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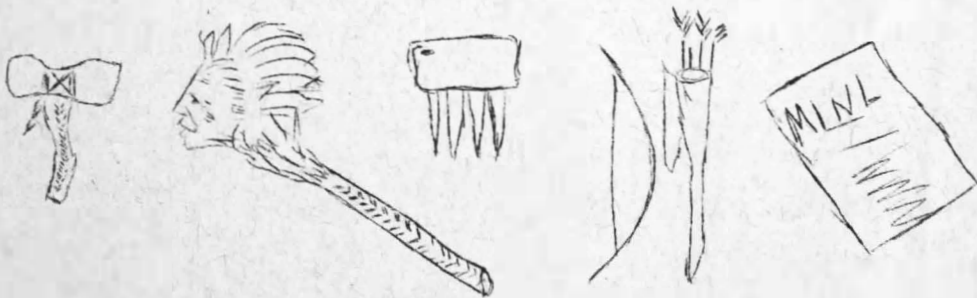
MAINE INDIAN

NEWSLETTER

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COLLEGE

VOLUME 3, NUMBER .

JANUARY 1969

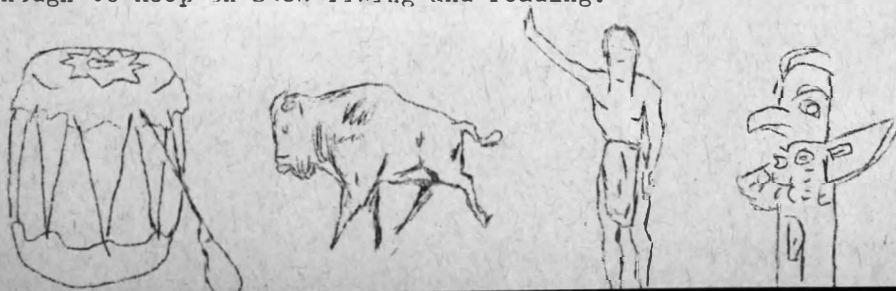


THE FORGOTTEN INDIAN ASKS ,

"Have you forgotten to renew your subscription to the Maine Indian Newsletter? If you have forgotten, then fill out the subscription coupon on the last page and send it in to me. If you do not wish to renew your subscription and want to know when you will receive your last Newsletter, read your mailing label for the abbreviation of the month in which you will receive your final issue."

THE INTERESTED READER ASKS ,

"If you are one of the forgotten Indians (you do not need to renew your subscription- Editor's note), we would like to hear from you. We would like to know about your family, your work, and your Indian things, so you won't be forgotten any longer. We as readers of the Maine Indian Newsletter are those who are Indians and those who are very much interested in Indians. So we need to know about you to keep us interested enough to keep on subscribing and reading."



DIOCESE OF PORTLAND
INDIAN SCHOLARSHIPS

(2)

LEGEEND OF MOLLY OCKETT

Since early Spring is the proper time for students and their parents to make school and college plans for next Spetember, it may be helpful to clarify questions about the scholarship aid provided by the Diocese of Portland.

Diocesan scholarships do not cover tuition costs. (There are a large number of tuition scholarships available to Maine Indians, and the Diocesan Division of Indian Services will aid Indian students in obtaining these scholarships). Diocesan scholarships cover the costs of room, board, books, and other expenses not normally covered by other scholarships.

Students who are residents of an Indian Reservation in Maine are eligible for Diocesan scholarship aid.

The amount of aid granted to any student is bases upon students financial need. Most schools and colleges want the student, or his parents, to carry some of the costs of his own education, so the Diocese asks that the student or his parents pay something, even if it is a very small amount, toward school costs. The more financial ability a family has, the more of the cost of education we ask them to carry. Only in this way can Diocesan scholarship funds aid the maximum number of students.

Students wishing to apply for scholarships from the Diocese should write or call: Diocesan Division of Indian Services, 317 Congress St., Portland, Maine 04112. Tel. 773-5611. Or speak to their pastor.

Make your plans as early as possible, since scholarship funds may be completely taken-up by late summer!

"Stone-age people who were to become American Indians began entering America at least 10,000 years ago." (Quoted from Britannica Junior Encyclopaedia, Vol. 8/IJ Page 52, Indians, North American)

Molly Ockett was born in Fryeburg in 1715 -- an Indian princess of the Algonquin Nation. She was a great traveler. Her favorite beat was from Andover to Bethel and down to Paris, Maine, along what is now known as the Molly Ockett Trail on Route 26, a part of Longfellow Trail from Boston to Canada.

Once, in the wintertime, Molly started from Andover to Paris Hill, carrying a treasure of gold. The traveling was very hard and when she reached Trap Corner, she realized the weight was too hard for her. Consequently, she buried the gold and hung a bear trap to mark the spot. This is how TRAP CORNER got its name.

Molly didn't find refuge until she reached Paris Hill in one of the finest families of the State of Maine. There was a sick baby in the house. Here Molly proved her true worth by helping nurse the baby. She saved his life and then pronounced a blessing on the little one with the prophecy that one day he would be a GREAT MAN. He actually lived to become VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, under PRESIDENT ABRAHAM LINCOLN. This man was HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Paris Hill, Maine!

LESSON III

"A few hundred years ago there were no white people in this country. The only inhabitants of the United States were the Indians. These Indians usually lived in small bands and wandered about from place to place. They lived mostly by hunting and fishing. They were often quarrelsome. Some of the different tribes or bands had settled homes and were partly civilized, but most of them were wandering savages who did nothing to develop this great country." This statement appears on Page 17 of the Twenty-Five Lessons in CITIZENSHIP, by D.L.Hennessey, Citizenship Teacher and Director of Adult Education, Berkeley, California, Citizenship Department, Evening High School of Commerce, San Francisco, (Continued on page 4)

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

THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE

"It is very strange to us that now the Truck Master is come away, the Door is fast, the Key is turned on the Lock, and we cannot get anything now, nor can our Wives and Children get the Necessaries of Life." (Saguaurum alias for Loron) Penobscot delegate to the signing of Gov. Dummer Treaty held at Falmouth, July 11th, 1727.

We all have been made aware that the Indian Department needs \$50,000 appropriated by the 104th Legislature in order to break even at the end of this fiscal year, June 30, 1969.

Some say Commissioner Hinckley has overspent his budget, but others will tell you this is not quite true. They will say if we cut out ALL services to the Indians starting in a month or two the Department will break even. The difference is this:

(1.) You can starve the Indians all at once or

(2.) If you had started earlier, back when Mr. Hinckley first talked to Gov. Curtis about the problem, you could have starved the Indians little by little all winter long. You could have stopped buying warm clothing when it started getting cold and you could have cut every one's fuel supply in half.

Some time ago, it appears, Commissioner Hinckley told Governor Curtis of the problem and the Governor said he did not want to cut back in services. This was about the time most seasonal employment was over and winter was setting in.

The real problem is not an accounting problem, but rather that not enough money was appropriated in the first place to meet the needs. To explain first, everyone verbal about it agrees that Hinckley did not mispend or misappropriate any of the funds. He spent Department funds as they should have been spent. Had he cut back fifty thousand dollars worth, a great many needs would not have been met.

A different accounting system would not have solved the problem, it would have shown only that the needs were not being met and that some Reservation Indians were going to bed hungry.

It may be true that a few Indians have misused their funds, just as a few Governors, Legislators and presidents over the years have misused theirs, but for the most part the money is meeting needs and giving a helping hand when it is needed.

Rather than tell Hinckley what he did was "near defiance", why wasn't it said, "Hinckley, we did not intend to meet the needs of the Indians, what we intended was to meet most of the needs of the Indians." Probably the reason is that it was generally thought the budget would meet the basic needs of the Indians by some, while others are merely trying to come out smelling like a rose, no matter what the loss. But when costs increase and deaths are more numerous and the population increases we must be realistic and acknowledge that something must give. I'd be willing to bet that 90 percent of the bureaucrats in Augusta would have cut back with out even trying to obtain the

(Continued on page 10, second column.)

(Continued from page 2)
and Supervisor of Citizenship Classes, Northern California. Revised by Thomas B. Richardson, Attorney at Law, Oakland, California. Seventy-ninth Edition.

"This text represents a foul slander against the native peoples of this country. The book in which this appears is now in its 79th printing. Thousands of aliens are being taught The Big Lie about the American Indian.

To recount the contributions of the natives to the economy of the entire world would take a book. Did the Indians "wander about from place to place"? No, they generally lived in established territories, had homes, took care of forests, used irrigation. Many tribes used forms of agriculture. Where they "often quarrelsome"? They were generally peace-loving peoples, except when their lands were taken, their homes and food stores destroyed. War took place finally, in defense of their homeland.

Were the Indian people "wandering savages who did nothing to develop this great country?" White foreigners took over a land criss-crossed by remarkable trails, whose forests knew no fires, where the earth was cherished. They fed the so-called Pilgrims, to be repaid with massacres. They led the Whites through dangerous mountains and forests to safety and new homes.

These brazen falsehoods, taught to those who seek to find a home here, is part of the Shame of America." (Reprinted by permission of the American Indian Historical Society, The Indian Historian, Copyright 1968, Winter 1968, Volume 1, Number 5.)

THOREAU-POLIS MEMORIAL CABIN

Plans are under way to erect a Walden Pond cabin on Indian Island at Old Town, Maine, in honor of Thoreau and his favorite Indian, Joe Polis. The cabin will be used to house a Thoreau and Penobscot Indian library. The Indians have a very active Council, and Housing Authority, which are interested in projects of

long-time value to their tribe. Indians have been a neglected minority. For so long that most of them have forgotten their own history and heritage, and in the case of the Penobscots, many of their records and artifacts have become scattered, hidden and forgotten in attics and cellars and neglected library corners throughout the state. The Thoreau cabin, and associated museum which will be built nearby, will attract these items back onto the Reservation. The combination of a library with these artifacts and historical records, will develop interest and pride among the younger Indians, as well as the older ones to remember, and record on tape, their tribal family histories and customs, and music and other arts, and pass it all on to the younger tribe members as visual and audio records in the Cabin library.

The library in the cabin will be set up to interest all ages, from children to adult researchers of Wabanaki history and of Thoreau in Maine. Many items have already been contributed to the library. Your Headquarters, at "Thoreau Carry", is collecting and storing books, pamphlets and other materials for the Cabin library. Send along any materials you would like to donate.

The University of Maine librarian, Dr. James C. MacCampbell, is cooperating with the setting up of the Cabin library. Mrs. Lucille T. Perodeau, Head of the Reference Division of the Raymond Fogler Library at the University of Maine, has offered to volunteer her services in assembling and cataloging the cabin library. It is hope that in time a Penobscot Indian will become a trained librarian and can take over full supervision of the Thoreau-Polis Memorial Cabin library.

We hope to get the cabin built this coming spring and summer. Then put the library together during the fall and winter so that both building and library will be ready for formal dedication in May, 1970. The dedication ceremonies, which will include costumed dances and other ceremonials by the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes, (Continued on page 5, column 2)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

We have placed the Maine Indian Newsletter on our free mailing list.

At a meeting of our Board of Directors last week, we showed all 17 Directors present a copy of your publication. All of us are impressed by what you have done, and would like to indicate our satisfaction with your work. I am sending you a file of the past four issues, and you will be receiving The Indian Historian, as well as other publications we issue from time to time.

If there is anything we can do for you to further your work, it will be our pleasure to do it.

We notice that you reprinted one of our articles, through the Indian Record. You are perfectly free to reprint articles, provided you make the following statement to protect our authors and the Society: "Reprint-Mail to: Helen Goslin, Tribal Clerk, Penobscot Council, Indian Island, Old Town, Maine 04468 or to : The Thoreau Fellowship, P.O.551 Old Town, Maine 04468 Donations for Indian Reservation Tribal Property are tax exempt. (Ed. Note: In the Sept./Oct. issue of the Maine Indian Newsletter, Vol.3, Number. 2, we reprinted a letter that Governor John Mitchell received from Mrs. Mary P. Sherwood, Executive Secretary of the Thoreau International Fellowship. The opportunity to do something tangible has now arrived, and financing can be done through the coupon above. Thank you.)"

Yours is the only publication which has been given this privilege.

We wish you and yours all the best in the work you are doing and personally as well. It seems to us, from this side of the continent that this next year is a year of decision for all our people. Certainly some important events are in the making. In any case, we are prepared to do our part.

Very sincerely yours,

RUPERT COSTO, a Cahulla
President man

American Indian Historical Society
The Chautauqua House
1451 Masonic Avenue,
San Francisco, Ca. 94117

Dear Mrs. Thompson,

This past week I received a copy of the Maine Indian Newsletter from Commissioner Ed. Hinckley, which reminded me that I have not yet subscribed to your publication and I had intended to some time back.

Enclosed in my check for \$5.00 and the requested subscription form.

(5)

(Continued from page 4)
will be part of the Maine Sesquicentennial Celebration of 1970.

Other ceremonies will take place around the same time, including a special service at the graves of Joe Polis and his wife, Mary, who are buried in the center of the reservation. It is hoped there will be a Thoreau Festival at the University of Maine at the same time.

(Reprinted from the Thoreau Journal, Volume I, No.1, January 15, 1969, with permission, Copyright, January 15, 1969)

THOREAU-POLIS MEMORIAL CABIN FUND
for
Indian Island, Old Town, Maine

Donor Name

Street

Town

State

Zip

Reprint-Mail to:

Helen Goslin, Tribal Clerk, Penobscot Council, Indian Island, Old Town, Maine 04468

or to : The Thoreau Fellowship, P.O.551 Old Town, Maine 04468

Donations for Indian Reservation Tribal Property are tax exempt.

(Ed. Note: In the Sept./Oct. issue of the Maine Indian Newsletter, Vol.3, Number. 2, we reprinted a letter that Governor John Mitchell received from Mrs. Mary P. Sherwood, Executive Secretary of the Thoreau International Fellowship. The opportunity to do something tangible has now arrived, and financing can be done through the coupon above. Thank you.)

I am most happy to become a contributing member but it cuts a bit to put my "x" in the Non-Indian slot. I am 1/64, if that, and my hair, blue eyes and fair skin say "white-man" but in my heart I know that my beloved ancestor Peter Smith for whom I am named and who fought in the great revolution for American independence took unto himself a wife, an Indian woman of the Abnake people back in the 1700 s.

You might project a bit of how I feel if you think ahead a few .
(Continued on page 6, column 1)

(Letters...continued from page 5
generations to what your own children may feel if some of them are forced to say, "Yes, I am white." There are two sides to every coin. I envy the dark hair, eyes and skin of my dear cousins on my mother's side but I do not envy them the feelings of my own heart about Indianess. So, you of the great Tribes who are "in", please be gentle with those who are "out" but who have hearts with yours all the way.

The December issue of the Newsletter is great. You do a noble job little lady and I know The People are proud of you. Yes, by all means, everyone should read The New Indians by Stan Steiner, Harper & Rowe, 1968. The New Day truly is here. This will be truly A New Race of Men!

My job as Director for OPERATION MAINSTREAM for the U.S. Department of Labor is a good one and the part I like best that I have two American Indian Aides, one Penobscot and one Passamaquoddy with another now being hired. What Mr. Steiner says in his book ... is exactly what Mainstream should be. We will do our best to make it just that.

My congratulations to you for the fine job you are doing. Keep it up, it is much needed in these Days.

Sincerely
Peter Smith Terry
Hampton Highlands, Me.

--

Dear Editor:

I am enjoying my subscription to your paper very much as my hobby is in learning about the history, culture, and welfare of the North American Indians.

I do send clothing to an Indian mission and am now sponsoring a second Cherokee child in Oklahoma.

Oddly enough one girl is now married to a full blooded Cherokee in Thalequa, Okla. whose name is Raymond Hair.

Would you please send him a complimentary copy of your Newsletter. His address is...

Will you also please send a complimentary copy to the following address ... He (Mr. Ererard L. Horr)

(6)

is a member of the DAI (Descendents of American Indians) and also interested and has quite a library.

Mrs. Horr said that they would be very much interested in a copy.

Thank you and all good luck in your work.

Sincerely
(Mrs.) Gertrude S. McClintock
Rochester, N.H.

++

Dear Mrs. Thompson,

I have a sister living in Manila, P.I. Her husband is stationed there and I know she would enjoy receiving the Newsletter. She gets quite homesick at times. The Newsletter will probably help cheer her up. Here is her address. She's of this tribe (Penobscot). S?Sgt & Mrs. Gerado F. Pardilla... I thank you very much.

Mrs. Josie Neptune
Old Town, Maine

**

Dear Mrs. Thompson,

I and my family would like to wish you Happy New Year, also your family and readers.

My family and I have enjoyed Maine Indian Newsletter these last few months. It has kept us up to date on Indian news in Maine and other parts of our Country and also in Canada.

It has also helped me these past weeks trying to put out a small Newsletter for our little club. My members are interested in the Maine Indians as well as the Navajos and Sioux which we will be helping.

Since our club is so small, we are going to do our very best to help our Maine Missions. It may not be much for our Maine Indians and for Red Cloud Mission in South Dakota and the Navajo Mission, Inc. in New Mexico. But we do hope it will help a little.

We are still looking for a small child on Indian Island that could use a little love and help. The child can be about five or six or may be under. And the child could be visited once in a while. If any readers know of such a child on the Island please write me.

Mrs. Thompson if you think that we could help the Maine Indians by
(Continued on page 7, column 1.)

(Letters...continued from page 6)
writing letters. I would be most
pleased to do so.

Our small Newsletter will be out
soon and we hope that you will like it.

A very Happy New Year to all of
you, from all of us.

LONE EAGLE CLUB

Madalene Ames-Lewiston, Maine

Gladys Goodwin- " "

Nancy McFeaters-Annville, Penna

Adolph Steckc-Marinette, Wis.

Viola Wadsworth-Ally, W. Va.

##

Dear Jean,

I just realized that I won't be
receiving January's copy of the News-
letter so please renew my subscrip-
tion.

The reindeer burgers that you
gave the recipe for in November must
have been delicious although I had
some difficulty in finding a reindeer.

Please advise! (Ed. Note: "Because
of their value as food, the United
States imported a small herd of rein-
deer into Alaska in 1889. Other herds
were brought in later. The reindeer
have thriven so well they number
many hundred thousand head. It is
even expected that a packing industry
may some day be built upon reindeer
meat. It is said to have a fine
flavor." From Brittanica Junior Ency-
clopedia, Vol. 13/RS, c.1965, page 57)

Seriously, your publication has
a success story. For the Senior Play
this year we're doing a western and
I've decided to have the Indians re-
placed by bad white men. You just
never know your influence.

I was delighted to hear about
a new arrival in April - if it's a
girl, how about naming it Sioux?

(Ed. Note: Sue was a roommate of mine
at Gordon College, and we are think-
ing of naming our third papoose Susan.
Perhaps we could name her Penobscot,
with Scottie as her nickname...)

Say "Hi" to the deputy commiss-
ioner and take care.

Lovingly

Sue (Trafton) Lost Tribe
New Bedford, Mass.

!!

Dear Sir,

I am interested in the ways of
the Penobscot people and I would like

(7)

to know about the culture and the his-
tory. Could you please direct me to
sources of information from the Indian
people. I will tell you that I have
very little faith in what the white
man has to say about anything, Indians
in particular. Would you please tell
me what has been happening to my peo-
ple government wise, economically and
culturally.

I will appreciate any information
you can give me.

Thank you

Dianne Hazard

Berkeley, Calif.

(Ed. Note: Dianne, I hope that you
will avoid the Twenty-Five Lessons in
Citizenship, and as to your interest
in the Penobscot Indians, we are pleased.
Our Maine State Library and Museum has
books and collections of the Maine In-
dians should you want to inquire there
at the State House, Augusta, Maine.
It sounds as though you have a nice
little outline for an essay. We would
be interested in reading or hearing
from you. We are sending you a copy
of the Maine Indian Newsletter.)

==

"All history of the subject goes
to prove, that when first visited by
civilized people, the American Indians
have been found friendly and hospitable-
from the days of Christopher Columbus
to the Lewis and Clark Expedition.....
and so also have a great many other
travelers, including myself, Nowhere,
to my knowledge, have they stolen a
six-pence worth of my property, though
in their countries there are no laws
to punish for theft. I have visited
the forty-eight different tribes, and
I feel authorized to say that the North
American Indian in his native state
is honest, hospitable, faithful, brave...
and an honorable and religious human
being."

and again,

"I love a people who have always
made me welcome to the best they had...
who are honest without laws, who have
no jails and no poor house...who never
take the name of God in vain...who
are free from religious animosities...
who worship God without a Bible, and
I believe that God loves them also...
who have never raised a hand against
(Continued on page 8, column 1)

(Letters...continued from page 7)
 me, or stolen my property, where there was no law to punish either...who never fought a battle with white men except on their own ground... and oh! how I love a people who don't live for the love of money."

The above is George Catlin's opinion of the Indians of America. In 1842 George Catlin, the painter, went west and wandered and lived alone among forty-eight tribes for eight years. Those he visited were the unchanged Indians of the Plains, in the days when they were still living in the primitive elegance of their original culture, before the white man's civilization had been imposed upon them. He lived with them and became conversant with their lives. He has left one of the fullest and best records we have of the Red Man as he lived in the days before he was changed by contact with the white man.

Seasons greetings to a friend
 Eugenia Thompson
 from

Ray and Christine
 Fadden

SIXTEEN FACTS ABOUT EDA

The following fact sheet was distributed to the Penobscot Governor, his Council and the Housing Authority at the January 8 housing authority meeting.

On Monday, February 3, Jerome Barnett from EDA along with Commissioner Hinckley and Mr. Thompson will attend a Penobscot Tribal meeting. to answer questions and discuss How EDA can benefit the tribe and to explain more about the OEDP.

Fact Sheet

1. The Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 authorizes the U.S. Secretary of Commerce to "make direct grants for the acquisition, construction, rehabilitation, alteration, expansion or improvement of such facilities, including related machinery and equipment, within a redevelopment area..."under certain conditions.

2. The Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 is administered by The Economic Development Administration, within the U.S. Dept. of Commerce. The Economic Development Administration (EDA) has an "Indian desk" for projects on Indian reservations, headed by Mr. Ray E. Tanner, assisted by Mr. Wyman McDonald (who attended the Housing Authority meeting on November 20, 1968). Mr. Jerome Barnett is the EDA Economic Development Specialist for Maine, with offices in Augusta. Mr Arthur Doyle is the Director of EDA's Northeast Regional Office (New York and New England) with offices in Portland. Letters to Mr. Tanner or Mr. McDonald should have copies sent to Mr. Barnett; letters to Mr. Doyle should be sent to Mr. Barnett for forwarding

3. In order to qualify for EDA's public works grants (as for sewage and water construction) a community must be designated as a redevelopment area. On July 22, 1968 the Department wrote Mr. Barnett, requesting information about how the Penobscot Reservation could receive this redevelopment designation.

5. We learned that to become designated, an area first had to be accepted as qualified for designation. To become qualified, we submitted the best available information of such items as population, estimated median Penobscot income, unemployment figures, etc. These figures were largely estimates, but they were accepted, and on December 23, 1968 a letter to the Department from Mr. Tanner reported that these figures had been "accepted for the purpose of qualifying the reservation" under the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965.

6. In order for the Penobscot Reservation to receive the redevelopment designation, the Tribal Council must send:

1. "A letter to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce requesting designation."
2. "An Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) submitted to and approved by our Portland Area Office Director," (Mr. Doyle)

(Continued on page 9, Column 1)

(FACTS...continued from page 8)

7. Our main reason for feeling that redevelopment designation would benefit the Penobscot Housing Authority and Tribe is that such designation would permit the federal share of your water and sewage construction projects to be increased. In other words, the presently-available state funds for these projects (\$63,000) will go further if the federal share of the costs could be increased by EDA from the normal 50% to 70% or more. (The Passamaquoddy Reservations are in a redevelopment area - Washington County - and the federal share of their sanitation projects is between 70% and 80%.) In addition, there are other benefits that would help the Tribe later, if the Reservation becomes designated as a redevelopment area, in terms of economic development, community buildings, recreation facilities, etc. But what we're mainly interested in right now is stretching our sanitation money as far as possible (and stretching any additional sanitation money we may get from the Legislature.)

8. The important next step is for the Housing Authority to prepare the Overall Economic Development Program (OEDP) which the Tribal Council could then submit (if it wished) along with the required letter to the Assistant Secretary of Commerce. There is no point in making the request until the OEDP is ready to go in too.

9. The OEDP is "the document submitted to the EDA describing the local economic development program at a given point of time." The "development program" is a description of what is planned to create new economic activity and improve community facilities and services." The OEDP must be submitted within 6 months from the time a notification was received that an area is qualified. In our case, this notification was received on December 23, 1968. Obviously, the sooner the OEDP is submitted and approved, the better.

10. We are leaving with you (the Housing Authority) copies of "Guide for Overall Economic Development Programs" prepared by the U.S. Dept.

of Commerce. On pages 5-8 a suggested outline for an OEDP is described. It should contain six sections:

- I. Organization
- II. The Redevelopment Area and Its Economy
- III. Area Goals
- IV. Development of Action Programs
- V. Responsibility
- VI. Program Evaluation

11. Most of this material is description and the Department, Mr. Hasbrouck and others can help write this up for your approval (and the eventual approval by the Council, before it is submitted.) All of the planning work already done by the Housing Authority will be most important to the OEDP.

12. The main area where more information needs to be collected for the OEDP is section II - the Redevelopment Area and Its Economy. One of the parts of this section is about the population and labor force of the area. Population information (which could be obtained from the Tribal Census) needs to be broken down by age groups (0-14, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65 and over) and by sex.

13. Labor force information needs to show how many people over 14 are working: full or part-time, or looking for work; how many are unemployed; the skills, age and education of people who are unemployed; the percent of unemployed people who have been unemployed more than 1 year or less than 3 months; etc.

14. Labor force information also should include - for employed people - the location and types of jobs involved; wage rates; family income (under \$3,000, from \$3,000 to \$4,999, \$5,000 to \$9,999, etc.); amount of education; etc.

15. Perhaps this type of statistical information could be collected on a house-to-house basis with a simple questionnaire, which the Housing Authority (assisted by the VISTAs?) could take around. If this is what you decide you want to do, Mr. Hasbrouck, the Department, etc. would be happy to help you prepare a questionnaire.

16. There will be various other steps required of the Tribe and the Housing Authority before the actual application for redevelopment designation can be submitted, but it would seem that a

(Continued on page 10, column 1)

(FACTS...continued from page 9)
first step will be to collect the
statistics needed on population and
labor force.

Kenneth C. Thompson
Deputy Commissioner

AMERICAN INDIAN CALENDAR
by
Tillie Walker

The name of the months in this
unique calendar comes from the Assini-
boine Tribe of Montana. The calendar
has as its motif this year, dolls
and figurines by the American Indian
and the Eskimo Indian.

Copies of the American Indian
Calendar can be obtained by writing
to P.O.Box 18421, Capitol Hill Station
Denver, Colorado 80218. Price \$2.50

Center Moon - Half-way mark of
severe cold weather

Long Day Moon - Days lengthen
in this moon

Sore Eye Moon - Snow blindness
is common in this period

Frog's Moon - The croaking of
the frog is heard

Idle Moon - The winter season
is over...there is pause before
summer begins

Full Leaf Moon - All leaves
reach their full growth

Red Berries Moon - Red Berries
reach their maximum brilliance

Black Cherries Moon - Choke-
cherries ripen

Yellow Leaf Moon - The leaves
turn different hues of yellow
and red

The Striped Gopher Looks Back -
Summerlike days when the gopher
comes out to have his final look
at the fine weather

Frost Moon - The heavy frost
covers the leafless trees, bush-
es and landscape...the early
morning air glistens as the sun
rises

Center Moon's Young Brother -
the young moon is clinging to
his brother, Center Moon

(10)

EDITORIAL Continued from page 3.)

the extra money to do a minimum job.

The Penobscot and Passamaquoddy are
captured nations just as Japan and Germany
once were. Only the Indians were stripped
of their land and their fore their liveli-
hood and made dependent on their white
capturers. Then white man's laws were
passed preventing the Indian from hunting
the game that was his sustenance.

Thus over the years the Indian has
become more and more dependent on the white
man and his legislature for his basic needs

Then three years ago we were appointed
Commissioner Hinckley to stand up for us.

Over a year ago Mr. Hinckley told
the legislature how much money would be
needed to carry out a minimum program, but
thinking of Indians the same way they
thought of bricks and cement, they cut
back., Hinckley could have stayed within
this budget, he still can, if he were told
to cut out all services till July, but
this would not solve the problem, only
the facade around it.

The past two legislatures have provided
funds for some good programs for the
Reservation Indians, to put them on their
feet again. Let's not succumb now.

"The Cold Wind blows through the
cracks in our home, and our cupboards
yield little more than the wind."

"Children, be brave and stop shiver-
ing while there is hope"

"Grandmother, do not shed tears,
nor pity our dependent state while there
is hope."

"There is hope that the Cold Wind
from the North will ease and soon will
bring to us whispers of Spring, of Growth
of Renewal, of Life, of Food..."

I wonder what Louis Jalbert is eat-
ing tonight?

RESERVATION NEWS

(We are still hoping for news from
your tribe as we go to press. Ed. Note.)

YOUTH TOLD TO DEFINE OWN ILLS, THEN ACT

Canada's Indians must start recognizing their own problems instead of accepting as difficulties whatever white experts tell them has to be corrected. This is the view of one of the organizers of MANY, the Manitoba Association of Native Youth. The group was incorporated in Winnipeg earlier this fall and is the first one of its kind in Canada.

November 9 weekend it held its first organizational conference at the Winnipeg YMCA. Thirty delegates from Indian and Metis young people's groups across the province attended.

"We have to define the things that are wrong with the Indian and Metis in today's society ourselves and then start working on the problems," Allan Chartrand, 22, MANY vice-president said in an interview with the Winnipeg Tribune. "There's no point blaming the white man for our troubles all the time. Why not blame ourselves too?"

To Mr. Chartrand, a former counselor with the Indian and Metis Friendship Center, the logical way to adjust conditions and adjust the Indian to contemporary society is:

"...to resolve our difficulties among ourselves and then to confront the white man and create a meaningful dialogue." But present Indian organizations are largely outmoded for this purpose, Mr. Chartrand said. However, dialogue will come and its results will be positive.

"For the time being I would say we have to go into a kind of separatism from Canadian society. We must find ourselves and make sure we're not losing our cultural identity. Once we have preserved it, there's probably going to be a merger with the mainstream of Canadian society."

What about militant Red Power advocates among Indians? "There are some, of course. They say violence is the only way of getting yourself listened to these days. I don't think this is necessarily so."

Indian reserves in Canada of tomorrow will continue to exist, Mr. Chartrand said, "unless the Indians themselves decide to do away with them."

(From the Indian Record, Winnipeg, Canada, December 1968)

CALIFORNIA INDIANS EMPLOYED ON LOCATION FOR NEW FILM

Approximately 60 Indian men, women and children from the Indian areas in Southern California, were "on location" for Universal Studio in the Malibu Mountains for two days of shooting various scenes of the motion picture "Willie Boy."

Comparable rates (were paid) for the Indian people based on Screen Actors Guild and Screen Extras Guild ranging from \$112 per day for special talent to \$29.15 per day minimum. Arrangements were made with the California Dept. of Welfare to allow welfare recipients to use their funds on house improvements without affecting welfare checks. Reservations represented were Morongo, Soboba, Torres-Martinez, Cahuilla and Pechanga.

"Willie Boy" is the study of an Indian who eluded posse after posse across the hot, waterless Mohave Desert. Actress Susan Clark added her touch to the realism of the film by learning many words in the almost-forgotten Cahuilla language. Her instructor was Catherine Saubel, a director of Morongo Indian Reservation's Malki Museum. A Cahuilla, she's a noted expert on the tribe's history, culture and language...Chants and songs heard in the background during the fiesta scenes are sung by Indians. The movie is scheduled for release in 1969.

(From the Indian Record, Washington, D.C., December 1968)

INDIANS SEEK EDUCATION AND FREEDOM

WATERVILLE - Improved educational opportunities and the right to govern themselves are the two greatest desires of the Indians of Maine, the Indians said Wednesday. Indians from both the Passamaquoddy and the Penobscot reservations participated in a two-day symposium on the "Gorgotten American" at Colby College here. The program was the third in a series sponsored by the Inter-Faith Council at the college.

At a panel program Wednesday evening, John Stevens, governor of (the) Indian Township (Reservation) at Peter Dana Point, told the audience, "This is our dilemma, trying to sell our program to the bureaucrats in Augusta."

Seven representatives of the two tribes were on the panel, and they were in agreement that the two most important areas to help the Indian improve his lot were improved education and the opportunity for education beyond high school level, and the privilege to govern themselves. Other areas listed as high priority items were extension of water and sewerage lines to the reservations, improved medical and dental care and improved housing. Fire protection on the reservations was also discussed, and the need for improving ways of battling fires.

Former Penobscot Reservation Indian Island Gov. Ernest Goslin told the audience that there seems to be a constant effort "to integrate the Indian with the white man. If you take us and throw us into your society, we will be lost. We have a feeling of security on our reservations; it is our way of life," he said.

He talked of his efforts and those of other Indian governors to obtain support from the legislatures and from various other agencies concerned with Indian affairs. Goslin stated, "We get a lot of lip services, but few tangible results. However, we have progressed in spite of the white man."

Stevens stated that the tribal customs of the Indians "and our culture are very important to us; we want to preserve them."

Wayne Newell, a (Passamaquoddy) Indian currently working with the American Friends Service Committee, stated that over many years the white man has inhabited this land, they have tried to help the Indian "but they have failed. I think it is time the Indian helped himself."

Edward Hinckley, commissioner of Indian Affairs for Maine, attended and participated in the two-day program. Hinckley expressed pleasure over the "number of Indians who took part."

(From the Bangor Daily News, 1/9/69. Indians participating in the program in addition to those mentioned included Pleasant Point Governor Eugene Francis, Passamaquoddy Legislative Representative Albert Dana, Mrs. Albert Dana, Mr. Linwood Sapiel, Mr. Jeffrey Goslin and Mr. Raymond Spang (Northern Cheyenne). Mr. Hinckley and Mr. Louis Doyle, Coordinator of the Diocesan Division of Indian Services, conducted seminars on "Indian Affairs from the Perspective of the White Bureaucrat." Maine Indians, Hinckley and Spang presented a Tuesday evening program on "The Indians' Burden: The White Man." More than 200 people attended various programs during the two day affair; the film "The Exiles" was also shown.)

FORD FUND GRANTS

The Ford Foundation, through its president, McGeorge Bundy, reports grants totaling \$654,500 to assist American Indians. The money is intended to strengthen multitribal organizations, foster cooperation among Indian leaders, heighten awareness of cultural heritage and encourage greater utilization of opportunities for education and economic development. Receiving agencies include the National Congress of American Indians, the University of Alaska, the Alaska Federation of Natives, the Center for the Arts of Indian America and the Citizens Crusade Against Poverty.

(From the Indian League of the Americas Newsletter, December 1968)

BLANCHE NICOLA BECOMES BRIDE OF KENTUCKY MAN

OLD TOWN - St. Ann's Church, Indian Island, was the setting for the January 10 wedding of Miss Blanche Nichola, daughter of the Ralph Anthony Nicolas, to Phillip Raymond Lancaster, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Lancaster of Louisville, Ky.

Performing the ceremony was the Rev. Romeo St. Pierre. Soloist was Miss Therese Sappier and organist Mrs. Raymond Charette. Mr. Nicola gave his daughter in marriage. The bride wore a white satin brocade gown and shoulder-length veil attached to a matching pillbox. She carried white carnations and red rosebuds.

Mrs. Suzanne Louise Greenan of Bangor was maid of honor. She wore a long blue satin brocade gown with matching bow headpiece. She carried white and pink carnations. Grayden L. Lolar of Old Town was best man. A reception was held at the Indian Island Tribal Hall. Assisting were Mrs. Waletta Bear, Mrs. Avis Cox, Miss Faye Bisulca and Miss Mildred Lolar.

Mrs. Lancaster attended John Bapst High School and graduated from Ayer High School. She attended Beal Business College and is employed at Tri-Northern Dental Laboratory. The groom graduated from Shawne High School, Louisville, and served 4 years in the Air Force.

(From the Bangor Daily News, 1/19/69)

INDIAN TOWNSHIP WOMEN'S CLUB FORMED

On Wednesday, December 4, the Women's Club of Indian Township was formed. The meeting was held at the school at Peter Dana Point. Elected to offices were: Anna Harnois, President; Eleanor Mitchell, Vice President; Joan Dana, Secretary; Irene Newell, Treasurer; and Philomene Dana, Program Organizer.

Members present were: Fanny Newell, Gloria Sockabasin, Bernadette Lola, Mary Lou Tomah, Christine Sockabasin, Elizabeth Sopiell, Margory LaCoote and Hazel Sockabasin.

The meetings will be held regularly on the first Wednesday of every month. The next meeting, however, will be held at the Calais Federal Building on Tuesday, December 10.

(From The Wigwam, 12/6/68)

MASS. INDIANS PLIGHT STIRS DOLAN

IPSWICH - ...Rep. John F. Dolan, R-Ipswich, has decided it is time to end discrimination against the American Indians and in a legislative package he calls for establishment of a (Massachusetts) state Indian Affairs Bureau.

Dolan said the main purpose of the bill would be to set up an agency which would better provide for the needs of impoverished Indians, many of whom are living far below current poverty levels. If his bill should win support, Dolan said the bureau then could look into all of the old charters and treaties from Colonial times on to determine whether the settlers and their descendants have truly lived up to the agreements over the years.

The Ipswich legislator has visited Gay Head and has seen first hand the living conditions of the remainder of the Mashpee Tribe. He said he is concerned also with the treaties which were signed and sealed when Massachusetts and Maine divided into two states. He believes that even though there is an Indian Affairs Bureau nationally, much good could arise from a bureau on the state level.

The Indians have appeared before the legislature asking for recognition and benefits which should have accrued to them under treaties signed in Colonial times. Their condition has been called degrading, and for years they have been treated as second-class citizens.

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"All the laws, general and special, dealing with the Indians in this state should be reviewed to determine whether or not the state has lived up to its promises," Dolan declared. "It is true there is only a small number of Indians left, but we should treat them with equality," he added.

(From the Salem, Mass., News, 12/7/68. In correspondence with Maine's Indian Affairs Commissioner Edward Hinckley, Representative Dolan writes: "I have been greatly surprised at the interest shown in this bill since I filed it and trust that it will serve some useful purpose." He also informed Hinckley that, in accordance with provisions of a Massachusetts Resolve of 1938 (Chapter 22) an investigation by the State Commissioner of Conservation (Ernest J. Dean) was made relative to the "so-called Pocasset Branch of the Wampanoag Tribe of Indians." Dean submitted his report to the Massachusetts Senate in January, 1939. In it he reported on visits to tribal members in the Fall River - Freetown area of the state, indicated that they held "feeling of long standing, that they have been dispossessed of their former homes without their consent and without proper compensation, and, in some cases, none of any kind." Dean continued: "The investigation indicated this feeling was, to some extent, justified."

In an attached legislative proposal, Dean submitted a draft of a bill which would have established an Indian reservation in the Freetown-Fall River State Forest, assisted in the construction of a tribal museum and crafts shops, and assisted in the construction of homes for about 12 tribal families.

It is not believed that this measure was ever enacted; the Newsletter has no knowledge of a Reservation for any tribe in Massachusetts. Readers interested in these matters - particularly those in Massachusetts - are urged to express their opinions to Rep. Dolan, who may be addressed at the State House in Boston, or at 39 East Street, Ipswich, Mass. - Ed.)

MORE ON THE MOHAWKS

MASSENA, N.Y. (AP) - Mohawk Indians again confronted Canadian customs officials Sunday, trying to get free international passage guaranteed by the 1794 Jay Treaty. The Mohawks again were turned down. As a result they decided to send another delegation to Ottawa to meet with the Canadian Prime Minister.

The demonstration came at the Canadian Customs House on the International Bridge that connects the United States and Canada. The customs point has been the focus of a continuing series of moves by the Indians, who are trying to force officials to stop levying customs duties on the St. Regis Mohawks...

There were two unsuccessful attempts Sunday to take goods duty-free across the International Bridge into Canada. The first attempt was made by Mohawk princess Kahn-tineta-horn, a high fashion model from the Montreal area. She carried groceries and personal possessions. When customs officers told her she had to pay duty on the goods, the princess reported that under the Jay Treaty she was entitled to take the goods into Canada without paying duty. She was turned down.

Later Sunday about 200 of the Mohawks met in the Longhouse on the St. Regis Reservation. The group included Indians from Montreal, Algonquin Indians from Maniwauki, Que. and Onondaga tribesmen from the Syracuse area. The group decided to send another delegation to Ottawa to try to meet with Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau and Robert Andras, a minister in the government. Andras was reported Friday to have said the customs tieup could spark an Indian rebellion in Canada.

In the second of two demonstrations Sunday, other Indians purchased groceries at a store in Roosevelttown, near Massena, to take back into Canada. Officials seized the groceries which were dragged to the customs point by a four-year-old boy with a sled.

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Last month, St. Regis Reservation Chief Angus Mitchell said he had been told by a high Indian Affairs official in the Canadian government that an agreement had been reached that would allow the Indians free access across the border.

Andras, in a statement Friday, said the furor over the collection of customs duties was "the spark that ignited outbreaks across the country." Two shots were fired into the customs house after the mid-December demonstrations and Canadian government officials for a time relaxed the policy on collecting duty from Indians.

The Trudeau government has held, basically, that the matter is one to be worked out by the customs and excise officers.

(From the Kennebec Journal, 1/6/69. See December Newsletter, Pages 10, 12 and 13)

TEENAGERS ATTEND N.H. CONFERENCE

Over the Thanksgiving holiday, 11 Maine Indian youth attended a conference of the Organization of Native American Students on the Dartmouth Campus at Hanover, N.H. The teenagers of each reservation elected 3 representatives: Angie Sockabasin, Eugene Stanley and Martin Francis went from Pleasant Point; Gloria Stevens, Steven Newell and Thomas Lola represented the VIT (Very Important Teenagers) Club of Indian Township. In addition Justin Lola and Mark Stevens from Peter Dana Point attended. The other 3 students were from Indian Island (Timmy Love, Faye Bisulca and "Sparky" Clark).

Students from all over the country and from many different tribes of Indians and Eskimos came to the conference to discuss how together they could help their people. They felt that the major problem they could try to face was the drop-out problem: across the country the drop-out rate among Indians is much higher than among any other group. Many students felt that the cause of most of this problem was that education for Indians has always tried to make them into Whites; they said that they wanted education to relate to Indian culture as it exists today.

Among its other goals was to increase the number of Indian students enrolled in private colleges and high schools across the country and to make other programs more available to Indian youth.

On Saturday, November 30, Tim Love from Indian Island was elected to the Board of Directors to represent Maine Indian students.

(From The Wigwam, ;2/6/68)

LEGISLATIVE NEWS

FIRST DEPARTMENTAL BUDGET HEARING HELD

On Wednesday, January 22nd, the Legislative Appropriations Committee held a public hearing on the Department of Indian Affairs' Part I (Current Services) budget requests for 1969-1970 and 1970-1971. The Part I requests are for funds to maintain the current level of departmental programs - no funds for new programs or services can be requested in the Part I budget.

Following are the figures presented by the Department. Those for 1967-68 represent actual expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1968. Those for 1968-69 represent the current budget for the Department. The figures in the "Request" column represent Commissioner Hinckley's basic request to the Legislature; those in the "Recommendation" column represent the advice to the Legislature by the State Bureau of the Budget. "Personal Services" involves salaries of all State employees; "Capital" are funds for permanent equipment (desks, typewriters, etc.); "All Other" is everything else - all Reservation labor, Tribal employees' wages, food, medicine, doctors' services, hospital care, reservation utilities - everything but salaries and equipment,

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	<u>ACTUAL</u>		<u>REQUEST</u>		<u>RECOMMENDATION</u>	
	<u>1967-68</u>	<u>1968-69</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>	<u>1969-70</u>	<u>1970-71</u>
PERSONAL SERVICES	53,705.98	66,524	73,089	76,218	73,089	76,218
ALL OTHER	250,787.01	204,626	233,337	233,337	214,447	214,447
CAPITAL	<u>965.68</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>2,548</u>	<u>948</u>	<u>2,548</u>
TOTAL	285,458.67	272,098	307,374	312,103	288,484	293,213

Following is the text of Hinckley's prepared statement to the Committee: "Concentrate on the ALL OTHER expenditures. As the statistics show, they (in 1967-68) represented 81% of the Department's budget and 71% of them were for direct Health and Welfare services to indigent tribal members."

"An additional 19% of the ALL OTHER expenditures for 1967-68 were for essential municipal services on the 3 Reservations - Labor, Utilities and Repairs."

"Eligibility for services and the range of essential services provided have not changed materially since the days of Dept. of Health and Welfare administration of Indian affairs. Reservation economy and needs, however, plus drastic nationwide increases in the cost of Health and Welfare goods and services, have resulted in a continuing increase in expenditures needed to maintain current services."

"A supplemental current services appropriation of \$50,000/year was requested of the 103rd Legislature for the current biennium. \$18,000 was provided for 1967-68 and nothing additional for 1968-69. Accordingly, a drastic reduction in services was implemented in April, 1968, and most aspects of this reduction - which has resulted in worsened human and physical conditions on the 3 Reservations - are still in effect. A supplemental emergency appropriation of \$50,000 is being requested of the 104th Legislature in an effort to restore the level of current services previously authorized."

"Aside from this, it is essential that the "requested" ALL OTHER amounts of \$233,337 per year be appropriated. These figures were obtained by adding the maximum permitted cost increases to the 1967-68 ALL OTHER figures. These estimated cost increases - particularly in Health and Welfare categories - are considerably less (4%-5%) than the past year's experiences have indicated are likely (8%-20%)."

"However, the appropriation of the "requested" amounts would put the Department's budget in partial alignment with 1967-68 spending. Improved accounting procedures and closer examination (with the Tribes) of service priorities might make it possible to operate within the "requested" ALL OTHER amounts without serious hardship to the Indians if costs do not continue to increase at their present rate."

"Even such a cautious prediction as this cannot be made on the basis of the "recommended" ALL OTHER figures!"

In his oral testimony, Hinckley summarized the above statement, explaining the importance of the All Other amounts, in that Personal Services increases are due to state-approved pay increases and that the Capital increase (from \$948 to \$2,548) includes a \$1,600 insurance payment on a collapsed tribal building that is already on hand.

Rep. Louis Jalbert (D-Lewiston) led off the "questioning" of Commissioner Hinckley with a speech (containing no questions) in which he accused Hinckley of illegal actions in spending money without legislative approval. When some of his statements were rephrased as questions, Hinckley denied ever having spent state funds that hadn't been authorized. In response to questions from

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Rep. John Martin (D-Eagle Lake) Hinckley explained that the reason he had not reduced services \$50,000-worth at the end of the 1st quarter of the current year, when he realized he had insufficient funds to maintain them, was that Governor Curtis had said he did not wish this done. Hinckley answered a question from Rep. Herman Sahagian (R-Belgrade) by explaining that under Dept. of Health and Welfare administration, Indian appropriations had also been insufficient during each year but that transfers from other DH&W appropriations had concealed this fact from the Legislatures in the past, and that Indian appropriation increases requested by the DH&W had been only very small in comparison to that Department's total budget requests. He said the problem was not new - only newly visible in the small, single-appropriation Dept. of Indian Affairs.

It could be noted that Rep. Jalbert left the hearing after having delivered his own speech, so he was unable to profit from the effective supportive testimony delivered by a variety of Indians and non-Indians alike. Passamaquoddy Legislative Representative Albert Dana explained how unanticipated, and serious, medical emergencies could increase expenditures, as well as deaths of Maine Indians out-of-state, with funds needed to pay their transportation back to the reservations for burial. Penobscot Legislative Representative John Nelson testified to the progress that was being made with the Department by the tribes and expressed the feeling that the Department had never been sufficiently supported with appropriations to really get moving. Penobscot member Ernest Goslin delivered a very eloquent speech about the advantages to the state in the long run if the Department was permitted to assist Indians in finally, after many years, standing on their own feet.

Penobscot Council member Violet Francis seconded Mr. Goslin's testimony and Penobscot member Phyllis McGrane explained her personal efforts to see that her 6 children completed their high school education and went on to college while she herself attempts to support them and take courses at the University too. Mr. Jerry Herlihy, speaking for the Reform Democrats of Maine, testified (as a teacher) about the importance of adequate food, fuel and health care to students - he pointed out that if the Legislature couldn't assist in making these services available to Indians, they might as well not appropriate money for Indian schools, as hungry, sick, cold students are not going to be able to learn. Louis Doyle, Coordinator of the Division of Indian Services of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Portland, reminded the Committee that they were talking of people - not of highway surfacing, or birthday parties for the State - and that he knew of cases of illness and even death caused by lack of funds for proper health services on the reservations. He suggested that even the "requested" All Other amounts were insufficient, and promised the Committee statistics to support the need for \$70,000 additional in All Other funds.

Others present who indicated their support by standing included representatives of the Bath Youth Action Committee, the Bath-Brunswick Committee for Racial Understanding, the Social Action Committee of the Brunswick Unitarian Church, the American Association of University Women, and the League of Women Voters. In addition, Mrs. Catherine Carswell, former Democratic representative from Portland, supported the Department's request, explaining that she had been a member of the Legislative Committee which had recommended the creation of a Dept. of Indian Affairs to the 102nd Legislature.

Most of the Indian speakers urged that Indian affairs or responsibility not be transferred back to the Dept. of Health and Welfare. Rep. Martin did suggest the possibility of legislation which would permit that department to transfer funds to the Dept. of Indian Affairs. The theme that the basic need is not continual relief programs, but rather a chance for Indians to reach a point where they can function independently, was stressed. The Committee will consider the matter in later executive sessions.

LEGISLATIVE NEWS
MORE ON MONEY

Following is the text of L.D. # 259, an emergency bill introduced by Rep. John Martin (D-Eagle Lake) on January 22nd. In order for it to become effective, of course, it has to be approved by the entire Legislature.

AN ACT Providing Funds for Indian Affairs

Emergency Preamble. Whereas, Acts of the Legislature do not become effective until 90 days after adjournment unless enacted as emergencies; and

Whereas, certain obligations and expenses incident to the operation of the Department of Indian Affairs will become due and payable immediately; and

Whereas, the said 90-day period will not terminate until after the beginning of the fourth quarter of the current fiscal year; and

Whereas, in the judgment of the Legislature these facts create an emergency within the meaning of the Constitution of Maine and require the following legislation as immediately necessary for the preservation of the public peace, health and safety; now, therefore,

Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine, as follows:

Appropriation. There is appropriated from the Unappropriated Surplus of the General Fund to the Department of Indian Affairs the sum of \$50,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1969, to provide for continuation of the current level of health and welfare services for the residents of the 3 Indian Reservations. The breakdown shall be as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	1968-69
All Other	\$50,000

Provides additional funds for current services

Emergency Clause. In view of the emergency cited in the preamble, this Act shall take effect when approved.

CURTIS RELUCTANT TO ACT ON HINCKLEY RESIGNATION

AUGUSTA - Although Governor Kenneth M. Curtis expressed reluctance Thursday to act at this time on an undated resignation by Indian Affairs Commissioner Edward C. Hinckley, he may be forced to do so by a Legislature which has shown signs of discontent over a deficit in the Indian Affairs Department for the second consecutive biennium.

Hinckley, who has asked for an emergency appropriation of \$50,000 to carry his department through the end of the current fiscal year on June 30, told newsmen Thursday morning that if the price of getting the \$50,000 "means my job, then that's the way it's got to be..."

He confirmed a rumor that his (offer of) resignation, undated, is in the governor's hands and has been since Hinckley submitted his budget showing an overdraft for this biennium caused mainly by unanticipated health and welfare costs. Both he and the Governor hedged when asked if the undated resignation had been demanded by the governor.

Curtis met with newsmen at an impromptu press conference Thursday noon after an order was introduced in the Senate to create a "committee of inquiry" to study the Indian Affairs Department. He said Hinckley's resignation was "not particularly asked for" and added "there is no move to accept it now."

He said he is displeased with the apparently poor accounting system used by the small Indian Affairs Department and acknowledged that the incident "casts a reflection on my administration. However, I am not about to replace anyone just because they have a deficit." Regardless, Curtis is known to feel that the commissioner's resignation may well be the bargaining point needed by the governor if the Legislature is to make up the deficit.

The governor said he supports the proposed inquiry into the department's affairs as "an evaluation to determine whether he (Hinckley) has done a proper

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job." But he said later in the news conference he thought Hinckley had "done a good job. I'm not sure that anyone else could have done better. However, I am very impatient to see more done on our Indian reservations. I am frustrated that we have not done more."

Curtis acknowledged that he has received petitions of support for Hinckley from about 100 of Maine's 1200 Indians residing on the State's three reservations. Hinckley, the first commissioner of the department created by the 102nd Legislature, is popular with the Passamaquoddies and the Penobscot. Several Indians testified emotionally in his behalf at Wednesday's appropriations hearing.

At that hearing, Hinckley told the committee that when Indians were under the jurisdiction of the Health and Welfare Department, shortages in various areas were covered through intradepartmental transfers of funds, and never became apparent to the Legislature.

His department is too small to use that bookkeeping maneuver to combat rising medical costs, the youthful commissioner said. He said it might not be a bad idea to authorize transfers from the Health and Welfare Department to his department for medical services.

The order calling for a department inquiry, sponsored by Sen. Bennett D. Katz, R-Augusta, would set up a committee of two senators, two representatives and the two tribal representatives. The order takes note that the Indian Affairs Department "is experiencing increasing difficulty in performing duties and exercising supervision, largely involving health and welfare services as a small department with a single appropriation and a limited staff." It authorizes the study group to spend \$200 in coming up with its recommendation and charges it to report back to this Legislature.

Veteran Appropriations Committee member Rep. Louis Jalbert, D-Lewiston, rebuked Hinckley at a public hearing on his department's budget Wednesday. Jalbert said Hinckley's overspending, coupled with a deficit he ran up two years ago when he was also admonished by the appropriations committee, "comes quite close to defiance."

But Gov. Curtis told newsmen he doesn't necessarily consider the commissioner's overdraft a "defiance." "There is no point in blaming anyone. We just have to straighten out the system," the chief executive concluded.

A bill seeking an emergency \$50,000 appropriation for the department has been filed by Rep. John L. Martin, D-Eagle Lake (see Page 18), a member of the Appropriations Committee. Appropriations chairman Sen. Joseph Sewall, R-Old Town, has said the committee plans to amend the bill to impose tighter financial control over the department. The pending inquiry is expected to produce a recommendation in this respect.

(From the Bangor Daily News, 1/24/69. The Associated Press release of January 24th indicated that the committee of inquiry was charged to "consult with the necessary state and tribal officials." Both Hinckley and Curtis said the study is a proper step to take. Curtis said that he had Hinckley's undated resignation, but the commissioner described the letter as "an offer of resignation."

The AP quoted Hinckley as saying, "it was put to me (by a representative of the governor) that to obtain support for an appropriation of more funds it might be necessary to prove that some changes were being made in administration of the department..." He replied, he said, that while he didn't believe the deficiency was his fault, the governor could have his resignation at any time if that was necessary to get the legislature to pass the appropriation. Earlier this month, he said, he was asked to put this statement in writing and did so.

Curtis told his news conference that "the money that's available in the Indian Affairs Department is so small that if you underestimate the welfare

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costs it's impossible to find the funds to make up for it." He said the accounting system has been "very poor" but added: "I don't think there's any question of the fact this money was needed. I don't think there's any mis-handling of funds..."

An article in the January 24th Kennebec Journal, by Stan Eames, quoted Hinckley as saying he would have about \$10,000 left when the final quarter rolls around. "If we don't get the money, then I can see only one realistic alternative - close shop until the new fiscal year comes." Hinckley supposed that "I would have to take a leave of absence and do something. I don't know what, but I'm not and I haven't been looking for another job."

The story also reported that Hinckley believes that housing and sanitation are two areas in which his department has helped Maine's Indians, who, he said, "have accomodated the whites without getting any accommodation in return. That's the only reason they're alive today." He commented that the American Friends Service Committee bankrolled a housing officer for 18 months for his department before the state became involved. "If it hadn't been for the American Friends Service Committee," the commissioner sad, "There wouldn't be any housing or sanitation projects we could point to.")

NAMES IN THE NEWS

At a December meeting of the Pleasant Point Housing Authority, the following officers were elected: Eugene Francis, Chairman (re-elected); David Francis, Vice Chairman; Fred Francis, Secretary (re-elected); and Father Bernard Nicknair, Treasurer (re-elected). Andrew Dana is the 5th member of the Authority.

At a January meeting of the Indian Township Housing Authority, the following officers were elected: George Stevens, Jr., Chairman (re-elected); Allen Sockabasin, Vice Chairman; Philomene Dana, Secretary; Father Coleman O'Toole, Treasurer. The 5th member of the Authority is Albert Dana.

Last August, the Penobscot Housing Authority elected its officers, as follows: Matthew Mitchell, Sr., Chairman; Matthew Sappier, Vice Chairman; Father Romeo St. Pierre, Secretary (elected in January, replacing Elizabeth Gould, who resigned); Irving Ranco, Treasurer (re-elected). The new member of the Authority is Nick Sapiel.

At Indian Township, Archie LaCoote was recently named to replace Basil LaCoote (who resigned) as Tribal Councilmember. Patricia Nicholas is the Township's Tribal Clerk; John Nicholas is the Tribal Clerk at Pleasant Point; Helen Goslin is the Penobscot Tribal Clerk.

The Passamaquoddy Community Action Program board of directors recently hired or rehired the following staff members for the 1969 CAP program: Archie LaCoote, Director; Daniel Francis, Deputy Director; Daniel Bassett, Community Development Supervisor; Elmer Lank, Volunteer Fire Department Organizer. Community Development Aides at Pleasant Point are John Nicholas, Bessie Stanley and Linwood Sapiel. CD Aides at Indian Township are Morris Brooks, Eleanor Mitchell and Mary E. Socobasin. Secretary-Bookkeeper is Margaret Bailey; Receptionist-Typist is Roberta Richards. The responsibilities formerly held by the CAP Housing Coordinator have been assigned to the Director.

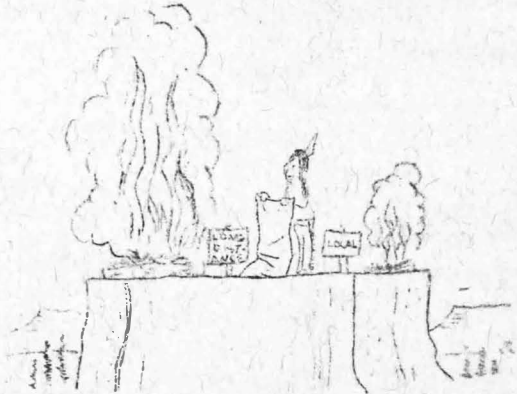
At Pleasant Point, due to the resignation of Frederick Moore, Robert Newell was appointed to the Tribal Council.

Other names in the Indian Township Women's Club (see Page 13) are Hazel Sockabasin, Membership chairman; Phyllis Lank, Hospitality chairman; and charter members Alice Dana, Diana Levesque, Elaine Lola, Lucille Lola, Dorothy Moore, Eunice Sockabasin, Lillian Stevens, Maxine Tomah, Alyne Ward, Sara Wilson, Sister Coleman, Sister Eugenio and Sister Madonna. Mrs. Moore is the Public Health Nurse for the Township; Mrs. Wilson is the County Extension Agent.

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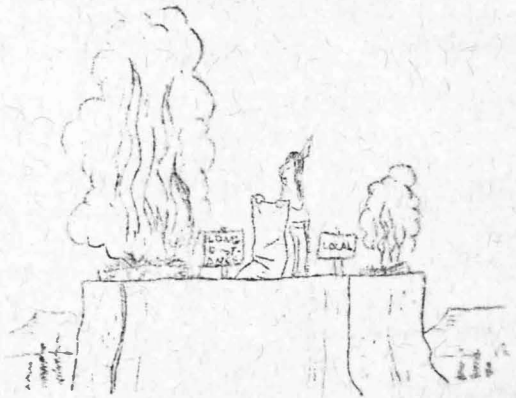
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