

try is behind this. People have been feeding on us. People have been clothing us, people have been bringing us into their homes for baths. We have been waking up all over your cities, finding our clothes ironed.

I love a cup of tea; I have a jar of instant tea from one lady, tea bags from somebody else. Somebody else paid the bill to get me here. A whole crowd of somebodies are minding my children so that I could come.

This Poor Peoples' March is integrated. I live right down there in Resurrection City. We shiver together, we eat together, we work together. We are having a beautiful experience in brotherhood. It works; it works beautifully. I would like you to take a look at it.

This is what we are talking about when we are talking about integration—people together. Who cares what color they are? And it is working down in Resurrection City. Please listen to that, that beautiful thing down there is just the top of the movement that stretches from coast to coast.

Thank you.

Senator MUSKIE. Thank you very much, Mrs. Arsenault.

Miss WRIGHT. Mr. Williams has just pleaded that he is not feeling well. He has had two heart attacks and he has not brought his pills this morning. He has asked not to testify. He is a man on welfare because of disability and he has an income of \$84 a month. His basic reason for being here is just to tell you how difficult it has been to get on the food program in Mississippi. He still has not succeeded, and against the administrative redtape, the lack of coordination, the inability to get into programs that are designed to help him is just something that continues to break the poor down. So he asks you to excuse him.

The Chief will talk now; Chief Francis.

Mr. FRANCIS. Senators, my name is Representative George Francis of the Passamaquoddy Tribe in Maine. I have two problems; one is whisky and the other is bills. Ten years ago, when I returned from Detroit—I am retired from Ford Motor Co. and worked there 40 years—I returned 10 years ago and the condition there has never changed. I left there in 1909—went home—and the same conditions exist up there in regard to liquor. I have been fighting the State for 10 years, and I have never gotten no place with them. I went before the two Governors, I went before the liquor commission, and the liquor commission said, why do you not clean it up? I was Governor of the tribe at the time.

I said, do you want me to clean it up on 27 cents a day? That was my salary as a Governor.

So I was called to Augusta here about 6 weeks ago. I had a hearing before the liquor commission and I told them at the hearing that water during the winter time, half the houses did not have any water, but we had plenty of liquor. So the commissioner came to see me and asked me, what am I going to do down in Washington? And I said I was going to try to get some help on liquor problems.

He said, do not do that, because the State will lose our welfare.

I said, well, they have lost everything now; what can they lose?

Now, they have taken the milk away from children just 3 weeks ago and have taken the hospitalization and medical care from all of the Indians only in the case of an emergency. Those are the things we do