

Articles in Indians

at Work on

New York Indians

CALICO PREFERRED TO CASH IN TREATY PAYMENTS

In annual fulfilment of a treaty signed November 11, 1794, between the United States Government and the Six Nations of the Iroquois in New York State, the Office of Indian Affairs again dispensed to each member of the Six Nations several yards of calico in return for the "peace and friendship" of the Indians.

For these 3,332 Indians of New York State who received the per capita distribution of calico, the Government has no worries as to the maintenance of peace and friendship. They are earnest, hard-working, and in many instances, successful citizens. But they are proud of their Indianship and prefer to receive annually this odd apportionment of calico instead of receiving the equivalent in cash.

A total of \$4,500 is appropriated annually for the fulfilment of this item in the treaty of 1794, one of 300 treaties between the Government and various Indian tribes. Of the \$4,500 only \$2,700 goes to the purchase of goods for the New York Indians. The balance of \$1,800 is paid out in cash to those members of the Oneida Tribe who moved to Wisconsin.

The New York tribes who participate are the Cayuga, Onandaga, Tuscarora, Tonawanda, Oneida and Allegany.

Much of the calico is distributed in Salamanca, New York, the headquarters of the Federal Indian Service in New York. The balance is issued at the various reservations.

Annual Payment For "Peace And Friendship"

The text of Article 6 of the treaty follows:

"In consideration of the peace and friendship hereby established, and of the engagements entered into by the Six Nations; and because the United States desire, with humanity and kindness, to contribute to their comfortable support; and to render the peace and friendship hereby established, strong and perpetual; the United States now deliver to the Six Nations, and the Indians of the other nations residing among and united with them, a quantity of goods of the value of ten thousand dollars. And for the same considerations, and with a view to promote the future welfare of the Six Nations, and of their Indian friends aforesaid, the United States will add the sum of three thousand dollars to the one thousand five hundred dollars, heretofore allowed them by an article ratified by the President, on the twenty-third day of April 1792; making in the whole, four thousand five hundred dollars; which shall be expended yearly forever, in purchasing clothing, domestic animals, implements of

tribe voted to be excluded from the entire Act. The Act specifically excludes Oklahoma Indians, but comparable legislation was approved for the Oklahoma Indians June 26, 1936.

Although the Indian Reorganization Act has been accepted by a majority of Indian tribes, some have voted against the Act, and it is to protect the lands of the latter group that extensions of the trust period are necessary.

The Executive Order signed by the President is designed to retain all allotted lands held by individual Indians, as well as tribal lands having a trust status, which might expire in 1940, for Indian use.

Secretary Ickes, in a letter to the President recommending the extension of the trust period, pointed out that at least six reservations in California, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, Oklahoma, and Washington would be affected by the Order.

FLOYD E. MAYTUBBY APPOINTED GOVERNOR OF THE CHICKASAW NATION

Floyd E. Maytubby, enrolled member of the Chickasaw Nation, was recently appointed Governor of the Chickasaw Nation by the President of the United States to fill the vacancy created by the death of Douglas Johnston last June. His appointment was for a four-year term.

Maytubby, who was born in Caddo, Oklahoma, in 1894, has made his home in Oklahoma City for the past twenty years. He was recently in the insurance business and has also had fifteen years' experience as a teller in an Oklahoma City bank.

Both Maytubby's father and grandfather, a full-blooded Chickasaw, were active in the affairs of the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes.

An act passed in 1906 delegated authority to the President to fill vacancies among the governorships of the Five Civilized Nations. As Douglas Johnston had served as Governor of the Chickasaw Nation prior to 1906 up until this year, Maytubby's appointment marked the first action of the President to appoint a Governor of the Chickasaw Nation since the enabling legislation was passed in 1906.

husbandry, and other utensils suited to their circumstances, and in compensating useful artificers, who shall reside with or near them, and be employed for their benefit. The immediate application of the whole annual allowance now stipulated, to be made by the superintendent appointed by the President for the affairs of the Six Nations, and their Indian friends aforesaid."

Washington Employee Entitled To Calico

One of those entitled to receive the calico is Miss Evelyn Pierce, one of the 110 Indians employed in the Washington Office of the Indian Service. Her share is usually collected by some person to whom she assigns it.

The distribution of goods began toward the end of November. Indian Service officials from the New York Agency at Buffalo handle the distribution, traveling to the five centers which have been designated for the convenience of the Indians of the various reservations.

These communities are: Iroquois, Salamanca, Sanborn, Akron and Nedrow, (near Syracuse) New York. One day is spent in giving out the goods in each of these places, covering a period of five days. Each Indian is allowed a choice, either of six yards of printed percale, or twelve yards of unbleached sheeting.

REORGANIZATION NEWS

Constitutions and By-Laws:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
October 23, 1939 The Hoonah Indian Association ... (Alaska)	116	9
October 28, 1939 The Standing Rock Tribe (N.D.) ..	337	519

Charters:

	<u>Yes</u>	<u>No</u>
October 17, 1939 The Alabama-Coushatta Tribes of.. Texas	78	3
October 23, 1939 The Hoonah Indian Association ... (Alaska)	116	8
October 28, 1939 The Standing Rock Tribe (North .. Dakota)	370	589

RED LAKE HAS A NOVEL FARM SCHOOL

Lands in the northwestern portion of the Red Lake Indian Reservation in Minnesota, which have been lying idle in recent years, are now being put to use by young Indians as a result of a cooperative effort instigated by Indian Service officials. Because older members of the Red Lake Band, to a considerable extent, derive their incomes from forestry and fishing, the use of land for farming is not in any sense traditional. Therefore, the idea of a Red Lake Agricultural Folk School for the younger Indians, as conceived last summer, was a definite innovation.

The project is being made possible through the cooperation of the tribe, the Minnesota Department of Education, which operates schools for the Indians of the state under a contract with the Indian Service, the Indian Division of the CCC, and the National Youth Administration.

In September, a number of Red Lake boys between the ages of 18 and 24 reported to the agency headquarters to move to the proposed farm site located forty miles west of the Red Lake Agency. The tribe donated land for the boys' use, and also agreed to set aside funds for the drilling of a well.

If the first hundred acres prove successful, it is expected that each boy will eventually farm 160 acres. The boys are building houses on skids, and in such a way that they may be moved to the future farm plots.

The National Youth Administration pays the boys \$27 per month, of which \$17 is deducted for room and board and other expenses. The National Youth Administration also furnishes a cook, books and periodicals, power and hand tools, the use of a truck, \$150 in gasoline, and three work horses. Officials have also promised the school two cows, and, in the spring, some sheep and pigs.

The teacher or leader is Daniel Grimsbo, 27 years old, whose services are contributed by the state education department.