

# MAINE INDIAN NEWSLETTER

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 9

MAY 1969

## FIRST ANNUAL TURTLE RACE HELD AT INDIAN ISLAND

James Cronk's entry in the Turtle race held on Indian Island Saturday was declared the winner by judges Nicky Dow and Kevin Mitchell. Indian Island Recreation Director John "Sammy" Sapiel, who sponsored the event, said that Cronk will be presented with a trophy at a later date and that further such events are planned for the near future. More than 15 children made entries in the race. Leg man for the event was John Loring.

(From the Penobscot Times, May 22, 69)

## INDIAN TOWNSHIP NEWS - By Morris Brooks

BISHOP PETER L. GERETY to arrive at Dana Point.

Father Coleman O'toole has informed me that the most Reverend Bishop Peter L. Gerety will be here on June 7 to say Mass at 4:30 P.M. and to bless the new Parish Hall. Plans are underway to give the Bishop a warm welcome and to thank him for all that he's done for the Indians, by performing Indian dances for him. These dances will be performed by our young Indian dancers and the women who taught them. This was made possible through joint efforts of the Indian Township Women's Club, the Teen Age Club, and the entire community. So let's do the war dances for the Bishop, but leave your war clubs and your collection of scalps at home.

Anyway let's give the Bishop a welcome he'll always remember.

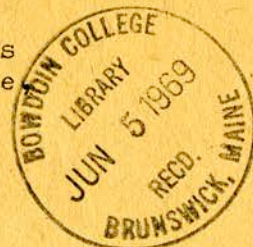
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If you treat a man as he is, he will remain as he is  
But if you treat him as he ought to be and should be  
He will become what he ought to be and should be.

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## WOUNDED KNEE

We have often heard of Custer's last stand, the majority called it a massacre, to the minority it was a victory. But what you don't read or hear about in books or television too often is the Wounded Knee Massacre - it was 14 years after the battle of Little Big Horn. Big Foot, a friendly Sioux Chief and his people found  
(Continued on page 2)



(Wounded Knee, continued from page 1)  
themselves surrounded by Custer's 7th Cavalry. And even though they were forced to give up their arms. An accidental gun shot started the Massacre. Men, Women and Children were all chased down and killed. They found bodies of women and children as far as 4 miles away.

When the slaughter was over one trooper said, "Now we have avenged Custer's death" but a scout answered him, saying, "You had a rifle and had every chance of defending yourself that day but these people had nothing but their bare hands."

A Captain was awarded a Congressional Medal of Honor for Heroism, But experts disclaim any heroism in the needless slaughter at Wounded Knee.

(From the Indian issue of The Old West.)

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#### EMPLOYMENT FOR PASSAMAQUODDIES

Thanks to the efforts of ALLEN SOCKABESIN, who's working as a Consultant Aide for the Maine Employment Security Commission at Calais, jobs have been made available for every able bodied man on the Indian Township. About six or seven men will start painting the International Bridge at Calais. And there are jobs available for the DiCenzo Construction Co. which is presently at Topsfield but the only holdback there is the lack of transportation.

I've also heard that the men will be going back to the woods a week from today. (Written about two weeks ago)

And then there's the new school which will be started very shortly. So it looks very good for the men here at the Point and the Strip.

Now our families won't have to live on 25 or thirty dollars a week. (for some, even less than that.) From now on we don't anticipate any real lack of work and once the school project gets underway plus the water and sewerage, even the transportation problem will be solved. So keep up the good work Allen! And all the luck in the world to you.

-Morris Brooks.

NOTE TO B.J.F. The Newsletter received a very good editorial from some one signing as B.J.F. The writer stated she did not wish to sign her name but only her initials. The editorial would have appeared in this issue but the Newsletter has a policy that names will be withheld upon request but that the Newsletter must know the source of all articles, letters, etc. printed in the Newsletter. So if B.J.F. will write in and when the Newsletter is satisfied that it is the same person who sent in the article, it will be published, hopefully next month. -Ed.)

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DON'T FORGET - The 17th Annual AMERICAN INDIAN SHOW July 4th and every weekend through August. Shows start promptly at 2:30 and 7:30 P.M. Indian Village and Craft Shop.  
Near New Seabury Community, South Mashpee, Cape Cod, Mass.

E D I T O R I A L S

THE MAINE INDIAN NEWSLETTER  
EDITOR: (Mrs.) Eugenia T. Thompson  
(Penobscot)

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42 Liberty Street  
Gardiner, Maine 04345  
Telephone: 582-5435

COMMENTS BY THE EDITOR

As announced in last month's issue of the Newsletter, there will  
be a meeting centered around the Newsletter, to be held at the tribal  
hall on Indian Island at 7:P.M., Saturday, June 21, 1969.

The June issue will be put together at this meeting, and also  
we will have a general discussion of how the Newsletter can be  
improved and made more effective to benefit the Penobscot and Passa-  
maquoddy, and other Indians of Maine.

WHO'S INVITED? YOU ARE INVITED. If you are close enough  
then we will see you on the 21st. I hope some of you teenagers  
will be there too. We will have refreshments afterwards.

We will plan for a similar event in another month or two at  
one of the Passamaquoddy reservations.

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"We Athenians hold that it is not poverty that is disgrace-  
ful, but the failure to struggle against it."

-Pericles

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Out of about 25 agencies involved with the reservations in  
Maine, the Small Business Administration shines like a beacon in  
a sea of tribal meetings, talk, planning, suggestions, conferences,  
and other assorted verbal confetti. Everything is not small talk  
with small business and they aren't pushing their services on anyone.  
Once you know what you want, Small Business will discuss your loan  
request with you. Why Small Business is proving to be successful is  
because they provide the loan for you to start your business,  
businesses like starting a beauty shop, garage-filling station, buying  
a skidde; and any number of other business ventures. Roy Perry and  
the other SBA men (Federal Building, Augusta, Maine) will talk over  
your plans with you and are ready to help whenever they can.

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(Tribal Meetings, continued from page ten)

Several of the visitors were shocked to hear how the state had leased  
Passamaquoddy land for 999 years for just one dollar an acre. The NCAI  
expressed interest in reviewing Penobscot treaties and problems as well.

THOMAS J. WHITE HAWK

(The following is the latest development in the Thomas White Hawk case mentioned in several previous issues of the Newsletter. The article is reprinted from The Indian, put out by the American Indian Leadership Council, South Dakota, May 15, 1969. -Ed)

TWO MURDER CASES -

Nothing has upset Indian people today in South Dakota more than the Thomas J. White Hawk case and the Baxter Berry Case.

White Hawk, 21, of Mission, has had a three-month stay of execution from Gov. Frank Farrar twice this year. The Rosebud Sioux Indian is under a death sentence in the killing of James Yeado, a Vermillion jeweler. A post-conviction hearing to escape the electric chair was held May 12 in Sioux Falls by Judge Fred Winans of Pierre.

Meanwhile, a preliminary hearing was postponed for Berry who is charged with murder in the shooting death of Norman Little Brave, 28, of Norris. Results of FBI tests have not arrived as yet.

Berry, 63, a Belvidere rancher, was originally freed by a three-man coroner's jury at White River. The jury ruled that Little Brave's death was non-felonious. Only after help from attorneys was a murder complaint signed by Little Brave's widow. Otherwise Berry would have gone free.

The Rosebud Sioux Tribal Council, however, was disturbed about the killing. It voted to cancel tribal leases to Berry and four of his neighbors as soon as possible. The council said it did not want to lease tribal land to persons who had disrespect and prejudice toward Indian people.

Most Indian people saw the legal procedures being used differently in the White Hawk and Berry cases. They are now watching to see if South Dakota justice really represents a double standard—one for the white and rich and another for the Indian and poor.

Many people tend to think White Hawk was not given a fair trial because he was allowed to plead guilty to murder on his own while mentally disturbed. They also believed that he did not have adequate legal representation while in court.

In the Berry case, they looked at a rancher shooting an unarmed man and being rich enough to hire good legal representation. They see white justice being used to free a white man for killing an Indian and to "burn" an Indian for killing a white man.

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ACADIA JOB CORPS TRAINEES

I called the Job Corps Center at Bar Harbor on Friday May ninth, and was informed that the Center was running out of Boys, they are leaving every day and by the end of the month there will be only a few boys left. So consequently my efforts to get assistance from them again, was cut short.

I had already obtained permission for the boys to stay overnight at the public campground from David Socktomah, who was more than willing to let the boys stay there. But there are other means to get the ball diamond cleared of brush and graded. I'm not about to give up now. We will tap all resources that we can think of, and we are confident that there still are a lot of good people in this land of ours who would be more than willing to help the Passamaquoddy Indian. I would even have to remind them that  
(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 4)

anything they donate in cash or machinery would be tax deductible. Because it'll come under donations to Charity when they file their income tax reports.

The phasing out, of the Acadia Job Corps Center has been a setback to us but it doesn't mean the end. Anything is possible, if you concentrate on it. And that is just what we're doing. The ball diamond will be finished this summer. So even though it will take a while longer than we anticipated we will get the project done.

We have already started on a list of prospects, which everyone at the C.A.P. office has and that letters to these prospects have already been started and some are in the mail right now. By the time we finish mailing the last letter I expect the first donation. The ball diamond project will be combined with the little league project which we have also started. Elmer Lank and Myself are initiating the first stage of the little league team, namely getting donations from various organizations and to individuals who have been helping the Indians in many an endeavor.

And we are certain that by middle of June we will have enough money for the uniforms. This will be just a start. It's too late to get into a little league organization this year but the boys will play on an Independent basis. We will have the boys play other teams on a game for game agreement. In other words, every time the boys go out to other towns to play ball, we will get a return game. So, all the boys who are in the Indian Township little league team will have to practice every day so we can show the other teams that the boys from Indian Township are in the top bracket. We will keep you informed on the progress of the project.

- MORRIS BROOKS,

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#### COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT MEETING

#### AT RICKER COLLEGE

I have been invited to attend a meeting at Ricker College in Houlton, Maine, on May 14th. The meeting is scheduled for 8:30 P.M. and will take place in the office of the Resident of Ricker.

This will be a preliminary meeting to discuss the Indian Proposal and the problems of Indian Migrant workers.

All interested persons have been invited to this meeting such as Ed Hinckley, Gov. Stevens, Louis Doyle, Members of the Union of New Brunswick Indians, and Myself. We will all present ideas on what can be done on the problems of Indians of Aroostook in general. And we will also talk about Migrant workers who come from across the border and our two reservations plus Old Town. As the people who have been picking potatoes in Aroostook County, very well know, the housing and sanitary facilities supplied by the farmers, to the Indians are sometimes inadequate. I'd say about 65% of the farmers have dilapidated shacks and outhouses instead of decent housing and bathroom facilities.

Some hold back five cents on every barrel picked. They call this a bonus. Which is a big laugh, because all farmers have meetings before the fall harvest and they all agree on what they are going to pay the pickers for that year. And if they agree on 30 cents a barrel this is what everyone pays, but, over 50% of these are going to pay 25 cents a barrel during

(Continued on page 7)

FOR DISCUSSION PURPOSES ONLY

The following is a rough draft only, and should not be looked at as final by any means.

COMMISSIONER, DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

This is highly responsible administrative and technical work in providing social and other services to the Indian reservations in the State of Maine.

The Commissioner is responsible for administration of various social services (such as supplemental public assistance), community development (municipal management, leadership training, project administration), and physical development (state and federal water, housing and sanitation construction programs).

Responsibility requires the ability to work closely with tribal officials in interpreting technical program requirements to tribal and non-Indian individuals and officials and to interpret the needs and concerns of the reservation residents to appropriate state and federal agency representatives. It is necessary to spend a considerable amount of time on the reservations.

Considerable knowledge is required in the application of administrative, financial and management policies to properly operate the department. Supervision is exercised over a small technical and clerical office staff, with indirect supervision being exercised over contractual employees on the reservations. Commission must exercise a high degree of independent judgment in accordance with established laws and policies.

QUALIFICATIONS

Graduation from a four-year college or university, with specialization in the social sciences or related areas (experience in dealing and working with minority and/or under-developed groups), supplemented by training and/or experience in administrative and fiscal management procedures.

SELECTION PROCESS

Interested applicants should file a resume with Willard R. Harris, Director, Dept. of Personnel, State House, Augusta, Maine 04330, prior to July 15, 1969.

After that date, a committee consisting of 3 State officials and the 3 Tribal Governors will review the resumes. Interviews may be held and applicants should be aware that travel expenses will not be reimbursed. Upon completion of the selection process, the appointment will be made by Governor Kenneth M. Curtis.

The Appointment is for a period of 4 years and the annual salary is set by law at a maximum of \$12,000.

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(Community Development Meeting, continued from page 5)  
the harvesting and pay the other five cents at the end of the season. If a picker should have to leave a week or so before the end of the season he forfeits the five cents he has worked hard for all season. Some farmers are understanding and give the five cents on each barrel picked by this person while others just welcome the chance to get out of paying the money. So, you see, it really isn't bonus, it's just a gimmick to keep you there all season. A True Bonus would be, if they paid you thirty cents and then give you five cents extra for every barrel you've picked all season.

Another thing is the lack of insurance which I think every farmer should have for his workers. If anything should happen to you while working for a farmer and you are not covered by insurance it's just tough luck! because the farmer isn't about to give you two or three thousand dollars if you lose a hand or a foot. The only way would be ~~fx~~ to make the farmers take out insurance or sign an agreement to pay compensation to the worker, ~~xxx~~ if he is injured on the job.

All the things that I've just mentioned will be discussed at the preliminary meeting this coming Wednesday night. (Written two weeks ago. -Ed) A larger meeting is scheduled for late summer.

- Morris Brooks

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### Eastport Attorney Sentenced

MACHIAS - JUSTICE William S. Silsby of Ellsworth re-sentenced Eastport Attorney Don Cotesworth Gellers Thursday to serve 2 to 4 years in the Maine State Prison at Thomaston and issued a fine of one dollar, on a Superior Court jury conviction issued March 3 for illegal possession of marijuana.

It was on March 11 this year that Gellers was sentenced by Justice Silsby to serve 11 months in the county jail. But he then suspended eight months of the jail term and placed Gellers on probation for two years. The Eastport attorney appealed the case to the Maine Supreme Judicial Court and was released on \$3,000 bail.

Thursday's sentence against the 32-year-old attorney has been stayed, pending the appeal filed on March 11 to the law court. He is still on bail of \$3,000.

In revoking the original sentence imposed on March 11, Justice Silsby explained that the original sentence was taken from the statute, which he said "Provides that any punishment of less than three years could be served in the county jail." But he explained further that he found the statute to be rather ambiguous. And when he sentenced Gellers on March 11, he wasn't completely sure the statute would apply to the Eastport attorney. But he purposely sentenced him under the statute because the sentence could be changed up until the defendant began serving the sentence.

Justice Silsby said he became satisfied that the statute wouldn't apply to Gellers' case, therefore the prison sentence was imposed.

Justice Silsby said he also took into account the large number of young people brought into court on similar charges who apparently feel they are going to get off with a suspended sentence for their first offense.

(Continued on page 8)

(Gellers Sentenced, continued from page 7)

Gellers' sentence, he said, might be a deterrent to make the young people more considerate of the law.

He said however that he was satisfied that he could not go ahead with the jail sentence and therefore issued the new prison sentence to Gellers.

Gellers was represented Thursday by Bangor attorney Francis Day. (Bangor Daily News, May 7, 1969)

(The Maine Times on May 9, 1969 also pointed out that the same two to four year prison sentence was handed out in Houlton to Carleton W. Allen, 22, of Dover-Foxcroft, a Ricker College student convicted of possessing and selling marijuana. This case is also under appeal. -Editor)

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## NATIONAL CONGRESS OF AMERICAN INDIANS

NEWS

### NCAI EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ADOPTS POSITION PAPER

A position paper recommending that the Bureau of Indian Affairs be removed from the Department of the Interior and made an independent commission was adopted May 6 during a special Executive Council meeting of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI) in Albuquerque, N.M.

NCAI is a Washington-based national Indian interest organization representing some 105 tribes and Alaska Native villages. The position paper, "Indian Views on Administration of Indian Affairs during the Nixon Administration," prepared by Wendell Chino, NCAI President, was discussed, amended, and adopted by the Executive Council as the official position of the organization.

The paper calls for legislation which would establish the Bureau of Indian Affairs as an independent commission or agency so that it would no longer be required to compete for funds with other agencies and bureaus within the Department of Interior. NCAI feels that the Interior Department's Budget manages, basically land-oriented rather than human-oriented, are not attuned to many Indian problems which are essentially human in nature, such as housing and education.

Additionally, it is felt that making BIA an independent agency would help remove most of the bureaucratic structure and red tape that now makes it so difficult for Indian people to communicate with the top administrators responsible for Indian Affairs.

Before any major changes within the Bureau of Indian Affairs are initiated, however, the position paper proposes that a committee, heavily weighted with responsible Federally recognized Indian leadership, be established to completely study and evaluate the Bureau's present operation and structure.

A major task of this committee would be evaluation of the BIA's budget process. NCAI recommends that funds appropriated by Congress for the benefit of Indians and Indian tribes "should be appropriated with broad discretionary powers for their use given to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and especially to the Agency Superintendent." Additionally, it is urged that approval or veto power be given to tribal governing bodies during the local Agency budget submittal process.

(Continued on page 9)

(NCAI, continued from page 8)

Another part of the Bureau's operation that NCAI feels should be thoroughly studied and revamped is the present Area-Agency system. Reorganization of the Indian Agencies at the reservation level should take into account local needs and the total reservation development programs, according to NCAI, and the present Bureau structure, which calls for an Agency Branch to complement every Washington Branch Chief whether needed or not, should be eliminated.

The Indian organization does not see the abolition of the BIA or the dispersal of its services to other government agencies satisfactory answers to the Indian situation.

"If another Federal agency attempted to take over one of the present functions of the Bureau of Indian Affairs that agency would have to learn the difficult task and would be faced with the same problems which the Bureau of Indian Affairs faces," states President Chino. "We suggest that the change of the present Area-Agency system is the most expedient route to take."

In other business, the Executive Council passed an important resolution requesting that the U.S. Senate establish and adequately fund a committee to completely investigate and understand continuing legislative surveillance of the programs affecting the American Indian."

The resolution specifically states that this investigation of the human needs of the Indian be undertaken by a Select Committee of the Senate, under the chairmanship of a Senator of the Labor and Public Welfare Committee. It is the feeling of the Indian leaders that the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and its Indian Affairs Subcommittee have demonstrated "neither the expertise, sympathy nor interest" to adequately fulfill their responsibility as watchdogs over the programs of the Bureau of Indian Affairs. On the other hand, the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, NCAI feels, has shown a sympathetic interest in the programs affecting the health, education and welfare of the Indian people and, additionally, has jurisdiction over many matters, such as various Federal poverty programs and the education of Indian children in the public schools, which do not fall within the jurisdiction of the Interior Committee.

In view of the Nixon Administration's recent announcement of its decision to close many of the nation's Job Corps Centers, NCAI reinforced an earlier endorsement of the activities of the Kicking Horse Job Corps Conservation Center in Ronan, Montana, urging the Department of Labor to reconsider its decision and retain the Kicking Horse Job Corps Conservation Center as a predominantly Indian Center.

A resolution was passed criticizing the Bureau of Indian Affairs for terminating a contractual agreement with the National Association for the Education of Young Children--Kindergarten Project, without consulting either Indian leaders or the Association. The contract provided for the training of kindergarten teachers to serve on various Indian reservations. NCAI urges that the Bureau of Indian Affairs consult with both the Indian leaders and the Association on all such matters and asks that the Bureau reconsider its decision before making any further commitment to any other party.

The Executive Council also sent a telegram to President Nixon calling for reappointment of Robert L. Bennett as Commissioner of Indian Affairs under the new Administration. The message read: "Indians throughout the country are united behind Bob Bennett because he has the confidence and respect of the Indians and non-Indians of this country to an extent no other Commissioner has ever had."

### CLEAN UP AT INDIAN ISLAND

During the past two weeks the young people on Indian Island have been busily cleaning up the Island, raking, hauling off junk cars, and many other things. At last count 28 junk car bodies have been hauled away with about 3 or 4 more to go.

Governor John Mitchell contacted the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in Old Town and through him was able to obtain the heavy equipment necessary to haul off the car bodies.

Governor Mitchell is to be commended for the success of this program. What happens now will be up to the whole reservation. It is a lot easier to leave a junk car in a field or along the side of the road, but how much better it would be to haul them off in the beginning.

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### KIOWA AUTHOR WINS PULITZER PRIZE

N. Scott Momaday won the Pulitzer Prize in fiction for "House Made of Dawn," the tragic story of a young American Indian's efforts to readjust to civilian life after World War II. Momaday is a Kiowa Indian who grew up on a reservation in the Southwest.  
(Bangor Daily News, May 6, 1969)

Mr Momaday is himself a Kiowa Indian, born in 1934 at Lawton, Okla, and grew up on reservations inhabited by the Navajo, the San Carlos Apache, the Jicarilla Apache and the Jemez Pueblo... Attended Indian schools and taught at the Jicarilla Apache reservation in northern New Mexico... Received bachelor's degree from University of New Mexico in 1958, master's from the same school in 1960 and doctorate from Stanford in 1963. Currently associate professor of English at the University of California in Santa Barbara... Was Stanford Creative Writing Fellow in poetry in 1959-60 and a Guggenheim Fellow in 1966-67... Lives with his wife and two children in Goleta, Calif.

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### TRIBAL MEETINGS

On Tuesday May 20th three men from the regional office of the Department of Housing and Urban Development discussed questions concerning the proposed Penobscot housing project at Indian Island. Jack Bonkowski, Armond Gordon and Robert Gioseffi met in the Tribal hall with the tribe to discuss all aspects of the program. The two major problem areas centered around the question of eminent domain and the question of whether or not the tribe's land was safe, should the tribe take part in the program.

Then on Wednesday a second group of federal and organizational officials (see list on pages 14 & 15) toured Pleasant Point, Princeton strip, and the Township, ending with a combined tribal meeting for the Passamaquoddy at the Parish hall at the Township on Tuesday night. On Thursday the group toured the Township a second time and then travelled to Indian Island (Penobscot) where they toured, visited and again held a tribal meeting. Several Indians were in the group including Wyman McDonald (EDA) who made arrangements for the trip and Clarence Aceya from the National Congress of American Indians.  
(Continued on page 3)

## TRIBAL LEADER URGES MORE EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

by Mary Ann Johnson

INDIAN ISLAND - Wanted: higher education (past high school) for more Indian children, and methods, such as scholarships, to move toward that education. "We Penobscots are pretty well organized through high school," said Mrs. Vivian L. Massey of Indian Island, a member of the tribal council and of the state Indian Education Advisory Subcommittee. "I'm looking for higher education.... ways and means to help our children to a higher education....It's going to take time," she said.

Mrs. Massey, in her third term as a member of the elected Indian Island Council, reviewed the week's tour she and six other members of the subcommittee made last fall to New Mexico and Arizona, to study reservation conditions and educational facilities used by western Indians. In an interview, Mrs. Massey talked about some of her conclusions on Indian education.

"Possibly we could establish a model school in Maine for the Passamaquoddies, but it would be a waste of money to set up one for the Penobscots. We speak only English now," she said. She was referring to the possible establishment of schools in Maine in which the Indians' languages are used in teaching and English is taught as a second language. "Only old-time Penobscots speak our language," she said. "It's too bad we've lost it, but right now there's no turning back - no one to teach it."

Out west, she said, the situation is reversed. "Their big hangup is that Indians don't speak English. They speak their native tongues. After trying a number of solutions, the schools were moved to the reservations and children were taught in their own language."

Arizona, she said, used boarding schools on the reservations. "The only way to get all the students in one place was to have them stay in dormitories," Mrs. Massey said. "Each month, different parents stay with them. The school is run exclusively by Indians." At Many Farms, Ariz., the community college is a new concept in education, she said. "It enrolls anybody from age 16 and older, whether he is a school dropout or not....Age is no limit. It's a junior college which also offers preparatory courses for vocational studies. Students can take as long as four years to prepare themselves for college."

The community college also contains a course in Indian medicine procedure, taught by old-time medicine men. "The youngsters are so immersed in their own culture they have no faith in white doctors," Mrs. Massey said. "When schools were held off the reservation, it caused some emotional problems and the white psychiatrists couldn't help."

In Albuquerque, N.M., the Maine visitors toured the Southwestern Cooperative Educational Laboratory which is exploring different methods of teaching and how schools can be used for Indian education.

Her trip was "quite an experience. I'll tell you I was glad to see the state of Maine again. They (western Indians) actually live in mud hogans out there....The reservation goes for miles and miles....You see the hogans from 20 to 30 miles in the distance....You never see anyone outside the hogans...All you see are sheep....I like people around me. It's an awful feeling to feel you're there all alone. It's the exact opposite of claustrophobia."

On the Navajo reservation, Navajo Park Rangers enforce the law, she said. "They're really a good-looking group of men." Education-wise, she said, "I like the Navajo concept for them. They do believe in their own culture. As long as they have it, I think they should keep it."

On Indian Island, the public school goes through the 5th grade. From the 6th grade to high school, children attend Old Town schools or John Bapst High School in Bangor. Nine students from the Island are now attending colleges:

(Continued on Page 12)

(Continued from Page 11)

the University of Maine, Eastern Maine Vocational-Technical Institute, Husson College and one youth is attending West Point, she said.

Indian Island has other problems Mrs. Massey would like to see improved. She mentioned the building of a new tribal hall. "I'd like to see a new tribal hall or community building. Our hall has just about seen better days," she said. "We need a new one now, not five years from now..."

Mrs. Massey said she always has been interested in education. Her own includes graduation from Old Town High School and attendance at Post Junior College in Connecticut, where she also did office work from 1945 to 1958.

(From the Bangor Daily News, 5/20/69)

#### LITTLE LEAGUE BALL FIELD STARTED AT PLEASANT POINT

The Wigwamsis (Passamaquoddy CAP Newsletter) for May 13th reports that the Pleasant Point Governor and Council have set aside an area 400 feet square for a Little League field, behind Mary Dana's house. This land will not be used for any other reason whatsoever for as long as the Little League baseball field is kept up. The Governor and Council also agreed to allocate \$150 from the Donner Foundation funds and \$150 from the Tribal excise tax funds for the construction of the field. Other donations have been received from William Altvater (\$200) and George Francis (\$200) for this project.

The Improvement Committee for the Little League Diamond, with George Francis as treasurer, is accepting additional donations. Donations should be made by check or money order (no cash) to Mr. George Francis, Little League Improvement Committee, Pleasant Point Reservation, Perry, Maine 04667.

#### CURTIS SPEAKS OF INDIAN DEPARTMENT

AUGUSTA (AP) - (At his April 28th news conference, Governor Kenneth M.) Curtis said he plans to have the Personnel Department get a list of applicants for the job of Indian affairs commissioner. Then he will call in the tribal governors and others on an advisory committee to start making a selection. Curtis said he wants the Indian governors to have a major share in the decision so the new commissioner will have the confidence of the people with whom he will be working.

The Indian Affairs Department has been plagued for much of its short existence with Indian welfare spending at a rate in excess of the budgeted allotments. Curtis said much of this spending was justified by needs for which the legislature hadn't allowed, but the effect was complicated by inadequate fiscal controls.

He said that in view of these needs, if the legislature should cut supplemental funds recommended for the Indians "there will either have to be a dramatic curtailment of Indian programs over the next two years or another deficit, and I assure you we're going to try desperately not to run deficits."

(From the Bangor Daily News, 4/29/69. On May 19th an emergency supplemental appropriation of \$100,000 was enacted to support the Department's programs through June 30, 1969. The Part I (current services) budget for fiscal years 1969-70 and 1970-71, signed into law by the Governor on May 20th, contains \$288,484 for the first year and \$291,613 for the second year for the Department, as well as funds for Indian education and operational and maintenance funds for the 3 Tribal Housing Authorities. Part II (new services) funds for the next 2 years are in the State's Part II budget document, which has not yet been approved by the legislature. - Ed.)

SUMMER INDIAN EDUCATION PROGRAM

NATIONAL INDIAN YOUTH COUNCIL CLYDE WARRIOR INSTITUTE IN AMERICAN INDIAN STUDIES, in Wisconsin; Boulder, Colorado; and Los Angeles, California.

June 23 - August 1, 1969

Program: The Institute will serve 150 college students, 50 at each of the three locations, and will offer six semester credits as regularly enrolled summer students. Two-three-credit courses - "American Indians and Contemporary American Society" and "Issues in Change and Development in American Indian Communities" - will be offered. The academic program will rely on the social sciences to examine the complex processes that operate directly on Indian communities and on the various perspectives with which Indians and their communities are viewed. Field trips are planned to augment the program as laboratory situations.

Eligibility Requirements: American Indian young men and women who are currently or recently enrolled in an accredited college or university are eligible to participate.

Cost: Tuition free. Program funded by Upward Bound Program.

Where to Apply: For further information on the program and how to apply, write Browning Pipestem, Director; Clyde Warrior Summer Institute in American Indian Studies, 3102 Central, S.E., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87106

(From United Scholarship Service News, May, 1969)

TEACHING OPPORTUNITIES IN A BI-CULTURAL SCHOOL

Personnel are being hired to staff an Indian-controlled school on the Mesquakie Indian settlement at Tama, Iowa. The plans are for the school to include the area from pre-school through ninth grade. It will be an ungraded school with a bi-cultural emphasis meeting the academic standards of the State of Iowa and allowing students to successfully attend high school at South Tama Community School District, as well as emphasizing Mesquakie language, culture and arts. This is a new school so personnel will have the opportunity to aid in the development of a curriculum and program.

Classes for which university credit will be given will be held for the staff. The emphasis of these classes will be Mesquakie language, culture, history and art. Tuition will be paid for these classes and further tuition grants will be made for the staff to continue their education.

Director: The Director will be in charge of the Mesquakie School. He will have the responsibility of public relations, finance, development, and operation of the school. He will be responsible for relations with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the South Tama Community School District in which the Mesquakie children will be attending high school. The Director must have a teaching certification for elementary plus some hours towards a Master's degree. Employment will begin in June for the development of school program, curriculum and materials.

Director of Education: The primary duties of Director of Education will be curriculum development, teacher supervision and teaching. He will be expected to direct the development of new materials and work with the teachers on the problems which they will face in the development of a new educational program. He will be expected to work very closely with the Tribe in developing materials and curriculum for the school. He will have the responsibility of developing tutoring and adult education projects. The Director of Education will be required to have a teaching certification for elementary school plus some hours towards a Master's degree. Employment will begin in June for the development of school program, curriculum and materials.

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Art Education Specialist: As well as the normal academic curriculum, the school will develop an experimental curriculum based upon the visual arts and crafts. The Art Education Specialist will have the responsibility for developing this program and for working with adult education programs and high school students in the area of art. The Art Education Specialist must be sensitive to the cultural implications of the arts and the students' need for expression. Employment will begin early in June, 1969.

Music Education Specialist: This is a half-time teaching position which may in the future be expanded to a full-time position. Very little work has been done with Indian music as a teaching device. The Music Education Specialist will be expected to analyze the music that is native to the Mesquakies and help the students develop this as a means of expression. He will have duties in all grades as well as with adults. The Music Education Specialist will be required to have at least a Bachelor's degree and to be engaged in research or attending a university. Tuition grants will be made to allow him to further his education.

Lead Teachers: The school will be established on a team-teaching basis. Four certified teachers are needed as team leaders for the ungraded school. The teachers should be extremely sensitive to the needs of children in a cross-cultural situation. They will be expected to work closely with teaching internes, teaching assistants and other personnel, as well as with parents and other Tribal members, in developing curriculum for the education of the Mesquakie children. They will be expected to take charge of the classroom situation and act as supervisory teachers. The teachers will be expected to have a Bachelor's degree and certification.

For further information contact: John Hedges, American Friends Service Committee, 4211 Grand Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa 50312. Telephone: (515) 274-0453 (Wayne Newell, of Pleasant Point, and Gov. John Stevens, of Indian Township, recently traveled to Tama, Iowa, and spent several days with the Mesquakie Tribe. We hope to have a report of their trip in a future issue of the Newsletter.- Ed.)

## DID YOU KNOW THAT

Mr. Wayne Newell, of Pleasant Point, spoke at the May 25th rally in Augusta held to support legislation which would create a Human Rights Commission for the State of Maine? The May 26th Kennebec Journal reported: "Newell...was loudly applauded when he declared 'give human dignity to everybody in the State of Maine. If the State can give a multi-million dollar building to Expo '67 and spend thousands of dollars for a birthday party, it can damn well spend a little on human dignity.' "

## THE FOLLOWING OFFICIALS

from federal or national offices visited the 3 Reservations on May 21st and 22nd:  
 Mr. Clarence Acoya, National Congress of American Indians, Albuquerque, N.M.  
 Mr. Manuel P. Sanchez, Employment Service Advisor, U. S. Dept. of Labor, Boston, Mass.  
 Mr. Wyman McDonald, Program Development Specialist, Economic Development Administration, U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.  
 Mrs. Marian Andrews, Office of Indian Affairs, Office of the Secretary, Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare, Washington, D.C.  
 Mr. Robert Robertson, National Council on Indian Opportunity, Washington, D.C.  
 Mr. Roderick Riley, Ass't to the Commissioner, Bureau of Indian Affairs, Dept. of the Interior, Washington, D.C.  
 Mr. Dale Wing, Office of Minority Business Enterprise, U.S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

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Mr. Ray E. Tanner, Special Assistant for Indian Affairs, Economic Development Administration, Dept. of Commerce, Washington, D.C.

Mr. G. LeRoy Perry, Mr. Arnold Wyndham, Small Business Administration, Augusta, Maine

Mr. James Wilson, Office of Economic Opportunity, Indian projects, Washington, D.C.

(The trip was planned by Mr. McDonald, and coordinated by Deputy Indian Affairs Commissioner Kenneth Thompson and Consultant Edward Hinckley. A joint Passamaquoddy Tribal meeting was held at Peter Dana Point the evening of the 21st, and a Penobscot Tribal meeting at Indian Island on the 22nd. A story on this trip and the meetings will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Newsletter.)

#### PERRY IN PROCESS OF CEDING LAND TO TRIBE

Gov. Kenneth M. Curtis has signed into law a bill (L.D. 1389) introduced by State Rep. Kenneth Mills, D-Eastport, which approves the transfer of a lot of land between 90 and 120 acres in size from the town of Perry to the Pleasant Point Indian Reservation. The land, located west of the reservation, has belonged to the town for a number of years, and at the March town meeting in Perry, the voters sought legislation in order to transfer the land. It will now have to be ratified by the Perry voters before it becomes a law.

The land, which would double the size of the reservation, is on flat gravel land and would be an excellent site for a possible factory employing Indian labor or whatever use the Indian Housing Authority might plan to use it for. The present village is built on ledges.

(From The Quoddy Tides, 5/23/69)

#### PASSAMAQUODDY SANITATION BIDS OPENED

AUGUSTA - Officials of the two Passamaquoddy Tribal Housing Authorities opened bids May 8th at the Peter Dana Point school house for water and sewage facilities at the two Passamaquoddy Indian Reservations in Washington County.

The apparent low bidder for a water and sewage system at Peter Dana Point was Norman E. Jackson, Inc., Pittsfield, Maine, at \$229,355. Other bids were received from Donald J. Guy, Inc., Houlton, Maine, at \$287,873; Owen M. Taylor & Son, Inc., Winthrop, Maine, at \$244,115; and Cianchette Bros., Inc., Pittsfield, Maine, at \$234,192.

The apparent low bidder for a water and sewage system at Pleasant Point was Norman E. Jackson, Inc. at \$288,099; other bids were received from Donald J. Guy, Inc., at \$364,833; Owen M. Taylor & Son, at \$304,830; and Cianchette Bros., Inc. at \$295,272.

The apparent low bidder for a sewage treatment plant at Pleasant Point was Norman E. Jackson, Inc., at \$149,833; other bidders were Owen M. Taylor and Son, Inc., at \$218,600; Cianchette Bros., Inc., at \$159,600; and Rathburn Company, Presque Isle, Maine, at \$169,900.

Financing for these three projects is being provided for by the State's General Fund, the U. S. Dept. of Commerce Economic Development Administration and the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration.

#### DID YOU KNOW THAT

it was voted at a May 12th meeting of the Washington County Regional Action Agency that a representative of the Passamaquoddy Tribe be made a member of the WCRAA executive committee?

Daniel Bassett, Mary Moore and Anahelle Bassett displayed and sold Passamaquoddy baskets at the May 24th "Futurama" arts and crafts show at the Augusta armory? They also demonstrated Indian dancing, as did Wayne Newell and some Passamaquoddy children later in the day.

## PASSAMAQUODDY BOY SCOUTS GO CAMPING

by Bessie Stanley

PLEASANT POINT - The Boy Scouts were chaperoned by assistant scout master Raymond Moore, of the Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Reservation. The Boy Scouts that attended the camping out were Thomas Lewey, Robert Lewey, Mark Altvater, Louis Tomah, Mike Francis, Robert Pond, Brian Altvater, and Leon Sockabasin. The Boy Scouts activity included a 10 mile hike to the Reversing Falls, compass reading, stalking, learning how to trap and many more interesting things.

The Boy Scouts had a wonderful time and they all enjoyed it. They are looking forward to going out camping the first of June. The boys had marshmallows, frankfurters, chicken legs, clams, steak and plenty of food to eat. The Boy Scouts are looking forward to many more interesting things to do. Also the Boy Scouts would appreciate it if the people will donate food on their next camping out trip.

Comments from the Boy Scouts: Thomas Lewey - Had a great time, we cooked for ourselves, played games. Brian Altvater - A lot of skunks, had water fights and I had a nice time. Robert Lewey - We had a 10 mile hike, went to the falls, cooked for myself and played games. Louis Tomah - Had a nice time. Richard Nicholas - Didn't go because I was sick. Leon Sockabasin - Everything, slept in sleeping bags, let some boys use my blankets, went clamming, took me 4 hours to eat my steak because it was just like rubber, went stalking and hiking. Mike Francis - Hiking, stalking, cooking, I like everything, had a good, nice time. Robert Pond - Hiking, made a lean-to where I slept, cooked for myself, brought food that my mother fixed, liked everything.

(From Wigwansis (CAP Newsletter), 5/13/69; The issue of May 1st reported how funds had been raised for initial costs of registration of the troop, hand books and uniforms. A car wash sponsored by the Scouts brought in \$22; a cake sale by their mothers brought in \$6.00. Donations from Tribal members and others totaled \$57.25; a rummage sale netted \$48.98 and 10 Boy Scouts worked 4 hours each at \$1.00/hour on a Reservation clean-up project, to earn \$40. - Ed.)

## NEW BRUNSWICK INDIAN NEWSLETTER

FREDRICKTON, N.B. - The Union of New Brunswick Indians, 360 King Street, Fredrickton, New Brunswick, Canada, has just begun publishing a newsletter. The first issue begins a general description of the Union, which was founded in November, 1967.

The Board of Directors of the Union are the chiefs of the various Maliseet and Micmac communities in the province. The objectives of the organization, to "be taken in their most generous interpretation" are:

- a) To establish and maintain the rights of New Brunswick Indians;
- b) To promote the welfare of Indians;
- c) To foster progress in economic development, education and social life of Indians; and
- d) To cooperate with non-Indian organizations or agencies in matters pertaining to Indian interests.

Non-Indians may join the Union, as can Indians of whatever Tribe - the individual membership fee is \$2.00 per year.

Officers of the Union at the present time are: President - Harold Sappier (St. Mary's Reserve), Vice Presidents - Andrew Nicholas (Tobique Reserve) and Anthony Francis (Big Cove Reserve), Secretaries - Elsie Paul (St. Mary's Reserve) and Norma Levi (Big Cove Reserve), Treasurer - Wallace Labillois (Ecl River Bar).

The Newsletter reports that "the organization basically represents the desire of the New Brunswick Indians to regain the pride of their race. They had reached the point in time when they were deeply concerned about the attitudes of governments - federal and provincial - to the Indian; the actions of the Indian Affairs Branch and the gaps which were apparently widening between Indian and non-Indian society."

## PASSAMAQUODDY CRAFTS CATALOG AVAILABLE

An illustrated catalog and accompanying price list of Passamaquoddy baskets and other crafts is now available from BEZANOOD, Passamaquoddy Basket Catalog, P. O. Box 345, Perry, Maine 04667.

The attractive catalog, of 8 pages, features photographs showing the actual construction of the unique brown ash and sweet grass baskets made by members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe at the Pleasant Point and Indian Township Reservations in Washington County. Pictures of a variety of baskets, as well as of wood carvings, a map showing the location of the Reservations, and a Passamaquoddy legend ("How Rabbit Came by His Split Lip") are also included.

The price list gives prices for a wide variety of baskets, including button baskets, sewing baskets, pocketbooks, wastebaskets, pie baskets, pack baskets, picnic baskets, clothes baskets, comb baskets, handkerchief baskets and the like, as well as the one-of-its-kind scale basket.

Many Maine natives, as well as summer visitors, will remember the fragrant sweet grass basket that Grandma used to have. Which of the relatives inherited it? Despite its age, when wiped with a damp cloth it would once again give forth its delicate perfume. A few may be still found in out-of-the-way corners of antique shops around the country.

It is with pleasure that the Newsletter reports on the availability of these delightful Indian crafts, being made today in the same way that they have been for many centuries, by the Passamaquoddy Indians as part of a tribal self-help project. Your support can help this project grow and expand and prevent this ancient art from dying out. Today, classes in basket-making are being conducted on the Reservations by adult Indians, so that younger members of the Tribe can learn the almost indefinable skills necessary to make these baskets. (Can YOU split wood to paper thinness???) All people interested in Indian affairs, and in supporting Tribal enterprises, are urged to send for the catalog and price list. Complete your Christmas shopping this summer!!!

RETIRED NAVY MAN CASTS FOR TROUT, BUT "CATCHES" CANOE  
by Fran Hapgood

Fred Nichols, of Pownal, SCUBA diver and retired from the U.S. Navy, is more fortunate than most fishermen who cast a line and get tangled with something other than the fish it was meant for. He can dive down and see what's holding his expensive pearl warbler lure. Last Fall while fishing in Sabbath-day Lake (between Grey and Poland, Spring) he dove and discovered a dugout canoe.

Recognizing that he probably had something historic, he loaded it (with the aid of five others) onto a truck and drove to Gorham State College in Gorham. Here he consulted Paul Barker, Associate professor of Anthropology. He consulted Prof. Emerson Pierson, archaeology department of Nason College, Springvale, and Dr. Dean Snow, archaeologist at the University of Maine, Orono.

Now, after six months of treatment, the canoe, having been submerged in a polyethelene vat of glycol to keep it from deteriorating when it dried out, is on display in Gorham's Museum of Man. Nichols has high praise for all those who had a hand in its treatment and has lent it to the college.

So far as is known, no other boat of this type has been discovered in Maine. A Carbon-14 analysis was made and according to this quite infallible scientific analysis the Indian dugout canoe is thought to be 450 years old, plus or minus 80 years. It was probably used by the Abenaki Indians, part of the Algonquins.

The dugout is 10 feet, six inches long and 16 inches wide, with a single-ended transom (stern end of boat). Robert Lemieux, instructor in Industrial Arts at Westbrook High, identified the tree from which it was made as basswood. The smudged stern indicates that the tree was probably burned off to fell it,

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then burned to get the right length. Red hot rocks were probably put in the boat to char the wood. Marks on the boat indicate that after the inside was hollowed by the red hot rocks, the wood was then chopped out with a stone axe having about a two-inch blade.

Gov. John Stevens of Princeton, who is director of the Community Action Program for the Passamaquoddy Tribe, remembers his parents talking about just such a dugout. He believes there are many Indian artifacts all through Maine because the Indians roamed the entire state. He thinks it would be fine if the State museum in Augusta would treat and keep the artifacts until such a time as the Indians have their own museum.

Rodney L. Scribner, acting commissioner, Dept. of Indian Affairs in Augusta, is most impressed with the find, and curious too about what happened to the Indian who owned it.

"It set me to wondering," he says, "just what happened to the Indian paddling on the back." We commented on the dugout being only 16 inches wide and he (as did Barker) said, "according to anthropology, human beings today are taller and broader." Barker said, "The Indian probably stood on his knees and sat back on his heels as he paddled."

Scribner gives great credit to Nichols for having the foresight to take the canoe to the college. "Just think," he says, "some people finding that might have taken it to be a farmer's watering trough for the horses and we'd have missed out on preserving a valuable artifact." He urges anyone who finds artifacts to "take them to any branch of the University of Maine, the Maine Historical Society or some special clubs knowledgeable in research."

(From the Portland Press Herald, 5/20/69)

#### INDIAN ISLAND WOMEN ORGANIZE, ALTHOUGH "WE'RE NOT PROTESTING"

by Dee Fearon

INDIAN ISLAND - Something good is happening on Indian Island! A dozen women have organized the Indian Island Women's Club and the White Man has nothing to do with it.

"We're not protesting," (against the White Man) Mrs. Violet Francis, club vice president said, when some of us got together at the home of Mrs. John Sapiel. "But I, for one, feel I've lost my identity as an Indian and I'm being robbed financially and spiritually of my power of making decisions."

Mrs. Francis was explaining the reason why the group is proud of their organization, formed Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, and showing signs of vigorous life.... "We've got to go slowly," Mrs. John Sapiel, club treasurer, remarked. The new clubwomen recognize that learning to stand on their own requires money, a typical White Man's commodity. And their first goal requiring money, believe it or not, is to come to the aid of the White Man.

"The Student Action Corps at the University needs transportation to the Island," Mrs. Evelyn Sapiel expressed the club's opinion. "We're trying to raise enough money to buy a second-hand bus." Other groups on the Island are helping with the bus project, the women said. "The Girl Scouts need transportation too." Mrs. John Sapiel brought up that point. "They'd like to perform Indian dances before clubs and things, but we need a bus to take them around."

The Indian Island Women's Club already sponsors two Girl Scout troops of 15 cadets and 12 junior scouts, under the leadership of Mrs. Takeo Tawamura of Bangor, assisted by Mrs. John Sapiel. While the girls' performance of Indian dances will illustrate a small segment of Indian life, the new women's club would like to launch another project, a series of speaking engagements, to explain their point of view to the white population.

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"Our values are different," one of the women put it concisely. Mrs. Francis enlarged on the subject: "They (government agencies) offer help which they know we need. Then they tell us they'll help if we do it their way." "There's always some restriction," Mrs. John Sapiel added. Mrs. Francis continued. "We're a little cagey and afraid of help with restrictions. After 300 years...."

So the women of Indian Island have formed their own club and hope that women of other clubs will invite them to speak and explain the point of view of the Indian in a White Man's world.

(From the Bangor Daily News, 5/20/69. The story included a picture of 3 of the Girl Scouts - Denise Yarnal, Yvonne Francis and Gayle Phillips. - Ed.)

#### LEGISLATIVE REPORT

AUGUSTA - As of May 29, the following is the "score card" on various legislative matters affecting Maine Indians directly.

Appropriations The Part I (Current Services) budget for the Dept. of Indian Affairs has been signed into law by Governor Curtis. The appropriated amounts for all items except repairs, construction and, of course, Indian Education which comes under the Education Department, are \$288,484 for 1969-70 and \$291,613 for 1970-71. Part II funds (New or Expanded Services) are in the State's Part II budget document, which has not yet been acted upon by the legislature.

The 3 Tribal Housing Authorities received the following appropriations in the Part I budget: Penobscot - \$6,838 for 1969-70; \$7,206 for 1970-71; Pleasant Point - \$11,019 and \$10,152; Indian Township - \$13,224 and \$13,082. These funds are for administration and maintenance of the sewage and water facilities that exist or will be built on the Reservations during the 1969-1971 biennium and (depending on construction schedules) will become available in September '69.

The Department of Education's Part I share for the schooling of Indian children is \$189,102 for 1969-70 and \$202,426 for 1970-71. Education's Part II requests are also in the State's Part II budget which has not yet been acted upon.

Construction Funds to enable completion of the school construction on the 3 Reservations authorized by last June's bond issue referendum (approximately \$94,000) are included now in the State's Part II budget whose fate is as yet unknown. (See February '69 Newsletter.)

Funds for additional school construction at Pleasant Point and Indian Township for 1969-71 have been taken off the original "Indian bond issue bill" originally before the legislature, and there are conflicting stories as to whether the new school construction amounts will be added to some other bond issue bill, replaced on the "Indian bond issue bill" or dropped.

Funds for additional sewage and water construction on the 3 Reservations for 1969-71 (including the Princeton "Strip", which received an initial appropriation in the June '68 bond issue referendum) are still on the "Indian bond issue bill" which has not yet been acted upon by the legislature. From this bill have been taken funds for community buildings and recreational facilities on the 3 Reservations, and there is apparently no hope that these will be funded during this session of the legislature.

Other Legislation A bill authorizing the Pleasant Point Tribe to register and license dogs was signed into law by the State Governor on March 13th, and will become effective 90 days after the legislature adjourns.

A bill appropriating funds for a survey of Passamaquoddy tribal lands was killed in committee, but there is a possibility that the University of Maine may be able to do some survey work this summer for the Tribe.

A bill which would have placed Tribal constables under State Personnel Law was killed.

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A bill involving the Passamaquoddy Tribe in sales of timber from Indian Township, and authorizing transfers of 40% of the net annual income from such sales to each of the 2 Passamaquoddy Tribal Councils, was signed into law by Governor Curtis on April 29. The remaining 20% of net income from the Township would be placed in the Tribe's trust fund. There is still a question as to whether the final provision of this new law - which would transfer interest on the trust fund each year to the trust fund, rather than to the State's General Fund - will remain in the law, as it conflicts with an Appropriations Act provision to the contrary. Hopefully this conflict can be resolved in line with the Passamaquoddy Tribe's expressed desire that the interest be added to the trust fund.

A bill authorizing the 3 Tribal Councils to appoint persons to various tribal office positions is on the Appropriations Table, awaiting final action.

A bill changing Penobscot Tribal Election procedures - staggered 4 year terms for Councilmembers, attendance requirements for Councilmembers at Council meetings, official transfer of tribal records to in-coming tribal administrations, ineligibility of persons with felony convictions from holding tribal offices, and calling for general tribal meetings to vote on proposed legislation - was signed by Gov. Curtis on May 7, and will take effect 90 days after the legislature adjourns. The staggered terms for Councilmembers will begin in 1970.

A bill permitting the Tribal Councils to regulate hunting, fishing and trapping on the Reservations by Indians with the approval of the Fish and Game Commissioner is still before the legislature - it has undergone a number of changes from the original version, but might represent a step towards tribal control of the reservations.

A bill authorizing funds for certain categories of Indian adult education is on the Appropriations Table, awaiting final action.

A bill authorizing the cutting of brown ash by Indians without restrictions was killed.

A bill authorizing the transfer of land from the Town of Perry to the State to become part of the Pleasant Point Reservation was signed into law by Gov. Curtis on May 5. (See Page 15) The transfer will now have to be ratified by the voters of Perry before or at the 1970 Town meeting.

A bill authorizing the creation of an Indian Township School Committee, if desired, is on the Appropriations Table - although it does not involve any appropriation.

A bill creating a November 1st - April 30th muskrat trapping season for the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes was signed by Gov. Curtis on April 28th.

In view of the State's financial situation, there is little hope that any of these individual bills, now laying on the Appropriations Table, will be funded. Hopefully the bond issue bill for sanitation and school construction will be approved by the legislature for a state-wide referendum later in the year, and hopefully both Indian Affairs and Education will receive some reasonable Part II appropriation.

#### DID YOU KNOW THAT

- Vincent Socoby (Indian Township) and Grace Dana (Pleasant Point) are new students this summer at Bowdoin College's Upward Bound program? Penobscot students will be participating in U-Maine's Upward Bound program.

- Roy Gould became the youngest Indian chief in Nova Scotia and possibly in all of Canada when he was elected recently as chief of Sydney's Membertou Reservation? Mr. Gould, 22, defeated two other candidates; last year he was employed as a community development field worker with the St. Francis Xavier Extension Dept.

- Nine small tribes in Ottawa County in northeastern Oklahoma have joined to form the Inter-Tribal Council of Northeastern Oklahoma? They hope to obtain 114 acres of land north of the Seneca Indian School for development projects.

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