State passes claims bill

AUGUSTA — The mandate wasn’t overwhelming — in fact at one point it looked like defeat for the tribes — but the Maine Legislature this month passed L.D. 2037, an act to settle the Penobscot-Passamaquoddy land claims.

The entire settlement has been sent to Washington for Congressional action. Gov. Joseph Brennan, longtime foe of the tribes, signed the bill that could end a decade of negotiations and threatened litigation by the tribes. Brennan said the bill will “lay the foundation to create a new era of special relationship with our Indian neighbors, making them full fledged citizens, giving them an opportunity to live in dignity.”

Maine has no financial obligation under the claims agreement, and it receives, Congress, which must foot the $51.5 million cost of the plan, will vote final approval in the next couple of weeks.

The Maine Congressional delegation has reportedly told the tribes it will push for ratification, but costs — particularly the $250 or so per acre price to be paid large landowners — may be questioned in Washington. The entire settlement could be signed into law by the President by June.

The Penobscots and Passamaquoddies divide the land and money equally, if Congress approves the settlement. Michel Brennan, the other major tribe in Maine, has no share in the settlement.

State Sen. Samuel W. Collins of Rockland, who chaired a joint select committee investigating the land claims, signed the bill to aid tribes.

Another concern voiced by committee members was that Governor Newell was an able leader, but was not satisfied with his attendance.

Tribal officials have reportedly explained Newell’s absences as necessary because of the pressures and tension of the office. Newell could not be reached by phone for comment, although he was in the community building at the time.

Other concerns mentioned involve housing, problems of vandalism and reservation jurisdiction, an accounting of Hominy Point of Owls Head, presented the bill to the House. The Senate at first tied at 14-14 on passage, to be recoupled in a second vote, 14-12. The House passed the emergency measure, 109-20.

In a day and one half, both the Senate and the House ratified the $61.5 million negotiated resolution of the original 12.5 acres claim. The package would provide for purchase of 300,000 acres from major landholders who have agreed to sell a $27 million trust fund, and $8,000 acres for Maliseet Indians in the Houlton area.

The Penobscots and Passamaquoddies divided the land and money equally, if Congress approves the settlement. Maine has no share in the settlement.

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Spring flight

Spring is a fitting time for Wabanaki Alliance to begin seeking the financial support of its readers. In this season of rebirth and optimism many other fledglings will be leaving their nests and flying off, trying to make it on their own. After more than two-and-a-half years in the nest, it is time for the paper to try its wings. For more than two years now the staff of Wabanaki Alliance has worked in the belief that the paper is wanted and needed in the Indian community. Charging subscriptions is the ultimate leap of faith in that belief.

With the land claims settlement approaching, the tribes will soon be able to make self-sufficiency more than a Bureau of Indian Affairs buzz word. It is appropriate that their newspaper move in that direction as well.

Even if everyone on Wabanaki Alliance’s old mailing list subscribed (about 3,000 people), only one-third of our budget would be covered. Increased advertising might bring that figure up to half, but total independence from seeking grants is well down the road.

The importance of subscriptions extends beyond budgetary necessity. Each new subscription is like a vote of confidence for the paper and encourages the staff to work even harder to merit that trust.

Sensible census

The 1980 census may seem like a pain in the neck; just one more form, one more questionnaire to fill out. Who cares?

We all should. Especially Indian people. For too long, reservation Indians and Indians elsewhere have “not counted,” in more ways than one. The census is not going to invade one’s privacy, or investigate one’s personal affairs. But it may help the lives of Indian people, because statistics drawn from the census can be used in justifying grants, programs and other beneficial activity.

So, stand up and be counted, as the saying goes. We urge Indians not to resist this particular government action. Responding to the census is one way to say “yes, we exist.” There is a specific place to check off “American Indian.” Don’t be discounted.

An odd parallel

University of Maine Prof. Ronald Banks was killed last spring in a mugging incident in New Orleans (the murderer had nothing to do with Banks’ work so far as is known). Banks was involved in researching the state’s argument that the 1794 Nonintercourse Act did not apply to Maine tribes. The Act says all treaties with Indians must be ratified by Congress — not the case in Maine history.

In the 1700’s, a-Boston land speculator named Samuel Waldo placed a plaque at Head of Tide (Bangor), declaring the surrounding Penobscot lands conquered. With him was Lord Westbrook, who burned an Indian village at Old Town and later died a pauper in 1744.

But what of Waldo? When he put the plaque in place, he dropped dead.
Letter from Finland
Pori, Finland

To the editor:

My name is Chris Nevalainen and my profession is housewife.

The greatest hobby for me has always been reading, writing and whatever consumes the English language.

Naturally this has helped me a lot in my work in the restaurant.

I'd like to tell you that in 1974 a fine ship called T.V. State of Maine visited the Capital of Finland, Helsinki for a few days and I was fortunate enough to be able to see all the quarters on board.

One of the souvenirs I got was the Wabanaki Alliance being published by your Center and I have studied this magazine carefully during the past few days for I have always liked people no matter where they come from — that is to say I find them all my fellowmen.

The history of people has attracted me for a long time and the activities and the culture of the Indians especially.

If possible, I'd appreciate one or two recent copies of Wabanaki Alliance.

Then I have another matter to present to you. This year I joined the international Foundation of Lions Clubs and I am very anxious to contact other "brothers" abroad through correspondence on Lions affairs.

In case there are Lions among your people, could you please ask them to write and tell me the latest news of their district. Thank you so much.

In closing this letter I wish you all the best for the New Year 1980 and for the future hoping that everybody will one day be able to face all the human rights belonging to him.

I'll be looking forward to any message from you.

Chris Nevalainen
Liljankatu 11
38100 Pertti
Finland

Proud Cherokee
South Cape

To the editor:

I have been receiving the Wabanaki Alliance for the past two years and I have always enjoyed reading the editorials that surface therein.

In my last receipt it told of the accessibility of the news service.

I wish to continue receiving the news sheet and if you will let me know what the service charge is, I shall remit promptly.

I am of Cherokee heritage and am proud to be a real American.

Richard E. McKinney

Substance abuse
New York City

To the editor:

I was shocked and saddened to learn of Seneca's death. Although I never met him, I knew about him and his struggle against the Enemy. I always hoped that he would be successful in his battle, and I am sad to hear of his passing.

I wish to continue receiving the news sheet and if you will let me know what the service charge is, I shall remit promptly.

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Richard E. McKinney
Karate a way out of problems for young Indian man

SOMERSWORTH, N.H. — Like many Indians living off-reservation, Craig Sanborn had to bear the usual share of racial prejudice. He found an unusual way of dealing with it, however.

"Up until about 15 I sort of played Indian, as you see in books," he said. Until then, "playing Indian" had been fun, he said, but as he got older he "started running into prejudice." People no longer said, "But to me, I had an identity problem and was heavily into alcohol and drugs."

Interestingly, it was the prejudice which made him think seriously about what it meant to be Indian. "When I got into the prejudice," he said, "I got proud and kind of hard." But it was a love for karate which helped him to resolve the conflicts of nationality within himself.

At this stage he received some help from an unexpected source — a master of karate. Sanborn began studying karate and then judo when he was 15; however, at 15 he met John Mason, a holder of black belts in five different styles of martial art.

Sanborn began studying karate and then judo when he was 15; however, at 15 he met John Mason, a holder of black belts in five different styles of martial art.

In 1975, Mason founded a new style of karate, Che-lu, which Sanborn said, "has a basic philosophy of style Indian people could relate to. All nationalities working together to help each other and themselves."

According to Sanborn, Che-lu's emphasis on harmony between people and styles helped him to resolve the conflicts of nationality within himself.

In the process he earned a black belt in karate and is currently ranked in the nation in the Amateur Athletic Union's lightweight division. He practices two hours a day and expects to compete in the national championships in July.

Sanborn works as a security guard at Seabrook nuclear power plant. He was on duty during the most recent anti-nuclear power demonstrations. "A lot of the demonstrators were my friends," he said. "I have the knowledge of style and the teaching abilities. But I'm not ready emotionally," he said.

"I don't really know many people up here," he said, adding that he hopes to make visits to get to know people in the area gradually.

Sanborn thinks that a karate school for Indians could help with many of the problems on the reservations. "It helped me, maybe it would help them. It would draw them together by having something in common. It would give them release and something to be proud of."

WASHINGTON—Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus says the U.S. Justice Department will not seek "offsets" against future money awards in Indian claims cases for federal monies paid out under the Indian Self-Determination Act.

"I was concerned that the tribes not be made reluctant to take over the responsibilities for many of the programs in operation on their reservation land," said Andrus. "The provisions of the Indian Self-Determination Act could be frustrated if the tribes are not involved.

"Self-determination is the key to self-determination, a cloud over pending tribal claims," Andrus said in a press release.

Justice Department won't cloud claims

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"Self-determination is the key to self-determination, a cloud over pending tribal claims," Andrus said in a press release.

According to Andrus, the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and the New Jersey Assemblyman W. Cary Edwards said the community has been discriminated against, and the learning of their heritage has given them an identity that they can be proud of.

They are not just a diaspora of multiracialism, as some others around here believe," said Edwards, chairperson of the resolution and resolution, the group as Indian—the first such resolution in New Jersey since 1801.

The Mountain People, despite to offset in claims awards could cause serious manpower and monetary repercussions for the Bureau of Indian Affairs, as well as deny the tribes these management opportunities, BIA officials said.

WANTED

INFORMATION ON THE WHEREABOUTS OF

Mr. Maurice A. Richards, formerly of Bangor, Houlton, New Vineyard, Mr. Richards is an attractive photographer, a native of Princeton, with many fine photos of Indian Township in early times. If you know where he is, contact.

WABANAKI ALLIANCE

95 MAIN STREET

ORONO, MAINE 04473

We offer a reward of one year's free subscription to the newspaper.

MAHWAH, N.J.—An estimated 3,000 people living in poverty-stricken areas of New Jersey are thought to be descended at least in part from blacks and Dutch farmers. The Mountain People, a group known as Ramapough Mountain People, are seeking recognition as an Indian tribe.

Already the state of New Jersey has recognized the Mountain People status as Indians, and the next hurdle will be acknowledgment as a tribe by U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). New Jersey Assemblyman W. Cary Edwards said the community has been discriminated against, and the learning of their heritage has given them an identity that they can be proud of.

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Claims statute extended

WASHINGTON — A Congressional sub-committee acting on a Senate-passed bill to extend the statute of limitations for certain claims by the U.S. on behalf of Indians — approved a modified version which would extend the deadline two years to April 1, 1982.

The Senate bill, granted an extension to December 31, 1981, with a proviso that the claims had to be identified by December 1981. The House version will be voted on by the full Judiciary Committee before reaching a floor vote. Prospects for passing the two-year extension now seem good since no statement of opposition have been submitted.

At the hearings Feb. 27, Rick Lavis, for Indian affairs, recommended the two-year extension as being sufficient. He reported that the U.S. Interior Department had already sent about 300 litigation requests covering more than 4,000 claims to the Justice Department. He said he doubted the department could possibly get these claims into court by April 1, 1980.

Lavis said that the Interior Department had also rejected about 4,000 claims as not worth litigation; had helped resolve about 600 claims; and had about 3,000 claims pending at various levels in the claims process. Speaking of the eastern land claims, Lavis said it is "not likely that any will be settled before the April 1 deadline, with the possible exception of the Cayugas claim in New York. And we anticipate that a number of the eastern tribes will file large title-claimg lawsuits before April 1 if the statute of limitations is not extended," he said.

CMIA baskets reach 300

The Central Maine Indian Association Christmas basket effort served approximately 300 people in the following counties in Maine: Androscoggin, Aroostook, Cumberland, Kennebec, Knox, Penobscot, Somerset, Washington and York and the following states: Arizona and Pennsylvania.

About 150 people attended the Christmas party which was held at the Indian Resource Center, Orono. CMIA hopes next year to include many more people in the Christmas get-together. "It is up to all of us to make it happen. Thanks for participating this year, and hope to see you next year," said Mita Conlin, CMIA health and social services director.

Conlin said thanks are owed to all of the people who helped with the donations to and the organization of the 1979 Christmas Basket Effort and the Christmas Party, including but not limited to:

- The C.M.I.A. Staff
- Rachel Sockbeson
- John and Mary Isaac
- Alice Conlin
- Ann Randilla
- Fooman's Dairy
- Chiquita Bananas
- Reverend Don Daigle
- Charmaine Meyers
- Doug's Shop & Save
- Old Town and Union Street
- Emerson's Brewer
- Boy Scout Troop #2, Bangor
- Fisher's Baked Goods
- Mark and Bridget Woodward
- Thomas Sockbeson
- John and Dolores Mitchell
- Ralph Thomas
- The Wabanaki Alliance
- The Orontos Restaurant
- G & L Produce
- The Reverend John Crosier
- St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Bangor
- Debbie Brooks
- St. Mary's Catholic Church, Bangor
- The Hockey Booster's Club
- DHRS Big Brother/Big Sister Program, Orono
- Al and Carol Dana
- Debbie Astle
- Jeannette LaPlante
- Carolyn Peppin
- Bangor Candy Company
- LaBree's Bakery
- The Dept. of Indian Affairs
- Sampson's Old Town
- Finast, Bangor
- Helen Dyke
- St. John's Catholic Church, Bangor
- Mrs. Lucien Peppin, Florence, Mass.

To be blessed

Kateri Tekakwitha, a 17th century Mohawk woman who is a candidate for sainthood, will be "blessed" by Pope John Paul, June 22. To be so blessed is the final stage before canonization. In this painting by German artist Carl Link, the model was the late Molly Spotted Elk (Mary Alice "Molly Dellis" Archambeau), a Penobscot from Indian Island. Her sister, Mildred Akins, has worked hard in the cause of Kateri, the Lily of the Mohawks. Mrs. Akins' work was described in a story in last month's Wabanaki Alliance.

FBI misconduct cited

WASHINGTON—The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has made recommendations to Congress to insure that misconduct by FBI agents is fully investigated, and fairly resolved.

In testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee last fall, commission Chairman Arthur Flemming presented the commission's concerns related to current FBI complaint handling mechanisms. He cited problems created by the Bureau's "Wounded Knee" occupation, as well as "official excesses" against activities in the black civil rights movement.

"There are persons on the South Dakota Indian reservations who perceive it to be the mission of the FBI to suppress dissent and radical political activity on the part of the Indian people, rather than to act as an impartial investigative agency," he said in testimony.

The commission asked that the FBI Charter Act of 1979 include provisions to insure that a formal complaint processing system be developed, that affected communities be told how it works, and that all complainants be told in writing of the receipt of their complaints and their final disposition. Also, that the FBI be required to compile and monitor statistics on types of complaints it receives.

WIDE-EYED Frannie Bailey, daughter of Joseph and Grace Bailey of Pleasant Point, met with Santa last Christmas, in this photo lent by Maxwell Barnes of Pleasant Point. Mr. Claus hails from Eastport.
**Apprentice program trains toward career**

INDIAN ISLAND — "This program is a one-of-a-kind, both for what we're doing here and the apprenticeship program," said Richard "Dick" Hagenbuch, in charge of a new approach in giving young men a basis on life.

Hagenbuch's mechanics course is more than how to fix motors. It is a way to recover from drop-out status; to build self-confidence and at the same time build the ability to earn a living.

The course isn't for ten students enrolled (only me drop-out as of press time). It takes three years to complete the full curriculum, but when done, students will receive certification from a national board. "To get that diploma they will have in the tests that are given by the National Institute for Automotive Service Excellence," said Hagenbuch.

That means 80 per cent average in hour out of six categories of study. "You don't want a bunch of amateurs out there working on your car," says Hagenbuch, a Washington, D.C. native who has worked on your car, "says Hagenbuch.

Chris Ranco of Indian Island won the 5-kilometer run in the boys and girls under age 10 division in 23:15. Another winner, in the 40-and-over category, was Jeannette LaPlante, a Penobscot, from Old Town, whose time was 23:15. One day he would call us brother. The next day he would rape our women and murder our children. He stripped us of our heritage. He took away our language, our religion, our spirit. And then he called us brother. He taught us. He taught us to speak our language, our religion, our spirit. And then he called us brother. He taught us. He taught us to speak our language, our religion, our spirit. And then he called us brother.

Richard Hagenbuch, left, mechanics program instructor, oversees Penobscot students as they re-assemble an automobile engine they have refurbished. Students learn by doing, and if they make a mistake, they try it again.

**Opinion**

Where is white man's honor?

by Debbie Ewer

We used his language, his religion, his culture. We learned to use his laws. We learned to be educated ourselves. We learned to stand up and say, "We are not dumb. We are your equals. We are your brothers."

Where was his honor? Where was his fear? We knew. It was there growing in his mind.

We challenged him. In his laws, in his courts, We wanted back our land, our spirit. He said this cannot be. What his father did was long ago. It was not him. How can we blame him for the actions of his father? Where is his honor now? This is how we do not know.

**Job Corps**

Would you like to be trained as a...

- Bookkeeper
- Secretary/Stenographer
- Clerk Typist
- Nursing Assistant

If you are 16 to 21 and not in school, the Penobscot Job Corps Center has training programs which may be of interest to you.

The Penobscot Job Corps Center provides all trainees with a place to live, meals, health care and a cash monthly stipend while you learn. And when you finish, we'll also help you find a job.

SOUND GOOD?

TRY THE

Job Corps

ASK FOR JOB CORPS RECRUITMENT

**OUTREACH WORKER**

Central Maine Indian Association (CMIA) seeks CETA-qualified applicants to fill three positions of Outreach worker in its organization. An opportunity to work with and for Indian people.

For further information, contact:

CENTRAL MAINE INDIAN ASSOCIATION
35 Main Street
Orono, Maine 04473
Telephone 207-866-5387

**Penobscots place in foot race**

BANGOR — The coach's son on the Andrew Sukullakins — named after a famous Penobscot Indian runner — Track Team, placed first in a recent race here.

Chris Banco of Indian Island won the boys and girls under age 10 division in 23 minutes, 26 seconds over a 5-kilometer course. Chris is the son of Indian Island's track team coach, Michael Banco. The race was sponsored by St. Joseph's Hospital, Jamie Knapp, son of Cheryl Knapp of Indian Island, also placed.

Another winner, in the 40-and-over category, was Jeannette LaPlante, a Penobscot, from Old Town, whose time was 23:15.

The apprentice program is conducted in the state Indian Affairs building at the Penobscot reservation, and was recently certified by the Maine Department of Vocational Education and federal Department of Labor. A $5,000 special grant was specified 18-30 age range for the program, commented, "I was working on YACC (Young Adult Conservation Corps at Indian Island) and I knew there wasn't any future in that, so I saw this program and came down and signed up," he said, adding that "it doesn't mean I'll make this my trade. I want to learn a lot of things."

Enrolled along with Laccacue, Murphy and Prunis are Dan Gos, Tom Burns, Steve Hamilton, Everett Loring, Richard Loring, Richard Sapiel and Timothy (Neptune) Stay.

Participants in the apprenticeship program get paid $500 per hour, for a 40-hour week. Chrysler Corporation and General Motors have contributed engines to work on, and textbooks.

Wabanaki Alliance April 1980
Holmes gets eight-year prison term in Loring case

BANGOR — William Alton Holmes, 23, was found guilty of manslaughter recently in Federal District Court, on the heels of last summer’s landmark jurisdiction case that put Indian territory under federal rule for major crimes.

Holmes was convicted in the death of Indian, Adrian Loring, who started at the branch as teller, said "I’m sure it will survive." There are now three tellers.

Tribe's Place

New open for business. Selling novelites, toys, games, clothes, jewelry, small appliances, etc.

There is a 10% discount for Native Americans, either bring this ad or your hunting and fishing license for verification.

We will donate $1.00 to Wabanaki Alliance for every person that brings this ad during hunting and fishing license for verification.

OPEN FOR BUSINESS!

Wabanaki Alliance April 1980

BEFORE JUNE 30, 1980.

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Maine Publicity Office, Box 420, Route 1, Steuben, ME 04680.

Or call: 546-7285 or toll free in Maine at 1-800-432-04680.

GIVE YOUR NAME, ADDRESS, AND PHONE (if you have one). Or call: 546-7285 or toll free in Maine at 1-800-432-1769 for more information.

IMPORTANT: YOU MUST APPLY BEFORE JUNE 30,1980.
State ratifies claims bill

(Continued from page 1)

Washington — The U.S. Supreme Court has refused to take up an appeal by the State of Maine of last summer’s Stockbridge-Dana case, in which a state supreme court ruled that Indian reservations are not subject to state jurisdiction.

The convictions for arson of Passamaquoddy tribal members Albert C. Dana and Allen J. Sockabasin were overturned just prior to Senate vote on land claims settlement bill.

When the painting returns some months hence, it will glow with the results of a tedious restoration process that will begin in Cooperstown, N.Y., under the hands of experts. An estimated $10,000 will be invested, according to the Rev. John Civileto of St. Ann’s Church. In charge of the delicate operations is Dr. Richard Michael Grumby, a Museum employee. Grumby said the Museum is glad to help out the Penobscot tribe.

Emotions reached peaks during debate in the House and Senate. In the House, Rep. Antoinette C. Martin of Brunswick said the bill is the least that could be done for Indians, who have a history of being mistreated. On the other hand, Rep. James T. Dudley of Enfield said there would be violence in his District, and someone might drop a match and burn down the woods, with Indians as neighbors.

Tureen was overhead between votes as saying, “If they don’t go for it, then we’ll go for it.”

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Border protest

Maliseets, with support from other tribes, spent a day of protest this month at the Canadian border near Fort Fairfield, Maine. About 80 Indians, led [above] by Wayne Nicholas and wife, Kathy, of Tobique Reserve [New Brunswick], demonstrated their objection to deportation of a Maliseet, and other Jay Treaty violations. The treaty says Indians may freely cross border, but Canada never ratified it. U.S. Customs is at right; marchers crossed and re-crossed border without incident.

Supreme Court declines appeal

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Supreme Court has refused to take up an appeal by the State of Maine of last summer’s Stockbridge-Dana case, in which a state supreme court ruled that Indian reservations are not subject to state jurisdiction.

The convictions for arson of Passamaquoddy tribal members Albert C. Dana and Allen J. Sockabasin were overturned just prior to Senate vote on land claims settlement bill.

When the painting returns some months hence, it will glow with the results of a tedious restoration process that will begin in Cooperstown, N.Y., under the hands of experts. An estimated $10,000 will be invested, according to the Rev. John Civileto of St. Ann’s Church. In charge of the delicate operations is Dr. Richard Michael Grumby, a Museum employee. Grumby said the Museum is glad to help out the Penobscot tribe.

Emotions reached peaks during debate in the House and Senate. In the House, Rep. Antoinette C. Martin of Brunswick said the bill is the least that could be done for Indians, who have a history of being mistreated. On the other hand, Rep. James T. Dudley of Enfield said there would be violence in his District, and someone might drop a match and burn down the woods, with Indians as neighbors.

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**Basketry book off the press**

CALAIS — A 28-page book called "Baskets of the Dawnland People" has been published by Project Indian Pride, a division of Maine Indian Education.

The colorfully illustrated and descriptive booklet was compiled by Joseph A. Nicholas, a Passamaquoddy, with help from Indian Township Bilingual Program and Robert Abbe Museum, Mt. Desert Island.

Nicholas has displayed many styles of basketry in this book, including pie baskets and woven baskets. Pie baskets were once used by state officials as gifts to visiting dignitaries. The materials used in weaving baskets, such as brown ash, sweetgrass, and handmade tools, are shown. So are some of the experts, among them Stanley Neptune, William Altwater and Delia Mitchell, Passamaquody tribes.

**Health panel meets in Bangor**

BANGOR — For the first time ever, Indian National Health Board (NIHB) meeting was held with board members here.

Their three day session at Airport Inn this month will be followed by a meeting of United Southeastern Tribes (USET), May 13-15.

Jake Whitecrow, NIHB executive director, opened the Bangor meeting with a statement that "Indian people are very concerned about, not receiving any response to any of their resolutions" from the federal government. "We cannot leave here there's no follow-up."

He said Indians must "push hard" for increases in federal aid for tribal programs, otherwise, help will be "cut off."

Whitecrow said that "anytime you want to call the NIHB as of this first of May," he or someone else on the staff will personally respond. "In the past, that has been one of our major problems in the Indian world, lack of communication."

Assisting communications is a regular publication called NIHB Reporter, edited by John O'Rourke with Irene Parker. Whitecrow said the newsletter is effective in "hitting them with a 2X4 and making it feel like a sledgehammer." Among those attending the Bangor NIHB meeting were Dr. Eunice Baumann-Nicholson, director of Penobscot Health and Social Services, and Penobscot tribal government representatives Michael Rano and Francis Sapiel. A tour of the Penobscot Nation was included in the agenda, along with a shrimp dinner.

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Indian Health Service asks $678.5 million for 1981

WASHINGTON—Indian Health Service administrator, Dr. George Lythcott, testified on behalf of the IHS Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Feb. 19.

His statement included the following. In fiscal year 1981, a budget of $678.5 million is being requested for the Indian Health Service, an increase of $53.7 million over the 1980 level. This request includes $661.8 million for Indian health services and $76.7 million for Indian health facilities. The 1981 budget request for Indian health services includes funds to staff and operate several new facilities opened in 1980 and to serve newly recognized tribes.

The 50 Indian Health Service hospitals will provide services to 82,000 patients, an increase of 3,100 over 1980. In addition, the 50 outpatient departments, 100 health clinics, and the 126 satellite health clinics will provide services for 3.4 million outpatient visits, an increase of 123,000 outpatient visits over the 1980 level. Training will be provided to approximately 3,600 urban Indian students for the health professions. In addition, 41 urban Indian health projects, 120 alcoholism programs, and approximately 60 projects to aid Indians to take over management of their own health services will be supported by the fiscal year 1981 budget request.

The 1981 budget request for Indian health facilities will provide for the completion of a 60-bed hospital at Chinle, Arizona; for the second phase of construction of a 60-bed hospital at Tahlequah, Oklahoma; and for the repair and renovation of health care facilities at Sells, Arizona, and Winnebago, Nebraska. Also included in the Indian health facilities budget request is $50.2 million for the program of water and sanitation facilities in 6,200 Indian homes.

Indian Health Service provides programs for the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot nations in Maine.

Oldest resident celebrates birthday

INDIAN ISLAND—Sarah C. (Bailey) Badger, 100 today, April 7, expects nothing for her 84th birthday, April 9.

She said she couldn’t have asked for anything nicer than a special cake baked in her honor, and served at the Indian Island senior citizens dinner, at the tribal health center.

Sadie Runess is the oldest Penobscot at Indian Island.

Indian Health Service

Nutrition policy should be tailored to Indian groups

by Dr. Alan Ackerman

The food policy of the U.S. government toward the Indian population in the 1800’s was associated with the use of food as a weapon and as a tool of acculturation.

Today, the policy issues that need addressing are not military but bureaucratic, related to organization of delivery of services to Indian participants. More than 100 Indian and Alaskan Native voices into decisions that affect them, and coordination of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and other federal activities toward Indian populations in the area of food and nutrition.

One major issue which needs to be recognized in discussing policy issues in nutrition for the Native American population is that we are dealing with many separate programs and many separate policies which affect their nutritional conditions. The Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), the commodity food distribution program, the food stamp program, the Title VII elderly nutrition program (under the Older Americans Act of 1965), the IHS model diabetes care programs, the IHS nutrition and diabetics programs, federal day care and Head Start programs, the BIA school feeding programs, public school lunch and breakfast programs, may all have some impact on the nutritional status of Indian individuals. Many of these programs are administered by federal agencies and their mandates may differ as to how they deliver services to Indian populations even within a single agency. As such we need to realize that there is no comprehensive federal policy or collection of policies intended to address the nutritional needs of the Native American population. We need to be able to see the mosaic of programs which together form nutrition services for the Indian population.

Policy for Indians?

If a national policy is appropriate for American Indians and Alaska Native populations, the net policy must be able to recognize the differences existing between local communities. It is obviously ludicrous to try to have an identical policy for very different Indian groups. For instance, there is no point in sending commodified meat to people lacking even basic refrigeration facilities, nor does it make sense to deny frozen meat to people who could store it in their freezers.

Formerly, USDA had structured its commodity food distribution system so that all Indian communities were receiving the same commodity food items. But, with passage of the Food Stamp Act of 1977, this is no longer the case; each community can indicate its own preferences in the type of food it wants from the list of foods USDA says is available to that community at any particular time.

This new flexibility built in through the legislative mandate of the new food stamp and commodity distribution law, is a significant change in USDA policy. The recognition of community differences both in types of food desired and the uses of those foods in the community must be extended to other aspects of the USDA program. One criterion in the design of nutrition policy for Indians is the recognition that some groups have adequate storage facilities and refrigeration while others do not.

A second policy to consider in the delivery of nutrition services to the American Indian population is one of local control and coordination of those services. To date as I have described, there are numerous available services that could affect the nutrition of recipients yet these services are not coordinated at the local level, resulting in poor utilization. A third area of policy to consider is nutrition education. These education campaigns directed toward pregnant and lactating mothers, adolescents, children, and infants among the Indian population need to present information in a form which does not require literacy to understand, but which can be strengthened or improved by written information for some members of the population.

Once again, local differences must be recognized and nutrition education allowed to serve other locally- desired goals as long as pursuit of those goals does not interfere with promotion of the nutritional message. Many groups wish to find mechanisms to display their written language for English literate, bilingual speakers who do not read the native language. Local dual language materials may be appealing. Others wish to strengthen or reestablish certain cultural images and patterns which have been associated with food use.

Government promotion of local adaptation and development of material needs to go beyond the idea of leaving nutrition education up to local program managers. Rather governmental programs should set major themes for their educational goals and emphasize local group production of materials, while at the same time providing the needed financial and technical support. A final point to consider in the structuring of nutrition policy for Indian populations is that lack of coordination is not only a problem at the local level, but at the federal level as well.
Tidal power plans explained

By Dr. Normand Laberge

PLEASANT POINT—The primary requisite for the site selection of a tidal project is the availability of a tidal range large enough to ensure further consideration and analysis. Passamaquoddy Bay and Cobscook Bay are two regions where the tidal range is sufficiently large. At the present time, an average tidal range which exceeds eighteen feet is commonly accepted as the lower limit for the development of an economically and technically feasible project. This does not infer that sites with tidal range less than eighteen feet cannot be proven feasible. However, additional factors would have to exist to counterbalance the lower tidal range.

This discussion will focus on the single-pool method of development. In the case of a single-pool project, the generation of power is very similar to the operation of a run-of-river hydroelectric plant. The impoundment area is comprised of one tidal basin which serves as the source of potential energy. Ideally, the tidal basin would have a single entrance with a shallow and narrow opening which would minimize the amount of material needed for impoundment. Physical components for the project are as follows: (1) rockfill dam with clay core to maintain imperviousness (2) powerhouse, a concrete structure placed in mid-channel and used to house the turbine, generator, and related mechanical/electrical equipment; (3) sluice gates to fill and empty the tidal basin under various conditions; and (4) switching station for interconnections with the transmission network. The appearance of the tidal project will be nearly identical to the rockfill structure (causeway) which presently connects Carlow Island to the Pleasant Point Reservation. The inclusion of a concrete powerhouse and sluice gates would be the only noticeable differences in outward appearance.

The operation of the power plant can probably be best explained by describing the actual procedure employed for power production. Assuming that the project is constructed and "on-line," the generation of power would proceed in the following sequence:

1. At high tide, the gates are closed which interrupts the normal exchange from the tidal basin.
2. With time, the level exterior to the tidal basin continues to recede in accordance with the normal behavior of the tides.
3. A difference between the water elevation of the tidal basin and Cobscook Bay is thereby formed as a result of the impoundment; this elevation difference is defined as the hydraulic head which provides the source of potential power.
4. The basin level remains at its maximum power production level and then constantly decreases until the point where the gates are open at high tide and the exchange between the basin and Cobscook Bay continues.

6. Power generation continues until the rising level of Cobscook Bay dictates the termination of production; the controlling factor is once again the limiting head which in this case appears between the rising tide level and steadily decreasing basin level.
7. The gates which control the emptying of the basin are opened completely at the end of production; this allows the basin level and the Cobscook Bay level to equalize.
8. With the gates open the tidal basin is now free to fill to its natural high tide level.

This procedure is repeated with every tide for the production of intermittent electricity. This operating mode is known as single-pool production from basin-to-sea. Variations to this mode of operation include sea-to-basin production which in practice, the load demand curve doesn't always coincide with the tidal power production schedule. The electrical demands are also continuous and not intermittent like the supply from a single-pool project. Therefore, Half-Moon Cove by itself would be unable to supply the continuous, or base-load, requirements of the region. Bangor Hydroelectric Company and Eastern Maine Electric Cooperative would still continue to supply their regular service, but complemented by tidal power. If we now assume that the tidal project will be producing power forty percent of the time, Half-Moon Cove's output would service nearly 5,000 homes during various times of the production and load demand schedule. The tidal project could sometimes supply energy for most of Washington County.

The variations in the tides observed in Cobscook Bay during a two-week period can range from 12 feet to 27 feet. Since the electrical energy produced from a tidal power is directly related to the square of the hydraulic head, the amount of electricity generated from the project will also vary in accordance with the available tidal range as determined by the length of production time and by the value of the hydraulic head. A varying power production level cannot be overcome by any design changes; however, the predictability in the magnitude of tidal range can still be scheduled years in advance of actual production. The tides will produce more power for higher tidal ranges and less power for lower tidal ranges—an inevitable consequence of the tidal function.

But how much power could be delivered to the area from a project such as Half-Moon Cove? In this case, the power plant would have an installed capacity of 8,000 kilowatts (KW) and generate approximately 30,000,000 kilowatt-hour (KWH) of energy per year. Assuming that a typical household use 6,400 KWH of electricity annually, the tidal project could theoretically supply the electrical demands for nearly five thousand homes. This estimate is based on the assumption that tidal power will be used at the same time efficiency is produced.

In practice, the load demand curve doesn't always coincide with the tidal power production schedule. The electrical demands are also continuous and not intermittent like the supply from a single-pool project. Therefore, Half-Moon Cove by itself would be unable to supply the continuous, or base-load, requirements of the region. Bangor Hydroelectric Company and Eastern Maine Electric Cooperative would still continue to supply their regular service, but complemented by tidal power. If we now assume that the tidal project will be producing power forty percent of the time, Half-Moon Cove's output would service nearly 5,000 homes during various times of the production and load demand schedule. The tidal project could sometimes supply energy for most of Washington County.

EDTORS'S NOTE: Dr. Laberge is co-ordinating a planned tidal power demonstration project on Half-Moon Cove, at the Passamaquoddy Reservation.

Panakeice, Cobscook Bay, near Pleasant Point.

Senesib

A map of his life
Drawn on his face
When I got angry with you one day
His walk bending slightly forward,
With his eyes full of wisdom partly unused.

Red Hawk

Pancake ice, Cobscook Bay, near Pleasant Point.

Red Hawk 1977
news notes

Migrant worker aid up for grant

ORONO - Seasonal migrant farm workers in Maine may find themselves eligible for up to $500 in "emergency crisis assistance" funds, through a federal program now underway.

Maine has received $109,109 from the Community Services Administration, and for those persons meeting guidelines, the money is available until June 30. Farm work under CETA definitions includes fishing, agricultural crops, livestock, agricultural processing, and forest-related preservation.

Although primarily for emergency food relief, allowable expenditures cover besides fuel (gas, oil, kerosene, wood, coal and electricity); winter clothing, blankets, rent, food, wood stoves and medical expenses excluding dental work.

For further information contact Larry Lack, Steuben, Maine, by calling Bangor 947-4185 (collect).

Jobs offered in Aroostook County

PRESCOTVL ELSIE — Aroostook County Action Program, Inc. (ACAP) announces that senior citizens and other unemployed persons are now available to economically disadvantaged Aroostook County youth for nearly 400 summer jobs in the summer youth employment program.

The summer youth employment program is funded through a grant from the Maine Office of CETA Planning. Summer employment will begin on or about June 15, and finish in public or private nonprofit agencies and corporations and will continue for 8 weeks. Participating youth will receive the minimum wage for up to 12 hours per week. Enrollees in the summer youth employment program must be economically disadvantaged in accordance with CETA guidelines and between 14 and 21 years of age.

Applications available at the Maine Department of Labor offices, the WIN office, town offices, and at school guidance and principal's offices. Applications are also available at the three ACAP Employment and Training Centers located at 18 Dyer St., Presque Isle, tel. 764-3791; 796-9901, Winthrop; and 911 Military St., Bangor, tel. 520-8585. The toll free number to the Presque Isle office is 1-800-432-7818. Aroostook County youth, age 14 to 21 years of age, who feel they may meet the income guidelines are encouraged to apply as soon as possible.

Resources degree option for Indians

ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. - The University of Albuquerque recently established its two-year Associate of Science Degree in Resource Management, Indian application wounded.

Art Weisel, who coordinates the resources management program and who developed its curriculum, said, "It has become more difficult - just when it has become urgent - for local people everywhere to control what happens to their natural resources. It has become necessary to have an understanding of science and technology, and to apply to it an understanding of business administration methods."

For more information on the Associate of Science Degree in Resource Management, contact Art Weisel, University of Albuquerque, St. Joseph Place NW, Albuquerque, New Mexico 87108.

Schaqhickoos powwow

AVON, Mass. - The New England Coastal Schaqhickoos Indian powwow is scheduled May 3-4, at Baptist Church hall, North Main Street. Indian dancing and singing are planned, along with refreshments including traditional bread. Hours are Saturday, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m., and Sunday, 1:30 to 7:30 p.m. No alcoholic beverages are allowed.

Millennia party planned

CONCORD, Mass. - A group calling itself "Millennia" plans a ceremonial celebration of native people (Indians) May 3-4, at Watuppa Reservation. Drumming, dancing, discussions, pot luck food, arts and crafts and a spiritual great fire are among the agenda.

For more information contact Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs.

Clarification

A story about a court hearing involving Michael Berceau (or Bennett) in last month's Wabanaki Alliance included a statement by Bennett that he had asked permission to camp on Indian Island from Tribal Administrator Andrew Akins. Bennett said this month the Bennett never made any such request, and that had he done so, Akins would have told him it was not his (Akins') authority to grant such permission.

Gripes aired

(Continued from page 3) members of the community are forming a community newsletter, Wabanaki Church, which is Passamaquoddy for truth. In a state of policy the editors have said, "We view the paper as a vehicle of positive change; as a catalyst for improved programs for children; as an advocate for the segment of the reservation who have no voice or do not have the means or experience to have their views made known.

Obituary

JOHN M. MITCHELL

INDIAN ISLAND - John M. Mitchell, 54, former governor of the Penobscot Nation and former representative to the Legislature from the Penobscot tribe, died April 1980 at a Bangor hospital.

Mitchell, a World War Two veteran of the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Marines, was a former member of the Griffin Kiwanis Club and former chairman of the Indian Island Housing Authority.

He was employed as job coordinator for the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC).

He is survived by his wife, Dolores Mitchell, a World War Two veteran of the U.S. Air Force and U.S. Marines, was a former member of the Griffin Kiwanis Club and former chairman of the Indian Island Housing Authority.

He was employed as job coordinator for the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC).

He is survived by his wife, Dolores Mitchell, and two sons.

A Mass of Christian Burial was celebrated April 22 to block the awarding of oil leases in the Beaufort Sea off the North Slope of Alaska.

Judge Aubrey Robinson, Jr., said the leases cannot be awarded because the government has violated the provisions of environmental legislation and an act protecting endangered species. Nine environmental groups and two Eskimo villages opposed awarding the leases.

CORPUS CHRISTI, many years ago, at Indian Island, was a big event. Seen walking to ceremony, from left, are Agnes Morin, Ada Sockbeson, Madel Neptune, Yvonne Lola, Margaret Ranoz. Henry Sockbeson is at far left, behind the ladies. [Photo courtesy of Mildred Akin].

Judge blocks Alaska offshore oil leases

A federal judge issued an injunction Jan. 22 to block the awarding of oil leases in the Beaufort Sea off the North Slope of Alaska.

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Flashback photo

Recently, a joint sale by the Alaskan State Government and the Federal Government of rights to drill on 800 square miles of the Beaufort Sea bore produced bids of over $1 billion.

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WABANAKI ALLIANCE APRIL 1980

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