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# MAINE INDIAN

# NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 4

NOVEMBER 1967

## INDIANS TO BE ADDED TO JURY LIST

ATLAST

Following the October term in Washington County, the Washington County grand jury was discharged by Superior Court Justice James P. Archibald due to the fact that no Passamaquoddy Indians were listed on the master list from which the grand jury names were drawn. A new jury is to be chosen for the February and June, 1968 terms but the names of qualified voters from each of the two Passamaquoddy reservations were to be included on the list from which grand jurors are to be chosen.

Maine statutes (M.R.S.A. T.14, sec.1254 and sec. 1255) were recently changed regarding jury lists and procedures for drawing jury names. These new laws became effective October 7th, 1967 and state in part that "The municipal officers of the several municipalities shall prepare annually, from the original registration files of voters of such municipalities, a complete list, and shall certify and file such list with the jury commissioners of their respective county on or before the first day of June of each year.

"The jury commissioners shall, in July of each year, from the list received, publicly select at random, using any given multiple that will give a fair and just distribution according to population, the names of a sufficient number of persons to be kept on a list which shall be considered a jury pool. . . ." This list is to be used from July 1st through June 30th.

Regarding the selection of the jury, the new law states that jury commissioners of the several counties "shall place in a master jury wheel. . ." names selected under sec. 1254 and on receipt of written or verbal notice of clerk or deputy clerk of respective counties, designating the number of jurors needed. ". . . said commissioners shall publicly draw from the master jury wheel the names of as many persons as may be required for jury service at the prospective term, prepare an alphabetical list of the names drawn, and submit the same to the clerk or deputy clerk of courts of their respective counties." Grand jurors are selected in the same manner and provisions for additional jurors and grand jurors at a later date have been made by the statute.

The prior law provided among other things, that juror lists be drawn from those eligible to vote for Representatives in their respective towns. The problem here was that although a Constitutional amendment in 1953 gave the Indians in Maine the right to vote in all state and national elections, the state Representative has always been left off ballots

(Continued on page 2)

(ATLAST, continued from page 1)

sent to the three Maine Indian reservations. (Then last spring, Rep. Harrison L. Richardson, R-Cumberland, brought this fact to the attention of the legislature and saw that steps were taken to correct the situation. (Newsletter, April 1967) It is difficult to discern whether this fact caused the absence of Indian names from Jury lists or some other reason was at hand, but at any rate Justice Archibald has seen fit to take appropriate steps to correct the situation.

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### INDIAN COMMISSIONER CHARGED WITH OBSTRUCTING SUIT

(By WILLIAM H. WILLIAMSON)

PRINCETON - John Stevens, chief of the Passamaquoddy Indian Reservation here, has charged Maine's Commissioner of Indian Affairs with an attempt to "foul up" an upcoming suit against the state by the tribe.

Stevens said Commissioner Edward C. Hinckley has tried to discredit Passamaquoddy tribal counsel Don C. Gellers of Eastport with both the Tribe and the American Indian Rights Association, the organization which has provided money to cover Geller's expenses in preparing the land case.

Stevens added that Hinckley has also tried to persuade both the Indians and the IRA to drop Gellers in favor of some other lawyer, a move that both the tribe and IRA feel would be fatal to the case at this point.

The Indian land case will be an attempt to recover damages from Maine for lands and income they were guaranteed in a 1794 treaty with Massachusetts, before Maine became a state.

Although the exact figure they'll seek isn't known, it will be in the millions of dollars.

Stevens said last week that he believes Hinckley attempted to damage the case under pressure from state officials, who don't want to take any chances on losing that much money.

Gellers has worked about five years in preparing the case. His research has included extensive delving into the national archives in the nation's capital. The case was completed last week and will be launched as soon as legal preliminaries are finished.

Hinckley said last week that Stevens is mistaken, and that he (Hinckley) hopes the case will be successful. But he conceded that he'd suggested to the IRA and to Indians that they drop Gellers in favor of "Some other lawyer."

The current dispute began two weeks ago, when Hinckley wrote to Leo T. Conner, president of the IRA, asking a meeting between the IRA and the tribe to answer "the tribe's growing number of questions relating to the proposed litigation being prepared by Don C. Gellers."

Hinckley told Conner Indians are concerned over the following questions:

1. When will the land case get into court?
2. What is Geller's official responsibility to the tribe and to the IRA, and where does he obtain authority to become involved with tribal affairs outside the case?
3. Since the case is behind schedule, how can Gellers justify time spent on extra - case activities?
4. Isn't Gellers supposed to be working full time on the case?

Hinckley's letter said he was seeking the meeting at the request of Mrs. Robert Rosenthal, of Lexington, Mass., a member of the IRA's board of directors, and Miss Ruth Thompson, of Greenwich, Conn., a major contributor to the IRA.

But Miss Thompson and Mrs. Rosenthal, who both knew Hinckley when

(Continued on page 2A)

(Indian Commissioner . . . ,Continued from page 2)

he was working with Indians in the west, said last week they hadn't asked Hinckley to seek such a meeting.

They said he'd brought up the subject of the case in recent conversations. Miss Thompson said Hinckley suggested to her that a "state lawyer" should handle the case, and that she disagreed.

Mrs. Rosenthal said she told Hinckley she felt he should contact the IRA office in Philadelphia if he had only complaints, and should make them formally rather than talk to her on a personal basis. Hinckley had visited her last month in Lexington.

In his letter to Conner, Hinckley said he was seeking the meeting with the oral approval of Stevens and Chief Joseph Mitchell, of the Pleasant Point Reservation at Perry.

But Stevens said last week Hinckley didn't ask him for approval. He said Hinckley merely called him and told him there was going to be a meeting and asked him not to tell Gellers about it at that time.

Stevens said Hinckley also told him there was a possibility of legal action against Gellers in regard to the IRA's contributions to the case. He didn't elaborate, however and last week the IRA said it had no idea what Hinckley might have meant.

"I think the state is pressuring Hinckley because it doesn't want our case to get into court," Stevens said. "I think this whole business is just to foul it up."

Stevens said Hinckley has no authority in the land case, and shouldn't have become involved in any way.

In a return letter to Hinckley, IRA president Conner told him he should ask Gellers, not the IRA, when the land case will appear in court, since Gellers is doing the work.

Conner told Hinckley that Gellers has no official responsibility to the IRA and that his responsibility to the tribe was a matter between them alone.

Conner also said the IRA felt the case was somewhat behind schedule but that this was no reason for Gellers to have to justify any work he's doing. Conner said Gellers was in no sense a fulltime employe of the IRA.

In his letter, Hinckley had said Gellers has been paid directly by the IRA, to the tune of more than \$10,000 a year for the past three years.

But Miss Thompson said Hinckley was mistaken, and that the IRA has provided less than \$7,000 a year.

And Conner informed Hinckley that all checks were made out to the tribe. He said the checks were sent to Gellers directly because the tribe had no organization with a treasurer, to whom the check could be sent.

When Hinckley wrote to Conner, raising the questions about Gellers, he sent out 20 carbon copies of the letter, including one to Gov. Kenneth H. Curtis.

Conner expressed surprise that Gellers name wasn't in the list receiving copies. He told Hinckley that Gellers' presence at a meeting such as the one Hinckley requested would have been essential.

But Conner said the IRA was declining the invitation to a meeting, since it didn't feel it could be of any help in the questions Hinckley raised.

Lawrence E. Lindley, general secretary of the IRA, said last week that Hinckley has attempted in the past to question Gellers' right to handle the Indian land case.

He said Hinckley visited him almost a year ago, in Philadelphia, with a letter signed by some members of the Passamaquoddy tribal council,

(Continued on page 2B)

(Indian Commissioner . . . , Continued from page 2A)

stating that they no longer wished Gellers to be the tribe's counsel.

But Lindley said Hinckley's visit came only several days before the tribal election, at which a new council was elected. The new council quickly re-established the previous agreement between Gellers and the tribe, and work on the case proceeded.

Gellers first became involved in the case about five years ago, not very long after he came to Eastport. At the time, he said, the whole matter seemed "insane" to him.

"I was sitting in my office one day when a group of men walked in, and asked me if I could help them with a treaty they had with the state," Gellers recalled.

"Frankly, I thought they must be crazy, and I asked them if they were sure their treaty wasn't with Virginia or some-place." Gellers said.

But as time passed, Gellers said he became more and more fascinated with the idea, and began devoting spare time to investigation of the matter.

He soon became convinced that the Indians really did have a case, and he and the tribe worked out an agreement for him to pursue it.

But since the tribe had no money it could lay its hands on, Gellers worked on the case for two years without any compensation for expenses, whenever he could get time, he said.

It became more and more obvious, however, that a vast amount of research would be necessary if the case was ever to be properly prepared.

The Indians tried to take some money from their tribal trust fund to pay Gellers' expenses, but the state refused to release an initial \$3,000 request from the fund.

The state finally agreed to release \$1,000, another \$1,000 when the case was half over, and a final \$1,000 when it was completed, but Gellers and the tribe declined that offer.

"We couldn't do any real work on that amount, and besides, the whole idea was silly," Gellers said. "How do you know when a case is half over, anyway."

The tribe then turned to the IRA for help in its case, and for the past three years that organization has provided assistance.

(From Portland Sunday Telegram, Portland, Maine, 10/29/67.)

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#### MAINE INDIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING COURSE

Augusta (AP) - Three Maine Indian reservation constables and an Indian deputy sheriff have completed the second in a series of training sessions at the State Police Academy.

The deputy, George W. Mitchell of Calais, is on the staff of Sheriff Raymond J. Tracy but is paid under contract with the Maine Department of Indian Affairs.

The constables, appointed by their tribal leaders, are Frank V. Loring of Indian Island, Old Town; Robert L. Newell of Pleasant Point, Perry; and Eugene L. Stevens of Indian Township, Princeton.

The purpose of the course is to improve the positions and effectiveness of the Indian law enforcement officers. State police were instructed in many subjects including tribal ordinances, the constitution and bill of rights, laws of arrest, use of firearms, motor vehicle laws, search and seizure, rules of evidence, collection and preservation of evidence and Maine court rules of criminal procedure. (Press Herald, Portland, Maine, November 13, 1967.)

E D I T O R I A L S

THE MAINE INDIAN NEWSLETTER

EDITOR . . . . EUGENIA (THOMAS) THOMPSON  
(Fenobscot)

The Maine Indian Newsletter is Maine's only state-wide Indian newsletter, and until January 1968, is free of charge.

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

Fine 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.

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EDITOR'S NOTES

It is laudable that Superior Court Justice James P. Archibald dismissed the Washington County grand jury due to its racial imbalance. Here is another stand for gaining equality for our Indian people.

Don't forget to let us know where your relatives are living, because through the Newsletter they can hear about what is going on at home. YOU are our correspondents!

The Women's Club of the Oak Street Friends Church in Portland, Maine invited me to speak with them recently, about the Indians in Maine. They would like to get a project started to benefit the Indians. Please send in your suggestions to the Newsletter, and we will forward them to the group.

The Brunswick-Bath Times-Record, published in Brunswick, Maine, had a very nice story in their November 14th issue about the Newsletter and the Editor and her family. The lengthy article, accompanied with a picture, was written by Millie Stewart.

My brother Gus (William Thomas, Junior) and his friend Alan LeMond, from Cavalier Magazine took advantage of Maine's bow and arrow season on deer this year. But the deer took advantage of the three second interval between the twang of the bow string and the arrow reaching its destination . . . Better luck next year, boys!

Happy Thanksgiving.

LETTERS

Dear Editor:

Now that the busy summer is over I would like to take this opportunity to thank you for sending me the Maine Indian Newsletter. We have been away from Indian Island for twenty five years but our hearts are still there. Every month when we receive the Newsletter its like hearing from home. We enjoy it very much. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely,  
Val and Les Ranco  
(Indian Moccasin Shop, Wells, Maine)

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Dear Mrs. Thompson:

I sent a letter once to you about my husband Leo Neptune, I would like to see it in the Newsletter. I have read a lot of things that people put in and I am sure that Leo has a lot of friends and . . . his life to me is surely a story. And I am proud to be married to a Penobscot Indian.

Thank you,  
Mrs. Abraham Leo Neptune  
Gardiner, Maine

(The letter referred to by Mrs. Neptune is printed below. It refers to an article already printed in the Newsletter when her letter was received. The letter below was answered personally and then filed. Leo 's suit is very colorful and he has used it on several occasions to entertain people. One such occasion was the opening of Cottle's Red & White Store in the Shopping Center in Gardiner, Maine. - Editor)

Dear Mrs. Thompson:

Leo Neptune and I have talked with Mr. Kinckly and he told me to write to you about this.

A lady called the other night now it might have been you I don't know but she called about putting the write up about my husband that was in the Kennebec Journal Nov. 17, 1966 where he went to the Neighborhood Center to see the children and had a Thanksgiving dinner. Now we would love to have it put in the Maine Indian Newsletter paper but I would like to have it written right.

In the other paper they had said Leo's father made the suit which Leo made that suit for his father when Leo was 16 yrs old and then when his father passed away Leo took the suit and has had it and taken care of it since. I do hope you can understand my writing alright, it is very hard I know.

I look at the picture of my husband in the paper and it seem wonderful. Five years ago he was a very sick man and four big doctors on Cape Cod, Mass. told me they didn't see how Leo would ever live. So when he got better I said to our doctor one day how do you explain it for five weeks Leo layed dieing and now he is getting better. I said I guess my prayer were answered once. My doc. said you have heard of miracles now you have seen one so you have to believe in them. Then he said Leo is a good old Indian and I guess he was right.

Leo is a wonderful person and to every one, and to everyone he is wonderful. Thank you for taking up your time to read this terrible letter but I did want it written up right.

I just love reading the little paper it is very interested.

Thank you again,  
Mrs. Leo Neptune  
Gardiner, Maine

(Letters cont'd on page 10)

Pleasant Point Local News

Reporter: MARY YARMAL

WELCOME to Father BERNARD NICKNAIR replacement to Father Paul Fare. Father Nicknair from Eagle Lake, Maine, his father still resides there. He was ordained June 12, 1954 at the Cathedral in Portland, Maine. Then he was appointed to St. Matthews, Limerick, Maine for threemonths, from there he went to St. Joseph's Marinite Church, for one year.

On September 7, 1955 he was at St. Louis Parish, Fort Kent, Maine for five years. From there he was Interim Administrator (four months) Holy Family Church, Daigle, Maine. He then went to Holy Family Church, Sanford, Maine and on to St. Andre's Parrish for six years. Transferred to Pleasant Point, St. Anne's Indian Mission as Administrator and Chaplin with full powers as Pastor. Again welcome Father Nicknair!

THE SCHOOL YEAR finds Debra, Linda and Carroll Francis, Dennis Lewey and Cheryl Yarmal starting grammar school in Eastport, Maine. Linda Francis and Cheryl Yarmal are in the school band both taking clarinet lessons.

\* \* \* \*

SIGN at Joe Nicholas' barber shop: Indian Prayer:  
Great Spirit - Grant that I may not criticise my neighbor until I have walked a mile in his moccasins.

\* \* \* \*

MR. DANIEL FRANCIS recently laid off as a Civil Engineer at Bucks Harbor, A.F.B., is now employed as the Economic Opportunity Aide to CAP Program.

ON FRIDAY 13th, (October ?) 1967 Mr. Mike Raskin resigned as Director of CAP due to illness and recommends Archie Lacoote from P.D.P. as Director.

CONGRATS to Shirley & Jiggs Mitchell on the birth of their daughter Ann Margaret born Sept. 16, 1967!

SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM began October 2, 1967 with head cook Serephine (Sally) Stevens and two Aides Annie Paul and Rebecca Francis.

MR. JOHN FRANCIS from Somerville, Mass., was a recent visitor to P.P. he spent a few days with his mother Mrs. Ruth Francis.

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GRADE ONE LESSONS MOHAWK; MONTREAL (CP) - Muriel Dailleboust, a Caughnawaga teacher on the Indian reserve near Montreal, has introduced 15-minute lessons in the Mohawk language to her Grade One class.

Afraid that the Mohawk tongue may die, she explained that religious music is rich in songs translated by the Jesuit fathers centuries ago. (From MANY SMOKES, Reno Nevada, Fall, 1967.)

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"We can often help each other most by leaving each other alone."  
(Ray Fadden, Six Nations Indian Museum.)

DID YOU KNOW THAT

Michael Ranco, son of the late Mrs Beatrice Grant is attending the University of Maine?

George Tomer, son of Mr. and Mrs Wilfred Tomer is attending the University of Maine?

Miss Blanche Nicola, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Nicola is attending Beal Business College?

Larry Banks, son of Mr. and Mrs Bernard Banks is attending the University of California?

(The above four students are from the Penobscot tribe.)

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CURSE OF THE SACO

(The following story has been taken from a paper by Charles Craigen of Portland, Maine. -Ed.)

Almost 300 years ago an Indian chieftain and his squaw pronounced a curse upon the Saco River, stating that each year three white men would drown. This curse has been passed down in the writings of historians to the present. . . .

As with many things, age makes the legend a bit more mellow, but the story in essence remains the same. Less is said now about the curse than formerly. It is almost as if the curse is forgotten until some "scientific" reason cannot be found for an unfortunate drowning, then the curse is dug up, retold with a different flavor and is then re-interred until another drowning occurs. . . .

The Saco River starts with a trickle that you can span with your two hands, just above Crawford Notch in New Hampshire, and ends with a bang at the Saco-Biddeford cataract which in recent years has been dammed up for hydro electric power production.

In the 74 miles of its basin-length, the river meanders here and there, as at Fryburg, where it flows 30 miles to make four miles of progress. This is its chief deviation. Gathering power all the time from its 600 odd tributaries, it winds its way to the sea.

The original discoverer of the river, Captain Martin Pring, in 1603 turned away from it as having "nothing of interest." Those who followed disagreed however. They fished with spear and trap; they cleared land and grew corn, they lumbered and they went "amasting" for the tall pines for the King's Navy; and, at odd times they fought the Indians.

Smooth flowing rivers in the old days were used as roads; but the Saco, being navigable only in patches and usable only for small boats, did not serve this purpose to any great extent. Nevertheless, it is a road into history, leading deep into the past, and calling up a vision of pioneers in their coonskin caps, their wives in their linsey-woolsey, living in cabins with fire laces so huge that you could look up through the throats of the chimneys and see the Big Dipper.

In the very beginning the white man and the Indian hunted, fished, and dug clams together peacefully. However, times changed and with the change came trouble. Despite the tradition that blames the Indians for the massacres and scalplings, it was the white man who taught the Indian the art of scalping, at which he grew so cruelly adept. We learn that Captain John Lovewell who lost his life fighting the Indians at Levevell's Pond, near Fryburg, was in the trade of Indian fighter, and made his raid after the General Court of Massachusetts had

(Curse of the Saco, Cont'd from page 6)

offered a hundred pounds for every Indian scalp taken." . . .

At the time of a great Indian revolution in 1675, Chief Squando, a sagamore living on Indian Island, which divides the cataract at Biddeford, did, with justification, put a curse on the Saco River. . . .

John Jocelyn in a note on New England describes the Indian as instinctively a swimmer, and it was a common belief among the white men that the papoose thrown into the water would swim naturally like a wild animal.

It was at this time that an English vessel sailed up the river to anchor off Cow Island. Among the various diversions indulged in by the sailors was a controversy over the truth of Jocelyn's statement. It so happened that the squaw of Squando with her papoose had set out into the stream; hereupon the sailors manned a boat and rushed off to meet the Indian canoe. The light birchen canoe was upset, throwing the mother and child into the water. The mother dove down for her child and brought it to shore alive, but the baby soon died while clinging to its mother's breast.

Squando immediately, and perhaps with some show of reason, declared himself ready to join with others to annihilate the English. Not long after, the Sokokis were scalping and burning along the entire coast to the eastward. The tradition goes farther; Sakokis, the mother, revolving her own scheme for revenge, sought out the medicine man of the tribe, whose wigwam overlooked the scene of the tragedy and the great medicine man wrought a spell with his fire smoke, his blown-up bladder skins with their rattling beads inside and his strange smelling herbs. When the signs came right in the sky, at that time of night when tomorrow becomes today, he accompanied Sakokis to the place where the sailors upset the canoe, just where the waters smooth out below the falls, to begin his incantations. He chanted mystic gibberish (?) and poured his oblation of bad medicine into the stream, which summoned his Satanic Majesty, Hobowocko, who cursed the spot roundly so that as long as the white man lives by Saco waters three of his hated race must each year drown in them.

The older inhabitants about the Saco, when there is a drowning will stop and tell you this tale. They may not believe in the curse, but the romance of the story is always cutting its teeth. It is an established fact that there are more drownings at that particular spot than in any other place in the River. The general area where the event took place must have been just below Factory Island because this spot was an Indian camping ground each spring and summer. Writings dating from 1677 have told the story of the curse and it appears in every historical manuscript of the area.

On July 28, 1937 the Portland Sunday Telegram wrote how "it is a curious fact that since that year (1675) when the curse was pronounced three white people have died by drowning in the Saco River." In 1947 (June 29, 1947, Portland Sunday Telegram) another article came to print stating the curse had taken the lives of three people each year "up to a few years ago, when a year fortunately passed without drownings and the curse was lifted." . . .

Between the years of 1892 and 1905 Forty-one residents of Biddeford and Saco lost their lives in the Saco River. In all years except 1894, 1897, 1898 and 1900 at least three people from these two towns drowned in the river. In 1896 the toll rose to six deaths. The average per year for the 14 year period is 2.92 deaths.

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THANKSGIVING

Since it is Thanksgiving time I thought it would be appropriate to include a few recipes just special for the occasion. The first is from Cherokee. (All of the recipes are from The Art of American Indian Cooking.)

TURKEY WITH OYSTER-CORNBREAD STUFFING

(Makes 6-8 Servings)

TURKEY:

- 1 (8 lb.) turkey
- 1½ cups water
- 1 cup butter or margarine, softened

STUFFING:

- 8 cups crumbled cornbread or muffins
- 5 scallions, washed and minced (include tops)
- 10 medium sized mushrooms, wiped and chopped
- 1 cup coarsely chopped pecans
- 18 oysters, drained and chopped (reserve liquid)
- Turkey giblets, cooked and chopped
- 1 egg
- 1 clove garlic, peeled and crushed
- 2 tablespoons minced parsley
- ½ teaspoon powdered savory
- ¼ teaspoon fresh ground pepper
- 2½ teaspoons salt
- 5 tablespoons oyster liquid
- 5 tablespoons giblet-cooking water
- ¼ cup melted butter or margarine

1. Wipe turkey well with a damp cloth inside and out. Remove any pinfeathers, and singe off hairs.
2. Simmer the giblets in 1½ cups water for 20 to 30 minutes. Remove from cooking water, and chop. Save the cooking water.
3. Mix the dressing ingredients together thoroughly, and stuff both neck and body cavities of the bird. Wrap remaining stuffing in aluminum foil. Skewer the openings shut, truss, and place the turkey breast down on a poultry rack in a large roasting pan. Rub the bird generously with about ¼ cup of the softened butter.
4. Roast the turkey, uncovered, in a moderately slow oven, 325° F., basting every 20 minutes with a mixture of the oyster liquid, giblet-cooking water, and remaining butter, melted. After 1½ hours of roasting, turn the turkey breast side up. Allow about 30 minutes per pound for roasting the turkey. The turkey is done when the leg joint moves easily.

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Along with the Roast Turkey you might like a dish of Indian Pudding:  
(Makes 6-8 Servings)

- 1½ cups seedless raisons
- 3 cups scalded milk
- 1½ cups cold milk
- 1 cup corn meal
- ½ cup molasses
- 1 teaspoon salt

(Continued on page 9.)

(Indian pudding, cont'd)

½ cup sugar  
¾ teaspoon ginger  
¼ teaspoon nutmeg  
¼ cup butter

1. Add the raisons to the hot milk. Mix 1 cup cold milk with the corn meal, then stir into the hot milk. Heat very slowly, stirring constantly, for about 10 to 15 minutes or until the mixture thickens.
2. Mix in the molasses, salt, sugar, ginger, nutmeg, and butter. Pour into a buttered 2-quart casserole. Then pour the remaining ½ cup cold milk into the center of the pudding.
3. Set dish in a pan of cold water, and bake in a slow oven, 300°F., for 2½ hours. Let cool for 3 to 4 hours before serving.

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Now for a few **CHERIES SIMMERED WITH MAPLE SUGAR**  
(Makes 4-6 Servings)

2 (1 lb.) cans water-pack tart red pitted cherries  
1 cup maple sugar

1. Place the cherry juice and maple sugar in a saucepan and boil for 10 minutes.
2. Drop in the cherries and simmer for 5 minutes. Serve hot or cold.

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Top this off with a few **MAPLE-SUGARED NUTS AND FRUITS** and you'll impress any guest. By the way the last two recipes and this one come from the Eastern Woodland Indians, including the Penobscot and Iroquois.  
(Makes 10-12 Servings)

1 cup maple sugar  
½ cup water  
½ cup unblanched walnut halves  
½ cup unblanched filberts  
1½ cups dried prunes or apricots

1. Place maple sugar and water in a small, deep saucepan and heat slowly, without stirring, to the soft-ball stage, 238°F. on a candy thermometer.
2. Remove from the heat, drop the walnuts into the hot syrup, turn gently with a spoon so that they are evenly coated. Remove to aluminum foil with a slotted spoon. Repeat with the filberts.
3. Dip the prunes or apricots into the hot syrup with tongs, making sure that they are evenly coated. If the syrup begins to harden, heat just long enough to melt it. Remove prunes to a strip of aluminum foil.
4. Cool the nuts and fruit to room temperature. Then serve as a confection.

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This Thanksgiving remember it was Indian corn that saved the pilgrims from starvation. It made possible the settlements of John Smith, William Penn, Peter Stuyvesant, Sir William Johnson and many others.

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(Letters cont'd from page 4)

This next one is in response to last month's notice that starting in January 1968 the Newsletter will cost two dollars per year for non Indians (see last page of this issue.) Mrs Rice is a member of the Penobscot Tribe.

Dear Editor:

Even though my Newsletter is free I'd like to send my donation.

Mrs. Jeanette (Francis) Rice

Bangor, Maine

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To the Editor:

I have watched with interest the efforts of your publication in providing a sounding board and a forum for Maine Indians and others concerned with the problems of Maine Indians. I hope your efforts may meet with continued success.

I disagree, however, with your editorial treatment of recent criminal cases in which Maine Indians figured prominently. Your editorial stand appears based on the assumption that when Indians are charged with a criminal offense, they are dealt with more harshly by Maine courts than are non-Indians, and when an Indian is the victim of a crime, the prosecution is not as vigorous as if the victim were non-Indian. Perhaps this is so, but I just don't believe it has been established.

It seems grossly unfair to argue that because a state trooper did not testify as to a detail essentially unfavorable to the defendant, that the officer also probably willfully misrepresented the case by failing to testify to other matters favorable to the Indian defendant.

The fact that a murder conviction was not obtained in the Francis Case does not mean it is "unsolved". It may simply mean that there was insufficient evidence to establish the guilt of the defendant beyond a reasonable doubt.

There are slayings of non-Indians in which convictions for murder are not obtained. This does not mean necessarily that somebody isn't doing their job or that there is an indifference to justice. It is a result of the system of justice we have developed which requires a high quality of proof in order to convict for crime.

When your editorial stand that there has been a continual indifference toward justice for the Indians is based on these flimsy facts, you are just as wrong as the people who form adverse opinions of the Indians without sufficient evidence.

If you continue to be critical toward the Maine State Police and our state courts without good reason, you will certainly alienate those people who have confidence in our Maine state Police and who take pride in our state court system.

Yours very truly,

Jon A. Lund

Augusta, Maine

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Dear Editor:

I enclose \$1.00 toward expenses of Maine Indian Newsletter. I will be please to receive it.

What became of Deanna Francis? Did she finally get into college this fall? Our Comforting Circle of Kings Daughters had her at our Christmas meeting last year and gave her a beautiful sweater. We were so pleased with her talk, that we packed 24 large cartons of warm winter clothing for the Pleasant Point reservation. Signed Miriam Stover Thomas, South Harpswell, Me. (Deanna is a Freshman at the U. of Me., Portland campus. - Editor.)

STATE-FEDERAL OFFICIALS END TOUR OF INDIAN RESERVATION  
 (See story on Page 13, October Newsletter)

PLEASANT POINT - State and federal officials concluded a tour of the Maine Indian reservations here Thursday night on perhaps what may be termed a less than enthusiastic note, on the part of Indians attending the final meeting.

Meeting with the Indian governors and tribal councils on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday were Orval Packard, a Sioux Indian on the staff of the Bureau of Employment Services of the Labor Department, and James Schoenthaler, Maine Manpower Coordinator in the Maine Division of Economic Opportunity.

The two officials met with the three Indian groups at Old Town, Princeton and Pleasant Point to work out a program which is aimed at qualifying for a grant from the U.S. Labor Department for a reservations program under the department's Human Resources Development Plan....

Packard, selected by the Labor Department to work directly with the Indians throughout the nation on a "grassroots" level, emphasized during the final meeting Thursday that he was on an observation tour and would report his findings and the Indians' sentiments to the governor and to the labor department.

Several attending the meeting spoke of their fear of the reservation "becoming a graveyard" under the requested program suggested by the Sioux representative of the Labor Department. Packard drew the comment after suggesting that the Indians could find employment (or employment could be found for them) under a multi-state program in which the Indian labor force could be transported to seasonal and possibly regular jobs in far away areas of the state, and perhaps out of state.

The Indians balked at the thought and pointed out that the idea was already being tried in the harvesting of blueberries, potatoes and apples in the state. They suggested that the labor department contact "big business" and have them come into the area, rather than ask the Indian to leave and perhaps never return to his reservation.

One spokesman of the attending Indians at the Pleasant Point Reservation pointed out that a shoe producing concern was very interested in setting up shop on or near the reservation especially for the Pleasant Point group but was unable to locate because an 8,000 square foot building could not be located or constructed.

The spokesman noted also that the Reservation has Passamaquoddy Bay and the railroad on one side and U.S. Route 1 on the other. This, he said, would be an advantage for industry, in addition to the Eastport airport.

Packard suggested that the important thing was for the tribe to develop a strong tribal council with long-range goals and stressed that they not place "all their money on one pony." The representative advised that it would be very unwise to embark on strictly an industrial development angle and forget the agricultural part of the employment picture.

Speaking from his own experience, the Indian noted to those in attendance that "Wherever you go and whatever you do, you are still an Indian." He suggested that the main thing was that the Indian should be always seeking to better himself educationally and socially, even if it meant traveling for better and steadier employment.

(From the Bangor Daily News, 9/30 - 10/1/67)

#### CONEY ISLAND

which has devoted itself to amusing others, started as a joke perpetrated by the Indians on the white man. In 1649 the sachem of the Canarsie Tribe sold Xonijn Eiland to a gullible Dutchman named Van Salee. What made the transaction funny was that the Canarsie didn't even own it; it belonged to the neighboring Nyacks, who sold it again, five years later, to another Dutchman.

## U. S. INDIAN AID IS KEYED TO DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

WASHINGTON (UPI) - President Johnson has offered an ambitious program to ease a problem that has nagged every administration in United States history - how to bring the American Indian into the mainstream of American life....

The administration plan is keyed to a program for development of the vast natural resources of the Indians. Although there are only about 600,000 Indians - three-tenths of one percent of the nation's population - they own 55 million acres of land. This acreage, 2% of the continental total, is as large as North and South Carolina combined.

Much of the land admittedly is desert or mountainous and unproductive, but some contains rich mineral resources or is valuable for farm and recreational purposes. Pending in Congress is an administration bill to make available a big chunk of federal funds to develop these land resources....The bill has been described as "a foreign aid program aimed at an underdeveloped domestic population."

The program is of such vast scope that the Interior committees of the House and Senate have been unable so far to advance it very far toward final passage. Hearings have been held in both houses, however, and prospects appear good for passage next year....

Anthropologists...estimate there were about 700,000 Indians in the area now comprising the United States when Western Europeans arrived about the year 1500. By the 1890's, the Indian population stood at only 240,000.

Even before the Republic was established, the Continental Congress recognized there should be a special relationship between whites and Indians. In 1775 the Continental Congress designated Indian commissioners for three areas - Northern, Middle Atlantic and Southern. Among the first commissioners were Benjamin Franklin and Patrick Henry....

The first Indian treaty was signed with the Delawares at Fort Pitt in 1778. During the century that followed, more than 400 more treaties were signed with the tribes.

George Washington also recognized the plight of the Indians. At his suggestion, Congress set up government trading posts. These were to maintain fair prices and try to discourage traders from selling whiskey to the Indians. Neither endeavor succeeded.

The posts did succeed, however, in luring more and more settlers into lands Indians had been granted by treaty, with the result that the Indians were driven westward. Things got to such a pass by the time of President Jackson's administration that the old Indian service was created as a separate bureau and put under the War Department. Of this period, government historians say:

"Military means were increasingly used to remove Indian groups. It was during these times that many Seminoles departed from Florida for land west of the Mississippi; and most Cherokees were driven across the mountains over the trail of tears to settle in the Indian territory which is now the state of Oklahoma."

This was only the beginning. It became official government policy to push the Indians farther and farther West. The biggest success was with the five civilized tribes - Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole. They went West willingly, envisioning an independent and sovereign Red nation.

It was a different story with the Plains tribes. They fought back, bringing on themselves unbelievable repression and slaughter.

The public outcry finally forced the Army to relent, and in the latter part of the last century the reservation system evolved. Like most other "final solutions" to the Indian problem, this one, too, became the victim of good intentions gone awry.

(Continued on Page 13)

(Continued from Page 12)

In 1887, the Congress passed the General Allotment Law, which provided for dividing reservation lands among the individual Indians. It was supposed to be a first step towards assimilation. The practical result was loss of land by many Indians for paltry payment. The Indian had the freedom to sell his land, but not the education to realize the folly of such sale.

It took Congress almost 50 years - until 1934 - to stop the allotment procedure and to prohibit unrestricted sale of Indian lands. That year also Congress authorized tribal self-government and began to encourage tribal economic self-sufficiency. But the problems created by the land allotment system remain. Many Indians who were allotted lands did not obtain full fee title. The result: many tracts are tied up in the courts.

In 1946, Congress created the Indian Claims Commission and charged it with hearing claims against the federal government. Under the law, 591 separate claims were filed before the deadline. So far, more than 225 have been decided. More than 130 others were dismissed and more than 90 have produced awards totalling more than \$200 million. The largest claim to date - \$29.1 million - went to the California Indians.

Of the total Indian population, the Bureau of Indian Affairs has jurisdiction over about 400,000. It does not assume responsibility for the other 200,000, who for the most part live away from reservations (or on State reservations, such as those in Maine - Ed.)...

Administration of those it does have under its wing is sometimes nightmarish. The Bureau recognizes, and has to deal with, 784 tribes, bands, groups or communities....

(From the Portland Sunday Telegram, 10/22/67)

#### \$1,000 A HEAD FOR SCALPS

(A recent story in the Portland Press Herald's daily column by Fred Humiston resulted in the following letter from M. L. Heald of South Portland, and comment by Mr. Humiston - Ed.)

"Several days ago I read your article...about the people of Maine being interested in the attractive bounty paid for Indian scalps. Well, it was not only the men of Maine, but the men of New Hampshire. To be specific, my fourth great-grandfather, Major Ephraim Heald, and two other men by name of Whitney and Reed. They went from Dunstable to the Saco River and thence to the Androscoggin, for the purpose of obtaining Indian scalps, for every one of which a prize or bounty of \$1,000 has been offered by our government."

"It makes quite a story as recorded in the History of Temple, N.H., published in 1860, of which I have a copy...There is also a story of his (Ephraim Heald) coming to a place on the Kennebec (now Concord, Maine) to establish a trading post, and of a fight with a "bad" Indian named Susup...."

Mr. Heald is correct in his statement that Mainers were not the only frontiersmen interested in bounty or scalp hunting. Nearly all the English American colonial governments paid a bounty on Indian scalps, even in times of peace. Mainers, however, were the real professionals in the "business" and more successful for a number of reasons; the Massachusetts government paid a higher premium on "prime pelts" - 200 English pounds, or about \$1,000 in later-day money. Furthermore, nearly all the Mainers who went into scalp-hunting were expert woodsmen, and many had been rangers, or were still.

Peaceful or friendly Indians offered a ready source of supply for the market, as well as innocents who believed that all white men would honor the peace treaties.....

(From the Portland Sunday Telegram, 10/22/67; And still people act surprised that the Indians of Maine are somewhat cautious about the interests and intentions of non-Indians toward themselves! - Ed.)

INDIAN YOUTH COUNCIL COMMISSIONS  
18-MONTH STUDY OF INDIAN EDUCATION

NEW YORK - The acute problems of the schools serving Indians in the U.S. have prompted the National Indian Youth Council (NIYC) to commission an 18-month study of Indian education. The study, to be directed by Dr. Glen P. Nirnicht of the Far West Laboratory for Educational Research and Development, Berkeley, California, will be financed by a grant of \$95,000 announced by Carnegie Corporation of New York, the educational foundation.

According to Alan Pifer, president of the foundation, "American Indians are among the most disadvantaged members of our society, and, because they live in isolated areas, probably the most nearly invisible of the disadvantaged. Schools serving Indians often face staggering problems - small size and isolation, obsolete curricula reflecting a lack of understanding of the Indian tribal community, frequently the need to teach English as a second language, poorly trained teachers and poorly motivated students, and uneven congressional appropriations."

Melvin D. Thom, executive director of NIYC, pointed out that this will be the first formal attempt by the Indians themselves to improve their own education and that he expects the findings to have far-reaching implications.

Dr. Niranicht, in close cooperation with local Indian people, plans first to conduct a detailed investigation at 10 carefully selected schools for Indians from Alaska to New Mexico. The selection includes reservation and boarding schools, as well as state-run and locally-controlled schools. He will analyze administrative and decision-making processes, curricula and teaching methods, student achievement, the dropout problem, the attitudes of the people, including students, toward education and toward the school, and the relationship of Indian communities to the American technological society.

A second phase of the study will be collection of data from the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, state departments of education, and other sources, to provide an over-view of Indian education. The study will also employ questionnaires to collect general information about the organization, curricula, sizes of schools and the populations served by different types of schools that U.S. Indians attend.

Finally, Dr. Niranicht and his staff will use all the data to formulate specific questions to be answered through visits, observations and interviews at a carefully chosen sample of schools. The whole study, he believes, will yield a comprehensive report on the current state of Indian education, plus a series of recommendations for improvement.

The National Indian Youth Council, founded in 1961, is composed primarily of young Indians who have maintained ties with their Indian communities and represent a wide cross-section of tribal groups. It is concerned principally with establishing a tradition of Indian education that will relate significantly to the needs of the Indian people....

(From The Navajo Times, 10/19/67)

PASSAMAQUODDY STUDENT GAINS HONOR IN NEW MEXICO

Roger Gabriel, son of Mrs. Mary Gabriel, of Bangor and Indian Township, a second-year student at the Santa Fe Institute of American Indian Art, was recently elected President of the Institute's Student Senate. Drumbeats, the school's newspaper, on October 26th reported:

"Roger Gabriel was elected President of the Student Senate as students went to the polls October 17th. At the campaign speech assembly Roger made it clear to all students that he would work hard toward an effective Student Senate. He promised to work toward opening the student canteen and charged the students to accept any privileges gained responsibly." A picture accompanied the story.

## SENTENCED AT MACHIAS

MACHIAS (AP) - Murray P. Emery, 63, of Eastport, found guilty on October 25 of assault with intent to kill a deputy sheriff, was sentenced Wednesday to serve from one to five years in the Maine State Prison at Thomaston.

Superior Court Justice James P. Archibald, while declaring the sentence, denied a motion for acquittal in the case. Murray's court-appointed attorney, Don C. Gellers of Eastport, filed an appeal of the sentence to the Supreme Judicial Court following Justice Archibald's ruling.

Bail was reset at the same amount of \$5,000 in real estate sureties as it had been at the time of the jury verdict, and Emery was released Wednesday night when his employer, Vance Healey of Eastport, provided the amount.

As a result of Wednesday's hearing prior to sentencing, Emery will appear at an 11 a.m. hearing Thursday to determine whether or not he is indigent. If found indigent, as treated in the three-day trial ending October 25, he will be entitled to free court costs. However, if found non-indigent, and if he still wishes to carry out his appeal to the Supreme Judicial Court, he will be faced with paying appeal costs, according to Gellers.

Emery had been charged with assault with intent to kill Deputy Sheriff George Mitchell of Calais during the early morning hours of September 10, at Eastport.

(From the Kennebec Journal, 11/2/67) (See story on Page 17, this issue.)

## COLONEL JOHN ALLAN

by John Francis Sprague

Colonel John Allan of Revolutionary fame, and who was especially prominent during that period in Eastern Maine, deserves much greater mention and consideration than historians have ever bestowed upon him.

This seeming neglect of one who is entitled to much honor is easily accounted for. His position under General Washington as Superintendent of the Indians of Eastern Maine did not bring him into the lime light of those times, although his duties were arduous and required skill, executive ability, keen foresight and sagacity, which attributes he possessed to a marked degree....

John Allan was the eldest son of William Allan, one of the earliest settlers of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was born in Edinburgh Castle, Scotland, January 3, 1746....From his father's domain John acquired a farm of 348 acres situated in the counties of Cumberland and Westmoreland....Like all of the people of Canada and the provinces he had from the first taken a lively interest in the strife and contentions which Great Britain was engaged in with her American colonies and his sympathies were entirely with the western colonists in their efforts to obtain justice from the Crown and he openly and fearlessly espoused their cause....Then the provincial government began to lay their plans to apprehend him for treason to the king. When he learned this and after becoming convinced that his life was in danger he resolved to make his escape from the province and cast his lot with the colonies, which he did August 3, 1776, arriving at Passamaquoddy on the eleventh day of August, and entering Machias Bay three days later.

Previous to his departure he had visited the Mic-Mac Indians which was a large and powerful tribe that dominated the Nova Scotia territory. These Indians had for a long time been under the influence and teachings of the Jesuits. Their kindness toward and fair treatment of them had made the Indians the natural allies of the French; they had embraced the Catholic religion, and while entertaining great affection for them they looked upon the English as intruders in their country. It evidently occurred to Allan that he could for these reasons induce them to espouse the cause of the colonists against

(Continued on Page 16)

(Continued from Page 15)  
 the hated English. In this attempt he was successful and when he sailed for Passamaquoddy several of these Indians accompanied <sup>he</sup> him.

During the month of the following October/<sup>he</sup>sailed from Machias...and was received by Congress (in Baltimore) on the 4th of January, and gave them a full statement of matters in the provinces. He was soon after appointed Superintendent of the Eastern Indians and Colonel of Infantry, and having received his instructions from Honorable John Hancock, he left Baltimore on the 17th...

After Colonel Allan's return from his visit to Congress, and his interview with (General) Washington, he remained in Boston about three months, urging upon the members of the council the necessity of protection to the eastern part of Maine, as well as the great advantage to the country of taking possession of the western part of Nova Scotia....But above all he represented the condition of the Indians there and the absolute need of conciliating and assisting them by establishing truck-houses to furnish them with the articles they so much needed....

(On) June 5, 1777, the Council of Massachusetts Bay (issued Mr. Allan) an appointment as Colonel to command the Indians in the Eastern parts of Maine as follows:

Resolved that John Allan, Esq. be and hereby is appointed Colonel to Command the Indians in the Eastern parts of this State and the Council is hereby directed to Commissionate him accordingly. And it is further Resolved that John Allan, Esq. be & he hereby is authorized to take into the service and pay of this State Such and so many of the Eastern Indians as he shall be able to procure & think proper....

Colonel Allan was appointed and commissioned to take charge of what is known in history as the St. John Expedition. He left Machias in June of that year and returned the latter part of the following August. The net result of this movement was the obtaining of much valuable information and establishing to a great extent friendly relations with the Indian tribes, which lasted until the close of the Revolution. The value of Colonel Allan's services in this respect and throughout the war, in maintaining peace with the Eastern Indians and often securing them as our allies, can never be fully estimated.

He was, both by temperament and ability, eminently well qualified for such a service. Then the Eastern Indians, having for generations been under the tutorage of the Jesuits, had probably not acquired such an intense hatred for all white men as had those of western Maine and other parts of New England. They did not regard them collectively as their common enemy, but did distrust the English and believed that they had generally wronged and cheated them and were desirous of revenge. Such conditions as these of course made Colonel Allan's task far easier than it might have been had he filled a similar position west of the Kennebec.

When he returned to Machias from the St. John river he brought with him a large number of Indian warriors with their families who remained true to the Americans as long as hostilities continued.

(To be continued next month)

(This account is taken from Volume 2, Number 5, of "Sprague's Journal of Mainers History," published in February, 1915, by John Francis Sprague of Dover, Me. The same issue contains the following information: "In 1826 Maine had three Indian Agents, Samuel Hussey of Portland, Samuel Call of Bangor, and Peter Goulding of Perry." - Ed.)

## INDIGENCY DECREE TO BE GRANTED EASTPORT MAN

MACHIAS - Justice James P. Archibald ruled in Washington County Superior Court here Thursday that 63-year-old Murray P. Emery - sentenced Wednesday to serve one to five years in the state prison at Thomaston for assault with intent to kill a deputy sheriff - would be granted a decree of indigency....

Justice Archibald ruled Thursday that Emery's preliminary transcript of the case will be provided at no cost to him, but he would have to pay his own attorney's fees....

The defense recommended Emery be placed on probation; special Assistant Attorney General Frederick Ward of Addison and Machias stated in effect that probation may be included in the sentence. Probation Officer Joseph Ingalls said that Murray may be a good probationer, but indicated that the crime was a serious one, and said he could not commit himself on a suggested sentence.....

(From the Bangor Daily News, 11/3/67)

## HOW LONG FOR MAINE'S INDIANS?

by Peter W. Cox

Seven years ago, I was sitting on a porch in Woodland, a paper producing community in Northern Maine. The setting was somehow Southern; the old home which had been converted into a union hall had a large veranda and the men were sitting around drinking before lunch.

The event was the annual Labor Day celebration and I was traveling as an assistant to former Congressman Frank M. Coffin, then running for Governor.

Suddenly an uneasy silence rippled over the porch; the men began to whisper to each other and some laughed. The cause of this reaction was a small, stooped figure walking slowly across the lawn. His clothes were ill-fitting but clean. As he came closer, I could see his sun-wrinkled face. He was an Indian.

He stopped at the foot of the steps and asked in a barely audible voice, "Is the Congressman here?" One of the men, drink in hand, rose from his chair and said firmly, "Yes, but he's busy. You can't see him now." The Indian looked up and then lowered his head. "I'll wait," he said. "I've come a long way."

The comparison was obvious. I had seen the same humility, the same apparent subservience in North Carolina when a Negro had come to the door to ask for some one inside. He would not dare enter without permission and the way he was treated exuded condescension.

I quietly went inside where I found the Congressman talking with some of the officials who would be on the platform with him during the ceremonies. When I told him there was an Indian outside who had come a long way to see him, Congressman Coffin immediately excused himself and went outside to see the man, to the obvious discomfort of some on the porch.

The two had a long, private conversation and I learned later that the Indian had been a different person than the one he seemed to be when he appeared at the steps. He had given an impassioned plea that the candidate visit his reservation near Eastport and see the deplorable conditions that existed there. Coffin had agreed, and we went there the next day.

What we saw at the reservation was, of course, shocking. Their sub-standard living conditions were only a symptom of the official neglect which has plagued them for years.

In recent months there have been several major stories about abuse of Maine's Indians, again making an obvious comparison with Negroes in the South. The old Indian at Woodland was much like the old Negro of the South. The question remains whether the failure of his type of plea will fail as it did for so many years in the South.

(Continued on Page 18)

(Continued from Page 17)

Several national magazines have published articles denouncing the treatment of the Maine Indians, but the only consistent state coverage has been that of William H. Williamson for the Gannett papers. Even his one-man journalistic crusade to focus public attention on the plight of the Indians has left many confused about exactly what is happening.

The attitude of the establishment toward Indians in Maine is a direct affront to their humanity. The legislators have the cruelty to raise all salaries but those of Indian legislators, who are not even allowed to vote.

Reacting to serious charges against the State Police of violation of civil liberties and brutality against the Indians, the Governor calls for an investigation. But to make his gesture totally hollow, he has the State Police, the accused, undertake the investigation.

The major news service in the state does not even cover the latest case of alleged mistreatment of the Indians. It does not think it is newsworthy.

Don Gellers, the attorney who has been fighting for the Indians, is called a self-seeking publicity seeker by people who cannot believe he wants to help the Indians just because he thinks it is right.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Edward Hinckley is now reported to be asking that Gellers be taken off a major case he is preparing for the Indians. Hinckley has had a good record in his genuine interest for the welfare of Maine's Indians. Why did he ask Gellers be taken off the case? Did he feel that there is so much animosity against Gellers as the outspoken attorney, so constantly calling attention to abuses, that his continued association with the case would only hurt its chances? Does he question Gellers' integrity? Was pressure put on him from above to get Gellers out of the case? I don't know.

It is still an easy matter to abuse the Indians. They are kept without effective political voice and they must rely on the generosity of the people of Maine, most of whom are still unaware of their mistreatment. How long will their protest remain so muted? How long will it be before they turn militant, march on Augusta and bring the civil rights confrontation to Maine?

(From the Brunswick Times-Record, 11/2/67)

#### GOVERNOR TO CONTINUE INDIAN CASE PROBE by Kent Ward

AUGUSTA - Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis promised Wednesday his office has no intention of dropping an administrative investigation by state police into alleged misconduct by state troopers in an altercation with Passamaquoddy Indians at the Pleasant Point Indian Reservation, Perry, over the Labor Day weekend.

But, the chief executive said, the investigation to date "has not uncovered any serious wrong-doing" on the part of police officers on the night in question.

State Police Chief, Col. Parker K. Hennessey, reported to the governor Wednesday on the status of the investigation, but because court proceedings in connection with the incident are pending, the state intends to "continue very quietly" with the probe for the time being, Curtis said.

The investigation was launched after a dismissed Job Corps employee charged that state police were brutal in their contact with several Indians after an altercation took place when a trooper charged one of the party with a motor vehicle violation. The complaint to Gov. Curtis also said the troopers illegally entered an Indian residence.....

(From the Bangor Daily News, 10/26/67)

INDIAN AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT RECRUITING FOR  
NEWLY-AUTHORIZED POSITION IN CALAIS FIELD OFFICE

As described on Page 16 of the October issue of the Newsletter, the recent special legislative session authorized three new positions to the Department of Indian Affairs, effective January 1, 1968. One of these was for a Social Worker for the Calais field office of the Department, to work with members on both Passamaquoddy Reservations.

Following is the Department of Personnel's official announcement of this up-coming vacancy:

"CAREER OPPORTUNITIES  
IN MAINE STATE SERVICE - AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER  
Maine State Department of Personnel  
Augusta, Maine 04330

Date Issued: November 13, 1967

Date Closing: January 12, 1968

VACANCY ANNOUNCEMENT

SOCIAL WORKER II \$109.00-114.50-120.00-126.00-132.50/wk.  
(Department of Indian Affairs)

KIND OF WORK: This is complex social work in providing a variety of services to qualified residents of the two Passamaquoddy Indian Reservations in Washington County, Maine, for the State Department of Indian Affairs. An employee in this class has the responsibility for carrying a special or general caseload with full authority for decision making and authorization of available State funds, subject to systematic review by a superior. Work includes determining initial and continuing eligibility for services, for providing the services, and for determining the type and extent of care and/or assistance needed by individuals or families. An employee in this class may also prepare clients for and make necessary arrangements for referral to other agencies as needed, desired and appropriate, utilizing all available private and public resources. Ability to explain Departmental policies and programs to the service population is essential. Work is periodically reviewed by a superior and close supervision is given only with respect to handling unusual problem situations.

QUALIFICATIONS: Two years experience as a Social Worker; and graduation from an accredited four-year college or university. Ability to drive a car and the availability of a car are essential.

SPECIAL INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES: Applicants with bi-cultural experience are especially invited to apply.

PURPOSE OF EXAMINATION: To provide an opportunity for qualified candidates to compete for an existing vacancy within the Department of Indian Affairs.

APPLICANTS HAVING ALREADY QUALIFIED FOR THE CLASSIFICATION OF SOCIAL WORKER II UNDER BULLETIN #1314A NEED NOT-RE-APPLY. CLOSING OF THIS ANNOUNCEMENT DOES NOT EFFECT BULLETIN #1314A.

Registers will be established on an Open Competitive and Promotional basis.

Applications should be forwarded to the Maine State Department of Personnel, State Office Building, Augusta, Maine 04330.

MAINE STATE RESIDENCE REQUIREMENTS ARE WAIVED FOR THIS POSITION."

## INVESTIGATION HINGES ON FORMAL COMPLAINT

Governor John Mitchell of the Penobscot Indian Reservation told The Times Monday: "I have asked the State Attorney General to investigate the Old Town Police Department's handling of the Bruce Loring case."

The Attorney General, James S. Erwin, said Wednesday his office had received a note from Edward C. Hinckley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, regarding the Loring incident, but had not yet received a formal complaint.

Commissioner Hinckley told The Times he had conveyed to the Attorney General the request of Governor Mitchell for an investigation of the incident, but had not made a formal complaint. He said he had told Governor Mitchell that the Attorney General would probably require a formal complaint from the Indian Governor himself rather than through the Indian Affairs department.

The Attorney General said he will invite Governor Mitchell to come to Augusta to talk with his criminal investigation division, and that if the Indian Governor wishes to lodge a formal complaint, an investigation will be made.

Bruce Loring appeared in District Court in Bangor on October 16, on two charges brought by Lt. Clyde LeClair: an alleged assault on a police officer, and driving to endanger. Both charges were continued to October 24, at which time Loring pleaded guilty and paid \$50 on the driving charge. The other charge was continued to October 26 and was then dismissed.

(From The Penobscot Times, Old Town, 11/2/67)

## GOVERNOR REPORTS PROGRESS IN INDIAN HOUSING, SANITATION

AUGUSTA (AP) - Governor Curtis reported Thursday that an important start has been made in bringing better sanitation and housing to Maine's three Indian reservations.

The program, implemented by authorizing legislation and a \$304,800 appropriation for the state's share of the cost at the October 2-3 special session, is proceeding on schedule, according to the governor.

He said applications have been filed with the Farmers Home Administration for federal aid to build sewer systems and new or extended water supply systems. On the Penobscot Reservation in Old Town, the Tribal Housing Authority was appointed and took office October 8th.

At the Passamaquoddy's Pleasant Point Reservation a housing authority has been in existence since September 25th. And the appointment of a similar authority has been discussed at the tribe's second reservation at Princeton.

A Penobscot application for FHA funds to extend water and sewerage facilities is awaiting federal determination of legal jurisdiction between federal, state and local agencies. Pleasant Point has filed with FHA and the Economic Development Administration (EDA) for funds to build a sewer system and extend water lines. The Federal Water Pollution Control Agency and EDA have offered \$19,700 toward sewage treatment facilities.

The FHA and EDA have applications for money to build a water intake and distribution system (on the Indian Township Reservation). All of these are necessary, Curtis said, before the housing problem can be tackled.

(Portland Press Herald, 11/3/67)

## NEW FACT SHEET AVAILABLE

The Dept. of Indian Affairs, with the cooperation of the University of Maine and the Dept. of Economic Development, has recently prepared the first in a series of "fact sheets" about Maine Indians. Entitled Indians of Maine: General Information, the four-page mimeographed publication has sections on "Prehistoric Information," "Cultural and Historical Information," and "The Tribes Today." Copies may be obtained free-of-charge by writing to the Dept. of Indian Affairs, State House, Augusta, Maine 04330.

CATHOLIC DIOCESE ESTABLISHES INDIAN DIVISION

PORTLAND (AP) - A Division of Indian Services, a social service program on Maine's three Indian reservation, has been established by the Roman Catholic Diocese of Portland.

The Diocesan Bureau of Human Relations will administer the new division. It will supervise special service programs and reservation personnel, except for chaplains, teaching personnel and church properties.

The Diocese said Thursday that the Most Rev. Peter L. Gerety, apostolic administrator and coadjutor bishop, had approved the program.

(From the Bangor Daily News, 11/17/67)

BRAZIL INDIANS CHEATED

BRASILIA (UPI) - The government asked the Brazilian Congress yesterday for a new law to safeguard Indians, after investigators charged that high-ranking officials of Brazil's Indian Protection Service had cheated them of \$4 million.

A message to the Congress from President Arthur Costa E. Silva asked for creation of a national Indian foundation to replace the protection service. Three of Brazil's best known Indian authorities are under arrest and the "administrative arrest" of 15 others has been ordered following an inquiry by the Interior (police) ministry.

One of three men arrested last weekend was Francisco Miereles, who pacified the Xavantes tribe, one of the last holdouts against civilization, in the Xingu Valley of the Amazon jungle. A general, a colonel and a major of the Brazilian Army also are implicated.

(From the St. Petersburg, Fla., Times, 10/25/67)

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS

- Loretta S. Jendritzka of the Air Force Academy Hospital is particularly proud of two things. She is a full-blooded Navajo and recently was promoted to the rank of major, the first woman of her tribe to attain this rank as an Air Force nurse. (Kennebec Journal, 9/30/67)

- The Eastern Maine Chapter, Maine Society of Professional Engineers, in Bucksport on October 25th, heard a talk by Dr. Dean R. Snow, professor of archaeology of the University of Maine. Dr. Snow's topic was "Maine Indians of Prehistoric Times." (Bangor Daily News, 10/28/67)

- The Portland Sunday Telegram of October 29th announced that Mrs. Edwin M. Mitchell, a member of the Penobscot Indian Tribe of Indian Island in Old Town, would address members of the Frances Dighton Williams Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on November 3rd. Her topic was announced as "The Penobscot Indian Today."

- For the first time in Canadian history an Indian, Chief John Charley, 50, leader of the Loucheaux and hunter-trapper in the Fort McPherson area, has been named a member of the Northwest Territories Council. The council, serving as provincial governments do elsewhere in Canada, had acquired its first Eskimo member, Abe Okpik, previously. (Providence Sunday Journal, 11/12/67)

- Kenneth Newell, 30, of the Pleasant Point Indian Reservation at Perry, was seriously wounded on November 2nd in a hunting accident on the Moosehorn Wildlife Refuge. The Newsletter understands that he is recovering successfully.

## ESKIMOS, INDIANS WIN FIREFIGHTING PRAISE

From August 11 to early September the States of Montana, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and California were shrouded with the smoke of many forest fires in one of the worst fire seasons in history.

In the thick of that smoke were more than 100 Indian and Eskimo fire fighting crews from Alaska and every Western state, in addition to many Indians working with pickup crews organized just for this emergency.

An example of the diversity of Indian-Eskimo crews is the list of crews processed through the Boise, Idaho, Interagency Fire Center. The list included Papago, Pyramid Lake Paiute, South Dakota Sioux, Alaska Natives, San Carlos Apaches, White River Apaches, Consolidated Utes, Shoshone Bands, and North Dakota Sioux. There are 20 to 25 men in each crew.

These crews and many other Indian teams earned unanimous praise for their efforts in containing the more than 3,500 fires that burned over 200,000 acres of Federal, State and private land. Not only did the Indian and Eskimo crews turn in some of the best work on the fire lines, they had the lowest drop out rate in what is undoubtedly one of the most difficult, exhausting and dirty jobs in existence.

Singled out for special praise were the 11 Alaskan crews fighting fires in the Glacier National Park area. Park Superintendent Keith Neilson said these teams performed a tremendous job both in fire fighting and the mop-up operations. "Their enthusiasm, drive and initiative made them the acknowledged pace setters almost from the time of their arrival," Neilson said.

Seventy-five percent of the Alaskans had never been to the "lower 48" before, and the trip brought many of them their first view of a horse, a new experience with 90 degree temperatures and high elevations, and their first ride on a paved road....

One Bureau of Land Management official noted that some Indian crews had been fighting fires for 12 years and "are more trained for the job than some of the professionals."

These crews have earned a national reputation as colorful and tenacious fire fighters. They also earned considerable money to improve their local economy and standard of living. This year, for example, the 466 Papago fire fighters earned about \$140,000. Income on the Pine Ridge, S.D., Reservation from this source is estimated at \$220,000. The total for all Indian-Eskimo crews will exceed \$1 million.

(From Indian Record, Washington, D.C., November 1967)

## INTERESTING CRAFT SHOP IN RHODE ISLAND

William H. Glasko is Nas Ta Bega, "Brother to All"...and certain friendly to meet. His Longhouse (on Route 2 in Charlestown, R.I.) is being stocked more and more with Indian-made products: baskets by the Iroquois and Algonquins; beadwork and baskets from the Winnebago; Navajo weaving; legend notecards screen printed by Micmacs; copper and silver from the Indians around Albuquerque; etc.

But there is much here by Nas Ta Bega himself. Although discouraged by his father when art study at the Rhode Island School of Design was a possibility for him, he still worked at art and the crafts on his own. He paints in pastels and pen and ink,...makes rings from deer antlers...(and) also has interesting things to tell... He is brother to Princess Redwing, who has made a study of and lectured on Indian history. His mother's line goes back to Simeon Simons, a grandson of King Philip, who was bodyguard to George Washington throughout the entire Revolutionary War....

(From Yankee Magazine, July 1967)

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