

Wabanaki Alliance



May 1980

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ADDRESS CORRECTION REQUESTED

40¢

Health center director suspended six weeks

INDIAN ISLAND — A widening rift between the tribal governor and health center director exploded recently with the suspension of the director, her administrative assistant, and probation status for three other health center employees.

Gov. Wilfred Pehrson and the Penobscot tribal council suspended Dr. Eunice Baumann-Nelson, head of Penobscot Health and Social Services, and Denise Mitchell, her assistant, until June 12. Placed on probation for three months were tribal nurse Ruth Davis, who has elected to resign, records clerk Maynard Krieger, and pediatric nurse practitioner Phoebe Gray.

Baumann-Nelson and Mitchell were suspended without pay.

A grievance hearing has been formally requested through Timothy Love, a tribal official temporarily placed in charge of the health center.

Pehrson declined comment on the council action against health center staff, stating that he did not think it was "news." Wabanaki Alliance learned that Gov. Pehrson and Dr. Baumann-Nelson have disagreed on many occasions in the past, in particular regarding an incident when staff left the premises without authorization. At the time, Pehrson

(Continued on page 5)



FIRST CATCH OF SPRING — These guys wasted no time in breaking out their fishing gear and trying their skills on the bass at Indian Township. Pictured from the left are Dale Newell, Dennis Tomah, Joshua Lake (holding onto his hat with one hand and fishing pole with the other), Ryan Gabriel, and Jay Malec.

Housing accounts deeply in debt

INDIAN TOWNSHIP AND PLEASANT POINT — The two Passamaquoddy reservations are each more than a half million dollars in the red. Wabanaki Alliance has learned.

Pleasant Point's tribal housing authority fell short by ten units of a planned 40 unit development. Each unit costs about \$70,000.

Indian Township reportedly has cost overruns totaling about \$600,000. The federal Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), has tentatively agreed to pay \$280,000 of the overruns, on the basis that this percentage was not the fault of tribal officials.

The Township has painstakingly reconstructed its bookkeeping and accounts for housing, to ensure that HUD would continue its relationship with the tribe.

Pleasant Point Housing Director Clay-

ton Cleaves has informed HUD that left-over materials could be sold by the tribe for construction of a planned additional 20 units. Indian Township Housing Director George Stevens said units are planned at the Strip and Peter Dana Point.

A HUD official said that both reservations can qualify for additional funds even though prior accounts are in arrears.

Indian Island is apparently in good financial shape, with no overruns in the Penobscot Nation Housing Authority.

"Force account," a procedure by which tribal housing authorities employed tribal members in construction, has been a failure, the HUD official conceded. Some of the overruns can be laid to force account, he said.

In the future, housing will be built through conventional contract with a developer, the official said.

Lack of legal jurisdiction leaves tribes unprotected

WASHINGTON — At Pleasant Point, the tribal governor was patrolling the reservation himself, after most of his police department either resigned in frustration, or were fired.

At Indian Township, the hands of law enforcement officers were "tied," by the lack of legal jurisdiction over lesser crimes.

What is plaguing the two Passamaquoddy reservations is the result of the Sockabasin-Dana case last summer, in which Maine's supreme court said Indian lands are not subject to state jurisdiction. For major crimes, federal authorities handle jurisdiction, but there is as yet no mechanism to handle minor offenses.

At Pleasant Point, a rock was thrown through a resident's picture window, and the glass door of the public safety department was smashed. But at least,

Pleasant Point has been working toward a federally sponsored tribal court, called "CFR," or Court of Offenses.

The Township is a different story. There, residents voted in a referendum to continue state jurisdiction on the reservation for a period of several years, but apparently neglected to determine how this could be arranged, prior to the vote. Tribal lawyer Thomas Tureen could not be reached for comment at press time.

George T. Skibine, a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) official, said from his Washington office that "nobody here knew that there was some sort of agreement between the tribe and the state for jurisdiction."

BIA Eastern Area Director Harry Rainbolt, who was in Bangor this month for a convention, reportedly told the

(Continued on page 8)



WHO SAID READING ISN'T FUN — Especially when you're learning your native language. Jacinta Altvater, 8, (left) and Renee Altvater, 7, enjoy a Passamaquoddy legend about the tricky "Espons," the raccoon.

Governor rebuts his critics

by Bill O'Neal

PLEASANT POINT — Tribal Gov. Robert Newell has publicly defended his record here in the wake of several articles in which tribal members criticized his administration.

At one point, friction with Newell became so great that a petition was proposed seeking removal of the governor. It was not circulated after several tribal members urged petitioners give Newell an opportunity to improve.

"It really saddens me that I have to do this," Newell said. "I think this is some thing internal. It bothers me to have to rebut this publicly."

Commenting on tribal members' objections to the number of federal programs

on the reservation and their frequent failures Newell said, "I agree there are a lot of failures, but there have been a lot of success stories, too. These federal programs didn't walk here: we had to go out and get them to develop talents. You have to consider the development of Indian people in the last decade." The primary purpose of these federal programs has been to provide employment and training, he said.

Reservation housing has been the largest source of employment at Pleasant Point and has also proved to be the greatest liability, with cost overruns plunging the reservation into debt and causing the layoff of most of the construction workers.

(Continued on page 5)

editorials

Accountability

Pleasant Point tribal council and governor Robert Newell have come under fire recently for allegedly failing to keep tribal members informed of decisions being made on their behalf. They have been accused of not being available to answer questions people have about tribal concerns and programs.

Governor Newell, in a rebuttal to his critics (printed elsewhere in this issue) said he regrets having to go public with his comments. It is this very attitude of secrecy that prompted critics to consider a petition for his removal.

At this point drafters of that petition have suspended it, waiting to see if governor and council will become more responsive to their needs. We feel the governor's facing them publicly is a step in the right direction.

Loggerheads

Unity, harmony, working together. These are easy words to mouth, but much harder to put into practice. Indian culture has the reputation of teaching calm, effective interaction. This does not mean peace always prevails.

War has broken out between the Governor's office at Indian Island, and the Penobscot Health and Social Services Department. The apparent feud between Gov. Wilfred Pehrson and Dr. Eunice Baumann-Nelson may at its core be no more than a personality conflict. We're not taking sides, but we hope the adversary factions can resolve their differences.

Nobody should allow disruption of medical and social services to tribal members. However, this on-going flap between the health clinic and tribal government has already jeopardized services.

We don't know whether suspending the clinic director and her assistant, plus putting several staff on probation threatens Indian Health Service funding. We do know that Pehrson's action brought morale at the health center to a record low.

The clinic staff has vowed to stick together, and a grievance will be filed. We don't know if there is merit to the Governor and council's complaints about the director and staff. He chose not to disclose the matter to the press.

Whatever the complaints, to demoralize the entire staff of the health center seems unwarranted. All parties should seek to remedy the situation immediately.

Fiddleheads

Politics, the sagging economy, getting older and other ponderous problems, what do they matter when measured against the fabled fiddlehead?

Fiddleheading time has come again to Maine, and the old Indian tradition (long ago adopted by the white man) flourishes. While other customs may languish, the quest of these furred ferns continues unabated.

In some cases, money is a motive, although nobody has made their fortune picking the little green fiddles, which require hours of picking to fill a burlap sack. It's old fashioned backbreaking toil, the kind your grandfather would say is "good for you." Of course, old pros know that if you wet down your fiddleheads, they weigh just a tad more...

Most fiddleheaders, however, pick for the love of it. They love the outing, the picking, and the eating. Add butter, a little salt pork maybe, and fry. Or steam. The aroma awakens the fiddlehead appetite that lay dormant all winter. Spring is here, the river recedes from its banks, and those cheerful green leprechauns poke their heads up through the mud, branches and last year's leaves.

Heading out at dawn by canoe is the best way to stalk the elusive fiddlehead. The sweet fern is a little sonnet, a May minuet. Behold the fiddlehead.

Poetry

Mother

Mother Dear —
I'm sorry for
what we two
said —

Mother Dear
you can't take
back what was
said —

Dear Mother —
I love you —
and miss you —
I'm sorry for
what I said

Dear Mother
I hope you
forgive —

P.S. I love you —

Diane Newell Wilson



Untitled

O native American, how did you view the life of your Mother?
Why did you take sparingly of nature's supply?
Only for your ultimate gain, assuring later harvests?
Or did you truly respect Earth's children in all their forms?
What can we learn from you that will soften our materiality—
That will enrich the qualities of our close environment—
Will sharpen our focus on our neighbor and brother?
What spiritual insights did you have which surpass our glitter?
Insights worthy of sincere respect, of emulation, not destruction.
Will you share your knowing as I seek with honesty?

Judith Schmidt, 1979



The People first

by Sky Owl
Penobscot Nation

As long as elected officials and representatives need large sums of money to achieve and retain office, this power will not diminish on planning major changes, it will only frustrate efforts to change.

To overcome this people must voluntarily organize to make known and get the kind of living conditions they would prefer.

Decisions are being made "for" people rather than "by" people, a large proportion of changes benefit a privileged sector. People need to be part of the decision-making process, to recognize their value and rally to their own support.

Boards and committees should be made up of community-minded people, selected by the people... not the same people on all boards and committees.

The development of a cooperative spirit is needed for dealing with common prob-

lems, and can be valuable to the on-going life of the community and its accomplishments. The growing population has created problems that demand the utmost technical and social skill to resolve, because these problems won't resolve themselves. They must be faced before they spawn others that in time envelop and destroy the community.

Community: an area in which people with common culture share common interest.

Voluntary boards and committees are less subject to bureaucratic characteristics and are more successful; they are free of domination and they will outnumber bureaucrats in decision-making by putting the needs of people above the survival of the bureaucracies.

The communities, committees and boards that are dominated by a single power structure will breed jealousy, frustration, hatred, discouragement.



Behold the fiddlehead.

letters

A Cherokee's life

South Casen

To the editor:

I am writing this letter to you in appreciation for the months you have sent me the Wabanaki news.

Although my heritage is not of the Indians of Maine, my interest is high in the folklore of all the Indian tribes. I am Cherokee and have a proud heritage as you well know. My father was born in Baton Rouge, La., as were his brothers (2) and one sister. He was brought up as best he could be by his people. When but a young boy he and his father and mother and brothers migrated to Louisville, Ky. Here his father learned to make bricks and eventually had his own brickyard. My father got some education (formal) in Louisville and eventually left home to go to work selling surgical supplies for American Surgical Supply Co.

He came to Maine in his travels and went to work for Armour Co., Portland, Me. He met my mother, a high school student about to graduate, class of 1906 and they, after a lengthy courtship by today's standards married on New Year's Eve 1914. I made my advent Sept. 13, 1919.

Among the artifacts and other mementos I have come across or have been told about is a rather singular fact that my great great grandmother on my father's side lived 1,650 moons or, as I have figured out approximately 127 years if a moon is as I assume, 28 days. This, I have been told, made her the oldest living Indian woman on record.

I admire the long life of Rev. P. C. Slayton, age 110 and a chief of the Cherokee tribe from Oklahoma. I read his note to Wabanaki editor this a.m. Congratulations to him and his young bride of 78!

I am 60 years old, in excellent health at this time and if the Great Spirit will look with favor upon me I may have inherited longevity also.

My father died at the age of 67 from tobacco mosaic, a blood disease contracted from overindulgence in smoking. It was at the time of his death considered a form of aggravated cancer of the blood.

I was brought up by my grandparents, a strict Anglican family of Scotch-English background. These were my mother's people. I want to go on record in agreement with the lady who has brought up a Sioux Indian boy — you don't have to be brought up by an Indian family to be a good Indian. I feel that if one can follow the teachings of any good family and ultimately pray, as in the Indian Prayer of the January issue of Wabanaki news, that displacement is of little importance.

I've had my successes and failures, my victories and defeats and exposure to life in general. What I learned from my grandfather, grandmother, mother and father stood by me when I needed to review my childhood counseling.

I am definitely in favor of the permanent establishment of Maine Indian land claims area as a site to perpetuate Indian philosophy, language, arts, crafts and philosophy of living. The Indians have a beautifully simple and sincere approach to life and its problems and are perfectly able to survive even in today's highly technical civilization or society.

I submit this letter to you in respect for your sacrifices in the past in the media and hope that success in the future will enable you to continue to publish Wabanaki Alliance.

Richard H. McKinney

The goings-on

Danforth

To the editor:

I have been receiving Wabanaki Alliance since it has started and I enjoy it very much, this is the only way I can hear what is going on at the reservations and I live only 35 miles from one of them, so please keep sending.

Geraldine Tomah Oliver

Priceless

To the editor:

Wabanaki Alliance is priceless, and that says it all. Keep up the wonderful work.

Marge Hammond



SHOVING OFF — Penobscot tribal members, with bags and buckets to fill, head up the Penobscot River in search of fiddlehead ferns. The delicacy is plentiful on the river's islands, where Indians only are allowed to pick them. May is fiddlehead month.

Devastation

Mattawamkeag

To the editor:

Today I am deeply concerned for Indian people. We are being exposed to a terrible disease. One that can be fatal to us as a people. I am not sure how it became active, but I am aware of a few situations that promote it. The major promoter is the non-Indian community.

It is a predominate belief in "America" to day that you must be only an individual and you must be concerned only for your needs. Millions of "Americans" go to work daily with the attitude being imposed upon us. We must be very careful with this situation because it lends support to another situation. That is, the life support system that we depend on: "federal funding." In order to be "eligible" we must comply with regulations. And we are constantly being advised by "Feds" that there is not enough money for all Indians, so we must regulate out some of the less desirable. Consequently, we impose "definition" upon our people. Definitions that separate us from each other. Definitions that say a Passamaquoddy or Penobscot quarter blood is more Indian than a Micmac or Maliseet quarter blood, or that a quarter blood Maliseet is more Indian if he or she is a member of the Houlton band. And the divisions go on and on. The result being that the strength of Indian people, the strength of a tribe and the strength of the families are ultimately devastated, and we are reduced to only a group of individuals that have only history in common.

Unless we inoculate ourselves now with large doses of caring for one another we will become consumed by society and eliminated as a people.

Tom Vicaire

Understanding Indians

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

To the editor:

I would like to thank the Wabanaki Alliance for the wonderful and much appreciated assistance your paper gave me with my research paper I was writing on the Maine Indian land claims issue. My report was very successful.

However, more importantly than this, I feel, is that in reading the Wabanaki Alliance I have been made aware of the real human struggles and triumphs of the Indian peoples. Your paper portrays the Indian situation in such a way that the reader is filled with a deep admiration and understanding for what it means to be an Indian attempting to survive in today's fastpaced, "barbaric" world. Stripped of the violent or romantic stereotypes of the past, the Indian situation is a desperate and poignant one which warrants more concerned public attention and involvement. However, I realized that (herein lies one of your greatest problems: most people do not care, nor do they want to get involved. Although I am a very patriotic American, I am saddened and disillusioned by how often America falls short of its freedom and equality ideals. The Indians are just one example of a group of people who are suffering because their needs are often overlooked by the government.

All I want to say here is that I feel for the Indians and their "cause." I think you are a strong and proud breed of people. Keep fighting for what is rightfully yours! I'm with you all the way on the land claims case! You deserve every part and parcel of it.

Please accept this contribution and continue my subscription to the Wabanaki Alliance so that I can keep abreast of the Indian situation.

Catherine Robbins
Vassar College

Wabanaki Alliance

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Will Wabanaki Indians share Black Hills fate?

by Freeman A. Morey

"Whatever befalls the earth befalls the people of the earth. Humans did not weave the web of life, we are merely a strand in the web. Whatever we do to the web we do to ourselves. . . . tribe follows tribe and nation follows nation like the waves of the sea, it is the order of nature and regret is useless. Your time of decay may be distant, but it will surely come, for even the whites whose God walked and talked with them as friend to friend, cannot be exempt from the common destiny."

We may be family after all. We will see."

Chief Sealth (Seattle)
1835 (translated)

"Whatever befalls the earth befalls the people of the earth."

These words, spoken well over a hundred years ago, ring as true today as they did yesterday. They will be even more relevant tomorrow.

As we enter the 80's war, hunger and disease are taking a "back seat" to the ever-growing and equally as dangerous problem of nuclear and industrial pollution and its effect on our environment.

Even now "acid rain" is falling on our lakes and forests, and our green woods and fields are being sprayed by all sorts of "pest" control chemicals.

Our brothers and sisters in the Black Hills of South Dakota are fighting a tooth and claw battle to prevent the beautiful countryside they live in from becoming an uninhabitable wasteland due to the ravages of uranium mining.

The "Black Hills Alliance International Survival Gathering" July 18-27 in the Black Hills) is trying to raise the level of awareness of both the Indian and white communities.

Several interesting facts to consider about the problem of uranium mining and production are as follows:

1. The damaging health effects of low level and high level radiation are not reversible.

2. Exploring for uranium is a process of drilling thousands of holes as much as 10,000 feet through underground rock layers releasing deadly radon gas and other radioactive materials into the water and air.

3. Uranium milling waste is ore called "tailings." These sand-like particles are 85 percent as radioactive as the original ore.

These millions of tons of wastes release radon gas for 800,000 years.

4. Near the Cheyenne River in Edgemont, South Dakota, there are 7.5 million tons of radioactive materials and mill tailings, which release radon gas. In 1962, 200 tons of radioactive materials spilled into the Cheyenne River and washed 25 miles downstream until they sank into Angostura Reservoir. There has never been any clean-up or concern shown for the health and safety of the people who drink this water.

The tailings at Edgemont are still blowing in the wind and being washed away by rain and snow.

5. A Pine Ridge, South Dakota, preliminary study by Women of All Red Nations indicate alarming increases in birth defects, spontaneous abortions and cancer deaths they believe are linked to the contamination of the water supply by radiation and chemical wastes.

6. The Tennessee Valley Authority has reported that it will use at least 675 gallons of water per minute for its mineral development. This destroys the natural aquifers (an aquifer is an underground water bearing rock formation) of the area mined. T.V.A. admits that one of its mines will dewater the Lakota Nation's aquifer in 35 years or less.



BLACK HILLS ALLIANCE

Although much fussing and reporting is done on nuclear power plant accidents, the pollution involved is minute compared to the daily release of uranium dust and gas that is expelled from the uranium mines via ventilation culverts.

If you missed the television special "The

Uranium Factor" I strongly urge you to see it if it ever plays again.

Just the sight of many different mines, most working 24 hours a day, and discharging clouds of radioactive dust through ventilator pipes 2 or 3 feet across are enough to drive home the extent of the danger present.

What's especially eye-opening is the fact that this radioactive dust and gas rides the wind, rain and snow in a easterly direction, mingling with the pollution of the Eastern factory towns to fall on our beloved lakes and woods. We are not mining uranium nor can our factory towns compete with the industrial pollution of Detroit, Pittsburgh, Chicago or any of the other large industrial areas in the country. Yet, it is us the acid rain falls on, not just them. We can sit here in Maine (or the Northeast in general) and think we have clean water and woods we so proudly refer to as "Vacationland."

If the neglect of the dangers of radioactive and industrial waste continue as they are today then the new name for Maine will be "Wasteland."

As greedy people are trying to exploit the Black Hills for the "money" that lies deep in the ground, so are the same kind of people trying to make themselves richer by destroying our woodlands. In my opinion the real reason behind the Spruce Budworm Spraying is money, pure and simple. Instead of letting nature take its course and accepting the budworm for what it is, the larger paper companies are crying that we need more wood now, and that they don't have enough money to pay for the spraying so the government (us) have to carry the load. The fact is that America does need wood. But, is it worth the millions of dollars for spraying, plus the harvesting cost, plus the chemical pollution of our land, if we let the budworm run its course it will go away in a few years by itself, but this is too long to wait for those who want money now. What will they say when they have developed a "super budworm" that can't be killed?

Throughout history, no group of people have ever tried harder to adapt the land to their needs rather than adapting to the earth's needs more than the rich and powerful. When will the large industrial

powers realize that not only will their workers perish but they themselves will finally feel the sting of earth's rebuttal of their ways?

In my opinion the "status quo" has always been the rich letting the poor live in squalor and die so the rich can get richer. Today, however, the scene is changing, the poor are still suffering to serve the rich and rich still want more. But, the "more" that they want will be the downfall of us all. Yesterday's hardships of coal mining, field work and factory labor are a drop in the bucket compared to the dangers of radioactive and industrial wastes.

When the pollution level reaches a certain height there will be no turning back for poor and rich alike. Radiation in the air will not be contained like coal dust. Even the big white house on the hill is subject to air pollution just like the rest of us.

Change is the natural process. If we are not to die out as a species we must change our actions and stop killing ourselves. If we don't the earth will make the change for us and destroy us all. If this is to be, I for one hope it comes soon, so the rest of the plant and animal life might have a chance to start again.

We must first identify the enemy correctly. The enemy of the Indian is not the white man, the enemy of the white man is not the Indian.

Greed, apathy and unwillingness to give a little now to reap a lot later are our real enemies. Everywhere around us we see examples of people working unnecessarily dangerous jobs because they simply need the money.

Let us realize that it is the greedy, money and power hungry people that are the enemy of us all. The idea that any one race is responsible for our troubles is ridiculous. Nuclear and industrial waste dangers are not a scare or a myth. They tell us the pesticides sprayed on our woods are not harmful to man. That's the same story they told about "Agent Orange" to our soldiers in Viet Nam.

Truthfully, if we sit back and do nothing when we are aware of the severity of the problems that face us, then we, yes we, are our own worst enemies.

Navajo Nation opposes federal relocation scheme

WINDOW ROCK, Arizona — Indian health officials have warned the federal government that eviction of thousands of Navajo Indians from their Arizona reservation "presents a clear and present threat to the mental and emotional stability of the relocatees," according to a press release from Navajo tribal government.

Dr. Martin Topper, an anthropologist with the mental health branch of Indian Health Service (IHS), said studies show 6,000 Navajo men, and women and children facing relocation are showing "an unusually high evidence" of serious mental and emotional health problems. He said the pending relocation bill will significantly add to their stress, the press release stated.

Topper said Navajos waiting to be evicted from their homeland because of a land dispute with the Hopi Indians are using government mental health facilities on the Navajo Reservation. He said depression among potential "relocatees" is three times the average for the rest of the

Navajo Tribal leaders and others working on the reservation are worried that the congressionally-mandated eviction will destroy the cultural fabric that ties the Navajos together as a people, a tribal spokesman said.

Navajo Tribal Chairman Peter MacDonald, who has been fighting the relocation plan from the beginning, urged Congress not to proceed "with this inhuman mandate, particularly in view of these medical reports. The Navajo people are sick at heart because they cannot understand why Congress and the federal government would want this to happen," he said.

Anti-nuclear rally includes Indians

WASHINGTON — A massive demonstration against use and development of nuclear power in this country took place here April 26, and a number of Indian tribes were represented. Upholding Indian treaties was one plank of the "anti-nuke" platform at the rally, that included groups such as Black Hills Alliance of South Dakota (a coalition of Indians and non-Indians). Several Penobscots from Indian Island attended, including Lorraine Nelson, Martin Neplune and others. Folksinger Pete Seeger was among performers. A longtime anti-nuclear activist, he has for years supported Indians and their causes.



SOME THINGS NEVER CHANGE — Pleasant Point youngsters Timmy Moore (left) and Scooby Stanley spend the afternoon perfecting an ancient skill.

Commentary

In support of claims proposal

by William C. Bullock, Jr.

I would like to offer the following comments supporting the ratification by our State House of Representatives and Senate of the proposed land claims settlement.

The original tentative settlement agreed upon several years ago called for a financial payment of approximately \$50 million from the federal government or approximately \$112 an acre. The current package of \$80 million works out to a per acre cost in the neighborhood of approximately \$180 which, when one considers the compounding of double digit inflation and the increasing land values, does not appear to be out of line.

The people of Maine and the Indian people are indeed the innocent parties here of an action that took place almost 200 years ago, with the real burden lying upon the federal government. The federal government got us into this can of worms and it's their responsibility to get us out.

Unlike the western states we have never received any federal funds for our Indian people from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and I look upon part of the \$80 million from the federal government as funds justly due our state for reimbursement of the financial cost that we have paid for the human service needs of our Indians over this period of time. Is \$80 million such a substantial sum for a federal government with a budget approaching \$400 billion to pay a state with one of the lowest per capita family incomes in our nation to prevent it from suffering the dire economic consequences of a long and protracted court action or the possibility again of our state and its political subdivisions not having access to

the debt markets or people not being able to buy and sell real estate?

While I am familiar with the state's case, which does appear to be a strong one, with a tremendous amount of historical background and convincing legal doctrines prepared by our attorney general's staff over the last decade with further help from outside counsel, the facts are: we have yet to win in any preliminary opinions in the courts. The costs and uncertainties of a protracted court trial, to me, are just not worth the risk.

The opponents to the settlement argue that the 9,500 Indian claims pending in Congress will likely result in congressional action abolishing aboriginal rights of the American natives. This, to me, is a ridiculous argument and wishful thinking. Can you imagine the effects on the foreign policy of our country which has continued to expound the subject of human rights as one of our most important policies?

Lastly, there is concern regarding the jurisdictional question of laws on Indian lands. In this regard, the proposed settlement worked out by Attorney General Cohen will give our state much greater control and jurisdiction than any other state in the country over our Indian people.

In order for our state to prosper in the '80s, it is imperative that we get this land claims problem solved as soon and as expeditiously as possible.

Editor's note: Mr. Bullock is president of Merrill Trust Co. His comments are excerpted from a speech last March. According to Merrill bank officials, their bank is the only one "to have publicly come out in support of a fair and immediate resolution to the claims."

Health center staff suspended six weeks

(Continued from page 1)

ordered those staff members involved fired, but Baumann-Nelson overturned the order.



HAND CARVED INDIAN CRAFTS

Totem poles, Wabanaki war clubs, canes, miniature totem poles, carved letter openers with Indian heads. Also some jewelry.

For more information call Claude Dennis at 1-207-827-7674 or write to Star Neptune, 111 Oak Hill, Indian Island, Old Town, Maine 04468.

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The conflict over who has final authority at the health center has yet to be resolved. Pehrson reportedly maintains that he is Baumann-Nelson's superior, and she is his employee. Dr. Baumann-Nelson also declined public comment.

One source close to the clinic's director said "it's politics."

Another source commented, "I can't believe they did this. It was not done according to the policy and procedure" of the health and social services department, which is funded through federal Indian Health Service.

Many observers were surprised that Gray, Kreider and Davis were placed on probation. Various undisclosed complaints were lodged, but health center sources scoffed at the nature of the complaints. Krieger acknowledged that he spoke out critically at a meeting. "The real thrust of it (the council action) was at Eunice and Denise," one source confirmed.

Those suspended and those put on probation learned of their status first through the "grapevine," and only later received notification by letter, one source said.

Morale was low this month at the health center.

In other clinic business, supervisor of contract care Alan Sanborn, a Penobscot, has been promoted to deputy director of Penobscot Health and Social Services, replacing Paul W. Buckwalter who resigned earlier this year.



Bruce Francis, left, head of Passamaquoddy Forestry Department, battles a brush fire with forester Russell Roy, at Indian Township. The blaze was quickly extinguished. The tribal fire engine was unable to assist due to mechanical problems.

Governor responds to his critics

(Continued from page 1)

tion work force. Housing critics have charged that the tribe should not have agreed to bear the cost of any overruns when the housing contract was made with Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

According to Newell, "The only way we could get the force account project, was to agree to accept any deficits." Under the force account the tribe served as contractor and was primarily responsible for building the houses. As such, it was able to hire reservation labor, and increased employment to around 75 percent. "Without federal programs, how would that (reservation employment) be," he asked.

Newell blamed bureaucratic red tape and former project director, Robert Bundy, for the overruns and consequent indebtedness. According to Newell, the tribe foresaw a debt of \$600,000 and asked HUD for extra money, however, HUD projected a deficit of only \$200,000 with the result that the tribe went into debt and failed to complete the project.

"We have failed in building 40 homes, but we have built 30, and we've negotiated completing the remaining 10 homes," Newell said.

Newell maintained that the failures have been a necessary part of the development of talent on the reservation and predicted that things would improve. "The failures are due to inexperience. We are getting more Indian people graduating each year," he said.

Another area of complaint surrounds tribal competition with private businesses on the reservation. Most vocal has been reservation resident Ralph Dana, who alleges that his trucking business has underbid the tribally run Tribal Trucking, Inc. on several occasions, yet not received tribal contracts. Newell commented, "It may be true what Ralph said, but payments on the trucks still had to be made." He added that, during the first phase of force account housing, the tribe incurred overruns of \$100,000 and that money earned by Tribal Trucking, Inc. was used to pay back a loan to cover the debt.

Alleged failure of governor and council to keep the tribe informed of financial matters has also been charged. Newell said that "after listening to some people, I decided to set up a department with a person to explain finances to anyone interested." Although several months have elapsed since he first suggested this,

he said he is "still planning on doing it; hopefully in the near future." He said the major holdup in establishing the office is a lack of space in the community building. Eugene Francis is being considered to run the office. Newell said, "If he wants to and feels he can do it."

Answering another complaint, Newell denied that he or council circumvents the personnel department in hiring and firing employees. "Short-cut firing only occurs for CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) projects when we need to fill a slot in good haste." He also denied rumors that a common practice for monies to be shifted from a healthy program to foundering ones to keep them going. "All of our programs have audits," he said.

Critics have accused Newell of frequently being absent from his job and not being there to deal with questions and problems tribal members have. While not denying his absences, Newell said the pressure of his office necessitated it. "At the beginning of the job (as governor) I worked so hard that I got emotionally and physically sick," he said, "I finally had to take a week off. When I came back, there were so many people in my office with so many problems, I had to leave again." I have worked hard all my life for the tribe.

Newell said in the last week he has been working both night and day. Because of recent firings and resignations on the police force, he said he has had to patrol the reservation at night. "It's lonely work, and that's the way I feel — alone. Alone. I am virtually useless. My critics are welcome to come help."

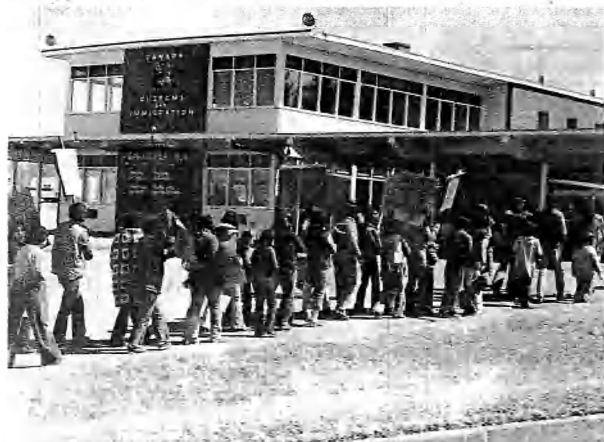


Pleasant Point Governor Robert Newell

Maliseets march against



A young Indian woman makes poster for U.S.-Canadian border protest last month. Her sign reads: "You import boat people and export aborigines!"



Demonstrators approaching the Canadian customs building at Andover, New Brunswick — opposite Fort Fairfield, Maine.

by Steve Cartwright

TOBIQUE RESERVE, New Brunswick — "Immigration, Immigration won't you leave us alone? Take your customs to your white man, we've got customs of our own."

So sang several young Maliseet Indians at a Maine-Canadian border demonstration last month. Maliseets along with Mi'kmaq, Passamaquoddy and Penobscot sympathizers were protesting the attempted deportation of Raymond Sockabasin of Tobique, and other alleged violations of the 1794 Jay Treaty, which said Indians could "freely pass and repass" the border.

If there is no border for Indians, then how can an Indian be deported? That's the argument advanced by 75-80 Maliseets led by Wayne Nicholas of Tobique. However, as Nicholas readily admits, it's not as simple as that.

Brothers Raymond and Larry Sockabasin are the cause of the border demonstration near Fort Fairfield, Maine, and subsequent protest marches at Houlton and Calais border crossings. They were born at Indian Township Passamaquoddy reservation. Raymond is wanted in Canada on charges of assault on a police officer, and possession of liquor; for this, Canadian authorities want to deport him, along with Larry, charged with destruction of property.

The Sockabasins would apparently be luckier in the States. The U.S. has ratified the Jay Treaty, but as historian James Wherry of Houlton pointed out in an article in the January 1980 Wabanaki Alliance:

"The Canadian government's response to the question of Jay Treaty rights is simple. The Supreme Court of Canada ruled in 1956 that Article III of the Jay Treaty and Article IX of the Treaty of Ghent (which would have reinstated the Jay Treaty after the War of 1812) are not applicable in Canada, since Canadian legislation has not been passed to implement or sanction the provisions of the Treaty. This view of Canadian law makes Indians subject to the provisions of the Immigration Act and Regulations in the same manner as all other persons wishing to enter Canada.

"The United States has taken a different view of Jay Treaty rights. Generally, American officials have tended towards an acknowledgement of the Jay Treaty rights of North American Indians."

Larry is currently jailed at the border crossing where the jail happens to be located. After a day of picketing U.S. and Canadian customs buildings, marchers sang an American Indian Movement (AIM) song in front of the jail; inmates cheered; the protestors were told to disperse.

"What ignited this protest was the (threatened) deportation of two sons of Indian parents who are recognized band members of the Tobique Indian Reserve," explained Nicholas. "Protestors firmly believe that deportation was not warranted as the charges laid under the criminal code of Canada were of a minor nature. Under no circumstances will the protestors protect or demonstrate on behalf of criminals with serious offenses."

"Therefore, the main issues of the national protest are, the imposed immigration laws disturbing the aboriginal rights of all North American Indians," Nicholas said.

In an interview at his father's house, where he is staying, Raymond Sockabasin said, "Everyone tells us that we're Indians and they can't deport us. I was charged with assault on a police officer. It was only for 20 pints of beer. It's about time somebody spoke up. This ain't just for me and my brother. It's for all the Indians of the U.S. and Canada," Sockabasin said.

Sockabasin had already served a jail sentence and been fined \$100, prior to the deportation order. "A lot of people feel there's harassment from the RCMP (Royal Canadian Mounted Police) on the reserve... the RCMP said I was the only one they knew in the crowd," Sockabasin said, adding that the policeman "said he had to use physical force, but I was only trying to defend myself... up here at the gas station, I was pulled out of the car (Nov. 23, 1979)," he said.

Sockabasin said the RCMP constantly reminds him of when a policeman was hit with a rock a few years ago. Ironically, the officer is Sockabasin's brother-in-law.

(Continued on next page)

A father muses on his sons' predicament

TOBIQUE RESERVE, New Brunswick — How do you feel if your two sons are facing deportation to another country? That's what Wabanaki Alliance asked Raymond Nicholas, father of Larry and Raymond Sockabasin, who face deportation to the U.S., where they were born at Indian Township.

Nicholas, father of ten, said bluntly, "I can't understand it. They want to deport him on parole, but they won't give him bail." He was referring to Larry, who has the nickname "Muscles," and who is currently held in jail. (Larry was advised by his lawyer to refuse parole if deportation was a condition of it.)

Nicholas said he told the court he would offer collateral in woods equipment worth \$30,000, but to no avail. "I said if it's bail I'll see what I can do. The judge wouldn't listen to me. It's a funny feeling. You go into court and you feel helpless," Nicholas said.

He is a proud father. "The boys never got no help from the government. They worked as boys. The boys used to have ponies and ride them right up the stairs in the house," chuckled Nicholas, who has one of the only owner-built homes on the reserve.

Nicholas was not married to Larry and

Raymond's mother, but they were always part of his family. "I don't say they're angels or anything like that, but they're good kids. They've got a lot of friends, they're good hockey players," he said.

"Them boys never used no weapons or anything," Nicholas said, adding that "young people like to fight, you know. I fought all the time when I was in the army." While living in New York, some years ago, Larry was "number one" in judo, and Raymond took third place in competitions.

Nicholas said he is one of the only men on the reserve not on government support of some kind. A veteran woodsworker, he operates his own logging operation on Indian lands. Until now, he has never been very concerned with outside issues. "I never followed up on this treaty stuff because I've never been bothered crossing the border," he said. "It upsets me when I think of the injustice. I'd sooner see my son six months in jail than kneel down to anyone."

Nicholas summed up his views by recalling what he told a judge in court. "If a truck turns over with ten cords of wood, I can straighten out the truck and re-load it. But when my son gets railroaded, there's nothing I can do."

Poetry

Power

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in this answer a teaching
the answer land, everything and people
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land trust knowing
the day has past
the net I have cast
if you use power wrong
the unknown will get stronger

Born with altruism
the strength of teaching
Gluskabe reaching
no "prob," just a job
with the strength we get
put it to use on the past

William W. McDougall



Yellowquill case upheld Jay Treaty

Two years ago a significant U.S. court ruling on an appeal by an Indian woman supported the 1794 Jay Treaty that protects Indians from deportation, among other things.

The case of Jolene Yellowquill involved a charge of possession of heroin, in Texas. The courts tried to deport Yellowquill to Canada, where she was born, but an appeal through lawyer Lawrence Aschenbrenner brought a ruling that she was "not subject to deportation on any ground." Deportation proceedings against Yellowquill, started Nov. 4, 1977, were terminated.

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st Jay Treaty violations

(Continued from previous page)

A reporter for CBC asked Sockabasin if he had been drinking when stopped by police. Sockabasin hesitated, then said he had quit a couple of months previous. Sockabasin was under careful security of Indian friends, and the interview was guarded. However, RCMP apparently agreed not to enter the reserve in search of Sockabasin.

For a week and one half, Maliseets supporting the Sockabasin brothers blockaded the road into Tobique Reserve, allowing Indian persons access. Later last month, the blockade was lifted, but a group of Indians continued to camp in a hastily built lean-to beside their home-made gate.

Nicholas said he favors nonviolence: "We want to be very diplomatic about this." But, "we have several warriors among us," he warned.

According to Nicholas, part of the problem of Indian rights and the deportation order is Tobique Reserve Chief George Francis, who is reportedly often away in Ottawa. "When he gets a program, he hires all his relatives, and it's pure hell for non-supporters," said Nicholas, who himself worked for awhile with Indian Affairs in Ottawa, and is a tribal councillor. The reserve is reportedly \$170,000 in debt, and may not wish to antagonize the Canadian government, sources said.

Francis has taken no stand on the deportation, and neither has the tribal council. Nicholas, in frustration, said he has appealed to Lloyd Axworthy, minister of Immigration, "to investigate and cancel the deportation order."

A letter to Graydon Nicholas, chairman of Union of New Brunswick Indians, had produced no results. Wayne Nicholas said, despite a request for immediate intervention and negotiation with the ministers of Immigration, Citizenship and Indian Affairs (the assistant to the Indian Affairs minister is himself an Indian),

Eva Saulis, 59, aunt to Larry and Raymond Sockabasin, said "we're going to keep fighting. When there's injustice for any people, men or women, we speak out."

"They call us radicals... small-minded women. That's what George (Francis, band chief) called us. You're not free to speak out," Saulis said. She and her niece organized an Indian women's march on Ottawa last summer.

Bernard Sappier, the only tribal council member to participate in the demonstration, commented, "we'd like to have more people involved in this, because it's very important to us and our children."

Sappier worked 18 years at Indian Township (Maine), and is married to the former Edith Sockabasin of that reservation. He said the Tobique Reserve of 750 people (35-50 of whom are "non-status" Indians), have serious housing and educational problems. People are depressed.

Tom Paul, a Micmac writer, comments: "To be a citizen is to be an alien of another country, or to be of European ancestry. We, the native people are a sovereign nation; we should not be classified as citizens, and not as Canadians or Americans."

"To be classified as citizens is to be subject to the Queen of England, therefore: as a citizen, a native person is vulnerable to the constitution, and therefore will be subject to deportation and genocide."

"The formula to solve this," Paul writes bitterly, "is to obliterate the word 'citizen' and change it to 'superceding sovereign nation'."

Nicholas and others want the Indian Act in Canada revised, with Jay Treaty rights recognized as they are in the U.S., so that "nothing in the future like this will happen again." The Indian Act was last amended in 1952; it was revised in 1972; National Indian Brotherhood, a Canadian organization, has been studying border crossing status since 1973, but has made no major proposals for change.



Demonstration leader Wayne Nicholas, center, talks with William McDougall, left, from Indian Island, Wabanaki Alliance editor Steve Cartwright and others, in hastily built shelter at Tobique Reserve.



On the picket line, Maliseets walk back and forth over the Maine-Canadian border near Fort Fairfield.



Tom Paul, Micmac, with wife and son Geronimo.

Micmac recalls being deported

TOBIQUE RESERVE, New Brunswick — Tom Paul, a Micmac from Eskasoni Reserve in Cape Breton, brought his family to a recent protest rally at the Maine-Canadian border here. He is a veteran Indian activist.

"I was deported myself in 1962 from Massachusetts to Canada. I was in trouble too much with the law," Paul, 36, remembered. "I've been to Wounded Knee, South Dakota, and I've traveled to 47 states. We go everywhere to support native rights."

Paul, who named his son Geronimo after the 19th century Apache Indian chief, observed that "there's been a lot of change since 15-20 years ago. Native people are standing up for their rights."

"When the Canadian government deports an Indian person back into the U.S.,

it violates a treaty, and affects the whole Wabanaki Confederacy. We have our own laws, our own religion... we're working on re-forming the Confederacy. We're getting the constitution back... our own laws," he said.

Commenting on the deportation order for Raymond and Larry Sockabasin, (see story this issue) Paul said, "I think these young boys — their criminal records shouldn't even be mentioned, because they (Canadian government) are violating their rights."

"I went to residential school ten years (1949-1959), and they told us we were savages and dirty. We were punished if we spoke our language... that's why a lot of them lost their language. They were ashamed of themselves," Paul said.

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Reservations face jurisdictional void

(Continued from page 1)

Passamaquoddy at the Township that there is no way state jurisdiction could be applied to Indian territory of a federally recognized tribe.

The question of jurisdiction at Indian Township was argued at a recent meeting of tribal officials, Rainbolt, Skibine, Tureen and others in Washington. Skibine said the Department of the Interior solicitor's office ruled that state jurisdiction cannot be used at Indian Township.

A ruling written by Skibine appeared in the Federal Register, and said in part: "There is an urgent and compelling need for judicial and law enforcement services on the Pleasant Point and Indian Township Indian reservations . . . justice is no longer effectively administered under

state laws and by state law enforcement authorities on either reservation.

"The withdrawal of these services has left a void in the law and order program in the two areas and could have serious effect on the safety of their residents," Skibine wrote.

Indian Township police officer Darryl Nicholas — the only officer with a now-required federal commission — said "the officers, they're all shook up about it. What's the sense of working?"

Skibine said "the tribe can always get out of CFR (Code of Federal Regulations) court if it wants to." He also said that as soon as Pleasant Point's court is in operation, it could handle Indian Township cases.

Penobscots at Indian Island held their first session of tribal court Dec. 13, 1979.



History in the making

His reflection visible in the shiny desk top, Gov. Joseph Brennan signs the Maine Indian land claims act last month, in Augusta, following rapid passage in the House and Senate by the Legislature. Looking on are legislators and members of the Indian negotiating team, from left: Allen Sockabasin, tribal Gov. Robert Newell, Joseph Nicholas, House Speaker John Martin, Andrew Akins, Atty.-Gen. Richard Cohen, George Stevens (behind Cohen), Rep. Gerard Conley, Senate President Joseph Sewall, Sen. Samuel Collins, Guy Phillips, Clayton Cleaves, tribal Gov. Harold Lewey, Carl Nicholas.

Obituaries

Indian boy drowns

ORNEVILLE — Three-year-old Willis Pearl, son of Penobscot Indian, Catherine Tomer Pearl, and Willis Pearl Sr., lost his life in the waters of a stream, May 6.

The father has a heart condition and is disabled, the mother is unemployed. Donations to help meet expenses for the Bradford couple should be addressed to Central Maine Indian Association, 95 Main St., Orono, Maine 04473. Already, the Penobscot Nation at Indian Island has agreed to donate \$600.

WILLIS R. PEARL JR.
BRADFORD — Willis R. Pearl Jr., 3, died unexpectedly at Orneville, May 6, 1980.

He was born at Milo, Dec. 3, 1976, the son of Willis and Catherine (Tomer) Pearl. Surviving, besides his parents of Bradford, are his paternal grandmother, Julia Marshall of Bradford; maternal grandmother, Margaret Neptune of Indian Island; great-grandparents, Clarence and Violet Francis of Indian Island; several aunts and uncles. Funeral services were held at the Lary Funeral Home in Milo the Rev. Ann Stead officiating.

Burial will be in Hillside Cemetery, Bradford.

Neptune, dead at 79, respected dancer

by Ruby Richter
Area Reporter

PLEASANT POINT — James A. Neptune, a Passamaquoddy, died May 2. He was respected in the tribe for his dancing, craftsmanship, pride in being Indian, and patience in teaching children.

He contributed many of his talents to the Indian community. For many years he worked in basket making, canoe building, snowshoe making, moccasins and costume making complete with intricate bead work done by himself, in a way which gives one a feeling of exultant joy, pride and happiness.

In his younger years he worked in Kennebunkport and later worked in the woods, and at Chebeague Island, as caretaker, during the summer.

He helped his father working as a chef in different summer resorts. He was also a baseball player during his earlier years. He had his own unique way of Indian dancing.

He hunted seals when there was a bounty on them many years ago.

He worked on the Quoddy Dam initiated by President Roosevelt.

He taught the young people the Indian Dance by doing it with them. One had to have strong muscular coordination to be able to imitate his way of dancing.

JAMES A. NEPTUNE
PLEASANT POINT — James Augustine Neptune, 79, died May 2, 1980, at an Eastport hospital after a long illness.

He was born at Pleasant Point July 6, 1900. He worked in the woods and was active in Indian dances held at the reservation each year on special occasions. He is survived by three sons, James Neptune Jr. of Cambridge, Mass.; Sebastien of Eastport; Roy of Pleasant Point; one daughter, Gloria Kelley of Portsmouth, Va.; several grandchildren. A Mass of Christian burial was celebrated at St. Ann's Catholic Church, with the Rev. Joseph Mullen, S.J., officiating. Interment will be in the Tribal Cemetery, Pleasant Point.

CATHERINE (SOCOBY) LORING
BANGOR — Katherine Socoby, a Passamaquoddy, died here May 15, following a lengthy illness.

A native of Pleasant Point, she leaves two sons, Lester Purdy of Indian Township, and George Purdy of Lemont, Illinois; and a brother, Russell Socoby of Houlton.

Details will appear in next month's Wabanaki Alliance.

Tonto, dead at 62

Jay Silverheels, 62, who co-starred in the long-running "Lone Ranger" television series as the faithful Indian sidekick Tonto, died March 5 of complications from pneumonia.

He was 62 years old. A Mohawk Indian, born on the Six Nations Indian Reservation in Canada, he got his first good movie role in 1947, appearing with Tyrone Power in "Captain from Castile." In the 1950's he starred as the Indian chief Geronimo in "Broken Arrow," "Battle at Apache Pass" and "Walk the Proud Land."

In the 1960's Silverheels founded the Indian Actors Workshop in Hollywood to help get Indian actors roles. "He created the atmosphere for us to get into the industry," an actress, Lois Red Elk, said. "Before that, Indian people had to play props, extras, background. There just weren't any Indian people with speaking parts." Silverheels was a Golden Gloves boxer, amateur wrestling champion and a professional lacrosse player in his youth.

Tribal group backs land claims

BANGOR — A unanimous resolution was passed this month supporting negotiated settlement of the Penobscot-Passamaquoddy land claims, at a three-day convention of United South and East Tribes (USET).

The proposed 300,000 acre settlement — with an \$81.5 million price tag — has been approved by the Maine Legislature and is currently pending before Congress.

The appointment of Maine's senior Senator, Edmund S. Muskie, to the office of Secretary of State, may or may not affect the Congressional delegation's advocacy of the claims package. Muskie's replacement, federal Judge George Mitchell of Bangor, was not seen by tribal leaders as causing any major shift. Mitchell as senator is expected to support the negotiated settlement.

Meanwhile, state Sen. Andrew Redmond of Madison is circulating a petition opposing the claims settlement. The tribes originally sought 12.5 million acres through tribal lawyer Thomas Tureen.

In other USET action, the Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy Tribe was formally admitted as members of the group. Indian Township Passamaquoddy, and Indian Island Penobscots, were already members.

It was the first USET meeting ever in the northeast. The Penobscot Nation was host.

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A source of energy received daily

By Dr. Normand Laberge

PLEASANT POINT — Just as a thermal electric plant relies on coal or oil for a fuel source, a tidal project similarly depends on the naturally occurring tides for its source of potential energy.

However, a tidal project does not have to purchase its fuel (tidal waters), whereas a thermal plant's cost of operation is substantially comprised of fuel expenditures. This basic difference between a renewable energy resource and a limited-supply resource has far-ranging impacts on project economics when analyzed over their respective lifetimes. This topic will be discussed for the Half-Moon Cove tidal project in terms of inflation, with regards to the rapidly rising cost of conventional fuels, and in terms of the resultant effects on the cost of electricity.

In order to present a meaningful comparison with a tidal power project, an oil-fired plant has been selected on the basis of having similar production characteristics. Today, a new oil-fired plant would generate electricity for approximately 4.70¢ per kilowatt-hour (kwh) which is less than the 5.59¢/kwh cost for a tidal project. Half the production cost for the oil plant is attributed to the fuel expense with the remaining amount set aside for operation and maintenance (7.9%) and financing charges (42.1%). In comparison, the tidal project requires 6.9% of its production cost for operation and maintenance and 93.1% or 5.20¢/kwh for the payment of revenue bondholders. A tidal project is termed "capital-intensive," since its production cost is primarily constituted by actual construction expenses as indicated by the annual financing charges.

If the oil-fired plant produces power at a lower rate, why should a tidal project be constructed at a higher cost? The tidal project would not be constructed if the sole criteria is the production of the cheapest power available at the present time. But other considerations also have to

be factored into the decision making process in order to best optimize the future energy mix. Some of the major factors that positively favor tidal power plants are briefly described below:

- the conservation of limited-supply resources for priority utilization
- the construction of the least environmentally and socially damaging power plant
- the development of renewable energy resources on a regional basis
- the availability of long-term economic returns in the event that inflation continues at its present, or even moderate level.

For these and other reasons, it is felt that a tidal project has its place in the regional energy network as both a hedge against inflation and to provide electrical self-sufficiency.

The two hypothetical plants previously mentioned will be used to explain the impacts of inflation on the resultant cost of electricity. It should be remembered that a project's financing charge will remain constant throughout the debt period regardless of any changing economic conditions; however, both the cost of operation and maintenance and the fuel cost will be directly affected by the inflation rate. For the case of oil-fired plants, the fuel cost might increase at a rate faster than inflation due to geo-political factors and to the combined effects of increasing demand and decreasing supply. Assuming that inflation will increase at 8% per year for each year after 1980, it can be shown that the production cost from the tidal project would be less than that of oil-fired electricity (5.59¢/kwh versus 6.07¢/kwh) after only seven years of operation. If we continue this exercise for thirty years, the tidal project's production cost would be less than one-half the cost of oil-fired electricity. The reason for this behavior is due to the initial economic structure of a tidal

project's capital investment which is 33.1% inflation proof as opposed to a 42.1% rate for the oil-fired plant. Therefore, even with a moderate inflation rate with respect to today's standards, a tidal project will provide cheaper electricity in the near term and also serve to level the cost of the electrical mix.

The expected physical lifetime of a tidal project can be safely estimated at 50 years and optimistically planned for up to 100 years. By comparison, a regularly used oil-fired plant is expected to function from 35 to 40 years. This difference in operating time also serves to enhance the long-term benefits of a tidal project since two oil-fired plants would be required to replace one tidal power project. The second oil-fired plant would cost much more than the original plant due to the impact of inflation on the construction cost. This comparison is also valid for nuclear and coal power plants but to a lesser degree since a tidal project has a lower plant factor, i.e., in operation for a shorter period of time.

The assumptions that have been used in this analysis are particularly relevant today in light of: (1) the on-going debate over the desirability of nuclear power; (2) uncertain fossil fuel supplies; (3) the impact of inflation reflected by the fuel adjustment charge on your electrical bill as well as a decrease in the amount of disposable income; and (4) the recent emphasis on the development of renewable energy resources. The proposed Half-Moon Cove project, due to its size, will not have a significant impact on the electrical mix for the State of Maine, but since the plant would serve a largely rural area, it would supply power from a decentralized and regional source. It should also be noted that ancillary, or indirect benefits have been excluded from this quantitative economic analysis. Based solely on the power production potential, the pro-

ject's economics are competitive with conventional sources when averaged over a ten year period. In the same way, it has also been shown that economic prospects for tidal power development increase quite dramatically when taken over a thirty year period.

When the Half-Moon Cove tidal project is constructed it would re-establish a milestone in Washington County's role as an energy producer. Several hydroelectric stations previously serviced the area until the mid 1960's, when the last plant was decommissioned. Today, the residential users of electricity in Washington County have only two diesel plants producing power in the region.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Dr. Laberge is coordinating a planned tidal power demonstration project on Half-Moon Cove, at the Passamaquoddy reservation.

Seven tribes sue pipeline

Seven Indian tribes have filed suit in Federal court in Seattle in an attempt to block construction of the Northern Tier Pipeline.

The tribes claim the construction of the pipeline would "pose an imminent threat of serious and irreparable harm." They charged that Federal officials who approved the pipeline failed to assess and disclose serious impacts on their communities. "This failure to assess and disclose is exacerbated by a failure to involve tribal governments in the review and decision making process," they listed dangers to salmon, steelhead and other treaty fishing resources. The pipeline would run under Puget Sound and cross several streams in the Indians' area.

The seven tribes are the Skokomish, Tulalip, Stillaguamish, Upper Skagit, Swinomish and the Port Gamble and Lower Elwha Bands of the Klallam Indians.

Five take gun safety course

INDIAN TOWNSHIP — Five Passamaquoddy completed the Gun Safety Course at the WCVTL (Washington County Vocational Technical Institute) in Calais.

The instructor was Dick Parker. Sonja Dorn of Indian Township took Roger Sockabasin, Dino LaCoole, William Lola and Allen Dorn Jr. to Calais to take this course. There were 26 children from Calais, Princeton, and Woodland who participated in the course.

The children were taught the rules and regulations for hunting, how to use a compass, the proper handling of a firearm and a mini course on boat safety. The local game wardens also helped in this course.

The students were taken to the National Guard Armory for target practice and they also had to take a written test.

This is a six week, 12 hour course that presently is given once a year.

The students received certificates and patches for completing the Maine Hunter Safety and Conservation Program.

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Track team holds first race

by Kathy Tomah
Area Reporter

INDIAN TOWNSHIP — The Rev. Joseph Laughlin helped George Sabattus initiate a cross-country track race recently.

Sabattus, 20, is trying to organize a track team. The race took place at Peter Dana Point so the community would see the runners in hopes that they would encourage them and also support this sport. There were sixteen contestants:

Lewey Dana, Danny Lola, Dale Dana, J.D. Newell, Wade Lola, Billy Nicholas, John Mitchell, Clay Levesque, Richard

Stevens, John Socobasin, Carl Sabattus, Joseph Socobasin, Dickie Sabattus, Gregory Mitchell, Roger Sockabasin, Carl Nicholas.

Richard Stevens was the first runner to complete the race and won first place in the seventeen year old and up group. Lewey Dana came in first in the 15-16 age group; Clay Levesque in the 13-14 year old age group and Billy Nicholas in the 10-12 age group.

St. Ann's Church is sponsoring the track team and Father Joe hopes that the community will help out.



RUNNERS ALL — Front row, left to right, Billy Nicholas [10-12], Clay Levesque [13-14], Lewey Dana [15-16], Richard Stevens [17 and up]. Back row, Danny Lola, Dale Dana, Joseph Socobasin, Roger Sockabasin, Dickie Sabattus, Wade Lola and Gregory Lola. [Kathy Tomah Photo]

Township Notes

by Kathy Tomah
Area Reporter

INDIAN TOWNSHIP — Sonja Dorn, a Registered Nurse from Indian Township, took a one week orientation course in Bar Harbor on Diabetes from May 12 to May 16. The Indian Township Health Service will be running a special diabetic screening program in the near future.

Congratulations to Doris Chapman and Mathew Dana for completing an 80 hour E.M.T. course and also passing their state exam. They are now fully qualified as Emergency Medical Technicians.

The new physician's assistant has been hired for the Indian Township Clinic. William Mathews, who is from Florida, will be working with the on-call contract medical physician and our RN, Sonja Dorn.

Laura Nicholas has been hired as the WIC Director. This is a nutrition program for infants, children and pregnant mothers. The WIC program at Indian Township has just undergone a management evaluation from the WIC regional office in Massachusetts, and preliminary indications are that the program is in excellent shape.

The C.F.N.P. (Community Food & Nutrition Program), is off to a successful spring gardening program.

One of the program goals is to encourage residents of Indian Township to start home gardening. Many people have taken advantage of the various garden equipment which is loaned to them by the C.F.N.P. program along with the allocation of various seeds to give everyone as much encouragement in home growing of vegetables as possible.

Later in the gardening cycle, canning and food preservation workshops will be offered by the C.F.N.P. along with heavy emphasis on community nutrition education.

This program is being administered and sponsored by the Indian Township Health Service Program.

The Community Health Service of Indian Township now issues a monthly newsletter. Anyone interested in receiving the newsletter should contact:

NEWSLETTER
Community Health Service
Box 301
Princeton, Maine 04868

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and sample some good Indian hospitality and service.



Richard Stevens of Indian Township wins a race held in conjunction with organizing of a new track team at the Passamaquoddy reservation. Stevens won the age 17 and up category. [Kathy Tomah Photo]

Governors show interest in paper

ORONO — A resolution to assist in seeking funds for Wabanaki Alliance newspaper was unanimously approved by Tribal Governors Inc. (TGI), at a meeting here this month.

The newspaper's search for funds to continue publication beyond expiration of a grant this fall was explained to TGI members by editor Steve Cartwright. He said an annual budget of \$40,000 is projected.

In other business, TGI accepted the resignation of bookkeeper Ann (Irene) Pardilla, a Penobscot from Indian Island. Contractual use of \$285,315 from the state Department of Indian Affairs budget

was discussed, as was a Community Services Administration program called ECAP, and \$2,000 that must be raised for insurance on Maine Indian Transportation Association (MITA) buses.

Attending the meeting were TGI director Allen J. Sockabasin, Pleasant Point L.L. Gov. Cliv Dore, Central Maine Indian Association (CMIA) President Tom Vicaire, Indian Township Gov. Harold J. Lewey, Association of Aroostook Indians (AAI) President Clair (Al) Sabattus, AAI Director Terry Polchies, and Indian Township Housing Authority Chairman Roger Gabriel.

CMIA to conduct off-reservation survey

ORONO — Beginning in May, Central Maine Indian Association will be conducting a Needs Assessment for any and all off-reservation Indians in the southern 15 counties. The outreach workers will attempt to reach every off-reservation Indian (person) in the fifteen counties — the reason: to find out what people need or would like in the way of services, what problems people are having and what they have to share with other Indian people.

CMIA needs the cooperation of every person and every family in the area.

If you have any questions about the needs assessment or how the information from it will be used, please call the CMIA office 886-5587 or 775-1872. The following people will be working on the needs assessment so if they come to your door you will know who they are:

Irene Augustine, Marta Conlin, Carol Farrenkopf, Angie Mitchell, Freeman Morey, Betty Robinson, Sally Sturtevant, Tom Thurlow.

All information will be kept completely confidential — names will be removed from the forms.



Penobscot Valley Champs

The Old Town Indian Mites strike a pose with coaches Pat Soucy (left) and Joe Clavette. Players are (front row left to right) Todd Clavette, Jason Richards, Shawn Sapiel, Miles Francis, Mike Thibodeau, Joey Stetson and Todd Brown, (back row) Nat Lord, Gene Fadrigon, Chris Francis, Shannon Sapiel, Greta Neptune, Nick Sapiel, and Jeff Street. Not pictured are Paul Dow, Jason Pardilla and Kevin Chessa.

MITA director quits post

ORONO — Saying she "had no choice," Lorraine Nelson of Indian Island has resigned as director of MITA, Maine Indian Transportation Association. There was no money to run buses, and no money to pay her salary, she said.

Nelson had taken over MITA last year from a former director, who was fired for alleged mismanagement. As of press time, buses were apparently still running. MITA was set up in 1976 to serve Aroostook County, Indian Township and Pleasant Point reservations, Indian Island reservation, and Central Maine Indian Association of Orono.

MITA has remained in financial difficulties since early this year, and a Federal Highway Administration official said it is up to Tribal Governors Inc., the agency in charge of MITA, to sort things out.

Ray Pomeroy, the federal official, said he is willing to meet and work with Tribal

Governors (TGI), but that several attempts to set up meetings failed. He said several letters to TGI Chairman Robert Newell, Pleasant Point governor, have gone unanswered.

Commenting on Nelson's resignation, Pomeroy said "I don't blame her for quitting." TGI has not completed its work, Pomeroy said, and no additional funds will be forthcoming until two transportation grant studies have been completed.

Pomeroy said it is within TGI's power to complete the paperwork. In fact, he said Nelson sent him a well-written preliminary draft. Pomeroy said MITA accounts have not yet been closed.

Apparently, at least one area, Indian Island, is considering operating their own buses without the MITA umbrella. "It's up to them to make a decision. It's their service, and their buses, and their transportation," Pomeroy said.

Benete case moves to federal court

BANGOR — The case of a man who claims to be Micmac, wanted as a fugitive from justice in California, has been transferred to Federal District Court here, at request of counsel.

Michaelangelo Giovanni Benete, alias Michael Bennett, fled California where he has been convicted of murder. He stayed for awhile at Indian Island, where he claimed he had the governor's permission to camp out, and where he also claimed he was to be employed by a Penobscot man.

Lawyer Julio DeSanctis of Bangor argued in a hearing at Maine Superior Court that Bennett is not subject to state jurisdiction since he was apprehended on Indian Island, "Indian territory" that is subject to Indian and federal authority. DeSanctis referred to the landmark Sockabasin-Dana case last summer, in which two Passamaquoddy Indians convicted of arson were found to come under federal,

not state jurisdiction, because the crime was committed on a reservation.

No date has been set for the Bennett case in federal court. Bangor's federal judge, George Mitchell, was recently appointed U.S. Senator, replacing Sen. Edmund S. Muskie who has been named U.S. Secretary of State.

SPECIAL WINTER ASSISTANCE PROGRAM FOR SEASONAL WORKERS ATTENTION

You or someone you know may be eligible for a new winter assistance program for seasonal and migrant workers.

This program is basically for individuals and families who have not received the regular fuel assistance that the state of Maine has offered this winter.

YOU MAY BE ELIGIBLE IF:

1. You or someone in your family has worked at least 25 days in the last two years in seasonal agriculture, woods work, fishing, clamming, fish packing, fir tipping, or other seasonal farm, fish or forest occupations. This includes clamdigging, berry raking, potato picking, haying, working as a woodcutter on someone else's land or cutting wood on your own land, work in food processing plants that is not year round, etc. If you are not sure whether your work qualifies you, get in touch and ask.

WHAT KINDS OF ASSISTANCE ARE AVAILABLE?

Under this program you may receive assistance which will enable you to pay for the following kinds of items and services:

1. FUEL (any kind, including wood, oil, kerosene, coal)
2. UTILITY BILLS which are due or overdue
3. LP GAS
4. WARM CLOTHING AND BLANKETS
5. STOVES AND REPAIRS TO FURNACES AND HEATING SYSTEMS
6. FOOD
7. MEDICAL CARE
8. Some RENT ASSISTANCE in special circumstances

If you think you or someone you know may be eligible for the kinds of assistance outlined here, please send a postcard to: ECAP Outreach Worker, Route 1, Box 74-1, Steuben, Maine 04860. Give your name, address and phone (if you have one). Or call: 546-7293 or toll free in Maine at 1-800-432-1766 for more information.

IMPORTANT! YOU MUST APPLY BEFORE JUNE 30, 1980.

Penobscot nurse ends 45-year career

INDIAN ISLAND — After nearly half a century in the nursing profession, Ruth Norma Attean Davis, tribal nurse, is retiring.

Her otherwise unblemished career is clouded at the end by being placed on probation, along with other health center employees, by Gov. Wilfred Pehrson, who alleges insubordination. Many believe the Governor was out of line in putting the tribal nurse on notice. Ruth Davis did not single out Pehrson's action as a reason for her resignation.

She retires May 16, as the nurse who has treated scores of Indian Island residents. She joined the fledgling Penobscot Department of Health and Social Services in October 1976, and has had a major hand in the planning of the current modern clinic and its varied programs.

With her characteristic good humor, Davis said she "retired to come home, but then I got involved." She returned to the Penobscot reservation in 1975, after living in southern Maine and Massachusetts. She worked briefly for Wabanaki Corporation alcoholism agency.

"I'm very pleased about the improvements and that they have the health center. It's something they've needed for a long time. When I first graduated [at Mercy Hospital in Portland] I wanted to come back and do it all," Davis said. She came home for one year, but times were hard at Indian Island, and she left for work off-reservation.

"I'm 66 and I think it's about time to slow down," said Davis, who has been married 43 years to retired machinist and toolmaker Forrest Davis. But, she said, eyes twinkling, "there's a lot of people around here that still know my telephone number."

Gazing through the window of the examining room where she has gently reassured frightened children, Davis remembered that her family owned a farm on the present site of the tribal community building. She and her brothers sold the land to the tribe, long after the house burned, and prize oxen were lost in the fire. Her father was Mitchell (Old Mitch) Attean; her mother, the former Mary Louise Ranco, was raised on Olamont Island and made baskets. Her grandmother was Domekin Polis.

Resignation letter from Ruth Davis

I hereby submit my resignation as Tribal Nurse and Medical Administrator to be effective, May 16, 1980.

I do not feel that I warrant probation without a justifiable reason, which I have not received. I refuse to accept this action by my submitting of this resignation.

I sincerely appreciate the honor of serving my people with my knowledge and expertise but the unfair policies associated with this position leaves me with little respect for my "so called" judges.

I feel I have fulfilled the responsibilities of my position to the best of my knowledge and capabilities, and I acknowledge the fact that I may have made mistakes, a trait peculiar to humans... my sincere apologies.

For forty-five years I worked among the white culture with responsible positions, and I never was submitted to the degrading actions that I am receiving from my own people, those known as our governing body.

It is plain to understand why our educated young people prefer to take their expertise to other fields.

My only regret is that I must end, in my retirement, a career, of which I am very proud, by your expecting my submission to your conditions.



Ruth Davis, R.N.

Ruth Davis was the 11th of 12 children, of whom five survive. A brother, Joseph S. Attean of Piscataway, N.J., will celebrate his 84th birthday June 15. A son, John, serves on Indian Island's police force, and a daughter, Ruth Johnson, lives in Uniontown, Alabama. There are seven grandchildren.

Davis' father was a "river man," working the annual spring log drives. "My folks spoke Indian all the time. I can understand it, but I can't speak it," Davis said.

She remembers walking up the hill to high school in Old Town, after crossing the river — by boat in warm weather, on the sawdust-ice bridge in winter. Davis said she has always been able to deal with non-Indians: "I don't carry that chip on my shoulder."

"Our mother always said, who cares if they call you an Indian. You ARE an Indian."



WABANAKI CORPORATION ALCOHOLISM COUNSELORS AND THEIR LOCATIONS:

Old Town

Rosalie Clark 866-5577
Clarence Francis 866-5577

Pleasant Point

Grace Roderick 853-2537
Ralph Dana 853-2537

Northern Maine

Alfred Dana 866-5577

Caribou Area

Pious Perley 532-7317
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Flashback photo



CUDDLY KIDS — In this circa 1900 photo, Maliseet youngsters are, left to right, Frank Deveau, Florence Deveau, and John Deveau posing at a photo studio in Houlton. All were the children of James Deveau and Minnie Paul. Frank married first, Eva Paul, and second, Waneta Tomah. Florence married Thomas Paul on March 1, 1927 and later married Louis Francis Sappier on January 17, 1946. With an uncertain orthography, the nicknames of these three can be given: Frank=K-chi-dos, Florence=Bok-chen, John=Wooch-keen. [Original in the possession of Waneta Deveau, Bangor, Maine]

Island man given work detail by tribal court

INDIAN ISLAND — The Penobscot tribal court found Sebastian C. Francis, Jr., Indian Island, guilty of criminal mischief, March 14, and sentenced him to a three-day work detail. Francis was also ordered to pay \$85 restitution for damaging a radio antenna on a tribal police cruiser. A charge of obstructing government administration will be dropped if the other conditions are met.

In other recent court action, James Neptune of Bangor, charged with littering, Feb. 9, failed to appear, and a warrant for his arrest was issued. The warrant applies only to Indian Island.

John Banks, charged with speeding, March 24, 30 mph in a 20 mph zone, signed a waiver and was fined \$10. Laura Massey received the same fine, for the same offense, same date.

Bevan Baumann was fined \$15 for passing a stop sign, April 18.

Kirk Fields, charged with illegal possession of alcohol, has requested a trial May 14, for the offense alleged April 13. Jerry Pardilla of Indian Island will serve as public defender.

In Penobscot Nation vs. Susie Neptune, in which parking so as to obstruct was alleged Jan. 27, Neptune was found innocent. James Sappier was found innocent of the same offense, alleged Jan. 20.

In a "test case," Alice Francis was found innocent of operating under the influence of liquor, for lack of jurisdiction, according to tribal Judge Andrew Mead. The offense was alleged Aug. 25, 1979, prior to establishment of tribal jurisdiction on Indian Island. Also found innocent, for offenses alleged Aug. 25, 1979, were Eloise Francis

and Janet Altwater, both charged with one count each of assault and criminal mischief.

Philip Guimond, charged with speeding in a school zone and operating after suspension, has appealed a \$150 fine to the tribal law court. The speeding charge refers to a Jan. 22 incident, the suspension charge, Feb. 16. Guimond was found innocent of another operating after suspension charge, alleged Jan. 22.

Carl Mitchell has appealed a \$25 fine for passing a stop sign, Feb. 17.

The tribal court has distributed 70 questionnaires for a jury drawing, June 11. A random 25 names will be selected. Any off reservation tribal members interested in serving as jurors should contact court clerk Dorothy Foster.

news notes

Township garden planning underway

INDIAN TOWNSHIP — Last year, a community garden was tried here for the first time. This year, it will be different, with individual gardens developed beside homes. Tools and advice are available from the tribal offices, according to community health worker Martha A. Barstis. A recent inventory turned up one roto-tiller, six spades, eight hoes, two vinyl garden hoses, one fertilizer spreader, five bags fertilizer.

CMIA slates board meeting

Central Maine Indian Association's board of directors' meeting will be held at the Portland Public Safety Building (Police Department) in the auditorium on the second floor on June 14, at 2 p.m.

There is one opening to fill on the board of directors. Please come and express your concerns and views to the Board. CMIA would like to know what you think it should be doing.

Canoe crew sets record

PLEASANT POINT — Nobody had heard of paddling from Pocomoonshine Lake down the East Machias River, in Washington County, to Jacksonville, in less than two days.

"They shouldn't have shown up till next morning," one tribal member said.

Paddlers on the overnight trip were Dale Mitchell, Chris Altwater, Edward Bassett Jr., Louis Paul, Dana Altwater, Donald Sotomah, and Dale Longfellow.

As if that weren't enough, Dale Mitchell said that the Rev. Joseph Laughlin, S.J., of Indian Township, is mulling over a possible 500 mile canoe trip retracing old Indian routes. Interested persons may contact Mitchell or Father Joe.

Track team winners

BANGOR — Three members of the Andrew Sockalexis Track Team from Indian Island took trophies in a 10 kilometer race this month.

Penobscot youngsters Jamie Knapp, Chris Ranco and Greta Neptune placed in the race. Knapp was first in the age 12 and under category, with a time of 48:48. Ranco, son of team coach Mike Ranco, came in third after Knapp, with a 51:29 time. Neptune, alone in girls' 12 and under, won first place in 60:32.

Jeannette LaPlante, a Penobscot from Old Town, won first place in the over-40 bracket, with a time of 49:31. She is a board member of this newspaper. Editor Steve Cartwright didn't win anything in the 20-29 category. His time was 41:58.

Two Passamaquoddies to graduate at Calais

INDIAN TOWNSHIP — Two Passamaquoddy students enrolled in Calais High School will be graduating in June.

They are, Richard Stevens, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Stevens Jr., and Carl Nicholas Jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. Carl Nicholas Sr.

Richard Stevens has already made plans to enter the Navy as soon as he graduates. He has enlisted for six years.

Carl Nicholas Jr. is planning to enroll in the Police Academy in Utah.

Group aids tribal bosses

WASHINGTON — Commissioner of Indian Affairs William Hallett said that Indian self-determination will be boosted by President Carter's Management Improvement Council, which has agreed to sponsor the Tribal Management Corps (TMC).

The TMC project is designed to make professional manager / administrators from government agencies and private industry available to work with tribes.

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