

# Wabanaki Alliance



40¢

## August 1980

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## Land claims seen close to approval

WASHINGTON — The \$81.5 million settlement of Penobscot-Passamaquoddy land claims appears headed for swift approval by Congress.

The land-money package to quiet tribal claims to two thirds of Maine has successfully navigated the political waters of state legislative endorsement, and has sailed through a Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs hearing, July 1-2.

The proposal if passed will ensure the purchase of 300,000 acres, to be divided evenly between the two tribes; plus establishment of a \$27 million joint trust fund administered by the U.S. Department of the Interior.

A House of Representatives hearing in Washington is slated Aug. 25, as a companion action with the hearing held by the Senate committee. Because the House Indian Affairs committee has been abolished, the hearing will be chaired by Rep. Morris Udall, chairman of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Members of the joint tribal negotiating team, and their lawyer, Thomas N. Tureen, hope that Congress will pass the claims

agreement before November elections, which cast some doubt over the future of the pact, should President Carter not win reelection.

In a carefully worded statement before the Senate committee, U.S. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus said the Administration "supported" the establishment of a \$27 million trust fund for the Maine tribes and "we also do not oppose the allocation of not more than \$54.5 million for a land acquisition fund to purchase 300,000 acres of average Maine woodland."

(Continued on page 4)

### Fire guts cannery

EASTPORT — The old B.H. Wilson Fisheries plant here, formerly owned by Cliv Dore, was destroyed by fire. A factory warehouse was also destroyed by the fire that occurred the afternoon of Aug. 20th.

Dore, Passamaquoddy lieutenant governor at Pleasant Point, bought the factory in May and at the time of the fire it was being converted into a lobster pound.



**FIRST GRADUATION** — Melissa LeBretton, clutching puppy in one hand and diploma in the other, was among first "graduating class" at Penobscot Nation, Indian Island day care center. At right, center director Kate Nelligan awards diplomas. In background, from left, Neana Neptune, Margaret Neptune, Becky Taylor, Pauline Love, Evelyn Akins and Josie Neptune. See other graduation photo page 3.



### Penobscot pageantry

Pageant dancers pose in front of teepee during annual Indian Island event. From left, Nicole and Patti Mitchell, children of Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Mitchell, and Jimmy Mitchell, son of Valerie Mitchell.

## Governor resigns at Pleasant Point

PLEASANT POINT — Robert Newell, embattled governor of the Passamaquoddy Tribe here, told Wabanaki Alliance he has decided to resign his job.

Newell said he made his decision to quit about a month ago, and he denied he was pressured out of office. He said he would send a lengthy statement to this newspaper, but it had not arrived at press time.

Lt. Gov. Cliv Dore said he has no intention of leaving office.

Since earlier this year, Governor Newell, half way through his four year term, has been criticized by reservation residents who say he is simply "never there." Apparently, Newell is often away from his office on business, or attending meetings or conferences. He owns a logging firm, Newell and Sons.

Many people "just thought that he wasn't attending to his duties," according to J. Hartley Nicholas, who hopes to be elected to succeed Newell as governor. (Nicholas resigned as tribal judge to avoid conflict of interest, he said.)

In recent weeks Pleasant Point voters have:

- Circulated a petition calling for the resignation of Gov. Robert Newell and Lt. Gov. Cliv Dore. A total of 54 or



Gov. Robert Newell

55 tribal members signed the petition. A minimum of 50 signatures are required under state law.

— Held an election caucus at which residents voted to return to a previous two-year term for governor and lieutenant governor.

— Set a special election for Aug. 27, at the tribal government building.

— Planned a meeting with state Indian Affairs Commissioner Charles

(Continued on page 10)

# editorials

## Right to vote

Indians, who in Maine were not fully enfranchised until the 1950's, ought to know the meaning of being able to vote.

That is why it is gratifying that Penobscots are making a determined effort to inform off-reservation tribal members of upcoming elections, the full slate of candidates, how to obtain a ballot, and how to vote and be counted.

However, a different story comes from Pleasant Point, where off-reservation Passamaquoddies seem to be systematically excluded from the elective process in tribal government. There, in a caucus this month prior to tribal elections, a vote was taken to exclude off-reservation Indians. Whether any off-reservation tribal members knew of the vote, or even of the caucus, is not known. It's doubtful they were told of a vote to exclude their participation in decision-making.

Rather than bringing people together, this vote against off-reservation Indians is bound to divide the tribe. It is ironic that with prejudice and exclusion in white society, Indians feel it necessary to exclude a portion of their own people.

The argument that off-reservation Indians should not have a say in tribal government because they don't live "on" the reservation is simply not fair. A tribal member is a tribal member. What if a Passamaquoddy is in the Navy; must he not vote? What if a Passamaquoddy student is away at school; should she be disenfranchised back home?

Many on-reservation Indians have only recently returned to Pleasant Point. Some of them never lived at Pleasant Point before. They should know better than to fence out their brothers and sisters.

This matter should be cleared up at once, with the right to vote restored to all members of the tribe.

## The experiment

The Experiment is working, we believe. Last March, Wabanaki Alliance switched from free circulation to a paid list of subscribers. Many individuals, groups and organizations have taken out subscriptions.

The hard figures are as follows: on a free basis, circulation peaked at around 3,000 although some of the papers were dead-ending, and others were doubling up at the same address. This month, we approach 700 subscriptions, all of them paid or on an exchange basis with other publications.

We're pleased at the first 700, but there's still a long way to go. If you are reading this and have not yet subscribed, do so now. To share news in an effective, meaningful way, we need to know we are reaching a substantial number of people — both inside and outside the Indian community.

As readers can see from the letters page, people continue to be impressed with the paper, and nobody has found subscription rates insurmountable. This summer, a Passamaquoddy student is doing her best to build up the mailing list, and increase advertising in Wabanaki Alliance.

At this writing, she was calling libraries across the state to see if they already received the paper, or if not, would they wish to subscribe. Many have said yes, a few offer unusual answers. The Norway librarian said she personally favors the paper, but her board vetoed subscriptions because the paper is biased. A branch librarian in South Portland said the subject is covered adequately by other publications.

We don't buy either of these reasons for not subscribing. We hope you don't either, and we ask you to ask your relatives and friends to subscribe. This is your paper, you can be part of it.

This issue marks the third anniversary of publication.



AROOSTOOK TRANQUILITY is captured in this photo by Donald Sanipass, a Micmac who lives in Mapleton.

### Indian Prayer

O great Spirit, whose voice I hear in the winds, and whose breath gives life to all the world, hear me!

I am small and weak; I need your strength and wisdom.  
Let me walk in beauty, and make my eyes ever behold the red and purple sunset.  
Make my hands respect the things you have made and my ears sharp to hear your voice.

Make me wise so that I may understand the things you have taught my people.  
Let me learn the lessons you have hidden in every leaf and rock.

I seek strength, not to be greater than my brother, but to fight my greatest enemy — Myself.

Make me always ready to come to you with clean hands and straight eyes.  
So when life fades, as the fading sunset, may my spirit come to you without shame.

## Quotable

"The Black Hills are not for sale. If we accept the settlement, we will have traded the future of our people for a few rusty old cars and a few good drunks."

Elijah Whirlwind Horse  
Oglala Sioux chairman

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		Reporters Indian Island Houlton Pleasant Point Indian Township	
		Phone 827-4543 Phone 532-7317 Phone 853-4654 Phone 796-2301	
Tina M. Farrenkopf, Circulation Manager			
DIS Board of Directors			
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# letters

## Lost without paper

Petersburg, VA.

To the editor:

I have received your letter and subscription form. I wish to continue to receive your paper.

As a federal prisoner, I will send the required amount as soon as I can get the caseworker to O.K. the money order. If not, I'll have one of my people to order it for me. (Sending the money to you.)

I am lost without your paper. Thank you, and may the Great Spirit help and guide you all in reaching all the people.

Marion A. Highbull

## New Hampshire help

Hudson, N.H.

To the editor:

I have been receiving the paper and am very happy with the news printed therein.

Enclosed is a new subscription I have picked up for you. Keep up the good work and much success to you all.

George E. Howe

## Keep 'em coming

Bristol, CT.

To the editor:

Thank you for sending me all these newspapers. The one of my Uncle Pat I really appreciate, because it is the only one I will have to remember him and Isabella by.

Keep those papers coming.

Judy Cote

## Educated Indian

New York City

To the editor:

Re: your editorial in the July issue "The Neo Indians" (also known as the "Washington Redskins") I couldn't agree more! Yet here am I, a part-Penobscot, the third generation away from the Reservation, and I have just acquired a college degree. What am I supposed to do? Drop dead? Is there no place for me in the Indian world?

As a matter of fact, although I am a so-called "educated Indian," I find that I am increasingly drawn to the Traditionalist viewpoint, that the salvation of the Indian people is a return to the "old ways," i.e., a return to the land, subsistence agriculture, and an attempt to break the chains that bind us to white "consumerism."

The National Association of Metis Indians is an organization of Part-Indians who wish to identify with their Indian heritage. If you are part-Indian and you feel as we do, we welcome you to our ranks. Write: National Association of Metis Indians, New York City Chapter, 150 West 96th Street, Apt 11-B, New York, NY 10025.

Charley Colcord

## Studying Aroostook

Middletown, CT.

To the editors:

I am currently at Wesleyan University in Middletown, CT., and conducting research in the Houlton area with anthropologist Jim Wherry of the Association of Aroostook Indians. I would very much like to receive the "Alliance," and I hope \$5.00 will cover the subscription rate for a year.

Robert Cleaves

## Parting note

Avon, Ct.

To the editor:

When I came to Indian Island, the Health and Social Services Department was just beginning. The clinical equipment was in crates, and the instruments didn't arrive until much later. Getting the dental clinic set-up and running was my first job after graduating from dental school. We all learned from that experience.

I learned a great deal about people and a different culture, from you; and you learned what dentistry had to offer, from me. In the two years I worked on the Island, there were good days and bad days. The Penobscots are growing very fast, and there are problems attached to that rapid growth. I think that you need to unify and then your community will become healthy. It is difficult to forget the wrongs that have been done to us, but it is healthier to concentrate on our present and future goals.

I hope you will all welcome the new dentist, Dr. Fenn Welch and his wife. In talking with him, I sensed that he cares about other people.

You are all a very real part of my life and I am proud and happy to have served you for two years. Steve Cartwright asked me to write a farewell to you. Farewell seems too final. I would rather say, "Until we meet again."

Stuart V. Corso

## A thank you

Tampa, Fla.

To the editor:

I would like to thank each and every one on the Penobscot reservation, Indian Island, for being wonderful friends that made my stay so complete, while visiting with my sister-in-law, Diane Newell Wilson, and brother Howard Wilson.

Juanita Smith

## Proud to be Indian

Lewiston

To the editor:

I do love reading that paper and will hope to keep on reading it. I am proud to be an Indian.

Evelyn St. Pierre



## Shy ceremony

Joanie Albert of Indian Island day care center hands diploma to a bashful Darren Paul, while Matt O'Donnell, day care teacher, plays music and Ruby Nicola looks on.

## Claims: notes & comment

WASHINGTON — Congressional hearings are not supposed to be entertaining, but last month's Senate Committee on Indian Affairs session had a little drama here and there.

For one, it pitted brother against brother in several instances. Neil Phillips is an articulate, outspoken opponent of the current negotiated settlement. His brother Reuben (Butch) Phillips, is an equally articulate spokesman for the tribal negotiating committee which is pushing the compromise settlement of the 12.5 million acre claim.

Both brothers are off-reservation Penobscots, at least for the time being, and both remain on friendly terms, with some joshing to ease the tension.

Then there is Penobscot Gov. Wilfred (Wally) Pehrson, who is supported by his half-brother Francis C. (Flapper) Sapiel, member of the negotiating committee. But Sapiel's brother, John (Sammy) Sapiel, is aligned with Neil Phillips and the opposition. Both Sapiels, like their Phillips counterparts, are good-humored and friendly about their rival positions. Francis Sapiel lives at Indian Island and is running for tribal governor; Sammy Sapiel lives and works in Boston.

One of the liveliest moments of the two-day hearing occurred when Senator

George Mitchell got in a spat with Pierre Redmond, 21, leader of a petition drive, against the settlement that sought a referendum (it failed). Redmond had just stated he and his followers would continue to fight the settlement.

Mitchell: (to Redmond) "You say even if Indians win, no court is going to enforce (the settlement). What does that say about justice to the American people? What you're saying is: let's let the court decide if it agrees with me."

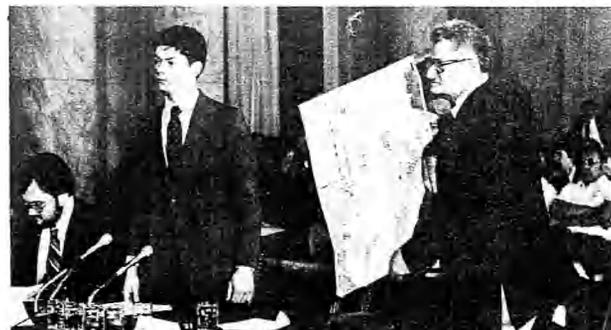
"What you're saying is, that if they go to court and win, they (Indians) can't win anyway. Doesn't that fundamental contradiction bother you?"

REDMOND: "You do not understand."

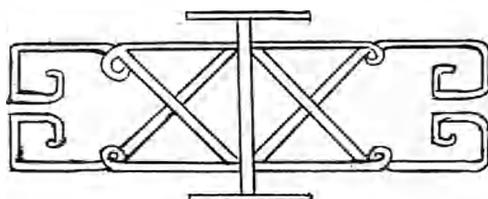
But Mitchell wasn't about to change his tune. He continued to skewer Redmond, who unfortunately for himself, had used the phrase "spectre of violence." Mitchell accused Redmond of raising that spectre.

Mitchell wasn't through yet. He told Redmond that he was "obviously an articulate young man" with a promising future, but he had "the same obligation to uphold equal justice as rests on Senator Cohen, myself, and Senator Redmond (State Sen. Andrew Redmond, Pierre's father)."

— Steve Cartwright



Pierre Redmond, standing, and his father, Andrew, with map of Maine, as they testified before Senate committee against Penobscot-Passamaquoddy land claims pact.



# Congress may act soon on settlement

(Continued from page 1)

Andrus noted that the \$81.5 million total agreed to by the State and the tribes was substantially higher than any amount previously supported by the Administration, but indicated that the Administration would accept it because the "problem has such a large effect on people." Andrus did say that there were "two major issues on which further discussion is needed." These were the "total level of funding" — not the \$81.5 million, but additional hidden costs to the Federal Government, and the "intergovernmental relationship among the tribes, the State and the Federal Government."

### Cohen surprised

Senator William S. Cohen of Maine, who serves on the Senate Select Committee, and chaired the recent two-day hearing, told Wabanaki Alliance in Washington that he was "surprised" at Andrus' criticisms. He said minor amendments to the claims legislation would likely be introduced, but he expected the tribes to go along with them.

Cohen was an outspoken opponent of Indian land claims in Maine, and at one time co-sponsored legislation, later withdrawn, to extinguish the Penobscot-Passamaquoddy claim. His colleague, Senator George Mitchell, is seen as sympathetic to the Indians' cause. He recently was named senator replacing Edmund S. Muskie, currently Secretary of State. Mitchell co-chaired the Senate hearings last month.

Senator Cohen introduced a bill June 13 to settle the claims of Maine Indians to some 12 million acres of land in the state. The bill, if enacted, would give the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribes (and the Houlton Band of Maliseet Indians) \$54.5 million to purchase 300,000 acres of forest land and \$27 million trust fund.

According to Cohen, Maine will continue to exercise broad civil and criminal jurisdiction over the land, although the Indian tribes will be empowered to pass hunting and fishing ordinances which will bind Indians and non-Indians alike. The Maliseets would receive 5,000 acres of land from the 300,000 as their portion of the settlement. Cohen said of the proposed settlement, which would extinguish all Indian claims to title and/or damages, "The purpose of this legislation is far-reaching and its elements are likely to inspire legitimate inquiry and discussion."

Rep. David Emery, and colleague Rep. Olympia Snowe, both previously opposed to the claims, were at press time advocating federal approval of the package. Emery predicts favorable House and Senate votes before the end of Congress' current session, in October.

Snowe commented the settlement "has a fairly good chance. I support resolving it. I think the people of Maine would like to get it behind them."

Emery and Snowe have followed Cohen's action, and have introduced the same bill into the House as Cohen brought to the Senate.

### 'Shrouded in ambiguity'

Cohen's introductory remarks at the first day of hearings on the Maine Indian claims



PREPARING TO TESTIFY for the land claims settlement, at Senate committee hearing in Washington, are negotiating team members James Sappier, left, Beth Sockbeson and Gov. Wilfred Pehrson of the Penobscot Nation.

act included reference to his doubts about the basis of the claim, the 1790 Nonintercourse Act — which says Congress must approve all land transactions with tribes.

Congress did not approve taking of land from Maine Indians, but Cohen said the Act was "rarely applied to Indians of the east," even though he described it as the "cornerstone of federal Indian policy."

Cohen said a negotiated settlement is preferable to the "distastefulness" of suing private citizens in Maine, but added the "settlement has prompted many legitimate questions."

Senator Mitchell said "it is essential that the proposed legislation be subjected to public scrutiny."

During testimony on the settlement proposal, Andrus assured the committee "we are not on the outside looking in."

### SUBSTANCE ABUSE COUNSELOR

Wabanaki Corporation is seeking a Substance Abuse Counselor to work in the native American environment at Indian Island, Old Town. The position requires experience and training. Education and ethnic background will be a definite plus, experience in working with the school population is an asset. Send resume to Steve Francis, Wabanaki Corp., 93 Main St., Orono, Maine 04473.

### BILINGUAL PROGRAM DIRECTOR

Must have Bilingual Certification and the ability to adapt concepts to Passamaquoddy Indian Language in a K-8 School System or will consider a person with a Bachelor's Degree in Elementary Education who speaks Passamaquoddy or a related Indian Language. For an application write: Maine Indian Education P.O. Box 412 Colebrook, Maine 04619 Telephone: 207-454-2126 An Equal Opportunity Employer Indian Preference

stipulate complete and final dismissal of Penobscot-Passamaquoddy claims.

Committee member Senator Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon wondered why the federal government must resolve a problem in the state of Maine. "The truly unclear hands are the federal hands?" he asked.

"It is my view that a Congressional resolution... would be in the best interests of the country," Andrus said. "The proposed \$81.5 million is substantially higher than the administration projected," but overall, he said, "we do not object."

Cohen questioned the roughly \$185 per acre price set on land to be purchased from large Maine landholders, noting that at first the quoted price was \$112 per acre.

"Look at the inflation," Andrus replied, as an explanation of increases since a 1977 proposal to resolve the claims.

Andrus, echoing an argument often stated by tribal lawyer Thomas N. Tureen, said "we have been told the glue might come apart if it's tampered with."

Expressing sympathy for the state, Andrus said that as a former governor himself, he understands the state's position. "The state of Maine has contributed to her Indian citizens in the past, and will again contribute."

### Longley's editorial

Senator Mitchell, emphasizing that legislation should completely extinguish claims, asked that a Bangor Daily News editorial to that effect, printed March 28, plus a guest editorial April 1, by former Gov. James B. Longley, be read into the (Continued on page 5)

### PENOBSCOT INDIAN NATION TRIBAL MEMBERS ONLY TRIBAL LAND FOR SALE (Orson Island — Island #12)

Lot 104  
Western Orson Island bordering on the Railroad-right-of-way  
Total Area of Lot — Full Title ..... 12 1/2 acres  
Asking price ..... \$2,084 or best offer

Lot 74  
Northwestern Orson Island — On the shore and bordering on the Railroad right-of-way. A one-third interest in Common and undivided.  
Total area of Lot ..... 12 acres  
One third of total ..... 4 acres  
Asking price for one third interest ..... \$630 or best offer

\*\*\*\*\*

A one-third interest in Common and undivided in the following:  
In Northern Orson Island —

Lot 9 ..... 10.15 acres  
Lot 11 ..... 10.00 acres  
Lot 94 ..... 11.00 acres  
Lot 97 ..... 16.00 acres

Total area of these four lots — 47.15 acres. One third of 47.15 is 15.71 acres.  
Asking price for one third interest — \$2,475 or best offer.

\*\*\*\*\*

A one-third interest in Common and undivided in Twin Islands  
Islands #22 and #23 located West of and between Orson Island and Eber's Point.

Total Area ..... 27.33 acres  
One third of 27.33 is ..... 9.11 acres  
Asking price for one third interest is ..... \$1,260 or best offer

Owners reserve right to reject any and all bids, or offers.  
Interested parties should submit bids to the Department of Real Estate and Demography Penobscot Indian Nation, Indian Island, Old Town, Maine 04468. Before 10/1/80.

### ATTENTION:

James Sappier or Glenn Starbird

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# Senate panel hears both sides at hearings

(Continued from page 4)

official record of the hearing. Longley, who died this month, was a longtime opponent of any special status for Indians whatsoever.

### Brennan defends Maine

Gov. Joseph Brennan argued on behalf of his state, saying the federal government must be responsible for settling the land claims. "It is as if our family has been taking care of itself without any help from outside," he said, adding that "past voluntary assistance to the Indians should be considered sufficient contribution."

Brennan, borrowing a phrase from his predecessor Longley, said "we could never have a nation within a nation" in Maine. He stressed that tribes will be treated as "municipalities."

For years Brennan, as state attorney general, maintained Indians did not have a valid claim. But at the hearing he said "a moderate, responsible settlement is in the best interests of the people of Maine," and that it would give "self-respect and dignity for the Indian people."

State Atty. Gen. Richard Cohen commented "some of the Indians are not happy with it. Some of the non-Indians are not happy with it."

"The state of Maine is not simply washing its hands of Indians either legally, financially or morally."

### Maliseets could lose land

The issue of Maliseets, who are to receive 5,000 acres from the total 300,000 to be purchased, was raised in a question by Cohen as to whether those Aroostook County Indians were federally recognized. Andrus said Maliseets are not federally recognized. Apparently, if Maliseets fail to make payments in lieu of county taxes, they could lose their land to the Penobscots and Passamaquoddies.

Cohen stated that Maliseets were not immune from foreclosure.

Senator Cohen asked if the Maliseet claim to land wasn't "thin or marginal at best," while the Penobscot-Passamaquoddy claim was much stronger.

Attorney General Cohen said "that is correct."

At one point in testimony, Indian Township Passamaquoddy Lt. Gov. Carl Nicholas said "we support the maliseets."

Attorney General Cohen was asked why Maliseets are part of the settlement. He acknowledged "they could, you know, I suppose, cause extended controversy."

Mitchell said the 300,000 acre figure was arrived at "and then the Penobscots and Passamaquoddies agreed independently to make available to the Maliseets 5,000 acres of land."

Senator Cohen grilled the Attorney General with a few questions about the settlement, including suggesting that Congress may want to amend the proposal.

"I realize it won't just be rubber stamped," the Attorney General said.

### Tribesmen speak out

When the tribes' turn came to make formal presentations, land claims negotiating team chairman Andrew Akins told Senator Cohen he would hear Indians speak for and against the settlement. Akins said he had "no problem" with opposition, "that's their right."

Cohen responded, "I want to make it clear we are allowing as many people as possible to testify both in support and in opposition. What is indispensable, what is your bottom line?" he asked Akins.

"Three hundred thousand acres and \$27 million," Akins replied.

What if the amounts were reduced, Cohen asked.

"We'd reject it," Akins said.

Gov. Wilfred Pehson of the Penobscot Nation said "I've lived with the land claims



U.S. Senator William S. Cohen, center, listens to Maine Atty. Gen. Richard Cohen, back to camera, while Senator George J. Mitchell, right, reviews notes, at hearing on Penobscot-Passamaquoddy land claims.

a long time, I'm glad they will finally be over. Our feelings run deep because of the way our people have been kicked around."

Senator Cohen asked tribal lawyer Tureen if Indians like the settlement.

"We're not entirely happy with it, but that's what a compromise is," Tureen said. He called the case "peculiar" and "unique," and argued it would not set a precedent for other land claims cases across the country.

Cohen referred to objections to the settlement as a "sell-out," made by Robert (Tim) Coulter of Indian Law Resource Center. Should the settlement be reviewed in light of recent supreme court decisions, as Coulter argued?

"No, we negotiated in good faith," Tureen said.

Senator Mitchell asked what would happen if the settlement fails.

Tureen said the tribes will go to court, and he predicts six to ten years of litigation in that event.

### Perkins urges sale

Donald Perkins of Portland, lawyer for major Maine landowners, denied that sale of 300,000 acres to Indians would result in a \$15 million loss of tax revenue. Perkins said the "tax is avoided only if he (the landowner) replaces his land."

The sale of lands should be completed swiftly, Perkins said, explaining "the substantial reason for the sale at this time is inflation and competing opportunities."

Senator Mitchell wanted to know if the precise 300,000 acres had been optioned. Perkins said not yet.

### Claims 'wholly invalid'

The father-son team that opposes the settlement had their say. State Sen. Andrew Redmond of Madison, and son Pierre, gathered signatures in an attempt to have a referendum on the land claims — in hopes of defeating the legislation.

Senator Redmond was a member of a state joint select legislative committee dealing with the settlement; son Pierre led the petition drive. Said Pierre, the "claims are wholly invalid."

Pierre Redmond has formed a committee which includes his father, and Ellsworth American publisher J. Russell Wiggins, former ambassador to the United Nations. He said Donald Perkins represents a powerful elite; racial tensions are apt to

increase; the tribes appear to be exempt from hunting and fishing regulations.

Andrew Redmond said that "although Indians are good citizens I see the probability of increased activism in the future." He complained the settlement was "brought into the state legislature at the eleventh hour."

Pierre Redmond quoted Congressman Emery, who has said "we want to know what the people of Maine want and we want this settled to their satisfaction." Redmond announced for the first time he had obtained 12,000 signatures, far short of the 37,000 needed to initiate a referendum.

Redmond cited a Portland television survey which found 515 favored a referendum, while 235 opposed it. He also mentioned a University of Maine, Social Science Research Institute poll, the results of which were published in the Bangor Daily News.

Senator Cohen pointed out the latter survey showed less than 50 percent supported a referendum on the claims.

Pierre Redmond maintains the Nonintercourse Act applies to the west only. "Are you and I to be punished by today's Indians for our ancestors, or someone else's ancestors?" Redmond asked.

The younger Redmond (age 21) said he wants the case to go to court, but he warned of trouble if the court ruled unfavorably. Mitchell criticized him for this (see boxed story). (Continued on page 8)

## VOTE FOR

*Ann (Irene Ranco) Parélla*

**Lieutenant Governor  
of the Penobscot Nation**

- 17 years experience in Civil Service
- 4 years in tribal finance department
- 4 years serving on school board, one year as chairman of the board
- Consultant to Development Associates, Washington, D.C.
- Consultant for contracts to MITA (Maine Indian Transportation ASSOC.)
- Mother of six children

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# Field day a fi



ON YOUR MARK — Runners of all sizes get ready for Indian Island field day foot race.

INDIAN ISLAND — A four mile foot race in honor of Olympic marathoner Andrew Sockalexis highlighted an activity-packed field day here, July 5, sponsored by the Indian Island Bingo Committee, track club and recreation department.

The sunny, pleasantly warm day played host to a variety of events, from championship cribbage playoffs, to a blueberry pie eating contest that brought much mirth, and perhaps a few aching stomachs.



Alison Sapiel balances with soda, while Jay Ken from Indian Island field day, July 5.

## Race results

INDIAN ISLAND — Michael Ranco, Penobscot Nation track coach, announced winners of the Andrew Sockalexis Memorial 4.0 mile race, held at a July field day here.

On July 5th, the Andrew Sockalexis Track Club sponsored a 4.0 mile road race.

The trophy winners were: 10 and under, boys and girls — Chris Ranco and Greta Neptune of Indian Island; 11-13 boys and girls — Robbie Nelson and Melissa Mitchell of Indian Island; 14-18 men and women — Chris Holt of Ellsworth and

Lisa Paul of Indian Island; 19-29 Men and women — Jeff Crawford and Kathleen Roberts of Old Town; 30-39 men and women — Phil Stuart of Machias and Jacqueline Kasper of Kansas City, Mo.; 40-49 men and women — Ralph Thomas of Gardiner and Jeannette LaPlante of Old Town; 50 and over men — Greg Fuentes of Orono.

The overall winner of the Andrew Sockalexis Memorial 4.0 mile race was Jeff Crawford. The first Penobscot to finish and to win a trophy was Ralph Thomas.



Indian Island field day, July 5, was delightful weather for skimpy clothing, as this young lad, strolling toward community building, demonstrates.



Greta Neptune stretches her legs after running the Sockalexis four-miler, at Indian Island field day, July 5.

# frolic for all

Also featured were a horseshoe tossing contest, races for children, pony rides, bean supper with the trimmings and last but far from least, a gigantic fireworks display. The \$3,000 fireworks extravaganza included roman candles, pinwheels, large letters spelling out Penobscot Nation, and Indian head, even Snoopy.

Deborah Curtis won a White brand canoe in a raffle drawing. A Penobscot, she lives in Lamoine with her children, and said she will make good use of the canoe.



le Jay Kent films proceedings, in this silhouette



Vicki Perry, unable to dodge the camera, cannot hide the fact she has just participated in a blueberry pie-eating contest at Indian Island field day.

## Track club scores at Scarborough

by Tina M. Farrenkopf

INDIAN ISLAND — The Andrew Sockalexis Track Club, representing Indian Island and Alton, won individual medals at the 1980 Maine AAU Junior Olympic Track and Field Championships at Scarborough High School, Aug. 9 for the 10 and under and 11-12 year old age levels.

Over 400 youths participated, representing 21 track clubs. Eight ASTC members qualified for the state championships by finishing in the top six in their event at the Maranacook High School on August 5.

For the 10 and under, Sherri Mitchell won three gold medals and was the only triple winner for her age level. She won gold medals in the 100 meter dash (15.3 seconds), 200 meter dash (35.2 seconds), and the long jump — 12 feet, 3 1/4 inches, which was a new state record for that age group.

For the same age group, Chris Ranco, Dennis Pehrson, and Greta Neptune also won medals. Chris Ranco won a gold medal in the 800 meter run, which he ran in 2 minutes, 58 seconds. Dennis Pehrson received a bronze medal for throwing the 6 pound shot 21 feet, 3 1/4 inches. Greta Neptune also won a bronze medal winning hers in the 800 meter run, which she completed in 3 minutes, 10.4 seconds.

For the 11-12 year age group, Jamie Knapp and Mike Denny were the only medal winners for the ASTC. Jamie Knapp won a bronze medal for the 1500 meter run, which he finished in 5 minutes, 41 seconds. Mike Denny won himself three medals, all of them silver. His medal winning events were the 100 meter dash (14.2 seconds), 200 meter dash (31.9 seconds), and the long jump — 13 feet, 1 inch.



April Ewer, daughter of Debbie Ewer, Penobscot, dashes over lawn at Indian Island field day.



PAUSE THAT REFRESHES — This youngster takes a slurp on the sidelines, at BEANO-sponsored Indian Island field day.

# Maine Indian claims likely to sail through Congress

(Continued from page 5)

State Samuel Collins of Rockland, co-chairman with Rep. Bonnie Post, Owls Head, of the legislative joint select committee on the claims, testified "if there was plenty of time, that would be one thing, and I'd be happy to have people vote on it. He said he had to deal with "most complex" legislation in a tight "time frame."

Commenting on the University of Maine survey, he said "the whole basis of that questionnaire was born in ignorance."

Leonard Pierce, land appraiser for James W. Sewall Co. of Old Town, told Senator Cohen he "firmly believed" the \$170 to \$180 per acre purchase price of land for Indians "won't be challenged by any reasonable person in the state of Maine."

Under pressure from Cohen, Pierce admitted lands were priced eight percent below estimated market value, he winked at Cohen and said "I'm on the cozy side. I know who I'm working for."

Others testifying in favor of the settlement were Millinocket Town Manager William Ayoub and Town Council Chairman Dean Beaupain, and Henry Bouchard, president of Maine Municipal Bond Bank, Augusta.

Millinocket found itself unable to borrow money in 1976 after a bond rating firm said the town was in jeopardy because of land claims. "It is making our financial lives very uncertain," Ayoub said. The town was later able to obtain loans, but at high rates and for lesser amounts than desired.

### The critics

Finally, with time running out on the second and last day of hearings, Penobscot representing the opposition to the current settlement took the stand. Seated at a table were Lorraine Nelson, Judy (Shay) Cote, Eunice Crowley, Neil Phillips, Dana Mitchell, Renee McDougall, John (Sammy) Sapiel, and Coulter, lawyer with Indian Law Resource Center.

"Today I come to you to speak to you about our land and our concerns. I am concerned that my inherent and my fundamental rights have been given up," Mitchell began. He said there is no clear agreement to the terms of the settlement by Penobscot and Passamaquoddy people.

He also alleged about 30 changes have been made in the bill.

Mitchell complained that 80 percent of Tureen's salary is paid by the federal government, and called this "a direct conflict of interest in principle."

Senator Mitchell asked Dana Mitchell, "what would you like to see happen?"

Dana Mitchell said he hadn't even see the revised bill.

"You now have 30 days," the Senator said.

Dana Mitchell called a Penobscot reservation vote March 15, favoring the bill, "an advisory referendum at best." He said Penobscots did not receive due process.



John (Sammy) Sapiel speaks out against proposed land claims settlement at Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs hearing last month. From left, are fellow Penobscots Neil Phillips, Dana Mitchell, Irene McDougall. Also, lawyer Robert [Fim] Conter of Indian Law Resource Center, counsel to those opposing the pending \$81.5 million agreement.

Coulter stated that the \$27 million trust fund will be used "in the best interests of the U.S." and not of the tribes.

"My rights are being violated," said Eunice Crowley, claiming the settlement "makes us first class wards of the state of Maine and the U.S. federal government."

Crowley continued, "I want to go on record as opposed to S-2829 (the bill's official number), and that I am not a sell-out for the reasons of expediency and financial gain."

Phillips said his own brother, Reuben (Butch) Phillips of the tribal claims negotiating team, "was elected to be the information officer . . . for the off-reservation tribal members." But out of 927 eligible voters, only 26 percent voted in the claims referendum, he said.

McDougall objected to a part of the

settlement that requires the tribes to make payments in lieu of county taxes. She also objected to secrecy surrounding the bill, when it was supposedly agreed to, in March.

"Why haven't we seen it?" she said.

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Sapiel pointed out the settlement does not contain sacred Mt. Katahdin. "This is not the Indian way," he said "I fought four years in the Korean War to protect this country, but when I came back I found . . . my people being pushed around. The Indian culture today is money, and the more money they get the bigger they feel."

Sapiel dismissed the claims as "a money thing. There's no land involved." He said he personally was paid \$77 per week at Indian Island, then was given a \$1 raise. He now directs recreation for Boston Indian Council.

Nelson said she has had a suit pending against Bangor Hydro-Electric Co., because the firm erected two utility poles on her island land. She fears she will now lose her case because of the settlement. "At present I am unemployed with five children to support. Two of them are in college. I brought them up myself," she said.

"I feel the taking of my lands under this bill is a violation of constitutional and human rights. My main concern is not money. My main concern is my sovereign rights," Nelson said, adding "we will not even be an Indian nation."

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INDIAN ISLAND

Tune-ups Tires

# Tracing Indians in Casco Bay history

by Randy Mardres

Ninety percent of the Indian population on the coast of Maine died between 1610 and 1620. The unhappy consequence of contact between the Indians and the incoming Europeans did not leave much Indian culture intact.

The native residents were very busy "seasons" of trading with the loss of large numbers of people and their various New European settlers who are available elsewhere to note how the daily life and times changed before. With the gap, plus years of occasional warfare and strife between Wabanakis and Europeans, the ways of the tribes is mostly unknown.

There are a few archaeologists at work in Maine, to half dozen with PhD degrees. One of them is looking into the question of Abnakis on Casco Bay.

Abnakis on Casco Bay? When? Where did they live? How? What did they eat? Why? Where were the villages? How many lived in the villages? . . . These questions and more are being worked on by David Yesner, Department of Anthropology, University of Southern Maine. No new comer to the subject of native Americans, Yesner worked with and studied Indians in Alaska. Now he is working to determine what the pre-European life styles along the coast of Maine were.

According to Yesner, the islands of Casco Bay are a good place to do research. Archaeology among the middens, or shell heaps, that were the garbage pits of their days, is profitable to archaeologists because the basic chemical composition of the shells neutralizes the normal acidity of the Maine soils. This means the artifacts, tools, utensils, and weapons made of materials other than rock (bone, etc.) are found and are in better condition than from sites inland. The additional material gives a clearer picture.

Casco Bay, the name seems to be a shortened version of "Aucocisco," meaning Muddy Bay and refers to Back Cove. But even before 1611 when Capt. John



## High marks

Anne Marie Akins, a Penobscot and daughter of Mildred P. and the late Watie Akins of Indian Island, completed her junior year at St. Mary's General Hospital School of Nursing, Lewiston, with all A's (4.0). This is the first time that this has been accomplished in the history of the school. She earned her BS from University of Maine at Orono in 1974. She has worked as curriculum developer of Penobscot history, and was science, arts and crafts teacher in the Indian School Department. After that she developed special fitness class for children at the Lewiston-Auburn YMCA.

## Correction

A photo caption on page three of the July issue of Wabanaki Alliance incorrectly identified Michael Murphy. He should have been identified as uncle and godfather to Lisa Ann Michelle Murphy.

Smith set that name to paper on his exploring trips along the coast, the Abnaki, "Kadqu" for Blue Heron was being used. Seven years earlier in 1607, on Champlain's map of the coast, he names Casco Bay as "Marobin Bay, from the name of the Captain who was chief there." He was killed the year that we (Champlain) left New France, 1607.

Evidence already recovered shows that life among the early pre-European Abnakis to have been good. They had a large population that was formed into a loose confederation of villages, each village with a chief. The confederation of villages were put together by the same language and life styles. It was a complex society with a large variety of tools, art works, honored burials and trade with peoples far removed from the Casco Bay area. The villagers lived well enough to be able to support their older, non-productive members and the tall, graceful people found pleasure here in Southern Maine.

When the Abnakis first came to southern Maine is not clearly known. The first on the coast, 4,000 to 5,000 years ago, were the Red Paint People. Were they early ancestors of the Abnaki? Or were they later pushed away by the arriving Abnaki? It's a question still to be answered.

Approximately 3,000 years ago, people who could be identified as Abnaki were living on the southern coast of Maine. The sea water was warmer at that time, and quahogs were abundant. The name Quahog at Harpswell has survived to the present. Perhaps during this warmer period, moose and caribou became scarce, and living closer to the coast became more attractive. The northeast side of Casco Bay seems to have been first to be popular, and the side most intensely used. This part of the bay had better food supplies, being situated at the mouth of several major rivers.

Life with these early residents of 3,000 years ago was migratory. After a summer of gathering shellfish, netting fish and harpooning seals and large fish (which would be dragged home behind the boats), a move up the rivers would be made. At first it might have been groups from the Androscoggin, Kennebec and Cohanee rivers who summered in the bay with the "Muddy Head of the Bay," since the islands on that side of Casco Bay appear to be the first settled. An early name for Harpswell Neck is "Merriconeag" or Lazy Carry, a place where canoes would be dragged and lifted without unloading. "Sebasodeagan Island" is a place with "many almost throughs," or many portages, too many to name. And so, to the Androscoggin River or "fish preparing, curing place." Runs of salmon and alewives would be collected and dried.

A snug place to make winter camp would be set up on the rivers. During

spring, as the snow cover became soft and before the "mud season" was upon them, they would move downriver again to the bay, to collect shellfish and go into summer. This route lies in with the work: Yesner, his staff and a half dozen volunteers have done the past two years, unlogging and registering sites on that side of the bay. At Whaleboat Island, Yesner's group also investigated Great Diamond Island where earlier, Holen Arey, a resident, had found an unusual walrus ivory figurine.

Two thousand years ago the picture started to change a little. The sea water cooled again (the colder Labrador current is closer to the coast) and the soft shell clams were no longer plentiful. Today they are not found north of Cape Cod. But the more northern hardshell clam is plentiful and more of them are found in the middens. The islands in Casco Bay closer to where one day the waterfront of Portland will be built were being lived on. Corn was being raised by local residents,

learned from their brothers farther south. This early corn or maize was raised along the coast to its natural growth limit, at the mouth of the Kennebec River. Maize needs 100 to 120 frost free days (maturity and ripen).

Growing maize was sure to have the lifestyle. Small patches along rocky riverbanks could be planted. How often this changed the way of life is a question Yesner and his group are studying. Corn was ground with stone grinders and they lasted through the years. The past summer, Yesner took soil samples from campsites on the islands and hopes to sift the soil and identify different seeds that were common.

More answers will be found to fill the gap in our knowledge of southern Maine Indians. There will always be more questions than answers. Workers such as Yesner and his crew will help provide both answers and more questions as they help show the early life of Indians in the Casco Bay, Greater Portland, Maine area.

## FOR GOVERNOR



Francis C. Sapiel at Town Meeting with President Carier, 1978.

I am seeking the Office of Governor of the Penobscot Nation. I would be very thankful for your support in the Tribal Election.

With the best of my ability and knowledge, I will serve the Penobscot Indian People and Nation.

Please request your ballot today, by regular mail, from Blanche Corbett, Tribal Clerk. Election Day is to be held on Sept. 9, 1980.

Again, I thank you for your support.

Francis C. Sapiel

### Background:

Date of birth—12/3/35 at Indian Island  
Mother—Evelyn (Madas) Sapiel  
Married—Edwina Neptune  
Children—four, plus two grandchildren  
Education—Graduated Old Town High

School, 1956, Two years college  
Penobscot Tribal Council Member  
President, Penobscot National  
Historical Society

Vice-chairman, Penobscot Health & Social Services Committee  
Member of Penobscot Census Comm.  
Member of Indian Island Recreation Committee  
Member of Wabanaki Corp., Inc. Board of Directors  
Member, Haymarket Foundation Board of Directors  
Representative for Indian Island (A.A.)

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# Penobscots caucus

INDIAN ISLAND — Gov. Wilfred Pehrson, recently hospitalized with a serious illness, will apparently not seek another two-year term in Penobscot National tribal elections, Sept. 9.

Five candidates were nominated at a caucus this month, seeking governorship of the tribe, but one has withdrawn. Also nominated at the caucus were candidates for lieutenant governor and school board. Some 75 tribal members attended the caucus, which for several hours involved a discussion of rules and procedures for notifying off-reservation Penobscots.

Nominated, but reportedly no longer running for governor, is Joseph (Jo-Jo) Francis, a council member. Remaining candidates are Francis C. Sapiel, council member; tribal employee James Sappier; Dana Mitchell; and Timothy Love, also a tribal employee.

At one point, Andrew Akins objected to "rule #5" which says a candidate must be present at the caucus to be nominated. "I know of one person who is not here tonight who wants to be nominated," he said.

"I think if a person is that interested, they should be here," responded Eunice Baumann-Nelson.

Baumann-Nelson made a motion, seconded by her sister Mildred Akins, that any employee of a tribal office must resign if elected. The motion was defeated.

A motion by Watie Akins that a candidate must resign prior elective office was passed.

Francis Sapiel, candidate for governor, introduced a motion that no tribal member shall run for office if already holding an elective post, unless candidate resigns such post. The motion, seconded by Sapiel's brother Sammy, was defeated. It would have directly affected at least one of Sapiel's opponents, Tim Love, who is currently elected representative for the tribe to the state Legislature.

In an action that will allow candidates to contact off-reservation Indians, Ernest Goslin's motion to open the tribe's mailing list to all candidates was passed. Some

persons feared certain candidates would have an advantage if they only had access to the list.

Absentee ballots were hotly debated at the caucus, where it was finally resolved to notify off-reservation tribal members of all candidates, date and time of election, and instructions for obtaining and returning an absentee ballot.

Dana Mitchell, candidate for governor, said rules should make it clear ballots should be sent to tribal clerk, and should not be opened except at proper time and place. He referred to alleged incidents in the past where absentee ballots were improperly opened.

Deanna LeBreton stood up and objected, saying that Mitchell was wrong; that there had been no "hanky-panky" in the past election, in which her father, Pehrson, won the election by a small margin of votes.

Seeking the job of lieutenant governor are former governor Nick Sapiel, Vivian Massey, and Irene Pardilla.

Hoping to win election to one of six council seats that will be vacant are: incumbents Clara Jennings, Ernest Ooslin and Beth Sockbeson; Donna Loring, Ken Paul, Marie King, Cheryl Knapp, Francis Mitchell, Eunice Baumann-Nelson, Francis Ranco, Francine Murphy, Sebastian C. Francis, Jerry Francis and Watie Akins. Matthew Sappier declined a nomination by Gary Aitcan.

Wanting to fill two openings on the school board are Michael Ranco, Merlene Couturier and Deanna LeBreton. Reuben "Butch" Phillips was the only candidate nominated for tribal representative to the Maine Legislature.

Ballot box tenders named were Martha Loring, Alice Fowler, Brenda Leavitt, Barbara Jean Francis, Doreen Neptune Bartlett. The names of Eunice Crowley and Debra Mitchell were removed because they are relatives of candidates.

The caucus was chaired by tribal council chairman Miles Francis, flanked by tribal clerk Blanche Corbett, and Lt. Gov. Edwin Mitchell.

# Newell quits post

(Continued from page 1)

Rhynard to discuss legal aspects of the proposed election changes.

— Sought an opinion from tribal lawyer Thomas N. Tureen, who was reportedly uncertain of jurisdictional aspects; that is, whether state or federal regulations apply to the reservation.

There is some question about whose laws apply on the reservation, in view of court decisions establishing federal criminal jurisdiction. But those decisions have left a void in other areas, formerly filled by the "blue book," the state's laws for Indians.

# Cliv Dore retains job

PLEASANT POINT — Lt. Gov. Cliv Dore of the Passamaquoddy tribe will retain his job.

Wabanaki Alliance learned, as this issue went to press, that a referendum vote this month failed to unseat the tribal official. The vote was 128-89 in favor of keeping Dore in the position of lieutenant governor.

Dore indicated he was pleased with the outcome of efforts to oust him. Tribal Gov. Robert Newell has resigned effective Sept. 30.

Lieutenant Governor Dore, under pressure to leave office along with Newell, said he has absolutely no plans to resign. He told Wabanaki Alliance he will fight for his job, and that he believes "methods being employed" against him are illegal.

# Tribal members barred from polls

PLEASANT POINT — Off reservation Passamaquoddy tribal members will not be able to vote here next month, in scheduled tribal elections here, Sept. 2.

That is the reported result of a vote at an election caucus here, which included another radical action: the caucus decided to return to a two-year term for governor and lieutenant governor of the tribe.

Those tribal members attending this month's caucus apparently concluded that off reservation Indians belonging to the tribe should not have the right to vote in regular elections for tribal government jobs.

In another sweeping action — the legality of which is in question and was being reviewed at press time by lawyer Thomas N. Tureen — the caucus voted to return tribal elections to a biennial basis, rather than the newly-instituted four-year term, now halfway over.

Legality aside, Gov. Robert Newell has unofficially said he has decided to resign (see boxed story in this issue). He said he made the decision "about a month ago." He added that he does not regret the decision, and will be circulating a statement of his reasons to every household on the reservation soon. Newell operates a logging business.

Candidates nominated at the caucus to replace Newell are tribal judge J. Hartley Nicholas, and Deanna Francis. Other contenders, not nominated, were Peter Bailey and Maxwell (Chick) Barnes.

Lt. Gov. Cliv Dore told Wabanaki Alliance he has no intention of being replaced, and that switching to the two-year system without "proper procedures" is illegal. Nevertheless, two candidates for the position of lieutenant governor were nominated; they are Ralph Dana, and Raymond Moore Sr.

Ironically, Dore chaired the caucus, held at the tribal building.

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# TIM LOVE

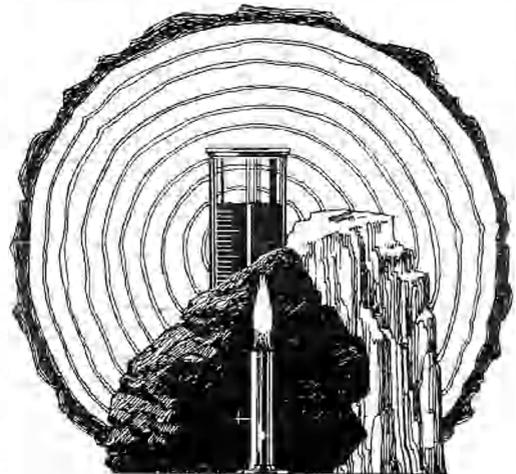


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# Indian court starts

**PLEASANT POINT** — The first day of tribal court here was "very good," according to J. Hartley Nicholas, newly-appointed judge.

Six cases were handled in the court's opening day this month, all of them misdemeanors. More serious crimes must be handled in federal district court, Bangor. One case involved an assault, Nicholas said. Court Clerk Michelle Yarmal was on vacation at press time, so disposition of cases will be reported in a future issue of this newspaper.

Called a "CFR," or Code of Federal Regulations court, the Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy judicial system is administered through U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). It is the only such court in Maine. Last year, Penobscots at Indian Island began their own judicial system, but

unlike Pleasant Point, the Penobscot court is not associated with BIA.

Pleasant Point's court is the second Indian court ever to be established in Maine in this century. Court will be held every Monday, Judge Nicholas said. Before he could become judge, he attended training sessions and was fingerprinted. Another Passamaquoddy, Valerie Emery, underwent training as a paralegal in Washington, D.C., and has assisted in setting up the court.

**FOOTNOTE:** J. Hartley Nicholas left at press time resigned from his position as tribal judge. He is a candidate for tribal governor, and Nicholas quit "to avoid possible conflict of interest."

Associate Judges Reuben (Clayton) Cleaves, and Shirley Bailey, will handle court until Nicholas' position is filled.



**WATCH OUT,** the cookie monster may grab Nicole Bassett, two years old, who munches cookies in the arms of her father, Peter Bassett of Bangor, a Letter Sorting Machine clerk with U.S. Postal Service. He is a member of the Passamaquoddy Tribe. (Bill O'Neal Photo)

## Passamaquoddy man wants to assist Indians with postal jobs

**BANGOR** — Peter Bassett, a Passamaquoddy raised in this city, has been working for the Bangor Post Office since 1972. So far as he knows, he is the only Indian working for the postal service in the area.

Bassett said recently-enacted federal regulations require government agencies to hire minorities, and in Maine, minority people are often hard to find. "I wonder why," he said, "there aren't more Indian people working at the post office." Bassett is a Letter Sorting Machine clerk.

Bassett wants to help. "I'm sure if I could get the right person to apply, and he's qualified and all..." He said he has not seen the postal service do much to attract minorities such as Indian people. "They don't make any effort at all. I talked with the postmaster and they said the next time they have a test they're going to send out a recruiter."

However, Bassett said tests are very infrequent, and are not adequately publicized. You have to be on a special list to be notified, he said. "It's tough to get in," he acknowledged.

Bassett himself is a U.S. Marine Corps veteran, and this enabled him to enter the postal service. He had previously worked in construction, and as a short order cook.

A graduate of John Bapst High School in 1968, Bassett, 31, took a course in microbiology this summer at University of Maine at Orono, and has attended Bangor Community College one year. He and his wife Sheryl have two children, Nicole, two years

old, and Crystal, three and one-half months.

Anyone interested in a postal service job can call Peter Bassett at 942-8044. He has a book that is helpful in preparing for examinations given by the post office for various jobs.

### Energy funds offered

**WASHINGTON** — Three to seven grants, totaling \$250,000, are being offered to Indian tribes by federal Department of Energy (DOE).

The Federal Register reports that Aug. 25 is the closing date for submission of proposals. The applicable uses of the grant are wide open, as long as they "stimulate energy production and efficiency among American Indians," the register states.

### JOB OPENING

Pleasant Point School Department  
Perry, Maine

has opening for Language Arts teacher, K-3, with experience in remedial reading background in Title I helpful, certified teacher salary range \$10,250 - \$15,250. Resumes and applications should be mailed to Maine Indian Education, Box 412, Calais, Maine 04619

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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 and spends \$5.00 or more.

Cheryl Hodgkin and Tom Thurlow  
820 Gray Road (Route 202)  
South Windham, Maine 04082

## Hints for good health

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is a new monthly column by Dr. Fenn Welch of Penobscot Health and Social Services Department. Dr. Welch will gladly answer reader's questions. Write to him at P.O. Box 561, Old Town, Maine 04468.

### Cleft Lip and Palate

It is estimated that there are 1.3 children born with cleft lip or palate in the U.S. for every 1000 live births. They are, therefore, among the most common of all birth defects.

Cleft lip is more common in boys than in girls, and cleft palate is more common in girls.

Children with cleft lip and palate present a complex multifaceted rehabilitation problem requiring expensive and prolonged medical and dental treatment and additional care for emotional and educa-

tional problems. The defects, further, are a prime cause of speech difficulties.

The list of possible causative agents includes such diverse items as environmental factors, heredity, nutritional deficiencies, stress, infectious diseases, and radiation. The term "environmental" as used here refers primarily to the baby prior to birth and may include disturbances during pregnancy such as bleeding, illness, operations, accidents, and drug use.

At this time, prevention of oral and facial clefts is best accomplished through premarital counselling for those with a family history of clefts, counselling for parents with offspring with clefts, and the avoidance, where possible, of events during pregnancy that have been implicated in the environmental factors of cleft lip and cleft palate.

F.H. Welch, D.D.S.

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# news notes

## Micmac youth wins moose chance

MATTAWAMKEAG — A 13-year old Micmac Indian lad has won a ticket to hunt moose during the first, trial season on the big beasts this fall.

Tom Vicaire, son of Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Vicaire of Mattawamkeag, was one of 700 persons to win a moose season ticket in a statewide drawing. He will be able to participate in the five day season in September. The young Vicaire said he is delighted, with the prospect of plenty of free meat for the freezer.

## Stevens joins service

INDIAN TOWNSHIP — Richard Stevens, son of Mr. and Mrs. George Stevens of the Passamaquoddy reservation, has joined the U.S. Navy and is undergoing training in the Great Lakes area. He graduated this spring from Calais High School, where he was on the Honor Roll.

## INDIAN TOWNSHIP AMBULANCE

Call  
1-800-432-7303  
Or  
1-255-8308

Give your name, location and type of emergency.

## Indian Day?

ORONO — As far as we at Wabanaki Alliance know, there has been three celebrations of Indian day. National Indian Day was on the 15th of August. The Penobscot Indian Reservation of Indian Island held theirs on the 22nd of August, and C.M.I.A. (Central Maine Indian Association) celebrated theirs on the 25th of August.

A little confusion is caused by this. When do we celebrate Indian Day, readers?

## Township pageantry

INDIAN TOWNSHIP — An annual pageant was slated here Sunday, Aug. 3, at Peter Dana Point.

Sponsored by St. Ann's Catholic Church, under the supervision of the Rev. Joseph Laughlin, the pageant included traditional dancing, drumming and singing, plus refreshments and a ceremony. All tribal members and their friends were invited to attend.

Helping organize the event were Faye Nicholas and Blanche Sockabasin.

## Graduates with honors

PLEASANT POINT — Marilyn Dana, daughter of Ralph and Hazel Dana of the reservation here, graduated recently from Kents Hill school, cum laude. She plans to attend University of Maine at Orono this fall.

## Flashback photo



OLD WAYS of the Passamaquoddy tribe are recalled in this early photo of three Indian girls, wearing appropriate dresses, beads and feathers. (Photo lent by Philomene Dana of Indian Township.)

## 'The candidate who gets things done'



Jim Sappier as Indian Coordinator for Federal Regional Council.

Background and Experience:  
Tribal Laws and Ordinances — Development and Application  
State Laws and Federal Laws — Development and Application  
Rules and Regulations — Development and Application  
Comprehensive Plans, Planning and Policies  
Budgeting and Finance  
Writing and Reporting  
Evaluations and Monitoring  
Administration and Management  
Grievances and Appeals  
Hearings and Meetings  
Coordination and Implementation  
Tribal Negotiating Committee  
Organizations

Organizations:  
penobscot Indian Nation Housing Authority Chairman  
NCAI (National Congress of American Indians)  
FRC-ITF (Federal Regional Council - Indian Task Force)  
NTCA (National Tribal Chairmen's Association)  
DIA (Department of Indian Affairs)  
NACIE (National Advisory Council on Indian Education)  
TGI (Tribal Governors Inc.)  
U.S. Civil Rights Commission  
MITA (Maine Indian Transportation Association)  
CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act)  
CFNP (Community Food and Nutrition Program)  
Meals for Elderly  
Scholarships  
Ford Fellowship — Leadership Development Program  
— Federal/State/Tribal Relations  
Off-reservation Indians  
Federal, State Legislation  
And So Forth . . .

**ELECT JIM SAPIER**  
**GOVERNOR**  
**PENOBSCOT NATION**