

# MAINE



# INDIAN

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# NEWSLETTER

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FEBRUARY 1967

## NEW SERVICES REQUESTED IN INDIAN BUDGET MAY MEAN NO SERVICES RECOMMENDED BY MAINE GOVERNOR CURTIS

(Ed. note: the Newsletter takes a look at the services which might be cut from the budget requests of the Department of Indian Affairs. See page 11 if you would like to help restore these requests.)

(Amt. re- quired)	Requested increase would:
(\$29,256)	a) Increase pay of 6 Tribal Policemen (2 for each Reservation) to \$4,238 per year (compared to present pay of \$1800 a year);
(\$15,964)	b) Create a Department Housing-and-Construction Officer position at \$7,982 per year (present Housing-and-Construction Officer is being supported for one year by the American Friends Service Committee);
(\$11,908)	c) Create a Social Worker II position beginning at \$5,811 per year for the Passamaquoddy field office;
(\$7,696)	d) Create a Department Clerk-Typist II position beginning at \$3,757 per year;
(\$806)	e) Provide for reclassifying Department Clerk-Stenographer III, to a Clerk IV;
(\$16,146)	f) Create two Account Clerk-I positions beginning at \$3,939 per year for the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot field offices;
(\$7,592)	g) Create a Department Social Welfare Officer position beginning at \$7,592 per year (beginning in 1968-1969);
(\$7,982)	h) Create a Department Economic-and-Human Development Officer position, beginning at \$7,592 per year (beginning in 1968-1969);
(\$2,500)	i) Provide for increase in Commissioner's salary.

(\$99,850 Total) The above services requested were "cut" from the budget (Part II). There was no recommendation by the governor to include any of the above. This means that the Department of Indian Affairs will be existing on its skeleton budget for the next two years. The present budget amounts to \$46,470 per year, providing for salaries and wages to classified state employees.

(Continued on page 2)

NEW SERVICES ...

NO SERVICES ...

(Continued from page 1)

(Ed. note: The following increases that were requested for 1967-1968 are \$74,477. For the year 1968-1969 an increase of \$86,488 is requested. The recommended budget "cut" allows only \$30,000 a year for the following services.)

(Amt. re- quired)	Requested increase would:
(\$3,600)	a) Increase pay of 3 Tribal Governors to \$600 per year (1967-1968) and to \$1200 per year (1968-1969). Pay since July 1, 1966 has been \$300 per year; prior to July 1, 1966 it was \$100 per year);
(\$1,440)	b) Increase pay of 3 Tribal Lieutenant Governors to \$240 per year (1967-1968) and to \$480 per year (1968-1969). Pay since July 1, 1966 has been \$120 per year; prior to July 1, 1966 has been \$50 per year);
(\$10,080)	c) Provide pay for 24 Tribal Councilmembers at \$180 per year (1967-1968) and at \$240 per year (1968-1969). (At present, they receive no pay);
(\$53,040)	d) Provide for 3 Reservation Construction Foremen at \$7,800 per year plus expenses, required for desired home construction programs on each Reservation;
(\$18,096)	e) Provide pay for 3 Tribal Clerks, beginning at \$2,938 per year;
(\$26,715)	f) Provide pay for 3 Tribal Maintencemen, begin at \$4,342 per year;
(\$19,968)	g) Provide pay for 3 Tribal Hallkeepers, begin at \$3,250 per year;
(\$2,400)	h) Provide for rental of Tribal Policemen's uniforms (now being provided by the Maine Council of Churches);
(\$2,000)	i) Provide for fire protection from the City of Old Town for the Penobscot Reservation;
(\$22,100)	j) Provide for necessary increases in travel, telephone and operating expenses to support requested new positions;
(\$1,526)	k) Provide for necessary increases in office supplies for the requested new positions.
<hr/> (\$160,965)	Total) The above services were "cut" down to only \$60,000 for the years 1967-1968 and 1968-1969. With this cut the Maine Indian not make any progress in developing the resources, that could make the Reservations an attractive place to live as well as to visit.

A requested increase in the budget for permanent equipment and field equipment amounting to \$2,500 for 1967-1968 and 1968-1969 had been "cut" totally from the Indian Affairs budget (part II). This means that the Department will be operating on a budget of \$948 for capital equipment.

In addition to Departmental funds for Repairs and Minor Improvements on the three Reservations, the following funds have been requested for major Reservation construction projects:

(Continued on page 4)

(3)

E D I T O R I A L S

THE MAINE INDIAN NEWSLETTER

EDITOR . . . EUGENIA T. THOMPSON  
(Penobscot)

The Maine Indian Newsletter is Maine's only state-wide Indian newsletter, and is free of charge.

News and stories may be submitted to the Newsletter by the 15th of each month 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 are permitted at the discretion of the Editor. All letters 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.

A START ...

When the 102nd Legislature established the Maine Department of Indian Affairs, it appeared as though there was legislative intent to do something for the Indians after all these years. It did not appear as though legislature wanted to keep the Indians as they were, but wanted to help polish their pride as original Americans. It will take a restoration in the budget (part II) that was presented by the Department of Indian Affairs to make a start in re-building a heritage of which we can all feel a part.

With the last two years of planning behind the new department of laying the groundwork, surely it would be nice to think of the 103rd Legislature as making a start in getting things done for the Indians. The budget requests for expanding services such as new personnel to assist in providing adequate police, fire protection, water and sewerage systems and in the construction of homes, are a start.

Your support of the budget proposals will gain the attention of members of legislature who will be listening to your opinion. See page 11 under Indian Affairs Budget Hearing, for instruction on giving your support.

L E T T E R S

(Ed.note: The following letter was sent to the Maine Indian Newsletter from Gov. John Stevens, as this copy of the letter was sent to him.)

Raymond F. Sargent, Inc.  
General Contractor  
P.O.Box 539  
Ellsworth, Maine

Re: Collection Treatment Expansion and Treatment  
Facility Peter Dana Point, Indian Township,  
Princeton, Maine

Dear Sir:

This letter is in response to the conversation we had at Dana Point on July 27, 1966 regarding problems we might encounter during the construction  
(Continued on page 4)

## NEW SERVICES ...

## NO SERVICES ...

(Continued from page 2)

Title	State	Federal
	Funds Requested	Funds Anticipated
a) Pleasant Point Sewerage System	\$ 129,900	\$ 109,000
b) Pleasant Point Water System	38,000	30,000
c) Peter Dana Point Water System	73,800	60,900
d) Penobscot Water & Sewerage System	63,000	51,800
Subtotals	\$304,700	\$251,700
e) Peter Dana Point Community Bldg.	\$ 34,000	\$ 29,300
f) Penobscot Community Building	35,100	30,300
g) Princeton "Strip" Sewerage System	62,200	50,200
h) Princeton "Strip" Water System	72,700	59,600
Subtotals	\$204,000	\$169,400
Totals	\$508,700	\$421,100

The state recommends that the first four projects be listed quite "high" in the overall State Construction Budget. If these projects remain in this position in the State Construction Budget, there is a good chance that they will be funded.

However, the state recommends placing the last four projects listed above very "low" in the overall State Construction Budget. If these projects remain in this position in the State Construction Budget, it is extremely unlikely that they will be funded. (See page 11 for more detail on the loss of federal funds as well as the housing project for the "Strip".

(Ed. note: Your help as interested individuals, and organizations in supporting the Maine Indian to restore the expanded services to the budget of the Department of Indian Affairs would be appreciated.)

(L E T T E R S)

(Continued from page 3)

on the above captioned project. On this project as on any construction project we have encountered various problems. As these problems materialized, the engineering firm of Wright, Pierce, Barnes & Wyman have done an excellent job of rectifying the problems without any delay to us on the project.

Secondly I would like to state that Governor John Stevens and the people at Dana Point have been very cooperative during the course of the construction. On most of our projects we encounter a great deal of vandalism, such as theft and damage of material and equipment. This has not been the case at Dana Point. In fact we have misplaced numerous tools, equipment etc. during the course of construction on the project which were found by the people at Dana Point and returned to us. Very unusual indeed.

Another point I would like to make is in regards to the labor force at Dana Point. On several of our projects we have found a shortage of local labor. At Dana Point we were able to find enough local labor of the caliber needed to do most phases of the project. In fact we have had two men from Dana Point that were exceptional workers.

I have talked with many people who have a great misconception of the people at Dana Point. I would have to say after becoming better acquainted with the people and their problems at Dana Point they are in no way different

(Continued on page 15)

## MEET YOUR INDIAN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

The present 103rd Legislature in February appointed a Joint Select Committee on Indian Affairs "to handle the heavy load of bills pertaining to Indian Affairs" expected during the current session.

An Indian Affairs Committee of the legislature was in existence from at least 1917 through 1949. In 1951, following a report by the Legislative Research Committee, the total number of legislative committees was reduced from 41 to 23, and the Indian Affairs Committee was one of those eliminated.

During the 102nd legislative session, 19 bills pertaining to Indians were introduced, and were referred to 7 different committees of the legislature. With this number of committees holding hearings on Indian Affairs bills, it was difficult for Indians or others to be present at all the hearings to offer testimony on the bills.

The Newsletter is pleased that the 103rd Legislature has recognized these problems and has created an Indian Affairs Committee once again. The establishment of this committee will certainly make it easier for the Legislature to collect testimony on the many important Indian Affairs bills which are being presented to it.

The Indian Affairs Committee (like all legislative committees) is composed of three Senators and seven Representatives. The membership is listed below; the biographical information is taken from the special publication of the Daily Kennebec Journal for the 103rd Legislature.

MEMBERSSenator Herald J. Beckett (Committee Chairman)

5 Key Street, Eastport, Washington County. Age 70. Born in Eastport. Republican. Congregational. Married. Insurance Agent, Real Estate Broker. Educated in Eastport schools, U.S. Army Mechanical School. Member, Eastport Republican Committee 30 years; Republican State Committee 10 years; finance chairman, Republican County Committee one year. Washington County Commissioner, 1937-1966; chairman of board 1956-1966.

Senator Theodore S. Curtis

23 Main Street, Orono, Penobscot County. Age 66. Born in Freeport. Republican. Protestant. Married, four children. Educated University of Maine, B.S. Faculty manager of Athletics, Emeritus. Member, Orono planning board. Member, State Executive Committee and State Camp Committee, Y.M.C.A. Past president, New England College Conference on Intercollegiate Athletics. Past secretary-treasurer Yankee Conference and New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association. Trustee, Lee Academy. Member, Maine Natural Resource Council, Masons, Phi Gamma Delta Fraternity.

Senator Frank Norris

West Peru, Oxford County. Age 57. Born Lithuania. Democrat. Married, 3 children. Educated Mexico, Peru & Dixfield High School. Member School Committee. Selectman. Past Democratic Town Chairman and County Treasurer of the Democratic Party. Member Peru Town Committee. Member of the 102nd Legislature.

Representative Catherine Carswell

26 Panoramic View Drive, Portland, Cumberland County. Age 44. Born Brighton, Mass. Democrat. Catholic. Married. Licensed cosmetology instructor and owner of Suburban Beauty Salon. Educated in Portland parochial

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## MEMBERS....

and public school systems. Graduate of Portland High School, Golden School of Beauty Culture in Portland. Member of Mental Health Task Force, Maine Council of Social Agencies, Portland League of Women Voters and Business and Professional Women's Club of Portland. Member of Portland Democratic City Committee. Organizer and past president of Saint Catherine Guild of Saint Joseph's Home for Aged Women. Member Cumberland Democratic Women's Club. Member of Health and Institutional Services Committee and Retirement and Pensions Committee. House chairman, Health and Institutional Services Committee. House chairman, Retirements and Pensions Committee. Member, Legislative Research Committee - 102nd Legislature. Elected to 98th, 99th, 100th and 102nd Legislatures.

Representative Warren H. Cookson

RFD No. 1, Bangor, Penobscot County. Republican. Member of the 101st and 102nd Legislatures.

Representative Nicholas W. Danton

12 Milliken Street, Old Orchard Beach, York County. Age 47. Born in Biddeford. Democrat. Greek Orthodox. Married. Attorney. Educated Biddeford High School, Roosevelt Aviation School, Mineola, N.Y., Hawthorn School of Aeronautics, Orangeburg, S.C., Portland Junior College, Portland University. Member of Old Orchard Democratic Town Committee, York County Democratic Committee. Member of 102nd Legislature.

Representative William E. Dennett

185 Rogers Road, Kittery, York County. Age 58. Born in Portsmouth, N.H. Republican. Protestant. Married, two children. Insurance and Real Estate. Educated at Portsmouth, N.H., Elementary and High Schools. Selectman Town of Kittery. Member of the House 94th, 95th, 96th, 99th, 100th and 101st Legislatures.

Representative Neal A. Jannelle

Ferry Road, Scarborough, Cumberland County. Age 37. Born in Portland. Republican. Congregationalist. Married, four children. Educated at Scarborough public schools, (CED) courses University of Maine, Portland. Building contractor, Licensed Real Estate Broker. Nine years selectman, assessor of Scarborough; chairman for two years. Served on several local boards and committees. Member of the Lions.

Representative Frank J. Miliano

11 South Street, Eastport, Washington County. Age 39. Born in Long Island, N.Y. Republican. Catholic. Retail merchant. Former Eastport Chief of Police. Member American Legion, Eastport Fire Department, Republican Town Committee.

Representative Raymond M. Rideout, Jr.

Manchester, Kennebec County. Age 41. Born in Portland. Republican. Protestant. Married, four children. Educated at University of Maine, B.A. in Business Administration. Alderman and Mayor, City of Hallowell. Veteran of World War II, Combat Engineers, ETO.

The Newsletter congratulates these legislators on their Committee assignment and is confident that they will give thoughtful consideration to all Indian legislative matters, both on the Committee and in the House and Senate.

## PINE RIDGE MOCCASINS

In February, 1967, the Dakota Moccasin Company is expected to begin operations on the Pine Ridge Reservation at the southeast end of Pine Ridge town.

It is expected that the company will employ 75-100 people. Initial production is expected to reach 250 pairs of moccasins per day, with a maximum of 2,000 pairs a day at its peak production.

Six workers began training December 1st and from this group will come the plant foreman. Lake Church Leather Products of Belgium, Wisconsin, is the parent company of Dakota Moccasin and it will supply the manager.

(From Indian Times, Denver, Colorado, December 1966)

## A NEW DAY FOR THE AMERICAN INDIAN

By Hubert H. Humphrey

Vice President, The United States of America

(Continued from January Newsletter)

Fortunately, Indian resistance is breaking down. Fears and mistrust by the older generation are giving way as younger men and women, who have had access to longer schooling, bring new experiences and new views to their tribal communities.

Over the past hundred years - although not intensively until passage of the Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 - the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs has been in the business of education. At first it attempted to teach only the simple trades and farming skills. Eventually the Bureau expanded its outlook on Indian education to provide elementary, secondary and vocational training. But Federal schools until fairly recent years were often the only non-sectarian schools open to Indians. Over the past decade, however, there has been steady exodus of Indian children from Federal to local public school enrollment, as public school districts have been established on or near reservations. In some instances, the Federal and local schools pool resources to operate a cooperative school for Indians and non-Indians.

And still the average reservation adult of middle age has less than a fifth grade education, and many are totally illiterate in English. Only a few hundred Indian high school graduates of last year have gone on to college this Fall. The habit of higher education has not yet taken a firm hold.

Family income among the reservation dwellers still falls far below the \$3,000 floor which the Office of Economic Opportunity calls the "poverty line," although new housing programs and community development programs are making some inroads. Indian health is improving as the Public Health Service expands its network of hospitals, outpatient services and mobile clinics. But there are still too many disease-borne deaths and the infant mortality rate is still considerably higher than the national average. The Indian birth rate doubles the national average. The Indian population is growing at a rate so fast that the land base of the reservation can no longer support the people.

To put the land base to new uses, industries seeking locations for plant expansion are being urged to explore Indian locales, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs offering on-the-job training for Indian workers. Their manual dexterity and aptitude for precision work is earning for Indians a first-rate reputation among specialized industries such as electronics.

At the same time the Bureau is encouraging Indians to move off the less promising reservations and into industrial centers where work opportunities are more plentiful. A package program - vocational training and job placement, with all expenses paid for trainee and family - has lured about 50,000 Indians into successful urban living in the past ten years.....

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A NEW DAY....

The paternalistic approach is good no longer. In its worst manifestations, it resulted in a culture of poverty; even at best, it encouraged a dependency approach to life. Instead, we must foster active participation by the Indian people in all affairs that affect their own welfare and the well-being of the nation as a whole.

Until this happens, Federal agencies and Federal laws can be only half effective.

What then is our goal? Justice and opportunity for our Indian fellow-citizens, so that no longer will they be a "colony of strangers."

(From The Optimist Magazine, November, 1966)

#### DID YOU KNOW THAT

Marc E. Widdiss, Wampanoag, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard D. Widdiss, 172 School Street, Wayland, Mass., now is a sophomore at the University of Massachusetts, in Amherst?

#### INDIAN ACT "TYRANNY" SAYS CHIEF PAUL

Canadian Indians are still being exposed to political tyranny by the limitations of the (Canadian) Indian Act, said a spokesman for the National Indian Advisory Board in Winnipeg.

Phillip Paul, chief of the Tsartlip Tribe at Brentwood Bay, Vancouver Island, said most Canadian Indian bands want more autonomy from the federal government.

"The Indian Act, as it's geared now, seems to take initiative away from the Indian," he said. "We seem to be under political tyranny."

Mr. Paul was commenting on discussions of the board, which held its third meeting in Winnipeg in December. The board, established a year ago, is made up of 18 Indian leaders from across Canada and it met twice before in Ottawa.

Mr. Paul said most of the board members want some of the powers now held by the minister for Indian affairs transferred to the Indian band councils. "The Indian Act is full of powers for the minister," he said. "It says the minister may do this and has the power to do that, but it gives very little authority to the Indians to govern their own affairs."

He said the main problem of most bands is the financial situation of the reserves, but that no solution can be found until changes in the Indian Act allow the bands to develop a broader financial base for their reserves.

The board, set up to advise the federal government in matters of national importance in the administration of Indian affairs, has been studying possible amendments to the Indian Act....

(From Indian Record, Winnipeg, Canada, January 1967)

#### FEDERAL INDIAN BUREAU TRANSFER URGED

By William M. Blair

WASHINGTON - A presidential task force has recommended that the Bureau of Indian Affairs be transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The administration is understood to be considering sending the proposal to Congress, where it is certain to touch off a fight. Signal flags of opposition already are flying on Capitol Hill.

The group named by President Johnson more than a year ago to study the

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FEDERAL INDIAN BUREAU....  
(Continued from Page 8)

Indian problem found that Indian difficulties were fundamentally educational and social problems and fitted more broadly into H.E.W. programs. As one informed source commented, "H.E.W. is more people-oriented." The Interior view is that the Indians' natural resources should be developed to provide them with wider opportunities.

The Secretary of the Interior, Stewart L. Udall, had "no comment" when asked about the group's recommendations. He and Indian Affairs officials are working on a legislative program of expanded aid that would enable Indians to manage more of their own affairs and develop their land resources.

Disclosure of the task force recommendation came when Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall, D-Colo., who is chairman of the House Interior Committee, expressed strong opposition at a committee meeting with Indian affairs officials.

"Just as soon as anybody in the United States," he said, "decides to place Indians in the same position as other beneficiaries of H.E.W., then I'm opposed to it," he said. When Indians become "beneficiaries of welfare in H.E.W.," he added, "the U.S. had better look to its hole card."

Rep. James A. Haley, D-Ala., and chairman of the committee's subcommittee on Indian affairs, said that Aspinall's views "pretty much expressed the views of the subcommittee." Furthermore, he added, H.E.W. "hasn't done too good a job on that (welfare) with the money they've had."

Aspinall brought up the proposed transfer as Robert L. Bennett, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and his assistants prepared to review Indian programs and legislation for the panel. The Coloradian said he wished to discuss the proposal but Assistant Secretary Harry R. Anderson told him "we prefer not to get into it at this time."

The study group was headed by Dr. Walsh McDermott, Farrand Livingston professor of Health and Preventive Medicine at New York Hospital - Cornell Medical Center. Indians were in the group.

The group reported that the transfer should be effected with the consent of the Indians. It also recommended that funds be tripled to bring Indians into the mainstream of American life with broad educational programs.

(From the Bangor Daily News, 1/28/67)

(Editor's Note: The National Congress of American Indians, at its 1966 annual meeting, passed a resolution opposing the transfer of Indian education responsibility from the Dept. of the Interior to the Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare.)

INDIAN ISLAND FIFTH GRADERS VISIT UNIVERSITY

It was a big day when 25 fifth graders from the Indian Island school in Old Town were taken on a tour of the University of Maine's barns at Orono by the Student Action Corps, a community service campus organization. The hour-long field trip was planned by Old Town School Superintendent Philip C. Libby; the teacher, Sister Mary Norma; and UM student Valerie Lamont of Scarborough. The reactions were those of discovery for some of the pupils.

(From the Portland Sunday Telegram, 1/29/67)

CURTIS CONFERS WITH HATHAWAY

AUGUSTA (AP) - Gov. Curtis conferred for an hour here with U.S. Rep. William D. Hathaway, then set up a meeting for Tuesday with Maine's other congressman, Peter Kyros.... In a statement issued after Monday's conference, the governor's office said... they also discussed the status of Maine's Indian schools under civil rights laws. (From the Portland Press Herald, 2/14/67)

## ESTHER LOUISE SABATTUS WEDS RAPHAEL SOCABASIN

PRINCETON - A February 11th ceremony united in marriage Miss Esther Louise Sabattus, daughter of Albert Sabattus of Pleasant Point and the late Alice Sabattus, and Raphael Socabasin, son of Mr. and Mrs. Lola Socabasin of Peter Dana Point.

St. Anne's Church, Princeton, was the setting for the ceremony. Officiating was the Rev. Maurice Lemlin. Sister Thomasine was organist and Mrs. Joseph Deschene, soloist.

Escorted by her father, the bride wore a gown of white bridal satin, with a bodice of scalloped chantilly lace. Scalloped lace finished the hemline of the skirt, which ended in a chapel-length train of lace. Her veil of lace-trimmed imported silk illusion fell from a miniature Danish crown of pearls and crystal drops. She wore a double strand of cultured pearls, and pearl drop earrings, and she carried a missal and white rosebuds.

Miss Betty Stevens was maid of honor. Miss Laura Nicholas was junior bridesmaid and Miss Romona Nicholas was flower girl.

The maid of honor wore a powder blue satin brocade street-length dress fashioned like the bride's gown. The junior bridesmaid's dress was of rose brocade. They carried colonial bouquets of poms in colors matching their dresses. The flower girl wore a floor-length dress of white satin brocade.

Patrick Socabasin was best man. Ushers were Harry Stevens and Stuart Tomah of Peter Dana Point.

After the ceremony, a reception was held at the Lion's Club meeting hall. Assisting were Mrs. Blanche Moore, Mrs. Ramona Stanley, Mrs. Robert Wheaton, and Mrs. Marie Borsovsky of Robinston. Also, Miss Anna Lola of Pleasant Point, Mrs. Vergie Johnson and Mrs. Bert Tuttle.

The bride attended St. Mary's School and John Bapst High School, Bangor. The groom attended schools at Peter Dana Point and Princeton. He is employed by St. Croix Company. They will reside at Peter Dana Point.

(From the Bangor Daily News, 2/17/67. Editor's note: A very attractive full-length photograph of Mrs. Socabasin in her bridal gown accompanied the story.)

## ESKIMO-INDIAN LAND RIGHTS

...The clash between developers and conservationists over the (Alaska) Rampart Dam project is only one aspect of the broader struggle for control of the land, a struggle that beclouds Alaska's centennial year. When the statehood law was enacted, 99.8 per cent of the land was still owned by the federal government. Under provisions of the statehood act, Alaska was given twenty-five years to select more than 104 million acres from the federal public domain.

Now Eskimos and Indians are attempting to block the state selection by pressing their aboriginal rights to vast tracts of Alaska, including the Arctic Slope and the Yukon Flats. (The 1867 Treaty of Cession failed to define the entitlement of natives to the lands they were using and occupying, and Congress to this date has ducked the issue.)

In their claim to the Arctic Slope and its potential oil wealth, the Eskimos use an argument that should appeal to all conservationists. Noting the white man's proclivity for despoiling the land and polluting the rivers, the Eskimos warn that the oil explorations might kill fish and disrupt the migration of caribou. Sam Taalak, president of the Arctic Slope Native Association, told a visitor to Barrow last summer: "Let me be blunt. We must prepare for the day when our children may have to live by hunting again. I tell you, this is a harsh country. We run out of game animals and we will hit the relief rolls pretty hard."....

(From the Saturday Review of Literature, 1/7/67)

SPECIAL AMERICAN INDIAN CALENDARS

for 1967 are now available from American Indian Calendar, 79 Emerson Street, Denver, Colorado 80218. The calendars, which cost \$2.00 each for 1 to 25, or \$1.40 each in quantities over 25, are illustrated with photographs of various Indian crafts, include significant quotations from past and present Indian leaders, and indicate many important dates in national Indian history.

## INDIAN AFFAIRS BUDGET HEARING

The Budget Hearing for the Department of Indian Affairs' Part II (new services) and Construction budgets will be held in Room 228, State House, Augusta, on Thursday, March 16th, from 10:45 - 11:30 A.M.

Individuals, or persons representing groups or agencies, that wish to support the Department's budget requests for new services and construction could bring or send a written statement to be left with the Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Appropriations:

Senator Richard N. Berry, Chairman  
Committee on Appropriations & Financial Affairs  
103rd Legislature, State House  
Augusta, Maine 04330

Members of the general public who are able to attend the hearing will certainly be given a chance to indicate their feelings by briefly stating their name and opinion, or by rising at the end of the hearing when called upon by the Chairman.

The Part II Budget request is for funds (in addition to existing funds) with which the Department would finance new positions, services and programs.

The Department's requests for new funds total \$117,293 for 1967-68, and \$146,022 for 1968-69. The State's recommendations for new funds total \$30,000 for each of the two years. The difference between these figures represents the presently-recommended "cuts" in the Department's Part II budget; these "cuts" amount to \$87,292 for '67-'68, and \$116,022 for '68-'69.

None of the recommended \$60,000 for the two-year period involved new State personnel positions, and the Department feels this shortage would have a particularly damaging effect on plans to upgrade Tribal Constables, administer Reservation housing programs, and increase field office staff.

The Department's Construction requests are for funds to provide 50% of the cost of various major construction projects on the three Reservations. The Department anticipates receiving the remaining 50% project costs from various Federal cost-sharing programs.

Current State construction priorities place Pleasant Point water-and-sewage, Peter Dana Point water, and Penobscot water-and-sewage projects "high" on the priority list. Princeton "Strip" water-and-sewage, Penobscot community building, and Peter Dana Point community building projects are very "low" on the priority list. The Department feels that lack of funds for water-and-sewage construction at the "Strip" will make it impossible to include the "Strip" in anticipated new housing programs.

## PENOBSCOT &amp; PASSAMAQUODDY PUBLIC PRESENTATION

Penobscot Governor John M. Mitchell and Indian Township Passamaquoddy Governor John Stevens jointly addressed the February meeting of the Franklin Chapter, American Association of University Women, in Farmington, on February 17th. Topic of the program was: "The Legislative Problems of the Maine Indians."

Governors Mitchell and Stevens, as well as Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Governor Joseph Mitchell were invited to address a public meeting held at Bowdoin College on February 20th, with Indian Affairs Commissioner Hinckley. Bad weather that night prevented the Governors' attendance at the meeting.

## LONG LAKE CAMPGROUND

The Maine Department of Forest Service has just issued an attractive brochure on the Long Lake Campground of the Indian Township Reservation. The pamphlet describes the location and facilities of the campground, as well as the facility's regulations and procedures to be followed in making campsite reservations.

Copies of the "Long Lake Campground" pamphlet may be obtained free-of-charge by writing: Campsite Coordinator, Maine Dept. of Forest Service, State House, Augusta, Maine 04330. (See article on Page 1, December 1966 Newsletter.)

## RED TAPE

(A charred fragment of deerskin was recently excavated by the Plymouth County, Massachusetts, Archaeological Society on the site of an early seventeenth century Algonquin encampment. It bore curious inscriptions, apparently hasty notes made by a volunteer secretary in primitive speedwriting. A crude translation follows:)

Warriors squaws Algonquin Village Association come to order. Sachem cast one vote accept unread minutes last powwow. Special meeting: zoning.

Problem: Impending population explosion, increased real estate values, substandard housing, litterbugs, river pollution, junkpiles, infiltration un-American types. Zoning essential preserve character community.

Samoset say: First white man come, OK. We give fish, corn. He come back, bring friends. Wrong color, strange gods. Wise men read omens. See PTA, DAR, ESP, AT&T, LSD, SEC, DDT, BPOE, A&P, RCA, Radcliffe, Trailer, barbecue, power mower. Eat outdoors, go bathroom indoors. Bikini, rock'n'roll corrupt papoose. Stop before too late. Move 1,000-acre zoning.

Amendment: 2,000-acres. Yak yak yak. Appoint study committee.

(From Saturday Review of Literature, 2/11/67, by Harland Manchester)

## INDIANS HAVE THEIR PRIDE

by William M. Clark

My two year residence in Princeton, years ago, certainly doesn't qualify me to suggest specific ways to upgrade the social, economic, and educational status of the Maine Indians who live near that town.

It serves only to make me realize that the ways must be specific, not generalized pressures toward some pattern visualized by a proponent of regimentation.

The Indians who live at Peter Dana Point, near Princeton, are Passamaquoddies. We had a few of them in high school. We visited out at the point. We liked them. I think some of them liked us, but about this I am not positive....My memories of the Peter Dana Point Indians involve a few things I'd like to pass along.

The first one is that the Indians held tightly to their pride in a past racial greatness. They kept alive certain skills and lore that had been handed down to them with their culture. They had a superb sense of humor. Most of their jokes were subtle, but they enjoyed them immensely. They were constantly surrounded by dogs, amazing numbers of dogs. I'm sure they never abused them and they never abused their children either, except unknowingly in a kind of innocent neglect.

All this may sound like too poetic a description of a group of people who were living in deprivation. But we were all living in deprivation. How else could we live when the sawmill was paying \$18 a week....I don't think

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there were over six bathrooms in Princeton. I know we didn't have one.

So deprivation didn't enter into the picture except in one way. The Indians weren't as concerned about the lack of THINGS as the rest of us were. Their drives took different forms.

The plea I'm making today is for a remembrance of difference. This is not the same as a suggestion of inequality. The mass planners seem to have trouble understanding that.

It is past time for many things in Maine, but we can't go back and predate our activities. We've been too slow in extending the sincere hand of genuine helpfulness to the Maine Indians....

There's no sense in sobbing. Action is what is needed. In the case of the Indians, though, that action must not take the form of bludgeoning them into a pattern that the bureaucrats decree is universally beneficial.

Planned "improvement" must be adjusted to conform to the Maine Indians' desire to preserve identity. The Great Society concept of a path toward the perfect life is a generality. To order the Indian to follow it, forsaking his own culture, would put one more mark on his blackboard of bitterness.

This dictated dogmatism that destroys differences is what I fear, because we are becoming so tolerant of ruthless regimentation.

(From the Portland Press-Herald, 2/6/67)

#### MALISEET TRIBE TO GET NEW VILLAGE

WOODSTOCK, N.B. (AP) - The white man's need for hydroelectric power is driving a band of Maliseet Indians from their village established along the St. John River near here more than 270 years ago.

However, the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission and the federal Indian affairs branch are cooperating with the Indians to provide the band with a new village which will cost more than \$187,000.....

The new village will comprise 17 new homes and the relocation of three recently-constructed buildings on a gently rolling hill about three miles south of here. Streets, sewage and water lines are being built and a sewage treatment system using a new process will be installed.

Members of the Maliseet band decided on the type of houses in the development and will be given certificates of ownership. Once occupied, the homes cannot be sold to anyone but members of the band. It is expected that the school building, largely unused since Indian children were integrated into the provincial school system, will be converted for use as a community center....

(From the Portland Press-Herald, 2/9/67)

#### MISCELLANEOUS

-- Wilma Louise Victor, a Choctaw Indian and the Bureau of Indian Affairs' top-ranking woman educator, has been selected as one of the six women in Government to receive the coveted 1967 Federal Woman's Award.

-- The Bureau of Indian Affairs, Washington, D.C., has named a 16-man National Indian Education Advisory Committee. 15 members are Tribal leaders; all are Indians. Tribal membership includes Pima-Maricopa, Apache, Sioux, Choctaw, Hopi, Alaskan, Papago, Creek, Pueblos, Navajo, Paiute and Cheyenne.

-- An article on Maine Indians appears in Hi Way magazine, March 1967, published for teen-agers by the United Presbyterian Church (Witherpoon Building, Philadelphia, Pa. 19107).

-- Alvin Josephy, Jr., and Mitchell A. Wilder are two newly-appointed members of the U.S. Department of the Interior's Indian Arts and Crafts Board. They replace Rene d'Harnoncourt and Erich Kohlberg.

## FIRST LOOK REVEALS NO INDIAN SCHOOL SEGREGATION.....

By Bob Drew

OLD TOWN-A federal education team investigating alleged discrimination in Indian schools on three reservations in Maine gave some indications here Monday that they found no major evidence of a Civil Rights law violation, but at the same time cautioned against any premature conclusions as to the ultimate findings.

Members of the Penobscot Indian Tribe, obviously concerned about the matter, were told at a tribal meeting Monday evening by Charles Bechtold of the Boston Regional Office of the United States Office of Education that "I do not see segregation in the Island school." However, Bechtold told approximately 60 people at Tribal Hall that the federal group was only on a fact-finding mission, and would not make any final determinations.

Bechtold, John Lagomarcino, a civil rights attorney with the United States Health, Education and Welfare Department, and Edward Snyder, a civil rights specialist with the Equal Educational Opportunities program of HEW, have been sent to Maine by HEW to determine whether or not claims that reservation schools at Old Town, Perry and Princeton are discriminatory in that their pupils are mostly Indians.

Lagomarcino said a final decision on the matter could be expected, probably within four to six weeks. "I think you'll see that this is handled rather promptly," he told the NEWS. Tribal officials will be informed of the findings at the same time that state officials are, he said.

Federal officials came to Maine a week ago at the behest of Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis after the discrimination charges arose.

Indian spokesman here, for the most part, were highly critical of the actions of Maine Education Commissioner William T. Logan Jr., Monday night, when they said there were indications there had been talk about closing the Indian schools prior to the time the State Education Department took over their operation from the Maine Department of Health and Welfare.

Some of those present requested that the federal team disclose who had made the complaints about discrimination, but this the visitors said they were unable to do. Lagomarcino said it came to the attention of the federal officials as a result of summation and correspondence between the Maine Department of Education and the United States Office of Education.

Other speakers from the floor suggested that there was no sense in trying to find a "goat" but merely settle the problem.

Bechtold emphasized that the federal team was only gathering facts which it would submit to higher authorities in Washington.

"The federal government does not have the authority to close the Indian schools," he declared. He added: "Yes, the government could hold back federal funds from the state, but the facts here don't point in that direction." Bechtold stressed that closing the Indian schools was a responsibility of the state, not of the federal government. "For myself, I see no problem," he declared.

Snyder told the group, "We can't tell you what the Commission of Education (U.S.) is going to say."

A woman from the floor asked the question: "If the state decides to close our schools, can the Federal government help us keep them open?"

Lagomarcino replied that to the best of his knowledge the matter had never been discussed. "I don't know," he replied, but indicated that it was doubtful.

The Washington attorney said at one point that only certain federal funds would be withheld from Maine if it were found to be in violation, rather than all of them.

Tribal Gov. John Mitchell, who conducted the meeting, promised his people that "as your governor, I shall carry this through." He received a large round of applause.

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..NO SCHOOL INDIAN SEGREGATION..  
(Continued from Page 14 )

Other speakers included Indian Rep. John Nelson, Ernest Goslin, Fr. Romeo St. Pierre, who gave a report of a meeting between Federal officials and Indian representatives and others at Augusta last week, State Rep. Warren Cookson of Glenburn and School Superintendent, Philip Libby of Old Town.

The Federal team spent most of Monday visiting the Indian school here and talking with teachers and others as well as with Libby.

Tuesday, the team will move into Washington County where they will visit the reservation at Princeton and meet with tribal leaders and others that evening.

Wednesday, they will visit the Pleasant Point reservation and have another evening meeting with tribal leaders.

In each instance, they are visiting the schools concerned and talking with the superintendents, teachers and other interested persons.

(From the Bangor Daily News, 2/17/67)

H.E.W. AGENT IS FINISHING INDIAN SCHOOL STUDY

Perry-"Whatever the Indian has to say, we want to hear," were the words of a civil rights specialist Wednesday night, as he summed up the purpose of a federal fact-finding group sent to Maine by the Health, Education and Welfare Department.

Edward Snyder was the only remaining member of the three-man Federal education team investigating alleged claims that reservation schools at Old Town, Perry, and Princeton are discriminatory because most of their students are Indians.

Snyder said Wednesday, while in Eastport, that both Charles Bechtold of the Boston Regional Office of the United States Office of Education, and John Lagomarcino, a civil rights attorney with the United States Health, Education and Welfare Department left early Wednesday morning to fill "prior commitments."

The three, since Monday, have toured the Old Town and Princeton reservations in an effort to dig up sufficient facts to enable decision makers in Washington to arrive at a final decision as to whether or not the schools are discriminatory.

A "colleague from Washington" was scheduled to join Snyder for the fact searching tour at the Pleasant Point reservation Wednesday, but due to Tuesday's storm, the official was unable to keep the appointment. Snyder indicated that the news was a strong disappointment in view of the mountainous chore of gathering as much information as possible in the relatively short period of time allotted to the mission.

The specialist said he expected to visit with a number of Indian leaders and school officials at Pleasant Point and Eastport before attending a tribal meeting in the recreation hall on the reservation at 7:30 P. M.

He noted that some had concluded that Washington had said that it was going to close the Indian's schools. "This is not true," he said, "the government cannot close the schools but it can withhold federal funds if it deems necessary."

Snyder repeatedly made it clear that he had no opinion to release regarding whether the schools were or were not discriminatory, but pointed out that it was "strictly a governmental decision" which could not possibly be determined until the matter had been studied from every conceivable point.

When asked when such a decision by the government might be forthcoming, he said that he would try to insure prompt decision on the matter, but did not expect that the office of education would have developed an official opinion from the facts revealed by the tour before four or five weeks or longer depending upon the completeness of the facts.

(Continued on Page 16)

H.E.W. AGENT IS FINISHING INDIAN SCHOOL STUDY  
(Continued from Page 15)

There are a lot of factors involved in the making of such a decision and any one of these facts could have a decided effect on the outcome, said Snyder, pointing out that the Title Six program was only two years old and suggested that annual reports on the program, needed in the present study for comparison purposes, may not be immediately available. "We would like to know the per capita cost of operating the Indian schools for the past 15 years, but these figures may not be made available for some time," he said.

The civil rights specialist concluded by expressing a belief that there was yet much work to be done after leaving the reservation, but gave the assurance that the final decision will "not be made in haste."

(From the Bangor Daily News, 2/9/67)

TWO SKELETONS UNCOVERED AT PEMAQUID

By Helen Camp

On the 19th of August, 1965, two skeletons were discovered at the Pemaquid Dig. They were found ten feet from the Tavern site, at a depth of two feet.

One skeleton was lying on its side with its knees drawn up in a flexed position. This is believed to be that of an Indian, since the position is typical of a number of Indian burials. The bones were in such a poor state of preservation, that they could not be removed one by one. They and the surrounding earth were hardened with a resin and removed as a block.

The other skeleton lay parallel to the "Indian", separated by five feet. This one was lying on its back. The skull was resting on a round brass plate. The torso was covered with three hammered brass plates, over which a deer hide had been placed. Across the shoulders were 5 brass tubes, 9-3/4 to 10-1/2 inches in length. These were strung on a single, 3 strand, braided cord, which may be was of sinew, then folded together to form a bundle. Under the entire skeleton was the bark of a tree

This second skeleton was taken to Dr. Junius Bird of the American Museum of Natural History for study. We give an extract from his report:

"Dr. Harry L. Shapiro (Chairman of the Department of Anthropology of the American Museum of Natural History) examined the remains and believed the adult to have been a woman under 40 years of age. He did not reach any positive opinion as to whether she might have been Indian or White.

A baby was placed naked in the grave, apparently on top of the adult body with its head resting on her right shoulder. It was very young, possibly only a few days old. The navel is visible in the preserve section of the stomach skin, but does not show any residual umbilical cord.

The skin of the infant's forehead retains some fine, dark hair and a portion of a band, about 3/8 of an inch wide, which apparently encircled the head.

There is nothing I can report which might explain this rather curious burial. Professor James Griffin of the University of Michigan, a leading authority on the North American Indians, examined the remains and says he has never seen anything like it."

We are waiting for the results from a sample of bone submitted for a Carbon 14 dating.

(From the Maine Archeological Society Bulletin, 4/5/66)

(L E T T E R S Continued from page 4)

from the people and their problems in any community we have worked in. We have enjoyed at Dana Point as you can see, and have had very few problems.

Very truly yours,

Raymond F. Sargent, Inc.

C. Thomas Leavitt, Engineer

(Continued on page 17)



(L E T T E R S continued from page 16)

State of Maine  
Senate Chamber  
Augusta, Maine

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

Thank you for your several letters concerning the Indian legislation and soliciting my continued support in their cause.

I shall plan to send you, as soon as possible, the suggested article expressing my views for publication in your newsletter.

Sincerely  
Richard N. Berry

State of Maine  
House of Representatives  
Augusta, Maine

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

In regard to your questions regarding legislative plans in pursuance of the bills giving Indian Representative full pay, allowances, etc. I might say that I have not formed any definite plans yet. The bills, two of them, were introduced today (Jan. 18, 1967). Rep. Carlton Scott of Wilton, and I are the co-sponsors. The idea is to give the bills as much bipartisan support as possible. We are running into some opposition on both sides of the party fence. In view of the fact that the pay bill and the bill to vote on pending legislation is co-sponsored I don't believe there will be any separate party bills on the subject. I believe the bill Mr. Scott and I have sponsored contains all that is necessary to bring Indian Representatives into as near equality with other State Representatives as the Federal Court decisions will presently allow. They will have under our bill, in effect, the same status as the old Territorial Delegates or the Present Puerto Rican Resident Commissioner does in the Federal House of Representatives.

The bill reads as follows:

"With the exception of the right to vote on pending legislation, the member of the Penobscot Indian Tribe and the member of the Passamaquoddy Indian Tribe elected to represent his tribe at the biennial assembly of the Legislature shall have a seat in the House of Representatives and all privileges, rights and duties of other representatives, including the right to serve in a non-voting capacity on any committee."

I hope this will answer your questions and I hope that before another month or so has passed we will be able to tell you more how this bill and the one to raise the Indian Representative's pay and allowances is coming along.

Very truly yours,  
S. Glenn Starbird, Jr.

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ANNOUNCEMENT: The office of the Department of Indian Affairs has moved from 189 State St. to the Smith House on 108 Grove Street. This building is located at the rear of the Depositors Trust Company branch office (across Capitol Street from the State House Office building). The address for mail will still be: Department of Indian Affairs, State House, Augusta, Maine 04330.

**ANTI-POVERTY DIRECTOR WANTED**

Washington (Easternmost U.S.) County, Maine, needed for heading county-wide community action programs (salary \$10,500) and also director for Indian Reservations program, same county. Mature college graduate with experience and/or demonstrated interest in economics and "The Other America". Airmail resume, specifying job preference (and minimum salary acceptable if interested in Indian position) to: Washington County Regional Action Agency, Post Office BLDG., Machias, Maine. (From the Portland Sunday Telegram, 1/15/67)

## DOWN THE RIVER

By Helen Caldwell Cushman

(An Introduction to our neighbor to the south, Wayne)

Wayne, originally known as New Sandwich, is a beautiful town. It has many unique features which add to the interest of anyone interested in natural history. And it has a wealth of fascinating Indian lore.

Much of the past of Wayne, even back in the time of the Anasagunticooks, resulted from the location. To the north, Wayne is separated from the waterways which drain into the Sandy River by heights of land. Off to the east is the Kennebec River. All the waterways leading from the north to Wayne rise in Kimball and Boody Ponds on the mountains beyond Vienna village. One early visitor to the region, a Mr. Bowen, came by water from Lewiston into Lake Androscoggin, and thence up the long series of lakes until he reached a long winding stream between Minnehonk and Taylor Mill Pond.

He and his party of timber cruisers camped on the stream which is as wild today as it was when the Indians used it for a thoroughfare. The next morning, and this was back in 1760, Mr. Bowen climbed a hill south of the stream and then a tall pine tree and looked out over miles of virgin timber. The hill bears his name today. He wrote that they had reached a point going upstream all the while from Lewiston about thirty miles. And the waterway has born the name of Thirty Mile River ever since.

Thirty Mile River rising as it does in the heights north of the picturesque village of Vienna drops steadily through a long series of lakes, ponds and streams until it reaches the Dead River from whence it flows into the Androscoggin. There is a drop of more than six hundred feet from the source to the outlet...all adding to the water power which once turned the wheels of the industries along its banks.. and a century ago Wayne was an important industrial town...important, that is, by standards of the day.

When the tumbling river reaches West Mount Vernon, it is joined by the northwest branch. Early settlers in the Sandy River often went this way from Parker to David and Tilton Ponds, and thence by a carry to Mosher Pond and a water course that led eventually into the Sandy River. All along the waterway are many carrying places known to the Indians, and known to many campers on canoe trips to this day.

In the southeast part of Wayne there is another waterway also used by the Indians which drains through Berry, Dexter and Wilson Ponds into the Kennebec River. From Morrison Heights which separated the two watersheds...that is the long one of the Androscoggin and the Kennebec is one of the most beautiful views in Maine.

The west part of Lake Androscoggin is in Leeds. From almost any hill around the lake there are places where the islands and the Cape stand out like jewels. There are seven islands in the lake, and one at the outlet which one writer said was "embraced between the two branches of the Dead River which here separates and surrounds it."

One of the large islands towards Leeds was once an Indian burying ground, a sacred place to the Anasagunticooks. More of this land or island and one other later.. but it is strange that both of these are covered with black sand. Excavations have been made on one and many Indian relics found.

In the southwest part of the lake is a neck of land known as the Cape which extends into the lake a distance of two or three miles. There are several hundred acres of meadow land which is flooded in the high water of spring and on which grew excellent hay. Cape haying was an event in the early days of the township.

(Continued next month)

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