rep. Emilien A. Levesque (D-Madawaska), Minority Floor Leader. Representatives Starbird and Carswell also spoke in favor of Rep. Birt's motion; a vote was taken, and the motion was adopted by a vote of 122-7.

Final readings and passage occurred shortly thereafter, and on January 26th the bond issue bill was signed into law by Governor Curtis. The future of the bond issue, and the funds it would provide, now rests with all the voters of the State of Maine, who will have a chance to register their opinion at the state-wide election on June 17, 1968.

PENOBSCOT TRIBAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE NAMED

At a Penobscot Tribal Council meeting held on January 18th, Governor John Mitchell appointed a 3-member Tribal Education Committee, consisting of Sister Mary Norma, Chairman; Violet Shay and Teresa Sappier.

FLASH - Ex-Penobscot VISTA, Harold <sup>\* \* \* \*</sup>"Skip"<sup>\* \* \* \*</sup>Farkas, now VISTA Leader for Maine, is engaged to marry Miss Susan J. Courser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Courser of Springvale. Susan is a senior at Colby College, in Waterville. - FLASH

## FIRST ALL-INDIAN SCOUT TROOP TO BE INDUCTED

PRINCETON - The first all-Indian Boy Scout troop on a Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation will be formally inducted into the National Boy Scout organization on February 13 at the Princeton High School gymnasium.

The announcement was made Tuesday through Scoutmaster Gilbert Wells of Woodland. Wells said he expected that the charter will be presented by an official representative of the Katahdin Area Council to the new council troop number 148, which will be officially recognized as "Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation Unit Number 1."...

"Governor Kenneth M. Curtis and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Edward Hinckley are both very much enthused about the formation of this first all-Indian scout unit, and we are expecting a personal message from the governor during the official induction," Wells said....

The scoutmaster explained that the unit will be made up of seven charter members with their ages ranging from 11 to 16. "By the end of the year, we expect to have 15 scouts from the (Indian Township Reservation) to make up Unit 1," Wells explained. This will be known as the 1967 project, since it was begun last fall with Wells meeting with the Indian people at Peter Dana Point and with the parish priest.

The 1968 project will get under way late next fall at the Pleasant Point Reservation with the formation of "Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation Unit Number 2." With both the Princeton and Perry reservation units functioning under their own power Wells expects to begin a third unit at Indian Island, in Old Town, in the fall of 1969.

Wells, who became a Boy Scout in England in 1926, and was a Cub Scout before that, has been pioneering in setting up scout troops and conducting scouting projects over a 30-year period...Since being in Washington County for little more than a year, Wells has acquired a \$150 donation from the Long Island, N.Y., Kiwanis Club and \$250 from a New Haven, Conn., business associate (to help support the Indian scout organizations).

(From the Bangor Daily News, 2/1/68)

## HINCKLEY ORDERED TO TREAD LINE ON MONEY

AUGUSTA (AP) - The director of Indian Affairs was told Friday to take immediate steps to keep departmental spending within the legislature's appropriation. The legislative special session covered an \$18,000 deficit the department had incurred in the first half of the fiscal year. But lawmakers refused to appropriate the additional \$30,000 this year and \$48,000 next year the department said was necessary.

Edward C. Hinckley told the legislators and state officials he would cut spending to avoid a further deficit but that it would mean a reduction in what he considers minimum programs.

"I plan to let the Indians decide where the cuts shall be made; they're the ones who are going to be hurt," Hinckley said.

The informal session was called by Sen. Richard N. Berry, R-Cape Elizabeth, chairman of the legislative appropriations committee, who expressed concern about over-spending. Berry said he was surprised that not only the department head but also the governor and executive council and the finance commissioner and budget officer could be unaware a deficit was being created.

Finance Commissioner Maurice F. Williams said Maine's accounting system is adequate "not only to record...but to control state expenditures." Williams told Berry and others at the session that "the thing we can't control is human weakness - people who deliberately circumvent our controls."

Hinckley denied that he was deliberately circumventing controls or law.

(Continued on Page 20)

(Continued from Page 19)

He said that when Indian affairs were handled by the Health and Welfare Department, such over-spending was covered by transfers within that department's appropriations.

Hinckley told the meeting the department is assisting 60 Penobscot and 110 Passamaquoddy (cases) with welfare needs.

(From the Bangor Daily News, 2/3-4/68)

#### OEO GRANT APPROVED FOR INDIANS

PERRY - Archie LaCoote, (Passamaquoddy Indian Community Action Program director) reported that he has received notification of approval of an Office of Economic Opportunity grant in the amount of \$96,713.00, which gives the "Go" sign for development of the C.A.P. program already submitted to and approved by the OEO office in New York, for the improvement of the Indian communities.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Passamaquoddy Community Action Program board of directors at Pleasant Point, Sunday afternoon, it was announced that Linwood Sapiel, chairman of the board, had resigned in order to take over duties as C.A.P. housing coordinator for the group. Gov. John Stevens will replace Sapiel as C.A.P. chairman.

LaCoote also reported that John Nicholas of Pleasant Point and Morris Brooks of Princeton will be sent to a special school for assistant C.A.P. directors at a college in Madison, Wisc. Classes are scheduled to begin February 19.

Two new members were welcomed to the C.A.P. board Sunday. They were Mrs. Barbara Kendall and Mrs. Virginia Pottle, both of Perry. Mrs. Pottle was assigned to the publicity committee. Others attending the board meeting were Rita Altavater, C.A.P. board secretary; Sandra Pottle of Perry and George Stevens of Princeton.

(From the Bangor Daily News, 1/23/68)

#### FROM HERE AND THERE

"Paul E. Parks, Dean of Students, Eastern Maine Vocational-Technical Institute, announced Friday the following students had been named to the Dean's list....Automotive Technology: Owen Lolar - 3.47 average; Electronics: Jeffrey Gosline - 3.35 average." (Bangor Daily News, 2/3-4/68. Both members of the Penobscot Tribe, and both Freshmen, Owen is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Lolar; Jeffrey is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Goslin. - Ed.)

Mrs. LaDonna Harris (Comanche), wife of U.S. Senator Fred R. Harris of Oklahoma, has been named chairman of the recently organized Women's Advisory Council on Poverty. 20 prominent women serve on the committee, which was formed at the invitation of OEO Director Sargent Shriver. Mrs. Harris founded Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity in 1965. (See Page 12, April 1967 issue.-Ed.)

Miss Crystal A. Shaffer, fifth-grade student on the Penobscot Reservation, recently won a red ribbon in the state-wide Apple Art Contest of the State Department of Agriculture. Daughter of Mrs. Roxanne Shaffer, Crystal is a student of Sister Mary Norma. Only 80 prizes were awarded among some 2,000 entries.

The Passamaquoddy Indians of Pleasant Point will participate, on August 11, in a week-long celebration of the 150th birthday of the Town of Perry, which begins on August 4th.

The newly-formed Independent Postal System of America (Oklahoma City), which on February 1st began challenging the U. S. Post Office Department in the delivery of 3rd class mail, will hire a substantial number of Oklahoma Indians for its planned nation-wide delivery system.

\*

10 Sept

PLEASANT POINT NEWS

MARY YARMAL, Reporter

Congrats to Stanislaus & Betty Craig Bailey. Wed Jan 19, 1968.

Recently Gov. Joseph Mitchell visited his daughter Mrs. Marion Green and family in New Jersey.

Belated Sympathy to friends and relatives of Noel Socoby, deceased. January 2, 1968.

Dr. Bill Walker and Bob Hadden were visitors last month; we initiated them to a skating party.

On January 15, 1968 I started as a Community Aide under Operation Main Stream, Penobscot County C.A.P.

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

NOTICE

CENSUS is being taken at Pleasant Point. Any off-reservation Indians wishing family members to be added to the Census, Please send names and ages to:

Thank you.

Mrs. Mary Socoby Yarmal, Box 239, Perry, Maine.  
X X X X

MORE NEWS

Elizabeth M. Stanley also sent word on Noel Sockoby's death, adding he was found dead at his home at Pleasant Point, and that the Medical Examiner<sup>said</sup> he died of a heart attack.

Anthony Rex Thomas, from the VISTA, will be teaching at Pleasant Point on High School Equivalency tests for this coming April. Anybody who wishes to take part in this Program may do so in order to get his or her diploma. Classes will be held at the tribal hall every Tuesday - Thursday nights at 7 P.M. for those who are living at Pleasant Point.

A CHANCE TO HELP

Anybody wishing to donate or help the Passamaquoddy Indian children on games are urged to do so. Games are needed for use during the winter months and during the summer.

Any of the following list of games may be sent: Ping Pong, Badminton game, Dart game, Checkers, Monopoly, Scrabble, Mouse Trap game, Pachesi, and equipment for Soccer game.

These games may be sent to Elizabeth M. Stanley  
Community Action Aide,  
Pleasant Point,  
Perry, Maine 04667

X X X X

Wednesday, January 24th the Governor's Council confirmed several of Gov. Curtis 's nominations to fill officers around the state. Among these was Helen Goslin of Old Town, Registration Commissioner of Indian Island.

X X X X

(The following information was received in November, but after the November issue was printed and ready for distribution. Since Dec. was too late to benefit anyone and since the December issue was so long, I decided it was best to wait until this month. -Ed)

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

As a student of the Institute of American Indian Arts in Santa Fe, I think it's only right to see that Passamaquoddy Indians are represented in the listings of Indian Christmas cards. I apparently neglected to inform the M.I.N.L. last year when I designed an Indian Christmas card featuring authentic Indian petroglyphs. Many of these cards were sent to all parts of the country and plainly state on the reverse side that they were designed by a Passamaquoddy Indian. These cards will be again available as soon as I have time to print them.

It may interest members of the tribe that a "Passamaquoddy" is the elected President of the student Senate at the Institute of American Indian Arts which regulate over \$3000.00 of school activity funds. I also organized a band which is successfully playing at various Pueblo villages near Santa Fe.

So the Passamaquoddy tribe isn't totally un-represented.

Those who wish a sample-proof of the Christmas cards may write to me here at the Institute.

My thanks go to the Maine Indian Newsletter which has unfailingly sent copies this past year.

Sincerely,  
Roger J. Gabriel (Passamaquoddy)  
Inst. Amer. Indian Arts  
Cerrillos Road  
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

X X X X X X X

ADDITION TO BAPTIST CHURCH

Word has been received that an addition has been completed on the Baptist Church on Indian Island. The Pastor of the church is Rev. Fred Ludwig.

X X X X X X X

The Navajo

The Navajo Indians have received help of various kinds during and since the recent blizzard which swept over the Reservation. But they could still use more help. I understand good clothing is one thing they could use. Any of our readers who would like to help out another Indian Tribe may send things to either: Gallup Community Indian Center and/or the Catholic Indian Center, both at Gallup, New Mexico. 87104.

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Last month the Newsletter stated the intention this month of writing an article regarding the Passamaquoddy Indians as viewed from slides shown in a New York City Church, from information sent to the Newsletter by Mr. George LaPorte. What this article as well as the intended article on the Pine Tree Legal Assistance must be held off until next month. Sorry.

Don't forget to send in your news and articles.

NEW SUBSCRIPTION POLICY

EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 1968

ACT  
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