



Wabanaki Alliance

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March 1981

Aroostook Indian board fires leaders

HOULTON — The two top officials of Association of Aroostook Indians (AAI) found themselves out of a job this month. Fired were AAI Executive Director Terry Polchies, and AAI Health and Social Services Director James Wherry.

The dismissal action was reportedly taken by the full AAI board of directors at a closed meeting. Wherry was informed of the decision by telephone; Polchies apparently was not officially notified, but heard through other channels. Polchies is chairman of the newly formed Houlton Band of Maliseets, which will receive 5,000 acres through the Penobscot-Passamaquoddy claims settlement. Polchies retains that post.

Asked to comment on the firings, AAI board President Clair (Al) Sabatis said the action was "indicated back in January." He cited insubordination, political involvement and unauthorized expenditures, as reasons for the firings.

Wherry, contacted by phone at his Houlton home, declined comment on his termination, but said he will probably work — for free if necessary — for the Houlton band council. He was assisting Mashpee Indians in Massachusetts, at press time, as a consultant.

Polchies, contacted at a Bangor address where he reportedly lives most of the time, said he "heard about it [his dismissal] through Jim Wherry." Polchies said "it's a few people who don't know what's going on," on the board, who made the decision. Polchies has been involved with AAI since its founding a number of years ago.

The organization was supposed to serve Maliseets and Micmacs from Houlton to Caribou, but the Caribou office has been closed for many months, and Micmacs reportedly have little to do with AAI. Polchies said AAI may "eventually" become a very small operation.

Russell Soboy, recently named vice president of the AAI board, said he voted for the firing of Polchies and Wherry, but hopes they will appeal the action. So far, Wherry has appealed, but not Polchies.

At Indian Township

First Indian principal hired



INDIAN TOWNSHIP — Never before has there been an Indian principal at a reservation school in Maine.

This month, Edmund F. Vandall, 51, takes over as principal of Indian Township elementary school. He is a Turtle Mountain Chippewa-Cree, and told Wabanaki Alliance he is delighted to finally be working for Indian people, after a career in non-Indian education.

Since their founding many decades ago, the reservation schools have been staffed by the Roman Catholic Sisters of Mercy. Although lay teachers have been hired in recent years, few of them are Indians, and none of them held the position of principal.

No Catholic Sisters — who must be certified as principals — were available to fill a vacancy created by the recent resignation of Sister Anselma Colford as Township principal. So Maine Indian Education Supt. Edward DiCenso advertised elsewhere.

DiCenso said his Calais office received "three very, very excellent" applications, and he could have picked any one of them "blindfolded," and been happy with the choice. He said Vandall's Indian background weighed in his favor.

Vandall's family is involved in education. His brother, for example, is a dean at a western Indian college. A native of North Dakota, he attended Wolf Point School system, on a Montana reservation. He earned his BS and master's degree in education from Westfield State College, Massachusetts, and has attended University of Hartford, American International College, and University of Maine at Orono.

For ten years, Vandall was principal of Warsaw Junior High School in Pittsfield. He has been principal of the elementary school in Mallowanweag, and pre-vocational teacher at Mattanawook High School in Lincoln, where he currently makes his home.

Vandall said what brought him to New England was marrying a Massachusetts girl. He and his wife have two daughters.

THIS LAND IS YOUR LAND — Reuben [Butch] Phillips, Penobscot representative to the state legislature and a land claims negotiator, points to acreage that will be purchased by Penobscot Nation. Also at the tribal general meeting is lawyer Thomas N. Turcotte, chin in hand. At left is deputy tribal clerk Lorraine Nelson. The Penobscots, and their Passamaquoddy counterparts downeast, expect to complete purchasing agreements with Dead River Company in the next few weeks. Some land will be within designated "Indian territory" and therefore non-taxable, and some acquired land will be outside the territory, and will be owned and taxed accordingly.

This is your paper

Wabanaki Alliance, successfully published for three and one half years, is on hard times, financially speaking.

Unless we receive support in the very near future, the newspaper will fold. We have asked Tribal Governors Incorporated, of Orono, for assistance. We have asked the Penobscot Nation for their help. The Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point has refused to support this newspaper. Please, readers, if you like Wabanaki Alliance, and want it to continue, urge your tribal council members, and other leaders, to give their unflinching support to your newspaper.

We have always been a nonprofit, Indian newspaper, with an all Indian board of directors. Wabanaki Alliance is the only regularly published Indian newspaper on the eastern seaboard.

Let's not let it die for want of a few thousand dollars.

Keeshone: a beaten child blames himself

By Diane Edwards

Keeshone was four when his mother started drinking. His father had left home, never to return again. His mother was once pretty. Now she let herself go. She looked like a woman of fifty, instead of thirty-two. Her eyes showed the dark circles of staying up too late drinking. Her skin lost its smooth texture, and was now rough and saggy.

Keeshone reached the age of six. She would leave him alone at night by himself. She couldn't afford a babysitter because it took from her "booze money."

The little child would toddle into his room and dress himself in his pajamas. He would then climb in bed and softly cry himself to sleep.

The next morning he would awake and find his mother passed out on the couch. With his little hand he would wipe the hair out of her eyes. He loved his mommy very much.

He didn't know why or what he had done to make his mother act this way. He thought he must be a very bad boy.

One day, his mother had a man over. They were drinking at the kitchen table.

They were very drunk, and talked in loud voices.

Keeshone was drinking his milk at the table. When he reached for his glass he accidentally knocked over his mother's bottle of beer. It fell to the floor and broke into a thousand pieces. It was her last bottle of beer.

Her face reddened with rage. With one quick backhand she knocked little Keeshone from his chair. She leapt up and grabbed him roughly by the arm. She dragged him to the bedroom. She began to beat him with her hands.

All you could hear was the sound of slaps to his fragile little body. He cried and begged her to stop, "No mommy, no, please don't!" But his pleas fell on deaf ears.

Her boyfriend, in the kitchen, started to rise from his chair. "Christ, she'll kill him," he thought. He sat back down. If he butted in, she'd probably get mad at him. He didn't love her, but her welfare checks sure came in handy.

In the months that followed, Keeshone's

(Continued on page 11)

editorials

The winners

Has the impact of winning the Maine Indian land claims sunk in? Or do Penobscots and Passamaquoddys even think they won?

As one tribal leader has observed, there was no dancing in the streets. One might ask why.

One might think the tribes would have the wildest party of all time after learning the settlement act passed Congress. The \$81.5 million award ain't chicken feed, after all. Tremendous possibilities occur: the acquisition of valuable timberland and the Dead River mill in Old Town; creation of new businesses, programs and services; a model forest management program; and at least some per capita benefits to tribal members.

True, there have been critics — silent now — who condemned the settlement as a sell-out from the start. Go for more, they said. Don't buy it. Go to court. But the best advice, a lot of it from tribal counsel Tom Turcen, indicated the best deal could be realized through negotiation.

No way could the tribes have acquired title to 12.5 million acres. In fact, the 300,000 acre settlement is the largest of its kind in the nation. There were a few compromises, such as payments in lieu of county taxes and some state jurisdiction on reservations, but hardly a sell-out.



The major beneficiaries are Penobscot and Passamaquoddy people, but Maliseets were not left out, and will purchase 5,000 acres of their own, under terms of the settlement. The Houlton Band of Maliseets is now federally recognized, and this status represents a tremendous stride toward guaranteed programs and benefits for Indians of The County.

The only group of Indians who may still be shivering are the Micmacs, who are not party to the settlement. However, if cooperation and unselfishness prevail, they too may reap benefits from the new Indian prosperity.

The times are very promising, and yet the good news of the land claims hasn't been appreciated. Perhaps when the tremendous administrative responsibility of the settlement is met, and under control, people will begin to understand the achievement of tribal negotiators and their counsel, Tom Turcen.

Perhaps the celebration must be postponed. Something so awesome and complex as the land claims takes time to figure out. Ultimately, the \$81.5 million can benefit every tribal member of the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy nations. It's an inspiring thought, and a challenge to the current tribal leaders.

The 1980 federal settlement is unprecedented in U.S. history. Other than dwell on what the tribes "gave up" in the settlement — indeed they relinquished anything they already held — let us consider what the tribes gained. They gained essential protection of their land and tribal status. These are the ingredients of survival.



TRIBAL PORTRAIT — The Penobscot-Passamaquoddy-Maliseet land claims negotiating team strikes a comfortable, victorious pose outside the White House, after the 1980 signing of the \$81.5 million settlement act. Passamaquoddy Gov. J. H. Nicholas holds Eagle quill used by President Carter to sign claims.

Wabanaki Alliance

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Old Town
Indian Island
Indian Township
Old Town
Houlton

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NEW STAFF — Cathy Hurd, left, a Micmac, is welcomed to the Wabanaki Alliance staff by board chairman Jean Chavaree of Indian Island. Cathy will be special assistant to the editor. Cathy, raised in Millinocket and a resident of Bangor, is married and has one daughter. Her parents live at Restigouche Reserve in New Brunswick. Cathy is sponsored through CETA, by Central Maine Indian Association.

letters

Please renew

Ames, Iowa

To the editor:

Please renew my subscription to the Wabanaki Alliance. I really enjoy the newspaper and look forward to each issue, especially since I now live in Iowa — so far from my home state of Maine.

Thank you for keeping me informed on what's happening in Maine. Keep up the good work.

Judy Paynter Sullivan

Very informative

Dover-Foxcroft

To the editor:

Enclosed is a check for \$5.00. Please enroll me as a monthly subscriber of your very informative magazine.

Carla J. Bragan

They enjoy it

San Francisco

To the editor:

Enclosed find check to renew my subscription. We sure do enjoy the paper, keep up the good work.

Francis & Phyllis Nicola

A suggestion

Greenwich, Ct.

To the editor:

My current subscription runs through April. But since the fact came to my attention now I think I had better renew a bit early, or I may quite forget about it for months. I would like to renew for another year. Enclosed is a check for \$5.00 to cover this.

Would appreciate a calendar, well in advance, or tribal related events, such as the seminar for teachers last fall. Is that a feasible addition for you to make to the paper on a regular basis? Find I learn of these things too late, and often they would have been very helpful to my current studies of the Maine tribes and others of the Woodland area.

Judith Schmidt

Likes flashback

Wells

To the editor:

Enclosed please find check for \$10.00. I would like to renew my subscription and a gift subscription. For Indians not living on the reservation, the paper keeps us informed on what is going on. We also love the Flashback pictures. Some we remember and some we don't.

Leslie Ranco

Congratulations

West Boothbay

To the editor:

I have subscribed to Wabanaki Alliance since April 1979 and want you to know that I have found it very informative and containing many articles that were of extreme interest to me. I wish to congratulate you and your staff for a job well done. Enclosed, please find my check for a renewed subscription. Also, if it is possible to obtain any copies of Wabanaki Alliance prior to April 1979, I would appreciate this. Thank you, and keep up the good work.

Ted Creaser



Teamwork helps

Matthew Dana, Passamaquoddy at Indian Township, is ready to coach friend Renita Brown of Princeton, in ambulance service techniques. He has been an Emergency Medical Technician (EMT) for the tribal ambulance service for one year; she will take her EMT test this spring.



Hanover Inn
Hanover, New Hampshire

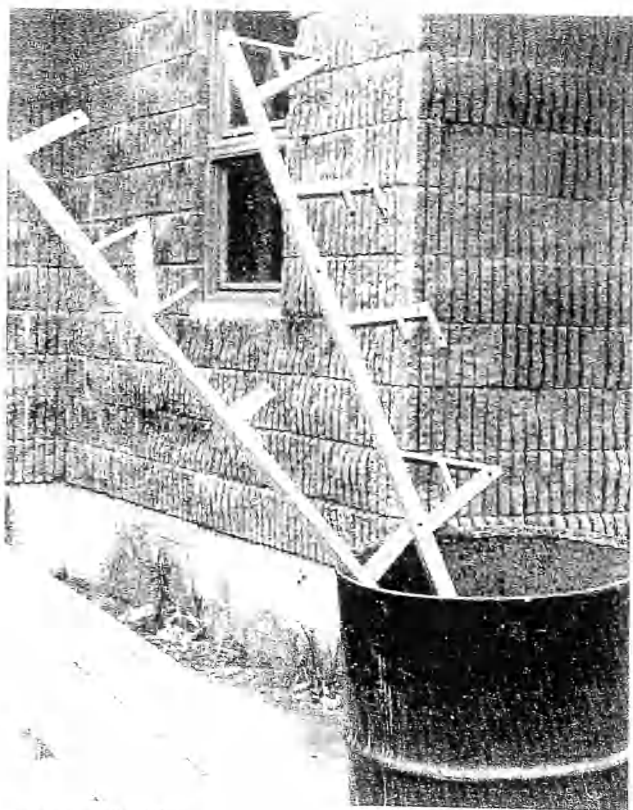
May
7 and 8, 1981

Conference on Northeast Tribes and Communities: Energy Needs and Alternatives

Tribal/Community Resources
Economic Development
Tribal Energy Needs
Human Resource Development
Urban Native Energy Concerns
State/Tribal Planning

Developing Technologies
Non-federal Tribes and States
Tribal Conservation/Development
Canadian Tribes and Energy
State/Federal Energy Policy
Energy Information Resources





End of state Indian Affairs

A remnant of state Indian Affairs survives

AUGUSTA — The state Department of Indian Affairs (DIA), officially terminated Jan. 31, hasn't quite disappeared.

First, the Houlton DIA office has been given a reprieve, and will be funded for a few more months to serve needy Indian people of the area. One factor in keeping the Houlton door open was a flood of some 200 letters from Indian people, some signed only by an "X".

Second, at the former DIA office building on Indian Island, agent Lawrence Finch expects to continue dispensing welfare through federal channels, as an employee of the Penobscot Nation.

Good, however, is the complex in the state office building at Augusta, and the commissioner's job that went with it. Charles (Chuck) Rhynard stepped down officially on Dec. 31, 1980. Closed too is the DIA office at Calais, that served the two Passamaquoddy reservations. Pleasant Point and Indian Township.

"The DIA was de-funded, if you will, the first of July 1980 . . . it technically rode on the books until (President) Carter signed the appropriations bill for the Department of the Interior" to fund the \$81.5 million land claims settlement, Rhynard explained.

Rhynard has taken a job as director of development for Hurricane Island Outward Bound School, in Rockland. A state plan to shut down DIA hinged on the federal budget approval last December. "At that moment I ceased being commissioner any more, and at that moment all state laws applying to Indians were repealed," Rhynard said. "There are few exceptions to the repeal, and tribes are fighting a state plan to withdraw financial support of tribal housing authorities."

Actually, Gov. Joseph Brennan two years ago proposed a zero budget for DIA, but some funds were restored, notably \$55,000 for Maine Indian scholarships. State Rep. Michael Pearson of Old Town was especially influential in keeping Indian education funds in the budget.

After Brennan wiped out the budget, on paper at least, DIA was never officially funded again. But last spring, in an eleventh hour move following passage of the land claims settlement enabling act, the Legislature funded an office of transitional services, to the tune of \$285,000.

Rhynard said each tribe received about \$60,000 for things like fuel oil and street lights.

Avis W. Giggey, a DIA accountant in the Augusta head office since 1966, has, along with colleague Chris Glazier, found employment. Rhynard said he wanted to make sure DIA employees found new jobs before he himself left.

Vergie Johnson, who managed the Calais office, retired July 1, 1980. She started work at \$28 per week, 34 years ago. Interviewed prior to her retirement to Robinson, her home, Johnson said "The Indians have been wonderful and very understanding." She recalled the time 150 Indians showed up to celebrate her 30th year of service.

In her final days, Johnson tried to take care of medical problems only. She had some explaining to do, to clients, she said, and she criticized the handling of transitional money. The transitional budget should have been set up earlier, she said.

Rhynard said another office may survive in a new guise.

The Houlton office, which serves off reservation Micmacs and Maliseets, may continue under another state department. Rhynard said the chances of survival for the office are "excellent," because director Dawn Kirlin, who has managed the office since it opened in 1973, "has done such an outstanding job." Kirlin is very popular with the Indian community in her region.

Rhynard said in his last days, while he had the title of commissioner and some "clout," he helped push for a line item to carry the Houlton office under the state emergency appropriations bill, from February to July.

That bill has not yet been passed, and Kirlin said this month she is "living from day to day." Eventually, she hopes the Department of Human Services could fund her program, which costs \$28,000 per year. She said many people do not realize that most of her clients are not entitled to any benefits of the land claims settlement. She had about 800 clients, at last count.

Rhynard reflects on work

"I think there were at least as many failures as successes," Rhynard said modestly, reflecting on his service as commissioner. He tried to get Bar Harbor Airlines to serve Princeton. They agreed, but the deal fell through. Rhynard helped initiate an automotive apprenticeship program at Indian Island for out-of-work young men. It was successful for several months.



Charles Rhynard

Rhynard assisted John Love of Indian Island in getting started with his auto service station, now a going business on the reservation.

Rhynard helped start tribal vegetable gardens, assisted by Finch. The garden idea took root at Indian Island, but community gardens at the Passamaquoddy reservations were abandoned after the first year.

Not one to be neutral on issues, Rhynard has sometimes clashed with Indian people, but has also earned respect and friendship. "Although I didn't work in try to make friends, but determine a level of mutual respect, I did make many friends," he said.

Rhynard said he valued his experience in Indian Affairs. He had a dream of an interconnected industry of timber harvesting, saw mill and furniture factory, at Indian Township. He believes in self-sufficiency and free enterprise.

Rhynard said all tribal ties with state government should not be severed, but a relationship should be maintained on

Coulter needs lawyer

WASHINGTON — The Indian Law Resource Center here is seeking applicants for the position of Staff Attorney in their Washington, D.C. office.

As an Equal Opportunity Employer and a non-profit public interest law firm, the center represents indigenous populations in North and Latin America. Successful applicants will be familiar with litigation, historical research, educational writing, legal representation in trial and appellate

practice before domestic tribunals, and the application of international human rights law to Indian affairs before the United Nations and other international bodies.

Robert T. Coulter is executive director of the Indian Law Resource Center.

Coulter unsuccessfully attempted to overturn the Maine Indian land claims settlement last year, on grounds it was a sell-out for the tribes.



Crazy Horse sculptor moves 7 million tons of granite



SCULPTOR KORCZAK ZIOLKOWSKI, 72, with his original marble model for his Crazy Horse Mountain Carving, the largest sculptural undertaking the world has ever known. In 34 years he has blasted off nearly 6.8 million tons of granite from the epic mountain carving, which is 563 feet high and 641 feet long.

CRAZY HORSE MOUNTAIN: 1948 - 1980 Black Hills, South Dakota

1939 Summer: Korczak Ziolkowski, Boston-born sculptor, works at Mt. Rushmore as assistant to Sculptor Gutzon Borglum. Fall: Sioux Chiefs ask Korczak to carve a mountain for them. The Indians choose Crazy Horse.

1940 Sculptor comes to S. Dak. from Conn. Meets Chief Henry Standing Bear, makes clay model of Crazy Horse.

1942-43 Korczak sculpts 13½ foot high memorial to Noah Webster as gift to West Hartford, Conn.

1946 Korczak serves in the U.S. armed forces in Europe during WW II (landed on Omaha Beach). Decides to accept the Indian's invitation. Indians insist the Memorial be in their sacred Black Hills. The sculptor and Standing Bear search the Black Hills for the "right" mountain.

1947 Korczak arrives at Crazy Horse May 3rd with \$174 left: lives in a tent, builds the original log cabin studio-home. Korczak is 38.

1948 Dedication ceremonies June 3rd attended by five survivors of the Battle of Little Big Horn. Sculptor "single-jacks" holes for the first blast, which removes 10 tons. Crazy Horse Memorial Foundation formed August 16th. Korczak digs wells, builds roads, works on studio-home. Winter: he builds 741 step staircase to mountain top (elevation 6,740' above sea level).

1949 97,000 tons blasted off (horizontal cut for horse's lower mane). Sculptor works alone with a jackhammer powered by a gas compressor (the old Buda) at foot of mountain. Connecting pipeline runs 2040' up and across the mountain. IRS makes Crazy Horse Memorial tax exempt November 28th.

1950 Works second summer on mountain (mane cut). Thanksgiving Day marries Ruth Ross. First admission fee 50¢ per adult (1948-49 contributions average 5¢ a person visiting the studio). Builds 32' addition to veranda.

1951 Korczak paints outline on mountainside. Six foot wide lines take 174 gallons of white paint.

1952 Starts cut for Indian's profile. "Bucket" (run by antique Chevy engine) working to take supplies to top of horse's head. Electric compressor now at base of mountain.

1953-55 Sculptor cuts down below Indian's nose. Purchases first "cat" bulldozer. Chief Standing Bear dies. Korczak turns down \$10 million from federal government. Crazy Horse Foundation purchases 328 acres at mountain from federal government. Modern milking parlor begins operation. Architectural model delivered at Crazy Horse. Admission to 75¢ an adult.

1956 630,00 tons removed to date. Korczak works all winter on road up back of mountain to top. Moves Buda compressor up on arm (shorter airline gives more power). Now able to use wagon drill as well as jack-hammers and jack-leg.

1957-58 300,000 tons cleared from arm. Constructs Avenue of Chiefs (gravel) direct from port of entry to studio-home. Lumber mill begins operation.

1959-60 395,000 tons removed (1,325,000 to date). Sculptor has first cat working on top (more rapid progress clearing arm). Korczak breaks right wrist and thumb.

1961-62 475,000 tons removed from arm. Korczak again turns down \$10 million dollars from federal government. Builds sunroom and workshop, roof over visitor viewing porch, large garage and machine shop. Drills new well for studio-home. Sculptor gives his mahogany portrait of Chief Standing Bear to President John F. Kennedy. Crazy Horse School opens. Korczak's first spinal operation (two discs removed).

1963 200,000 tons removed (2,000,000 to date). Finishes clearing Indian's arm. Blasts new road to top of horse's head. Builds theater.

1964-65 350,000 tons removed from top horse's mane and Indian's pointing finger. Builds 26 ton scaffold on tracks in front of Crazy Horse's face. Korczak makes 16 ton 11/34th scale plaster model of Crazy Horse and finishes poem he will carve on the mountain. Drills 377' deep well. Modernizes public restrooms. Admission fee \$1.00 for those over 15. Korczak's second spinal operation (one disc removed).

1966-67 450,000 tons removed from upper mane and Indian's chest (2,800,000 to date). Electricity to top of mountain and first electric compressor taken all the way up. Charles A. Moras Bridge built at entrance to Crazy Horse. Road and parking lot blacktopped. Builds octagonal dining room. Korczak's third spinal operation (two discs removed).

1968 First cut into tunnel (75,000 tons removed). Korczak has slight heart attack. U.S. Post Office open April 1st at Crazy Horse (57730). Charles Eder's Indian Collection and Ebells' Egyptian furnishings given to Crazy Horse.

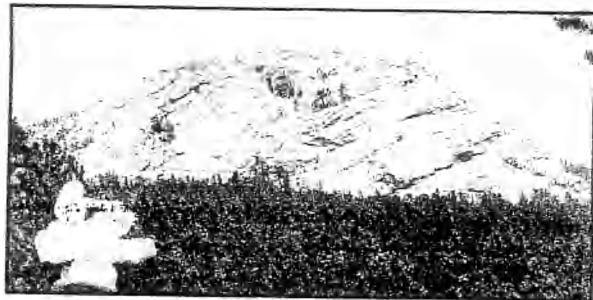
1969-70 325,000 tons removed (3,200,000 to date). Tunnel under Crazy Horse's arm through the mountain. Korczak purchases D-9 cat and acquires new compressor, air trac, huge cat-drill-compressor. Eight of Korczak's marble portraits vandalized at entrance to studio-home. Sculptor receives honorary Doctorate from Fairfield University, Conn. Korczak has massive heart attack.

1971 200,000 tons removed. Korczak enlarges tunnel and begins roughing out the horse's head. Out of debt for first time. Korczak begins his tomb near base of mountain.

1972 200,000 tons removed. Very dangerous bulldozing at top of horse's head. Winter: sculptor and sons build Indian Museum and new restrooms. Additional water system including new well and drain field. Admission to \$4.00 a car.

1973 200,000 tons removed. Museum opens May 30th.

1974 300,000 tons removed (4,100,000 to date). Upper half horse's head roughed out. New road on back of mountain. Indian Collection of Chief Luther Standing Bear and Sunflower given to Korczak. Sculptor receives Trustee Award from National Western Heritage and Cowboy Hall of Fame.



1948
First Blast:
10 tons



1980
6,500,000
(outline of
219' head

First firemen's ball a success

INDIAN ISLAND — There have been many firsts at the Penobscot Nation in recent months. One of the latest is a luntier fire department, with fully equipped engine, that organizers hope to develop into a crack outfit.

A first annual ball took place recently to honor the new department and its members. A smorgasbord dinner was catered by Happy Hamilton in the tribal health center.

Tribal Gov. Timothy Love declared, "It's more than appropriate that we recognize Fred Becker's efforts as fire chief. Five years ago, when none of these buildings were standing, a few people realized the dangers of fire," he said.

"There's some things we can't take for granted. A life, when it comes to fire, is one of those," Love told the assembled 50 persons. He said the firemen showed dedication. "From everybody, from the whole Nation, I say thank you."

The personnel of the fire department are as follows: Chief Becker; Lt. Ken Paul, A. Andy Akins; firemen Francis Sapiel, Gary Dana Neptune, Robert (Red) Bartlett, John Bartlett, David Hamilton, David Jmonas, Burnell Mitchell, David Sapiel and Richard Sapiel.

Mohawks plan Maine lecture

INDIAN ISLAND — Three spokesmen of the traditionalist movement at Akwesasne reservation in New York state are tentatively scheduled to speak at University of Maine at Orono.

Vicki Akins of Indian Island confirmed that three speakers are lined up for JMO's distinguished lecture series, for a presentation at 137 Bennett Hall, at 7 p.m., April 23.

Topics include long house midwifery, environmental issues such as nuclear power, sovereign rights, and traditional family and tribal roles.

Co-sponsors are Maine Peace Action Committee, and the Distinguished Lecture Series. A potluck Indian social is planned.

For more information call 827-3262.

Show BIA card

A Bureau of Indian Affairs official stopped at a farm on a large reservation, approached the Indian farmer and showed him a card.

"I'm from the BIA," he announced. "This card authorizes me to inspect your farm."

The Indian nodded.

A short time later, the Indian heard frantic screams coming from his pasture. Looking, he saw an angry bull chasing the BIA official full-speed across the field.

From the fence, the Indian shouted out, "Show him your card!"

Francis undergoes fire training

INDIAN ISLAND — Joseph (Jo-Jo) Francis has completed four, two-hour sessions that taught him forest fire fighting techniques.

Francis, acting fire prevention officer for Penobscot Nation, said his training was offered through the Maine forestry service. He plans to organize three, five-man crews as fire fighting units. U.S. Forestry training is anticipated at a later date, he said.

PLEASANT POINT — Since a grand opening last summer, the Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy tribal health center has been gathering momentum, and is now in full operation.

The core of the clinic is Director Madonna Sockomah, Medical Social Worker Doris Kirby, Health Planner Mary Altwater, and Nurse Supervisor Hazel Dana, sister of the director.

"Doris, Mary and Hazel, they're the backbone of this operation," said Sockomah, during an interview in her brand new office in the low-slung, attractive building on the reservation. "They've been just excellent people in supporting community needs," she added. "Every month, the patient load is increasing."

Kirby, a former Catholic sister, has been a prime mover and founding organizer of the full service clinic, funded by contract with the federal Indian Health Service (IHS).

"The people that come here that we deal with, I believe, are satisfied. It's a beautiful looking building. We're very pleased with the layout; it fits our needs," said Sockomah, a firm but quiet-spoken mother of three.

"The construction materials could have been better quality," she acknowledged. "It would have made for better privacy."

Indian Township, the Passamaquoddy reservation at Princeton, offers some health services, but does not yet have a clinic building. So Pleasant Point shares

dental services, and an elderly program directed by Nancy Sockomah of Pleasant Point.

A full time dentist had begun work the day of the interview, and a full time physician recently joined the staff, which numbers 25 persons.

For a fiscal year ending June 30, 1981 IHS budget for Pleasant Point totals \$833,383. The budget for the Penobscot health center at Indian Island is somewhat higher, at \$910,687; and the budget at Indian Township is set at \$641,736. Budgets have not yet been submitted for fiscal 1982.

IHS personnel "are the support staff of technical programs, of tribal health programs. They're very helpful. They've always been very cooperative," Sockomah said.

Health philosophy

The clinic at Pleasant Point doesn't just dole out services to tribal members. Although there is no charge for treatment, patients and clients must assume responsibility for their own health. All of the staff interviewed seemed aware of the center's obligation to teach preventive care... with the ultimate goal of people taking care of themselves, and therefore needing the health center less and less.

According to Sockomah, the staff tries to "look at the whole person; deal with him on an individual, holistic level."

As Nurse Hazel Dana explains, "We're in a good position to improve the health of the whole community. This is what it's all about, learning to take care of yourself."

Dana is dismayed at the absence of a mental health worker, created when Pamela Taylor left for other employment, after two years with the tribal health department. "We lost a very valuable person when we lost our mental health worker," she said. The position is being advertised.

Dana mentioned what is probably the most deep-set and controversial problem on the reservation: alcoholism. "Alcoholism is a community problem," she said, adding, "it's a social problem as well. It's not just a health problem."

"Call it holistic or whatever you want. It has to do with the whole person," Dana said in reference to alcohol abuse. "What is the alternative," she asked, considering a 70 per cent jobless rate at Pleasant Point.

Dana is proud to be a member of the health center staff. "We've reevaluated our purposes and goals from time to time, and I'm really glad to know that at least we agree." She has been associated with the tribal health program since 1978, having returned to the reservation eight years ago, with her family. A graduate of Shead High School in Eastport, she underwent nurses training at Carney Hospital in South Boston.

Also a Pleasant Point native and Shead graduate is director, Madonna Sockomah. Now 38, she has attended Husson College in Bangor, and University of Wisconsin. She has completed courses at University of New Hampshire, and University of Maine at Machias.

She has been a teacher aide at the reservation school, and secretary to Gov.



HEALTHY BABY — Paul Claroni, physician's assistant at Pleasant Point health center, checks heartbeat of Tammy Lynn Bailey, born Dec. 10, 1980, at eight pounds, three ounces. Tammy is the daughter of Alberta, left, and John Bailey of Pleasant Point.



Beattie Nicholas, dental assistant, and her boss, dentist Ross Greenlaw.

Pleasant Point health center

Francis J. Nicholas. Married for ten years and now divorced, she has three children, Susan, Patty and Jamie. She is currently engaged to tribal Police Chief Don Lemos.

Recently, Sotomah spent three weeks in health service training in Oklaoma City. "I enjoy my work very much. I just wish I could get more support from my superiors," she said, apparently referring to the tribal administration. "I would just like a better working relationship," she said.

Like Dana, Sotomah has worked for the health service a couple of years. She returned to live on the reservation about five years ago.

Peter Bailey has been assistant director since Oct. 29, 1980. He said his job is to "make sure of the security and maintenance of the building." He is also procurement officer for the health center. Another graduate of Shead, Bailey majored in elementary education at University of Maine at Orono, and minored in sociology. He formerly worked in the tribal planning department, and has taught at Indian Island elementary school.

Two graduates of Dartmouth College — originally founded as an Indian school — serve the reservation clinic (which serves Indians within a certain radius of Pleasant Point).

Dr. Randall H. Silver of Ellsworth is the supervising physician, part time, at both Pleasant Point and Indian Township. Working full time, at Pleasant Point, is Paul Claroni, a physician's assistant who lives with his family in Eastport. Besides Dartmouth, he attended Keene State College in New Hampshire, and University of Massachusetts.

Taking a five minute break between patients in his two examining rooms, Claroni stated, "What we try to do during the day is see as many people as possible to cut down the middle of the night calls."

Claroni said the staff is "definitely a team." He said progress in improving health quality on the reservation is good. "I'd like to see it even faster, but there's enough progress."

Doris Kirby, medical social worker, was busy the day of this reporter's visit, but she said things at the health center were "going well."

Just starting work was tribal dentist, W. Ross Greenlaw, a former high school teacher and graduate of Tufts University dental school. "I'm happy to be here. It's an exciting proposition to practice dentistry in an ideal setting," he said.

Greenlaw's father was a Princeton native, and the younger Greenlaw spent summers near the two Passamaquoddy reservations, attending the Catholic churches there. He has lived in Kentucky and Massachusetts, and is now building a house for his family in Pembroke.

Greenlaw is a University of Maine at Orono graduate, holds a master's degree from Colby College, and plays bluegrass banjo and dobro.

He likes that the health center is non-profit; "there's no sales, it's not a business." Also, he said, "I plan to use my experience as an educator to develop preventive education programs." (He may take his banjo into the classroom.)

Greenlaw will work with Beatrice (Beattie) Nicholas, his dental assistant, and Mike Farrell, a dental lab technician who contracts with the clinic.

Commenting on his job in general, Greenlaw declared, "It's wonderful if you view this as a health team, and dentistry as just one aspect of it."

There are many aspects to the health center, not least of which is a comfortable waiting area, and a friendly, concerned but informal atmosphere.

"Right now, we're working on trying to get all the pre-school kids up to date on their immunizations. Then there's coordination with outside agencies," Hazel Dana explained.

Madonna Sotomah said all aspects of health must be considered, but "the biggest medical need that has not been addressed here at Pleasant Point is alcohol and related problems." Later, she repeated the clinic's philosophy: "Our objective is preventive care and the holistic approach to health care."

Other employees of Pleasant Point health center are Maxwell Barnes, James Barnes, Gene Francis, Shelvadine Francis, Alyera Farrell, Harold MacLroy, Barbara Newell, Vera Francis, Catherine Nicholas, Alice Holey, Beatrice Sotomah, Nancy Sotomah, Linda Seiler, Geneva Taylor, John Taylor, Harold Socobasin, Cindy Pond.



Tribal Health Director Madonna Sotomah.



Mike Farrell, dental lab technician, at work on denture.

Indian scholarships at UMO not hurt by land claim

ORONO — University of Maine Indian scholarship aid will not be adversely affected by the \$81.5 million settlement of Indian land claims, an official says.

Ted Mitchell, a Penobscot in charge of UMO's Indian Programs and Services, stated that free room, and board and tuition is still available to Indian students at the university. The policy began in 1972, after a decision by the UMO board of trustees.

Mitchell was interviewed by a reporter for the student newspaper, The Campus.

"It will be a long time before American Indians are caught up educationally with other groups," said Mitchell. "Historically, American Indians have never had the opportunity to achieve anything in secondary school or college. This is why they have been offered this opportunity."

Mitchell said it was up to the trustees as to whether the settlement had any effect on the Indians. The trustees had not considered the question yet. He hoped the settlement would not have any effect on the students.

"I don't know what the foreseeable future holds," Mitchell said. "I don't exactly know what we would do if the funds are cut for the students. The issues are very complex, each student would have to be dealt with individually."

To receive funding, students must apply and fill out a questionnaire. They must have an affidavit validating their tribal affiliation. The student must have lived in Maine for one year.

Mitchell said if the settlement should affect the students, it would mean a great deal of students attending would not be able to come to school.

"Nationally the schools are playing catch up with the native American population across the country," Mitchell said. "I hope the trustees will be favorable to us."

New Yorker to feature Maine Indians

NEW YORK CITY — Word has it that the prestigious New Yorker magazine plans to publish a serial feature story on the Penobscot-Passamaquoddy land claims, and Maine Indians in general. The articles were written by Paul Brodeur, who has written for The New Yorker about Mashpee Indians on Cape Cod. No publication date was known at press time.

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Indians tell 'horror stories' to tribunal in Holland

For six days last November, Indian peoples from a dozen countries gathered in Rotterdam to present testimony before a jury of scholars and human rights advocates from three continents.

The focus of this, the Fourth Russell Tribunal, was the rights of the Indians of North, Central and South America. Due to time restrictions, a limit of 14 cases were heard. The tribunal returned a verdict of guilty on all 14 counts.

Many of the summaries of evidence read like a collection of horror stories, ranging from plain old injustice to charges of genocide. Some of the alleged crimes are centuries old; others occurred in 1980.

The Nishnawbe-Aski Nation accused the provincial government of Ontario and the federal government of Canada of making an illegal treaty in 1905. Officials neglected to explain that one of the treaty's provisions was the irrevocable surrender of their territorial rights.

The Atikamek and Montagnais brought a similar charge against the Canadian government. A bill passed by the House of Commons in 1977, designed to clear the way for hydroelectric projects in northwest Quebec, unilaterally extinguished their land rights.

Traditional Mohawks (Haudenosaunee Confederacy) accused the United States and New York state of imposing an alien form of government — the tribal council — against the wishes of the people. They also claimed their historic territory had been guaranteed in various treaties with Great Britain and, after the Revolution, by the 1784 Treaty of Fort Stanwix.

Traditional members of the Hopi Nation accused the Hopi Tribal Council, which they view as an alien form of government, of signing contracts to exploit resources on tribal lands, despite the opposition of the (traditional) people.

The Navajo of the Big Mountain Dine Nation charged the U.S. government with wanting to relocate 6,000 people from their

ancestral lands to white border towns a hundred miles away.

In Guatemala, the army moved in 1976 to occupy the lands of the Quiché and Ixil Indians, who are peasant farmers. The purpose was to facilitate a takeover by large landowners and multinational corporations. The Guatemalan government was charged with abuses ranging from disruption of religious practices to kidnapping and torture.

The Guaymí People of Panama were subjected to destruction of their traditional ways and eviction from their lands after the discovery of copper there in 1971. Four years later Texas Gulf and a state enterprise, the Mining Development Corporation of Cerro Colorado, were given the go-ahead to explore the Guaymí's agricultural land.

The Report on the Fourth Russell Tribunal obviously does not make for light reading. Seven world governments were judged and found wanting under such agreements as the International Declaration of Human Rights and the International Convention on Racial Discrimination. Though the judgments seem to be a triumph for the rights of indigenous peoples, they are overshadowed in that they carry only moral weight.

Among more than a dozen recommendations were:

- a plea that Indian peoples be recognized according to their own self-understanding rather than that of the dominant society
- respect for treaties
- respect for principles recognized by international law
- informing the U.N. Commission of Human Rights, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and other appropriate bodies about the "gross and continuous violations"
- warning such organizations as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund to shun development projects which harm indigenous peoples.



Alison Sapiel explains the procedure.

Penobscots greening up with help from the sun

By Rebecca Wassell

Spring has finally come to one small part of Indian Island as herb seedlings begin to sprout in the newly completed solar greenhouse off Riverview Rd.

"We're pretty happy with it," John Banks, Natural Resource director said last week. The greenhouse, built under his direction last fall, was funded through an \$18,000 contract with the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

If all goes well, the seedlings from the greenhouse will be planted in two large plots on the island later this spring. The vegetables should feed about 100 senior citizens and low income families, Banks said some of the produce will be sold.

The greenhouse is built in lean-to style, one slanting wall covered with windows to let in morning sun. Two hundred plastic buoys line the back wall. Filled with water and warmed by the sun, they keep the temperature inside the greenhouse above freezing. A woodstove and electric heat provide back-up warmth. Banks said a solar design greenhouse should become self-sufficient, the money from the crops providing capital to buy seeds, labor and small amounts of energy.

Chequibet crops and bulging tomato vines are still several months off, but Alison Sapiel is doing her best to make it happen. Her official title is Agriculture Extension Supervisor. What she does is plan and plant — a job she describes as

"ideal." Sapiel holds a degree in botany, lives on Indian Island and spends about 20 hours a week immersed in seed catalogs or up to her elbows in dirt.

"We have a few seedlings going already," she said last week inside the greenhouse. While the building resembles a modern ski lodge, inside it is steeped in that unmistakable smell of warm, damp earth and fertilizer. Long rows of spruce benches, built by Tom Stewart, Sr. of Indian Island, await dirt and plants.

Sapiel said she does all her planting by the phases of the moon. The greenhouse can produce about 3,600 seedlings, Sapiel said she plans to grow some types of flowers to use in pest control.

"I read anything I can find on gardening," she added. "— From botany textbooks to Organic Gardening magazines."

The growing area of the greenhouse measures 14x80 square foot. The seedlings will be planted in the 30,000 square foot tribal community garden and another 4,500 square foot garden.

Sapiel admits there are some flaws in the greenhouse design. The building faces 15 degrees east of true south which limits some afternoon sun. There are no drains in the cement floor or vents in the roof to release hot air in summer.

"But those are things we just have to live with," she said. "I can't pick up the building and move it, but there's always a bucket and a mop."

Calais hospital rejects crucifix offer

INDIAN TOWNSHIP — Philomene Dana thought it would be a nice idea to donate a religious cross to Calais Regional Hospital, for the institution's "quiet room." The hospital didn't agree.

A letter from hospital board president John C. Wiesendanger explained that the quiet room was set up "with the intent that it be used as a place for patients or their families to go in times of distress when quiet and solitude may be helpful.

Further, it has been our attempt to maintain the room from a religious view as non-denominational setting. This approach has also been supported by the local members of the clergy," Wiesendanger said.

The board president expressed his appreciation for the offer.

Dana told Wabanaki Alliance she is disappointed at the rejection. She is a member of St. Ann's Catholic Church, on the reservation.

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Commentary

Reagan's anti-Indian policy assessed

By Dr. Dean Chavers
President, Bacone College

Once again, as in the 1980's and in the 1950's, the future of Federal Indian policy is uncertain, as a new President takes office and begins what he promised would be a landmark administration. During the campaign, Mr. Reagan came out with position statements on Indian policy which were clearly pro-Indian and in favor of maintaining the autonomy and sanctity of tribal governments. But after the election, the jockeying for position in the Cabinet began, and his choice for Secretary of the Interior, the chief Indian policy maker and implementer, is apparently anti-Indian.

Very soon after the new government takes office, it will become evident whether the President's stated campaign promises will become translated into policy, or whether James Watt, the new Secretary of the Interior designate, will prevail, and formulate policies which are anti-Indian.

In an interview published in the Mantaba Messenger, an Indian weekly in Arizona, during the campaign, Mr. Reagan stated that he is in favor of tribal sovereignty and self-determination, or the right of the tribes to govern themselves. Mr. Watt, in his role as president and chief legal officer of the Mountain States Legal Foundation, has previously filed an amicus curiae brief with the Ninth Circuit Court in the case of the U.S. vs. Truckee-Carson Irrigation District in which he described the tribe asserting its water rights under treaty as a "special interest group."

There is a world of difference between the two points of view. Mr. Watt, who has headed the Mountain States Legal Foundation in Denver since it began in 1977, apparently views Indian tribes as just another minority group in the American melting pot, rather than thinking of Indian tribes as "domestic dependent nations" as defined by the Supreme Court over 150 years ago.

The National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), which opposed Mr. Watt's confirmation by the Senate, reported in the December 22 edition of its Sentinel that Watt opposed the right of the Jicarilla Apache tribe to tax oil and gas production on its land, in another case involving this tribe. Mr. Watt, in other words, would take away the power of a tribal government to levy taxes in its jurisdiction, at least in some areas.

This point of view is also in contradiction to the President's policy in the Mantaba interview, in which he stated that he was opposed to terminating the special relationship of government to government, which has historically existed between the U.S. and the tribes. Mr. Reagan further stated that tribal governments would have the primary role in Indian affairs in his administration, and that the tribes would be consulted before major decisions were made.

Mr. Reagan went on to say that he is in favor of supporting tribal court systems, without, however, being specific about whether tribal courts should have juris-

diction over non-Indians and their activities on reservations. "Indian communities must be protected against lawless action," he said, "and I would welcome advice on the matter from Indian governments."

Mr. Watt, in contrast, in the Jicarilla Apache case displayed "hostility to the existence of any sovereign tribal authority over reservation activities by non-members," the NCAI Sentinel reports. Under Mr. Watt's administration, tribal courts could be severely limited in their jurisdiction and in their authority.

Mr. Reagan also stated that he was in favor of economic self-sufficiency for Indian tribes, and that this would be a goal of his administration. The emphasis, he went on, should be on the development of small business enterprises on reservations, which would "result in the reduction of income dependency and an increase in productive employment — which are the desires of Indian people."

Mr. Watt, however, in the Truckee-Carson case, stated that he was opposed to "favorable rules for the benefit of a relatively small number of Indians to the detriment of the private water users." Apparently he is opposed to letting Indians have the opportunity to develop their resources and become self-sustaining, and is therefore not concerned with reducing the national unemployment rate of forty percent among Indian people.

Mr. Watt has a reputation of being in favor of development, and opposed to the actions and policies of environmentalists, and his confirmation was opposed vehemently by several environmental and preservationist groups. Mr. Reagan also made it clear in the Mantaba interview that he was in favor of development of natural resources. But he also made it clear that he believed that tribal governments should be involved in the decision making process in developing resources on their reservations.

There are obvious differences between the public statements of Mr. Reagan and Mr. Watt on Indian policy, and these differences could have dire consequences for tribal governments. Both are in favor of development, but Mr. Reagan has expressed a healthy respect for tribal governments, while Mr. Watt has expressed a feeling bordering on disdain for the right of tribes to be self-governing.

Mr. Reagan has also promised that his administration would have open communication with tribes, and would consult with them before making major decisions. He promised that the tribes themselves would have the very important right to determine criteria for tribal membership, and that he would oppose unwarranted interference in internal tribal affairs by Federal bureaucrats.

Indian tribes will have special reason to be on the alert for the first and succeeding actions of Mr. Watt in Indian affairs for the next four years.

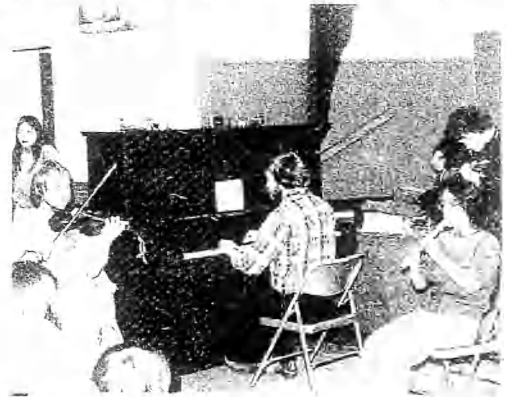


Bright patterns add to the beauty of Faroe Island dancers.

A visit from Faroe Island dancers



A half dozen Faroe Islanders pose in front of community building.



Spaelimenninir musicians at work at Indian Island concert.



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Penobscot governors through the years

By S. Glenn Starbird

A list of Penobscot tribal governors dating from 1867, the first year of the present elective system, was supplied to Wabanaki Alliance and printed in the November 1980 edition. In that article I showed the Penobscot Government to have been in operation since the late 1500's, and quite likely long before. Following is the list of Governors and Lieutenant Governors of the Penobscot Nation from 1867 to the present time with their years of service and the political party to which each belonged that should have been printed in the November issue of Wabanaki Alliance.

This list is culled from research in old Indian Agent's records, newspaper accounts and the memories of older people in the tribe and every effort has been made to make it as accurate as possible. However, in a few cases no record of who was Governor or Lieutenant Governor has been found and so some blank spaces appear in the list. If anyone has information that would fill these blanks and complete the record it would be greatly appreciated. One of the unknown years — 1871 — was probably the year Joseph Nicolai was Governor. Fannie Eckstorm in her book "Old John Neptune and other Maine Indian Shamans" on page 82 and again in the index of the same book on page 206, calls him Governor but unfortunately does not name the year or her source. Joseph

Nicolai's daughter Florence Nicolai Shay, says in her "History of the Penobscot Tribe of Indians" that he was governor but does not give the year. Largely by the process of elimination I now feel that Nicolai was Governor in 1871. Joseph Nicolai was a member of the Old Party and died in 1894. He served many terms as Representative to the Legislature and from state records of Indian Representatives, which is complete from 1823 to the present, we find Joseph Nicolai was representative in 1873. Therefore 1871 is the only year Nicolai could possibly have been Governor.

The other term for which we have no document proving who was Governor is 1923-1924. It is highly probable that Lawrence Mitchell was Governor in those years. Several years ago Francis (Bunny) Ranco gave me the names of all the Governors in his lifetime, even though he could not always remember the dates of when they served. In every situation the men he named have been documented as having been Penobscot Governors except one. He named Lawrence Mitchell as Governor but no newspapers or other record from the time has yet established this. The only years unaccounted for however are 1923-1924 and by the fact that Ranco has so far been proved 100 percent right, it is reasonably safe to assume Lawrence Mitchell to have been Governor in those years.

Year	Governor	Party	Lieutenant Governor
1867	Joseph Allouan	Old	Saul Neptune
1868	Francis Sockalexis	New	Allouan Orson
1869	Joseph Allouan Died July 4, 1870	Old	Saul Neptune
1870	Francis Sockalexis Died in Office September 10, 1870	New	Allouan Orson
1871	Allouan Orson Acting Governor (Died September 10 to December 31, 1870)	New	
1872	Joseph Sockalexis	Old	
1873	Joseph Sockalexis	New	Allouan Orson
1874		Old	Allouan Orson
1875	Sublett Francis	Old	Allouan Orson died in office January 12, 1874 Sockalexis Succeeded Orson at a special election March 26, 1874
1876	Joseph Sockalexis	New	Sockalexis Swanson
1877	Francis Sockalexis	Old	Saul Neptune
1878	Saul Neptune Acting Governor		
1879	Stephen Stanislaus	Old	Saul Neptune
1880	Joseph Sockalexis	New	Sockalexis Swanson



Current Penobscot Gov. Timothy Love

Year	Governor	Party	Lieutenant Governor
1879	Stephen Stanislaus	Old	Saul Neptune
1880	Sockalexis Swanson	New	Stanislaus F. Sockalexis
1881-1882	Stephen Stanislaus	Old	Saul Neptune
1883-1884	Sockalexis Swanson	New	Stanislaus F. Sockalexis
1885-1886	Stephen Stanislaus	Old	Saul Neptune
1887-1888	Joseph Francis	New	Francis Sockalexis
1889-90	Saul Neptune	Old	Sublett Francis
1891-92	Joseph Francis	New	Francis Sockalexis
1893-94	Sublett Francis	Old	Louis Pool Rock
1895-96	Francis P. Sockalexis	New	John Saul
1897-98	Sublett Francis	Old	John W. Fowler
1899-1900	Joseph Francis	New	Peter Nicola
1901-02	Mitchell Allouan	Old	Frank Loring
1903	Sublett Francis Died in Office December 26, 1903	New	Lola Foley
12/26/1903 1/25/1904	Lola Foley Acting Governor		
1904	Howell Lyon Chosen at Special election January 29, 1904	New	Lola Foley
1905-06	Howell Francis	Old	Peter N. Neptune
1907-08	Joseph Francis	Old	Gabriel Paul



Year	Governor	Party	Lieutenant Governor
1899-1900	Sublett Francis	Old	John M. Mitchell
1901-12	Peter M. Nicola	New	Louis Loring
1903-14	Howell Francis	Old	Peter Neptune
1905-16	Howell Francis	New	Louis Loring
1917-18	Howell Francis	Old	Peter Neptune
1919-20	Peter Nicola	New	
1921-22	Richard Solomon	Old	Theodore B. Mitchell
1923-24		New	
1925-26	John Nelson	Old	Peter M. Nelson
1927-28	Howell Francis He died in office February 5, 1928	New	Lester Bassett
1929	Lester Bassett Acting Governor February 5, - December 31, 1928		
1929-30	George C. Dana	Old	Peter M. Nelson
1931-32	Louis Nicolai	New	Howell A. Paul
1933	John T. Ranco (resigned)		Louis Loring
1933-34	Howard M. Ranco		Louis Loring
1935-36	Howard M. Ranco		Louis Loring

The Old and New Parties ceased to exist under the provisions of Chapter 334 of the Public Laws of 1931.

Howard Ranco was elected to succeed John T. Ranco prior to June 22, 1933. Louis Nicolai may have served briefly as acting Governor.

Year	Governor	Party	Lieutenant Governor
1937-38	James Lewis		Harold Francis
1939-40	Warner Nelson		Harold Francis
1941-42	James Lewis		Theodore B. Mitchell
1943-44	Theodore B. Mitchell		John P. Ranco
1945-46	James Lewis		Harold Francis
1947-48	Albert J. Nicola		Harold Francis
1949-50	Albert J. Nicola		Harold Francis
1951-52	Albert J. Nicola		Harold Francis
1953-54	Albert J. Nicola		Harold Francis
1955-56	Albert J. Nicola		Harold Francis
1957-58	Francis J. Ranco		Harold Francis
1959-60	Francis J. Ranco		Harold Francis
1961-62	Albert J. Nicola		Harold Francis
1963-64	Ernest Goslin		Harold Francis
1965-66	Francis J. Ranco		Harold Francis
1967-68	John M. Mitchell Sr.		Harold Francis
1969-70	John M. Mitchell Sr.		Harold Francis
1970-72	Francis J. Ranco		Harold Francis
1972-74	Matthew P. Sappier		Harold Francis
1974-76	Nicholas Sapiel		Harold Francis
1976-78	Nicholas Sapiel		Harold Francis
1978-80	Wilfred Peterson		Harold Francis
1980-82	Timothy R. Love		Harold Francis

The date a Governor came into office was changed from January 1 to October 1, beginning October 1, 1968.

Year	Governor	Party	Lieutenant Governor
1979	Stephen Stanislaus	Old	Saul Neptune
1880	Sockalexis Swanson	New	Stanislaus F. Sockalexis
1881-1882	Stephen Stanislaus	Old	Saul Neptune
1883-1884	Sockalexis Swanson	New	Stanislaus F. Sockalexis
1885-1886	Stephen Stanislaus	Old	Saul Neptune
1887-1888	Joseph Francis	New	Francis Sockalexis
1889-90	Saul Neptune	Old	Sublett Francis
1891-92	Joseph Francis	New	Francis Sockalexis
1893-94	Sublett Francis	Old	Louis Pool Rock
1895-96	Francis P. Sockalexis	New	John Saul
1897-98	Sublett Francis	Old	John W. Fowler
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1904	Howell Lyon Chosen at Special election January 29, 1904	New	Lola Foley
1905-06	Howell Francis	Old	Peter N. Neptune
1907-08	Joseph Francis	Old	Gabriel Paul

- From Indian Agent's reports for years indicated.
- Howell Nicola and Peter M. Ranco were tied for first place in a field of four candidates in the race for Lt. Governor in the election of 1890 for the years 1897-98. Each had 20 votes. Page 6 of the 1896 Agent's report confirms Peter M. Ranco as the winner.
- Bayonet Daily Commercial November 1, 1896 Page 6.
- Bayonet Daily Commercial December 29, 1903 page 6; January 11, 1904, page 6; January 27, 1904, page 6; February 3, 1904, page 6.
- Bayonet Daily Commercial November 1, 1904, page 6.
- Old Times Enterprise, December 16, 1912, page 5.
- David Sapiel.
- Old Times Enterprise January 11, 1913, page 6.
- Bayonet Daily Commercial November 3, 1920, page 6.
- Various Directories of Old Times and Indian Island 1920-1931 inclusive.
- Bayonet Daily News February 6, 1928, page 5.
- Bayonet Daily Commercial November 2, 1932, page 8.
- Old Times Enterprise June 22, 1933, page 1.
- Bayonet Times December 3, 1936, page 10.
- Bayonet Times July 8, 1937, page 1.
- Bayonet Times February 5, 1940, page 5.
- Page 18 of Agent's report, Census for 1940-43.
- Agent's report for 1942-43, page 19 Census Office DIA.
- Page 201 of Old John Neptune (1945) by Percy Hardy Solomon.
- From the beginning of Albert Nicola's first term in 1847 information on Governors and Lt. Governors are taken from the Tribal and State records and reports. These are mostly at the beginning of this period but are good from 1947 on.
- Information from Ernest Goslin, September 5, 1979. (Communication)
- Information from Donald Daigle - Telephone conversation September 5, 1979.

SG/JP

Keeshone: hurt child

(Continued from page 1)

mother drank more, and there were many more beatings.

If the teacher at school noticed the bruises on his body she never let on. It was none of her business. His mother was her cousin, and she didn't want to interfere with "family business."

Keeshone still loved his mother, although he was now afraid of her. He couldn't figure out why he made her so angry with him. Why did he make her drink so much?

You see, when parents turn to alcohol and do bad, hurting things to their children, the child blames himself, not the parents.

How long will this child abuse go on? How many Keeshone's do you know? What can you do to help?

First of all, don't be afraid to speak up. A little child will be hurt more by your silence than by your attempts to help.

Secondly, call the Human Services Department number: 947-0511. There is also a day or night toll-free number: 1-800-452-1999.

Talk to Mike LeBlanc. He is a warm, understanding person who is ready to help.

The first goal of Mike's Child Protection Unit is to keep the family together. They will work with the family to find their problems and overcome them.

There were 4,204 cases of child abuse in Maine in 1979. Let's work together to help keep this figure down in 1981.

I wish Keeshone's story had an ending, but it doesn't. His abuse still goes on today. Maybe one of you will help end this abuse. A child's life is a precious thing.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Diane Edwards (not her real name) is a Penobscot, mother of three, and college student.

Poetry

Indian

Indian — I am
Indian — I have always been
Indian — I will always be.

Whether it be —
one-fourth — half or full
It's still Indian to me

Indian — I'll always be

Diane Newell Wilson

Sisters

I have two sisters
I don't see them
very much —



I have two sisters
I love very much —

But I got a call the
other day —

We all got together for
the first time in our life —

We three

It made me feel so
good inside — to know,
I have two sisters

It was a wonderful
day for us — three

Diane Newell Wilson

Tribe gives go-ahead to tidal power

By Dr. Normand LaBerge

PLEASANT POINT — A decision to file an application with the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission and to apply for the necessary state permits for Half Moon Cove tidal project, was made by the Passamaquoddy Tribe, Jan. 19.

On that date, a referendum vote was held which decided the above issues. By a vote of 78 in favor and 9 in opposition, the Passamaquoddy Tribe expressed their support for the tidal project and enabled the continuation of development plans.

The recent referendum vote is the first step in gaining approval for the tidal

project from the tribal members. However, it is an important first step which will ultimately dictate the amount of effort placed on the project.

Most aspects of the project are known at this time which explains the reason for having a vote of public opinion. The submittal of a license application does not commit the tribe to build the project under any conditions, but it does represent a decision by the tribe to complete arrangements for the project's construction.

Before the project can be constructed, the following factors have to be resolved:

— Agreement with the utility on the purchase price of electricity from the the project;

— Availability of federal grants to assist in the project's financing;

— Work out details on the issuance of revenue bonds;

— Have project plans approved by responsible federal and state agencies regarding environmental impacts;

— Complete legal features of the project.

Some of the above factors will have to be brought before the tribal council or the general public for decisions.

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news notes

Tidal power topic of TV program

ORONO — "Wickeegan," a Maine Indian television program, will be aired Monday, April 20, at 7:30 p.m., over the Maine Public Broadcasting Network (MPBN).

The show is directed by Kim Mitchell, a Penobscot, and the upcoming program will feature the Half Moon Cove Tidal Power Project, at the Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy reservation near Eastport. The project, headed by Dr. Normand Laberge, has received a federal planning grant.

Penobscot editor out of a job

ORONO — Laura Stockford, a Penobscot and student at University of Maine, fought hard to keep a student newspaper alive, and lost.

As editor of The New Edition, she struggled to pull the student government publication out of debt, but instead, the student council pulled the funds.

Stockford said it wasn't fair, in an interview on WMEB, the college radio station. Stockford, who is interested in advertising/journalism, is the granddaughter of the late Prof. William B. Newell.

Fund started for Starr LaCoote

INDIAN TOWNSHIP — A scholarship fund and commemorative plaque are the goals of persons here who wish to establish a memorial to Starr LaCoote, 11, killed Jan. 21 in a snow-mobile accident.

Starr, an outstanding student at Indian Township elementary school, would be remembered through a plaque to be presented annually to the highest ranking pupil in the eighth grade at the reservation school. A small scholarship would accompany the award.

Donations are needed, and may be sent in care of Starr's mother, Mabel Newell, Indian Township, Princeton, Maine 04668. Mrs. Newell is a dispatcher for the tribal police department, and is an ambulance attendant for the tribe.

Correction

A photo caption in last month's Wabanaki Alliance stated incorrectly that Charles Colcord founded National Association of Metis Indians. In fact, he is the NAMI New York City council head. The organization was founded by Bob Christian.

The Flashback

SCHOOL DAYS, a generation or so ago, are reflected in this photo of three Indian Island beauties, posing in front of the Penobscot reservation elementary school. From left, Yvonne Lola, Arlene Ranco, and friend. Do readers know who she is? (Photo courtesy of Yvonne Lola Fitzpatrick and Eva Love)



Flashback error

INDIAN ISLAND — Mary Meader Mitchell has kindly informed us that last month's Wabanaki Alliance Flashback photo depicted Horace Nicholas and wife Eva, not Horace Nelson. Mrs. Mitchell, of Oak Hill, Indian Island, ought to know; Horace was her grandfather.

Passamaquoddy pupils show much progress

By Monique Pratt

CALAIS — Indian students are getting good marks in the third year of Maine Migrant Program at Calais High School. Although there were only 20 students who qualified for the program at the beginning of the 1980-81 school year (as compared to 40 last year), only three students have quit school, and one student has transferred to Lee Academy.

This is a great improvement over the 79-80 school year where we had a 52 percent drop-out rate. It looks like those who have been attending school so far will continue for the remainder of the school year.

Passamaquoddy students in the Maine Migrant Program at Calais High School include: Senior, Matt Leway; Juniors, Dawn Filch, Gene Stevens, Jerry Stevens, Judy Stevens, and Belinda Tomah; Sophomores, Linda Lank, Darrell Lola, Kathy Mitchell; Freshmen, Colleen Dana, Bill Harnois, Martha Lank, Wade Lola, Betty Mitchell, Roger Soekrasasin, Lori Stevens, and Millie Stevens.

Two other students from Indian Township who are not eligible for the Maine Migrant Program but who attend CHS with their colleagues are Larry LaCoote and Sherri Tinker, both freshmen.

All of these students travel from Indian Township to Calais everyday, about 60 miles round trip, or almost two hours riding time on the bus.

To qualify for the migrant program, the students and their parents would have had to move from another state or across school district lines in pursuit of agricultural, fisheries, or forestry work, such as raking blueberries, picking potatoes or apples, digging worms or clams, working in a fish factory, cutting wood, making wreaths. A student may be eligible 5 years from the time of the initial move.

While in the migrant program, students usually come in during their study halls for tutoring help. I have helped Indian students as a tutor since the beginning of the Maine Migrant Program at Calais High School. Students often come in for help in algebra, general math, business math, general business, social studies, general science, biology, special education, (math and English), typing, art, home economics, and English.

Both upperclassmen and freshmen seem to be conscientious about their school work this year. They are attending classes more regularly, completing assignments and projects plus taking the initiative in getting make-up work from their teachers. Sometimes arrangements are also made with the teachers to have the students take their exams with the tutor.



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Indian rights show 1980 gain

BOSTON — A Maine civil rights group says despite violence and waning public support for government action to promote equal rights, the past year saw progress in Maine.

Penobscot Andrew X. Akins is a member of the group.

That is the picture presented in Civil Rights Developments in Maine, 1980, a 17 page report issued by the Maine Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights. The report emphasizes legal, institutional, and policy developments affecting minorities, women, the aged, and the handicapped. It recounts the activities of the Maine advisory committee and offers a glimpse at emerging issues.

"We have not tried to provide a comprehensive account of the why's and wherefores of these developments," said chairwoman Lois Reckitt. "We just want to tie together the year's developments in a succinct form for policymakers, opinion leaders, and the interested public. We believe this is a useful service at a time when governments' efforts to address these problems are being called into question."

Among progress noted is increased protection for victims of domestic violence, and easing of Indian-white tensions

since the Indian land claims settlement. Also, civil rights enforcement is likely to benefit from "housekeeping" that occurred in 1980, such as the Maine Human Rights Commission's overhauling of its regulations and the Supreme Judicial Court's clarification of how Superior Courts should review employment discrimination cases.

On the other hand, there were setbacks, such as cuts in funding for bilingual education and the closing of the Portland field office of the Human Rights Commission. Moreover, Reckitt noted, 1980 saw attention focused on some issues that had been out of public view and that ought to be addressed in the coming year. She said, "We want to ask how the basic needs of Maine's off-reservation Indians — arguably the most impoverished group in the State — will be met absent State assistance. Also, I think we have to pay attention to the persistent allegations that vocational education is not serving the handicapped, women, and those with limited ability in English."

The report is available from the New England Regional Office of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, as are similar reports on the other New England States.

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