



# Wabanaki Alliance



January 1981

## Tribes face decision on settlement funds

The Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes are grappling with the difficult, awesome task of deciding what to do with proceeds of last year's \$81.5 million federal settlement of their long-fought land claims case.

At Pleasant Point and Indian Township, the two eastern Passamaquoddy reservations, some tribal members have circulated petitions asking that money be divided on a per capita basis. The money involved is the interest from a \$27 million trust fund, to be split 50-50 between the tribes. The remaining \$54.5 million is for purchase of 300,000 acres from large land holders in Maine, using previously agreed-upon options.

President Carter recently signed into

law an appropriations bill that funds the settlement.

Votes will be taken on what to do with shares of the money. Those advocating a per capita distribution of interest earned are not expected to prevail. At Indian Island, a full tribal meeting is scheduled this month to decide how to spend or invest funds.

In a related development, land claims lawyer Thomas N. Tureen has reportedly contracted with the Penobscots and Passamaquoddy to continue serving as legal counsel. Tureen will reportedly receive a \$50,000 annual fee from Penobscot Nation, and similar amounts from the two Passamaquoddy reservations.

(Continued on page 4)



PENOBSCOT NATION Gov. Timothy Love explains land claims to reporter at the White House, moments after President Carter signed the settlement last fall. At left is negotiating team chairman Andrew Akins and Passamaquoddy negotiator Allen Sockabasin.

## Cohen chairs Indian panel

WASHINGTON — U.S. Senator William S. Cohen of Maine is the new chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs, an appointment that was predicted last month by this newspaper.

With the shift to a Republican administration and the potential for power, Cohen has altered his opinion of the panel.

He had earlier opposed extending the life of the committee. Cohen as chairman succeeds Senator John Melcher, a Montana Democrat who will remain a committee member.

Cohen was named to the top slot on the committee this month, along with fellow Republican Senators Mark Andrews of North Dakota, a freshman, and David Durenberger of Minnesota, completing the term of Hubert H. Humphrey.

Last month, Congress voted to extend the Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs for three years. It was established four years ago, and has dealt with such legislation as the Maine Indian land claims settlement, on which a hearing was held last summer.

### Fuel aid offered

INDIAN TOWNSHIP — If you're having trouble meeting energy costs this winter — and by golly, it's a rugged one — you can contact HEAP. The HEAP program can help, according to Wanda Dana, coordinator of HEAP (Home Energy Assistance Program). See Dana at the tribal office, or call 796-2301, for information about this federal program.

ORONO — Annual Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) funds for Maine Indians have been allocated by the U.S. Department of Labor, but at the local level, there has been wrangling over who gets what.

Tribal Governors Inc. (TGI) of Orono, under the direction of Allen J. Sockabasin, reportedly clashed with Terry Potches, leader of Association of Arnsctook Indians, at a recent meeting. The federal budget for TGI was set at \$247,765. Arnsctook Indians will reportedly get less than the association wanted, sources said.

Not involved in the dispute over funding levels were Penobscot Nation and Central Maine Indian Association (CMIA), both of which last year obtained "prime sponsorship" of CETA programs. The Penobscot CETA budget is \$133,594; the CMIA budget, \$80,791.

Passamaquoddy at Pleasant Point, and

Indian Township, receive CETA monies from the TGI allocation. Exact totals were not known at press time.

Other recipients of CETA funds are Boston Indian Council, Rhode Island Indian Council, and Mashpee Wampanoag Tribal Council.

### Indian inaugural ball scheduled

WASHINGTON — Among many events to be held in the Capitol during the inauguration of President-elect Ronald Reagan, will be an American Indian Inaugural ball, Jan. 20, according to Ella Mae Horne, ball coordinator.

Honorary chairman of the event is Indian film actor, Will Sampson.

The first Indian inaugural ball was held in 1977.



### You can't buy this

Even though Coleen Dana of Indian Township has been tending store at Viola [Buzzy] Brown's business on the reservation, she is not about to offer her beautiful daughter, Faith Ann Dana, born Sept. 12, 1980. Faith weighed six pounds, ten and one half ounces at birth. Viola's grocery and general merchandise store, on the Strip, has been around about two months.

## Stick to diet, other New Year resolutions

By Diane Newell Wilson

INDIAN ISLAND — Pauline Mitchell vows to write letters. Josie Neptune promises to "stick to my diet."

These and other New Year's resolutions show that the tradition of making (and sometimes breaking) these promises is far from dead.

Gov. Timothy Love of Penobscot Nation thought awhile, then declared that he wants to "support Sh'N Save less." Figure that one out.

Downeast, Passamaquoddy tribal Gov. Hartley Nicholas of Pleasant

Point stated that "the only thing I can think of is we'll resolve to try to do everything right." That's a tall order. He brooded a moment, and added, "I mean this in a political sense."

Howard Wilson's resolution dealt again with diet. "To eat less," he said.

Roger Ranco grew serious, saying he wants to "live my life to the fullest, and not to let things bother me."

Elana Vermette wants to be a better wife. Sharon Francis countered with "don't take men seriously!"

The Rev. Donald Daigle of the Island Baptist Church stated: "Brethren I do not consider that I have made it on my own. Let's forget our mistakes of 1980, and reach to new gold in 1981."

Mabel Newell of Indian Township reflected and said she hopes to "improve myself in educating ways."

Central Maine Indian Association Executive Director Donna Loring hopes to "exercise more and lose 20 pounds. And get rid of all my gray hairs."

# editorials

## The Precedent

ons to the contrary, we see the Maine Indian land claims setting a terrific precedent that forebodes a gathering of assertiveness in New England, and beyond.

Penobscot-Passamaquoddy claims were pending, lawyers, orators and like-minded spokesmen assured the State of other worried parties that settling with the tribes would be precedent.

Indian claims, they said, were unique. This implied the resolution of the claims here could not be used elsewhere for fear. The Maine claims are only Maine's problem.

At the same time, Indian claims are surfacing in many places, from Indians in New York, to Schaghticoke Indians in New Jersey. There are rumblings from Indians elsewhere on the continent.

What do these tribes have in common? Simple: they all base their claims on the 1790 Trade and Nonintercourse Act, which said that the federal government must approve Indian treaties. Many tribes dealt with state governments without that federal approval — Maine for instance — and the federal government has long taken for granted.

Penobscot-Passamaquoddy may have unintentionally done a great service to other tribes. Who will be next? The Abenakis of Vermont? The late Penobscot-Passamaquoddy feared a precedent. Tribal spokesmen scoffed at the concept, discounting the precedent concept may have been a strategy.

Now, we will watch with interest the progress of our efforts to settle their claims. If they need a reference, or advice from the Penobscot-Passamaquoddy negotiating team. Or ask for a precedent.

## 46th Parallel

When somebody took Loomis Sappier to task. Not that he is a deal of space here.

There are a lot of spaces in the Bangor Daily News in the past few years. Usually it's a big headline about "Maliseet Nation" or something like that.

And the Bangor Daily News has been for it. This guy Loomis is not, and never was, a leader of the Maliseets.

In his article, he calls himself chairman of Maliseet Land Committee. That's the story in which he said he asked the government in Ottawa for money to pay legal fees. Iran? Take a

He himself visited our office in Orono once. A likeable fellow with a ready smile, he claims 15 million acres of Maine for his people. Never mind that he is from Canada. Well, he

is that Maine Indian claims are settled, in a deal that settles other, or further claims, as we understand it. Maliseets 100,000 acres out of the total 300,000 acres. Not a lot, but more than Loomis Sappier is likely to get.

Daily News has been fooled by Sappier. As for Sappier, as the Ayatollah can advise him on how to fool the rest



WHO REMEMBERS THIS? Penobscot tribal members appeared in the Bangor Daily News in this clipping, when crew members of the Navy tug, USS Penobscot (all Navy tugs at the time were named for tribes) visited Indian Island. Trying on headdress is Mate John R. Pope of Seminole, Oklahoma, a part-Cherokee. The Penobscots danced for him; left to right, Barbara Daigle, John Loring, Barry Nelson, Rhonda Mitchell.

## Constitution

A brief notice is due the Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point, which has taken upon itself the task of drafting and ratifying a constitution. Already a draft proposal has been circulated, and at first glance it looks good.

The constitution sets forth the responsibilities, laws and procedures of the tribe in a forthright manner.

Perhaps one of the more important elements of the new draft is this: "All members of the Passamaquoddy Tribe shall have equal political rights and opportunities to participate in the economic resources and tribal assets, and no member shall be denied freedom of conscience, speech, religion, association or assembly, nor shall be denied the right to petition the tribal council for the redress of grievances against the tribe."



## Quotable

Every year our white intruders become more greedy, exacting, oppressive, and overbearing . . . Wants and oppressions are our lot . . . Are we not being stripped day by day of the little that remains of our ancient liberty? . . . Unless every tribe unanimously combines to give a check to the ambition and avarice of the whites, they will soon conquer us apart and disunited, and we will be driven away from our native country and scattered as autumnal leaves before the wind.

— Tecumseh, Shawnee Chief 1812



# letters

## Among the old ones

Middleburg, Fla.

To the editor:

Thank you for sending me a copy of the paper, March issue. I found it very good and worth while information. All Indian peoples need to stand together, to win the battles we face. I have lived in Maine and I am Indian. My home is in Oklahoma, my people are Chickasaw/Choctaw. I am among the old ones, many winters has taught many things.

Great Spirit bless all and keep up good work.

Rosie M. Brown

## Please continue

Sacramento, Calif

To the editor:

Enclosed is a check for five dollars. Please continue to send the Wabanaki to me. I enjoy the paper very much.

Mary R. Verdugo

## Tobique request

Tobique Indian Reserve

To the editor:

Our school would like to subscribe to your Wabanaki Alliance magazine for a two year period.

Would you please send the bill to the above address as we do not know if there has been a change in subscription rates.

Thank you very much and keep up the good work. We enjoy your paper.

Gertrude Nicholas  
Resource Center  
Mahsoss School

## The goings-on

North Weymouth, Mass.

To the editor:

I received the Wabanaki today and think it is great... a nice way to keep up on what's going on at home, on the island. Keep up the good work.

Paul F. Hamilton

## Nations

Seattle, Wash.

To the editor:

Thanks for the information about your newspaper. We are very interested in what is happening among the tribes in Maine, especially those who are affected other tribes in the United States and Canada. I am also personally interested, since the Penobscots are my grandfather's people.

I would like to establish an exchange with your publication and I have already entered a complimentary subscription for Wabanaki Alliance. I would appreciate receiving your publication. More than this, I would appreciate your input on newsworthy events in your area. In order to establish an effective news network, Nations needs the cooperation of editors and writers throughout Indian Country. We will have bureau offices in key locations around the U.S. and Canada, but we need local input to provide accurate and thorough coverage of local events. I hope that you will be able to work with us. In exchange, we will work with you as an information source with excellent national and international contacts.

I will look forward to hearing from you soon, and to working with you in the future.

Duane F. Warren  
Editor

## Cheyenne/Arapaho

To the editor:

I am the Executive Director of the Las Casas/Drums, an organization named after Bartolome Las Casas, a fifteenth century Dominican who worked for the cause of the Native Americans. Currently our resource persons are working with the Cheyenne and Arapaho people in Northwest Oklahoma. Ours is a human development program where we try to work for enablement rather than dependence, empowerment rather than manipulation, native cultural development rather than exploitation. (Choose life!)

As we plan for future placements of new resource persons based on their interests and the needs of the Native Americans, I thought I would contact you to see if you have any needs which might be considered by us for future placements.

Annette R. Roach, O.P.



## In our midst

Indian Township

To the editor:

The King has been in our midst for some two thousand years now. My prayer for you is that He will be your personal Lord. I pray that His word within you may bear fruit daily in victory for you and your family.

In Jesus and Mary,

Fr. Joe Laughlin

## Making contact

Keene, N.H.

To the editor:

I am very interested in learning more about all our American Indian tribes, both those federally recognized and those not. I have written to all 32 BIA agencies, am in process of writing to the various tribal councils, am sending for sample Native American newspapers, and also trying to develop correspondence with Native peoples on and off reservations.

I would appreciate receiving a sample of your paper, and if you would, I would appreciate your publishing this letter.

For the record, so your readers will know a bit about me, I am a white woman, 43 years of age, divorced, mother of four daughters ages 18, 17, 19 and 21. I work to support myself and two youngest daughters.

My interest in Native Americans is sincere and I will gladly correspond with anyone who has same.

The main questions I ask are, What is it like to be a Native American today? And what do Native Americans hope for the future?

Carolyn L. Cole  
Maple Court Apts.  
Bldg. 1, Apt. 1  
Keene, N.H. 03431



**SNACKS FROM YACC** — Working at Passamaquoddy Snack Bar, recently, were these lovely Young Adult Conservation Corps workers, from left, Millie Moore, Lynne Moore, Viola Larkin and Alice Nicholas.

## Tribe takes \$1 bid for snack bar

**PLEASANT POINT** — The Passamaquoddy Snack Bar, located in the gymnasium of the community building, was leased recently to the Tribal Recreation Department, for one dollar.

Lanwood (Red) Sapiel made the bid for the department, according to Ralph Dana of Pleasant Point, a businessman.

Dana complained that tribal government is against private enterprise. He said John Bailey had \$5,000 for the snack

bar concession, and Peter Bailey, \$4,800. Both bids were rejected in favor of the one dollar offer, Dana said.

Dana himself has clashed with tribal government over trucking jobs. Dana Trucking Company is scheduled to work on foundations for 35 new houses at Indian Township, as subcontractor to Bridge Construction Company, Augusta.

In the meantime, Dana Trucking is involved in reconstruction work on the Eastport breakwater.

## Tidal power referendum slated

**PLEASANT POINT** — A referendum vote scheduled Jan. 5 at the reservation, to see if the community wishes to apply to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for a license to build Half-Moon Cove tidal project, has been postponed to Jan. 19.

According to Dr. Normand LaBerge, director of the Half-Moon Cove project,

the postponement was announced in order to provide voters with more information about the project.

The project would be located at the site of the old Eastport-Perry toll bridge and would consist of a dam about 1,000 feet long and 75 feet high with power provided by tidal waters from Half-Moon Cove emptying through a tidal gate.

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Member — Maine Press Association

Steven Cartwright, Editor

Reporters

Diane Newell Wilson  
Brenda Polchies  
Roberta Richter  
Kathy Tomah

Phone 827-6219  
Phone 532-7317  
Phone 853-4654  
Phone 796-2301

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Indian Island  
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Virginia Tomah

## Welfare director likes job

PLEASANT POINT — Virginia Tomah, 30, laughingly called herself "little brown Vergie," comparing herself to a non-Indian woman who worked for Department of Indian Affairs.

"I love my job and I do it well," Tomah said, expressing her gratitude to then Gov. Robert Newell. She is in charge of welfare for the tribe, and assists members with AFDC, social security, food stamps, veterans benefits, Indian Health Service and other referrals.

Tomah is also chairman of the Pleasant Point school board, and recently visited South Dakota in that capacity.

She believes that the tribe's best chances at self determination will be through jobs.

On the job about one year, Tomah formerly edited a tribal newsletter, and is a former alcoholism counselor. She has attended University of Maine at Portland-Gorham, University of Maine at Orono, and Tufts University. She is married and the mother of three.

## Penobscots to mull investments

INDIAN ISLAND — Members of the Penobscot Nation have been invited to attend a general meeting, Saturday, Jan. 17, at 1 p.m., at the Community Building. The purpose of the meeting is to consider options relative to the tribe's share of income from the recent \$81.5 million land claims settlement. Half of a \$27 million trust fund administered by the federal government belongs to Penobscots.

## Tribal leader in Quoddy Tides

EASTPORT — A recent issue of the bi-weekly Quoddy Tides featured a front page interview with Pleasant Point Gov. J. Hartley Nicholas, commenting on the land claims.

"There are some who see dollar signs dancing in front of their eyes," Nicholas told reporter Marie Jones. "Unless it is used wisely (the income from a trust fund) we will not be better off in a few years than we are now," the governor said.

"Before any money is distributed to anybody, the tribe must pay its bills. I would like to wipe the bills out before we give money away," Nicholas said.

Also in The Quoddy Tides was a feature article on Edward Bassett Jr. of Pleasant Point, written by Susan Bassett. Bassett is holder of a hush bark canoe.

# Decision

(Continued from page 1)

Penobscots met recently at Indian Island with representatives of the investment firm, Merrill, Lynch, which has an office in Portland. While making no commitments, the tribe showed interest in options offered by Joseph Kenney, Merrill Lynch senior manager in New York City.

Kenney told the tribe, "it's your money and not ours and we just want to do what is mutually agreeable and obtainable . . . the sole thing we're getting paid for is our advice," he said.

The Merrill Lynch fee, three eighths of one per cent, would equal \$46,875 based on investments for the Penobscots of \$12.5 million annually, Kenney explained. One million dollars is earmarked to aid elderly of the tribe.

Additionally, the Penobscot tribe will get \$96,000 from a state of Maine account that belongs to Indians of Maine. The Passamaquoddy share is about \$200,000, and will also be returned.

Northeast District President George Cattermann told the Penobscots "the primary concern is to make sure nothing happens to this money." He advised investing funds in a variety of places to assure security.

At the Penobscot meeting, 28 tribal members voted on how to invest the Penobscot share of the trust fund. They voted in favor of U.S. Treasury bills, considered a very low risk investment.

Another motion was passed to reinvest income from the trust fund, also in treasury bills, in increments up to \$2



DONALD PERKINS, lawyer for major landowners who have agreed to sell acreage to the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes under terms of land claims settlement.

million. Penobscots will set up a trust fund investment committee, with seven regular members and three alternates.

Joseph (Jo-Jo) Francis, tribal councillor, observed humorously, "we talk here like we read the Wall Street Journal, this talk about C-D's (certificate of deposits) and T-bills (treasury bills) . . . next thing you know we'll be Dunn & Bradstreet."

## A Mohegan claim

NEW YORK CITY — Mohegan Indians of Connecticut will continue their efforts to recover 2,500 acres of land north of New London, after the state failed in a preliminary move to have the Indians' claims dismissed in court.

Using the 1790 Trade and Nonintercourse Act — the same act as was basis for Maine Indian claims — the Mohegans appear to be making progress. Connecticut argued the act applied to Indians of the west only, but the court rejected that interpretation.

## Maliseet asks Iran for funds

TORIQUE RESERVE, Canada — Loomis J. Sappier, self-proclaimed leader of the Maliseet Nation and chairman of Maliseet land claims to 15 million acres in northern Maine, has asked the Iranian embassy in Ottawa for financial aid.

Sappier wants help paying legal costs, according to a story in the Bangor Daily News. "We're not just maneuvering, we really need money," he told a reporter.

## Tribal officials attend

### Boston task force meeting

BOSTON — A number of tribal officials from Maine attended a recent meeting here of Federal Regional Council/Indian Task Force.

The Department of Housing and Urban Development, and other items relating to Indians, were on the agenda. Barbara Namias, a Mohawk, is task force coordinator.

Roger Ritter and Brian R. Bowden represented Indian Township Passamaquoddy reservation; Gov. Timothy Love attended for Penobscot Nation, accompanied by Penobscot housing director Rick Mitchell.

Also present was James McGrath, representing the Schaghticoke Indians of Connecticut. McGrath, a former journalist, worked briefly for the Passamaquoddy at Pleasant Point. Pequots and Narragansetts also were represented.

Carla Francis, a Penobscot, attended for Hoston Indian Council, where she is employed.

## Shinnecock quiet on land claims

HAMPTON BAYS, N.Y. — "The Shinnecock bills were once part of the rolling Indian reservation here — some 3,600 acres — but since 1859 the tribe has lived on a 400-acre parcel," The New York Times reports.

"There are rumors of land claims based on the 1790 Trade and Nonintercourse Act, which protected tribes by requiring Congressional approval of transactions. Often such approval was not undertaken in dealings with Eastern Indians."

Twenty-year-old Rebecca Hill, Shinnecock Native American Coalition director, said "no comment." So did Native American Rights Fund (NARF) lawyer Lawrence Aschenbrenner, who has researched the situation for the Shinnecocks.

About 200 tribal members survive today.

## PENOBSCOT NATION

Department of Employment Training & Youth Projects is taking applications for public service employment under Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Titles II-D and VI.

At present one PSE position is designated within the Department for a Management Information Specialist. The individual selected for this position should possess strong oral and written communication skills, be willing to learn CETA regulations and guidelines concerning client eligibility and tracking requirements, and be able to apply these guidelines to individual client situations. The MIS will be responsible for participant records and reports.

PE 4 salary range is \$170 to \$240 per week.

If interested, please contact —

LEE CAMERON

Telephone 827-6146

Applicants should meet CETA eligibility requirements.

An Iranian official at the embassy reportedly declined comment on a letter Sappier sent.

Sappier and his group maintain they have New Brunswick tribal support toward a claim to 15 million acres in northern Maine and are acting on behalf of all Maliseets in Canada and the United States. The Maine territory the Maliseets want takes in all land in the state north of the 46th parallel, "which in the past has been our hunting and fishing domain," according to Sappier.

Sappier wrote the Iranian embassy, "back at the time your country was striving and struggling in your endeavor to develop natural resources, Canada and the United States spent millions in your hour of need to help you obtain your self-determination. The natural resources of the North American continent are the bona fide properties of the Indian nations. It has now become absolutely necessary for us to focus our full attention (for financial aid) on the Third World countries."

## Constitution drafted at Pleasant Point

PLEASANT POINT — With the assistance of tribal planner Charles A. Lewis, a constitution has been drafted for the Passamaquoddy Tribe, with copies available to interested persons.

The draft contains full definitions of tribal status and membership, territory, bill of rights, rights of members, government, legislative body, tribal council and executive powers, the judicial branch, and oaths of office.

Jurisdiction of the tribe, for example, extends to lands as may "hereafter be established as a reservation (settlement) pursuant to authorization of the Maine Indian Land Claims Settlement Act."

Such lands will be administered by a commission set up pursuant to that Act.

Tribal membership is defined as "any person who name appears on the official census roll of the Passamaquoddy Tribe as of 1980, provided that corrections may be made in the said census roll by the tribal council within five years of the adoption of this constitution."

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## Stone age Indian site studied

**AZISCOHOS LAKE** — Some 1,500 artifacts have turned up over the past decade at an archaeological site here, near the Maine-New Hampshire border. The spearheads and tool fragments may belong to Indians that used the area 11,000 years ago.

Dr. Michael Gramly, a Harvard-trained expert working for the Maine State Museum, called the site "important because of the total picture. It's the highest altitude Paleo-Indian site known in the eastern U.S. It's within a short distance of a lithic source area where the people then got stone for tools. There is a continuing pattern of occupancy on this site, and there is a killing ground in association with the habitation site," he said.

Gramly led a group of college students last summer in work at the Francis Vail site, named after an East Stoneham amateur who discovered it. National Geographic Society contributed money to the dig.

Two weeks before the students and Gramly packed up, charcoal remains of a hearth were uncovered. Samples of the charcoal have been sent to the Smithsonian Institution in Washington, D.C., for radio-carbon dating.

"These people were craftsmen of the first rank. They only used finer grain, quality materials," Gramly said.

## Long Walk arrives in D.C.

**WASHINGTON** — A group of Indians and others left Alcatraz Island, California, June 1, and arrived in this city in time for national elections.

What made the 4,000 journey remarkable is that participants reportedly walked the entire distance, a feat that had been accomplished in a more widely publicized march for Indian rights in 1978.

The walkers crossed a proposed MX missile site on Shoshone land, and in New Mexico, met Hopi and Navajo people protesting mining of Black Mesa by Peabody Coal Co. The group held a vigil for jailed Leonard Peltier in Illinois; Peltier is a symbol of Indian resistance to non-Indian courts and authority.

Another stop on the journey was at Three Mile Island in Pennsylvania, site of a major nuclear accident in 1979.

In Washington, D.C., walkers prayed and rallied at the White House, Washington monument, Lincoln memorial and other locations.

## Women, heritage topics

**TAHLEQUAH, Oklahoma** — A symposium on the American Indian, and a conference on Indian-Alaska native women, are scheduled this April at North-eastern State University here.

The Indian symposium, with a theme of "wind songs," is slated April 2-3. The women's conference is set April 3-5.

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Under sail, Hurricane Islanders surge ahead in their two-masted, open vessel.

## Facing the sea (and yourself)

By Brenda Polchies

**HURRICANE ISLAND** — These are a few of my own thoughts describing a long weekend trip I took recently. I was with a group of 10 from Moulton who journeyed 131 miles to Rockland by bus plus the 12 miles by boat from the mainland to Hurricane Island. This gal learned a few things while on this three day expedition to Outward Bound on Hurricane Island. This gal learned she had inner resources and inner strengths in mind and body she never knew before that she had. This gal seemed to be in a state of uneventful limbo before coming face to face with the forever moving and powerful sea.

As I was rappelling down a 200 foot sheer granite cliff, or vigorously sailing along with my comrades in a 20 foot pulling boat in stormy Penobscot Bay, the sails billowing furiously in the wind; at one point, the port side of the boat was being swamped by huge waves so that the sails were practically parallel to the foamy sea and those of us who were on the port side of the boat were staring wide-eyed straight down to starboard at our comrades, who in turn were staring wide-eyed back at us, all the while my stomach was heaving; the big questions I repeatedly asked myself was, "What in hell was I doing here? What am I going to

learn from all this?" After throwing up into the sea just before getting to shore, I felt alright for the rest of the strenuous ordeal. I say strenuous ordeal more to apply to the real feelings of fear, indecision, a sense of stupidity, and the "I Can't" syndrome.

I don't even know how to swim and yet I have "bravely," "dangerously," "foolishly," jumped into the ocean water via feel first with assistance of a lifejacket, encouragement, and enlightenment from my Watch instructors, who are thoroughly trained, competent, and experts in their field of rock climbing, sailing, navigating, rappelling, ropes course, food and nutrition, and they represented sensitive and thought provoking philosophy. It is here, surrounded by cold, salty seawater I experienced my first dip into the ocean depths.

The experiences I shared with my comrades, to me were not ordinary, everyday experiences. For this reason, in my mind, I will relive this brief, unique, first experience over and over again. In the span of three short days, friends were made, and when it came time to bid farewell, I felt sad because I knew I would never see their faces again.

I have recovered fully from sore muscles, bumps, and bruises, and I feel that I am ready for a more heady and heavy

expedition. On the chance the opportunity will arise again, I have every intention of heading back down to Hurricane Island.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Brenda Polchies, a Maliseet who is a reporter for this newspaper, has written numerous articles. She is employed by Association of AP608000 Indians (AAII), Houlton.

Hurricane Island Outward Bound School is a nonprofit organization based in Rockland and on the island itself, which is near Vinalhaven in Penobscot Bay. It is a year-round operation, and various courses are offered, along with financial aid, a spokeswoman said. The school can be reached by writing Box 429, Rockland, Maine 04841, or calling 207-594-5548.

## TV program revived

**ORONO** — A public television series called Maine Indian Journal will be started again next month.

The show went off the air in 1978, after running for about one year under the direction of Kim Mitchell, a Penobscot. Mitchell will again direct, produce and probably host the Maine Public Broadcasting Network program.

The first of a bi-monthly series is scheduled Feb. 16 (Washington's Birthday), at 7:30 p.m., on stations of the Maine public TV network.

## Micmac removed from federal team

**WASHINGTON** — Alexander (Sandy) McNabb, a Micmac, has been replaced by a non-Indian on a Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) transition team.

Jim Hawkins, director of the Office of Indian Education Programs under Commissioner Louis Bruce in the early 1970's, has replaced the previously announced team of McNabb and Dallas Merrell on the Reagan transition team for the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Hawkins, a non-Indian, had been a BIA area director in Minneapolis and a teacher and school official in Alaska. He has held high positions in the Department of Commerce, the Peace Corps and Interior. He has been in private business the past few years.



Putting to sea, a crew at Outward Bound school braves wind and wave.



## Brings Indians, whites together

# Youth corps has



IT'S A BIRD, IT'S A PLANE . . . no, it's the LARC, an amphibious transporter owned by Indian Island YACC.

'You get a good cross section,  
they learn from each other'

- Richard Hamilton



YACC worker and Joseph Sapie, staff.

**INDIAN ISLAND and INDIAN TOWN-SHIP** — This April the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) will celebrate its third anniversary at the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy reservations.

According to those in charge, the program is a considerable success. There have been problems, achievements, failures, cutbacks and expansions. There are critics of a program that mixes Indian and non-Indian young men and women . . . out-of-work, out-of-school young men and women who need help.

The director at Indian Island's Bur-nurb-skek (original word for Penobscot) camp has taken flak for his decisions, but has also reaped the reward of strong leadership.

For openers, director Richard Hamilton, a Penobscot, has been selected nationally to head a YACC emergency assistance group. His camp will be "on call," should special needs arise. Hamilton recently underwent a week of special training for the job, at Boise, Idaho.

Further, Hamilton is in process of establishing a remote "satellite" camp for 30 enrollees, for Seminole Indians in the Fort Lauderdale, Florida area. If all goes through as planned, the Seminole camp will increase his budget of \$550,000 by an additional \$300,000.

Hamilton, hired by the Penobscot tribal council Feb. 25, 1978, to initiate the YACC program, asserts proudly, "we've come a long way."

According to Hamilton, "what makes these programs work so well — and they do work well — is they are non-targeted. This way you get a mix. You get a good cross section of the population, and they learn from each other."

Ages 16-23, YACC participants include high school dropouts and college graduates, rich and poor, from nearby and faraway. When the program started, along with the summer Youth Conservation Corps (YCC), there were 250 enrollees.

Now, with government cutbacks, there are just 40 enrollees, a percentage of them members of the Penobscot tribe.

Various conservation projects; trails, roads, footbridges, maps, timber stand improvement, surveys, educational displays and lectures; all of these tell a success story for YACC.

Unfortunately, the slashing of fires on YACC trucks, not necessarily by YACC workers, garnishes a good reputation. Once, YACC workers held a rowdy party in the woods, with reports of smoking dope, when they should have been on the job.

Hamilton is strict about such incidents. Drugs and alcohol are absolutely prohibited, although cigarette smoking is permitted in safe areas. "If we see them with a joint, it's automatic termination. If we see them with a beer, it's termination on the spot," Hamilton said.

Workers interviewed on the job claim it is easy to smuggle beer or marijuana onto job sites, some of which are very isolated. Whether these workers were bragging or not was unclear.

There are usually four crews of seven YACC workers each, at Indian Island, including one crew leader, and one assistant leader. Separate crews maintain the amphibious LARC vehicle, acquired as government surplus, and handle other maintenance and assorted chores.

The LARC's diesel engine was thoroughly overhauled by young men of Indian Island, and the monstrous "boat on wheels" is used to ferry workers to places

like Orson Island, where crews have cleared old roads and property lines. Orson was once inhabited by Penobscots, and contained the tribal poor farm.

On Orson, during a recent visit to a worksite, forester Betsy Bolt of Kennebunkport, age 22, served as safety officer. A graduate of University of Maine at Orono, she said she enjoyed the woods work, and was grateful to have a job for one year — the maximum any person may be enrolled in YACC.

Ray Smith, like Betsy a non-Indian, is a graduate of Bangor High. Twenty years old, he said YACC was his "second choice" of a job, because he would prefer something closer to home. "I was really desperate for work. I'd been out of work ten months and I was living at home with my mother," he said.

Smith went to the Bangor unemployment office, where he learned about YACC at Indian Island.



He complained that "Indian preference" is used in promotions, and "there seems to be a lot of favoritism here. A lot of relatives are employed." Hamilton said the charges are untrue.

David Ingraham, 23, is a "white hat," meaning a crew leader. He sees YACC as "an experience," but notes "you're only making minimum wage." Actually, crew leaders receive \$4.65 per hour; assistants, \$3.55 per hour. "It gives you a place to work; a lot of people here haven't finished high school," said Ingraham, a non-Indian.

David Sapie, 22, an Indian crew leader and son of Lt. Gov. Nicholas Sapie, finished his year-old hitch at YACC last month. He may enter the Coast Guard, he said. He has been a crew leader since June, assisted by another Penobscot, Sue Priest. He has no regrets about working in YACC.

One of the more helping projects YACC has undertaken was the cutting of 200 cords of firewood, which will be moved from Orson Island by sled and snowmobile when the Penobscot River freezes solid. The wood will assist Indian Island residents with winter fuel.

Hamilton said TSI (timber stand improvement) on Orson, and other places, creates firebreaks, opens lots for campers, helps control pests, and "in ten years increases the value of the timber by 50 per cent."

In other work, YACC crews camped at Mattawamkeag Wilderness Park, set up a recreation area for day care on Indian Island, built fencing at the community building, and recently finished building a road that runs the perimeter of Indian Island, on a former trail.

# ome a long way

No longer with YACC, Kipp Kilpatrick undertook many educational projects with crews, and supervised digging and seeding of drainage ditches around new housing on the island.

A devoted, long time supporter of YACC's educational programs is Mary Sherwood of Greenfield, who with a vast horticultural knowledge helped establish a botanical garden. A book on the subject was produced.

The YACC now occupies a \$93,000 building partially constructed with crew labor. Last February, Indian Island YACC underwent a federal review by the Office of Youth Programs. "The findings were excellent," Hamilton said.

A report stated "satisfaction with chain of command," and that "financial accountability of this project is impressive." Deserving credit, along with director Hamilton, are Frank Jennings, in charge of supply, and Joseph Sapiel, work coordinator.

down from 110. The current year's budget is \$123,000, down from last year's total of \$190,000. The starting budget, including the Youth Conservation Corps program, was \$322,000. There are four YACC-paid staff and six CETA workers, in addition to enrollees.

At Pleasant Point's YACC branch, Dot Francis is crew leader, Shirley Bailey is head coordinator, and Barbara Dana is an aide.



Working on the LARC engine, Indian Island.



Richard Hamilton, YACC director.

## Indian Township YACC

The sister to Indian Island's YACC is at Indian Township, a base camp for operations that covers Pleasant Point reservation, and the town of Vanceboro. Passamaquoddy's hold most of the top positions: Dennis Tomah is director, Harry Stevens, work coordinator, Jake Lola, safety officer. Elmer Lank is administrative officer.

The camp recently underwent the same three day review as took place at Indian Island. The review team of Jim Gregg and Deborah Harstedt, from Region I federal offices in Boston, were impressed with operations, they said informally.

One imbalance was that only three or four females worked in YACC. Also, Pleasant Point has only a small contingent of the YACC program.

Stevens said YACC projects include favors for tribal government because "they pay the salaries." He is wrong, at least, about the salaries, which are paid by the federal government.

Stevens said YACC crews are working closely with the Passamaquoddy tribal forestry department.

"We're trying to stay mostly on the reservation, but eventually we'll be going into the surrounding areas," Stevens said, adding later, "if the tribe lets us alone we'll do a hell of a lot better."

Township YACC crews have acted to prevent erosion on the reservation campground road, have supplied cedar poles for Pleasant Point day care; built a playground swing set for Princeton headstart program; and crews have learned first aid and firefighting techniques.

Enrollment has declined due to budget cutbacks, and is currently at about 60,



YACC crew at work on a project.



# Teaching teachers about Indians

By Robert M. Leavitt

Imagine that you are a teacher. You are about to present a series of lessons on a topic about which you have no first-hand knowledge. The sources and materials available to you contain only out-of-date and over-simplified information. Even though the subject is of great importance to the geography and history of your state and to its culture and economy, the materials say nothing of recent or current events. They offer no insights into the lives of the people you will be discussing.

Sound preposterous? Hundreds of Maine teachers teach such a unit every year — the subject: Maine Indians. But most of the time these teachers are not ill-prepared through any failure on their part. They simply have had no way to become better-informed.

To help teachers learn about Maine's Native peoples, the Maine Indian Program of the American Friends Service Committee, under the direction of Mary Griffith and a working committee of native and non-native people, has held a series of workshops. Learning and Teaching About Maine Indians. The most recent workshop was held last fall.

About 25 classroom teachers from the central Maine area met with representatives of Maliseet, Passamaquoddy and Penobscot peoples — both on — and off reservation. They had a chance to unlearn the stereotypes so many Maine residents grow up with, however close to reservations they may live, and to get a personal point of view on native history and contemporary culture. In addition, they found out about materials approved by Native Americans, that are available for teachers and students to use.

In many of the commonly available books and audio-visual materials, teachers find out, at best, that "northeast wood land" Indians used to live in Maine and had the same culture as most Indians from here to the Canadian Rockies. At worst, they read of a warlike, poorly spoken people who eventually saw the error of their ways and disappeared into the dominant society.

"I'm not an Indian, I'm a Maliseet," Darryl Nicholas, a conference speaker, did not come to this statement of pride with the help of those who "educated" him in schools. Like many young Native Americans, he told his audience, he went through a period of shame and confusion about himself and his own people. As a

boy, he was taken away from home to a residential school, where he did not learn about being a Maliseet, but about being another kind of person — a person whose values and accomplishments were not found among the people at home.

Deanna Francis, Eunice Baumann-Nelson, Wayne Newell, Julia Sockbeson, Ralph Dana, Donna Loring, Peter Paul — along with Darryl Nicholas, these conference speakers told teachers about the positive and optimistic contributions Maine's native people have made in the past and continue to make to their state. America was not a virgin land discovered by Europeans. Native culture is not quaint. It is more than artifacts, costumes, stories or songs. The Passamaquoddy, Maliseet and Penobscot cultures are ways of life in the 1980's. "Language lives because it holds the soul of a person." Yet, says Wayne Newell, some teachers, even at the reservation school, think it is "cute" that children learn their native language in class.

At the conference in Bangor, Deanna Francis and Eunice Baumann-Nelson shared records of personal achievement. Wayne Newell, Julia Sockbeson and Peter Paul offered perspectives on ancient and contemporary history; Ralph Dana and Donna Loring gave information on growth and progress, on and off the reservation; Christina Neptune and Veronica Atwin talked about basket-making and other crafts. These were real people sharing first-hand experiences.

What are the implications of the speakers' messages for teachers who teach — not Maine Indians — but about Maine Indians? With their newly-gained knowledge they can present a fairer and more accurate view of contemporary Native Americans in Maine. Their students will have a truer understanding of how the people who have lived in Maine the longest continue to shape its history. Non-Indians who live in Maine will realize that they have much to learn from Maine's Native Americans, who have adapted and adapted, but who maintain a unique way of living.

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** Robert M. Leavitt is the former director of Wabanaki Bilingual Education Program, at Indian Township. A Harvard graduate, he has taught school at Pleasant Point, and currently heads a gifted and talented student program in Dover-Foxcroft, where he lives with his family.

## New baby girls outnumber the boys

By Diane Newell Wilson

Several new tribal members have made themselves known, small though they are.

At Pleasant Point, Mr. and Mrs. Brian Altwater are the parents of a baby girl, born Dec. 22, 1980, at Calais Regional Hospital.

At Porterville, California, a girl was born to Mr. and Mrs. Jeffrey Dennis, Dec. 14, 1980. Grandmother is Alice R. Fowler of Indian Island.

Maxine Judson of Indian Island wishes to announce a daughter born to Carol and Tom Mason of Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Apparently there is a run on daughters. A baby girl was born Jan. 8, to Carol Dana and Stanley Neptune of Indian Island. She weighed a healthy eight pounds, three and one half ounces.

A daughter was born Oct. 22, 1980, to Howard and Celina Wilson of Tampa, Florida. Grandparents are Howard and



Celina Wilson

Diane Wilson of Indian Island. The baby's name is also Celina.

Finally, there is a report of one boy. A son, Joseph Martin Dana, was born to Sue Priest and Roy Dana Jr., Penobscots. He was born Nov. 29, 1980, and weighed seven pounds, eight ounces.

## Maine museum plans 1981 Indian exhibit

**AUGUSTA** — The Maine State Museum is gearing for a major exhibit this year on the state's pre-history, including Indian culture — "from the time of man's first entry into Maine to the modern day," according to Dr. Michael Gramly, consultant to the museum.

Holder of a PhD in anthropology from Harvard, Gramly (who recently changed

the spelling of his name from Gramlich) said the museum has "an enormous room we're going to fill, all with the pre-history of Maine ... continuing to the modern day with the native American." A variety of aspects, from music to basketry, will be on display.

Planning got a boost from National Endowment for the Humanities, Gramly said.

Gramly said the exhibit can offer "a little bit of something for everyone." It will cost \$100,000 to \$150,000 to mount the displays, he said. Another part of the job is soliciting items for exhibit. "We need decorative items. We don't even have a pair of moccasins in this museum," Gramly said. Games, pastimes and clothing are needed.

## Students visit

### remote Cree village

**BANGOR** — Twenty Bangor Community College students, including a Maliseet woman, set off for sub-Arctic Ontario New Year's Eve, to spend a fortnight studying Cree Indians.

Among the group was Vinita Brown, whose mother is a Maliseet from Kingsclear, New Brunswick.

The study trip was led by Stephen and Elizabeth Hyatt, and Ray Gemmel, all faculty members. Stephen Hyatt took a similar trip several years ago, to the isolated town of Mooseone, more than 1,000 miles north of Bangor.

After driving two days, the study group planned to board the Polar Bear Express, the unofficial, affectionate name for the train that travels the roadless, final 186 miles to the Cree village.

After World War II, Hyatt reports, the Cree people lost their traditional trapping skills, through white influence. For awhile, Crees worked building a radar complex for Canadian government, but that operation has been shut down permanently.

Students paid \$200 each for the trip. At one point, Theodore M. Mitchell, assistant dean of student affairs for Indian programs and services at University of Maine at Orono, had planned to join the journey north.

## Church donates gifts for Indian youngsters

**PORTLAND** — Members of the Stevens Avenue Congregational Church continued a tradition begun several years ago, and sent Christmas gifts to reservation youngsters.

As in years past, the Church sent boxes of gifts by bus to Wabanaki Alliance in Orono, and the newspaper then sent the gifts to appropriate points. For Christmas 1980, presents were delivered to children of Indian Township, through the courtesy of Allen J. Sockbeson. Last year, gifts went to Indian Island kids.

## Carter okays IHS

**WASHINGTON** — President Carter last month approved bankrolling Indian Health Service (IHS) for four more years.

The funds okayed total \$495.8 million, of which \$99 million is authorized for the current fiscal year. In Maine, IHS funds are allocated to the Penobscot National at Indian Island, Passamaquoddy Tribe at Pleasant Point and Indian Township, and Association of Arrostook Indians in Houlton.

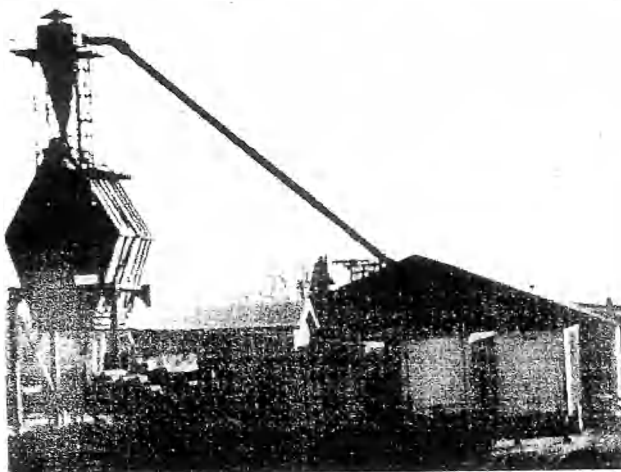
The Indian Health Care Improvement Act, passed in 1978, provided funds through 1980.

### PROGRAM DIRECTOR

For Division of Health Services within Penobscot Nation, Department of Health and Human Services. Health Program Director will be responsible to Departmental Director and to the Board of Directors. Responsibilities include the administration and supervision of health programs, preparation and maintenance of grants and contracts and program budget. Health Director will recruit and employ staff, prepare reports and program evaluations, serve as a departmental liaison to Tribal Governor and other departments. Qualifications: training in public health planning and administration or related field, four years experience, BA/BS recommended. Indian preference. Salary \$9,880 to \$14,040 annually.

Contact:

**PENOBSCOT NATION**  
Indian Island  
Old Town, Maine 04468  
207-827-7776



**PASSAMAQUODDY LUMBER COMPANY** — A non-Indian business in Princeton on which the Passamaquoddy tribe has a purchase option. (Bill O'Neal photo).



# Tobique woman takes discrimination case to UN

**TObIQUE RESERVE, Canada**—Thirty-two-year-old Sandra Lovelace is the granddaughter of a Maliseet chief who served 22 years. She is unquestionably Maliseet, but since 1970 has been treated white. Why?

Because she is a Canadian Indian woman, and under laws there, if you marry a non-Indian man, you lose your Indian status. Even her fellow tribesmen treat her as non-Indian.

For Lovelace, it meant leaving the reserve. She is far from alone in this predicament, but she is different in that she is fighting all the way up to the United Nations, where a committee recently ruled in her favor.

That's not enough, she told a Canadian news magazine. She wants the Indian Act changed to put an end to discrimination on the basis of race and sex.

A setback occurred when the UN Human Rights Committee in Geneva (Switzerland) put off a decision on her case until, probably, this March.

Lovelace married a non-Indian at Fort Fairfield, Maine, and later moved to Anaheim, California. The marriage broke up, and Lovelace moved home with a son. However, the Tobique Reserve chief said she could not live there.

She moved into a tent until cold weather. They stayed in the jail awhile, finally moving in with a sister.

She explained to a reporter, "Even if the U.N. decides in my favor, it's still up to the government. All along they've been saying they don't want to impose their will on the Indian people. But that's been their excuse not to do anything. They told the brotherhood to rewrite the act, but they can't agree on anything. I don't blame the chiefs. I blame the government for everything. They made the act. Let them change it."

"And even if they do change the act, maybe it won't be retroactive. It won't affect me. Younger women, yes, but not me," she said.



**JOLLY TIMES** and delicious food were had by all at the Central Maine Indian Association annual Christmas party, held last month at Bangor YWCA. Volunteer fundraising and generous friends helped foot the bill. (Photo by Richard Tozier)

## CMIA brings tidings of comfort, joy

**BANGOR** — More than 200 people — 100 of them between the ages of seven weeks and 17 — attended a gala Christmas party, Dec. 13, held at Bangor YWCA.

The party for Indian youngsters was sponsored by Central Maine Indian Association of Orono, relying on many individual donations of funds, time and energy. Bridget Woodward, CMIA secretary-treasurer and principal organizer of the event, said special thanks are due "the many people who donated and made our party a success."

There were gifts for each child, including hand beaded necklaces. There was Indian dancing, with drumming provided by Delores Mitchell. Carroll Stevens led the dancing in full Indian dress.

A raffle for the party raised some \$200, and prizes awarded included a rifle, blender and \$50 food certificate. Ramona Stackhouse, CMIA board member, won a

special citation for selling the most raffle tickets.

Other board members who pitched in to work on the party preparations, operation and clean-up were Tom Vicaire, Mary Isaac, Denise Mitchell, Jeannette Laplante, Also, staff of CMIA, Donna Loring, Irene Augustine and Maria Conlin, and Debbie Bouchard of Old Town, assisted in many ways.

Guests came from as far away as Millinocket, Gardiner and Franklin.

Last but not least, Santa himself delighted the guests, with his usual ho-ho-ho humor.

## returns to region

**ROQUE BLUFFS** — Jeff Hill, 35, a former planner with Passamaquoddy Gov. Francis J. Nicholas at Pleasant Point, has returned to downeast Maine.

After several jobs out of state, Hill is staying with Sheila Tallot of Roque Bluffs, a rock musician and maker of Indian crafts.

Hill formerly lived in Robinsonston, and worked several years for the tribe. He studied social welfare at State University of New York, Stony Brook, and attended Rhode Island School of Design, Boston University, and Ecole des Beaux-Arts, Paris.

At this time he has no plans to seek work with the tribes, he said.

## Off reservation Indian protests benefits

**PLeasant Point** — Linda Francis is a member of the Passamaquoddy tribe, but she does not live on the reservation.

Instead, she lives a few miles away, in Eastport. Because of this, she says, she and other off-reservation Passamaquoddy are denied welfare benefits given on reservation Indians. Francis said she is old to go to city officials in Eastport, even though tribal government includes off-

reservation populations in statistics used to establish need for various grants and contracts.

Francis said she has contacted about 20 tribal members who share her concern, and she hopes to bring the matter up at a regular tribal council meeting at Pleasant Point, Jan. 26.

"There's a few that really need help. They save up their bottles to get their bread," Francis commented.

## Indian film nearing release

**ORONO** — A 60-minute documentary film on Maine Indians, under the working title of "We Are Still Here," is moving steadily toward completion. Aided by grants from the Maine Council for the Humanities and Public Policy, and the U.S. Office of Education, the film depicts the history, culture and traditional/contemporary life of the Maine Indian. It is due for release early in 1981.

The film is being produced by Tribal Governance Inc. (TGI), and is under the direction of Jay Kent and Wayne Mitchell. It will be available to schools, church groups and civic organizations.

"It is apparent there's a lot of misinformation about Maine Indians," said

Kent. "Many people have heard the words 'Passamaquoddy' and 'Penobscot,' but they don't know the people and live behind the words. Nor are they aware that Maine is the home of the Micmac and Maliseet people as well."

Besides portraying the human side of Indian life, the film gives an understanding of events that lead to the largest Indian land claim in U.S. history. Laws, treaties, and traditions from the earliest years of our country enabled the Penobscot and Passamaquoddy tribes to lay claim to 12.5 million acres.

TGI envisions distribution across the state. Anyone wishing information on the film should contact Kent; 207-860-5526.

## Want to train to be a health worker?

Many Indian students have expressed an interest in the health career pathway. They want to know and understand the system of becoming a health professional. The Association of American Indian Physicians (AAIP) will be holding a re-admission workshop answering the questions: How to select a professional school; what tests you will be required to take; when to take the tests and test taking tips; how and when to complete a professional school application and make it strong for consideration; the admissions process, including the professional school admissions interview (including a mock interview for each participant); common problems faced by Indian students; financial aid; and other such topics that Indian students should know when pursuing a health profession.

To qualify, you must be Indian (submit a certificate degree of Indian blood, and/or letter from your tribe certifying you to be

a tribal member) and currently enrolled in an undergraduate pre-professional educational course that will take you into one of the following fields: medicine, osteopathy, dentistry, veterinary medicine, optometry, podiatry, or pharmacy. Also, please include a copy of your most current transcript.

If selected, you will receive round-trip air fare plus \$20. per day to cover room and board, plus a wealth of information from the workshop. (13 of 60 participants are currently in a health professional school with others scheduled to enter a professional school at a later date.)

If interested in attending the AAIP workshop, please complete this application and return to: Association of American Indian Physicians, 8801 S. Western, Suite 206, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73109.

If you have further questions, you may call collect, station call, (405) 631-0447.

## Canadians not happy with reforms

**MONTREAL** — Indians here — and elsewhere in Canada — feel left out of efforts to draft a new Canadian constitution in Ottawa.

The Confederation of Indians of Quebec declared recently that it will bring its grievances to British courts if necessary. Indians allege Canadian government is leaving them out, both in planning, and in terms of legal rights and privileges.

The Quebec Indian group said it planned to take the case to United Nations General Assembly, an action endorsed by National Indian Brotherhood.

Caughnawaga Mohawk Chief Andrew Deslisle and Huron Chief Max Gros-Louis have made contact with UN officials in Switzerland, according to Indian News, a government publication in Canada.

## LIBRARY RESEARCHER

Library Researcher, full time six months, to work for American Friends Service Committee on Bibliography about Maine Indians. Applicant must be fast and accurate reader, willing to travel to libraries around State, familiar with culture of Maine Indians, able to qualify for CETA position.

Send resume to Central Maine Indian Assoc., 95 Main St., Orono, Me. 04473. A.L.N.; Donna Loring Executive Director. Submit by January 30, 1981.

## HARDWARE & GUN SHOP

**TOM VICAIRE, Proprietor**

The only Indian-owned hardware business in the State of Maine.

"We're eager to do business with people in the Indian community," says Tom.

The store carries a full line of tools, electrical and plumbing supplies, paint and housewares. Also, a selection of fine new and used guns.

See Our Garden Supplies and Tools

For all your hardware and hunting needs, visit —

**MATTAWAKEAG HARDWARE & GUN SHOP**

and sample some good Indian hospitality and service.

## Commentary

# Job motivation

By Dean Chavers

For years, no one in the nation seemed to know the extent of unemployment on Indian reservations or among Indian people. After some effort by many individuals and organizations, the Federal government, through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, has recently reported that the Indian unemployment for the nation is 40 percent.

Just looking at this single statistic, it is obvious that there is a need for jobs in Indian country. Many of the other problems of Indian people — poor health care, low educational levels, poor housing — would be largely solved if Indian adults had meaningful work to do.

In a recent conversation with Ron Andrade, the Executive Director of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), he expressed his concern and that of the National Congress for the development of jobs in Indian country. But he reported that a different approach was needed than that taken in the past.

There are various Federal programs left over from the Great Society which are aimed at lessening the extent of Indian unemployment. The largest of these are the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) programs, the various Job Corps programs, and the Economic Development Administration (EDA) in the Department of Commerce. EDA provides funds for public works, for planning grants, for business loans, and for technical assistance.

All these types of programs, and others which could be named, have had a limited impact on lowering unemployment, and when they have had an impact, it has been

bandage approach: the bandage is applied to the sore, but when it is taken off, the sore is still there. What is needed is a way to cure the sore, not to cover it up.

The bandage for CETA has been that so often the employers who want the CETA workers do not provide any meaningful training or education for them, which is supposed to be part of the litigation. Cities and counties have used CETA workers to take the place of workers they had to lay off from positions paid for from their own funds. Without any commitment from the employers, CETA workers lose their jobs as soon as the CETA funds run out.

And in the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) itself, there is a great emphasis on providing social welfare services of various kinds rather than on creating solid, long lasting jobs. The BIA and Indian Health Service (IHS) mentality seems to

call for keeping Indians on welfare forever, rather than creating jobs to take people off welfare.

What is needed in Indian country, according to Andrade, is small businesses and cottage industries which would be compatible with Indian cultures and at the same time provide worthwhile work to Indian people. With the 10 percent set aside in Federal contract programs for minority contractors, thousands of Indian people could be employed in this sector alone, whether it is building construction, providing uniforms to the military, or manufacturing ball point pens for the Federal bureaucracy.

Fortunately, there are some examples of programs that work. The United Indian Development Association (UIDA) in California, started by David Lester, now the Commissioner of the Administration for Native Americans, at last count had assisted about 500 Indian people to start and operate small businesses, from barber shops to logging operations. UIDA provides technical assistance from the incorporation of the business to the time the business is on its feet, and continues to be successful under the leadership of Steve Stallings.

In Oklahoma, Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity (OIO), under the leadership of Iola Hayden, has taken a similar approach to the creation of jobs. OIO has helped many Indian people become established in small businesses.

UIDA and OIO should be used as examples by the Federal bureaucrats who are ostensibly assisting economic development in Indian country. Assisting economic growth (the declared purpose of EDA) will be done not through the creation of large enterprises which require huge amounts of capital to launch and operate, but through the creation of small businesses which can be managed by Indian people themselves.

Too often, the large enterprises have to call on non-Indians from the outside to provide the accounting, bookkeeping, and managerial skills necessary to a multimillion dollar operation. And too often, the local Indian people end up with the least meaningful and poorest paying job in the large enterprise, from sweeping floors to driving the trucks to waiting on tables.

It is no wonder that these low-paid employees are not highly motivated and have chronic absenteeism, and so on. They have no reason to work for an organization in which they have no vested interest. What they need is a job in which they have a vested interest, and they will be motivated, and will produce.

## Poetry

### Community

My Community was once a happy  
Community  
You could tell  
The children filled the air with laughter  
Happy children meant happy families  
The children were protected by all the  
parents who watched and supervised  
Whose authority was respected as it  
came by love

The men in my community helped each  
other  
without a price or political view  
A political view different from each other  
did not breed resentment only that he was  
dancing to a different drummer, but  
would and  
did have the challenge to try to think and  
talk for himself

My community was a "Rose Garden,"  
beauty with the  
thorns, a balance of good and bad, but  
one never  
overruling the other.

Sky Owl



The women in my Community met, visited  
and  
borrowed from one another giving them  
the  
break of their day to stop and chat  
aware of  
the feeling of each other, not afraid  
of what  
the thought of them may be, because of  
friendship  
To a friend's house the way is never long

### I Speak to Sky Owl:

As the little whisper of a brook  
Whispers along the way to join a stream  
And the whispers of many brooks  
Join the stream, to make a mighty river  
And the river roars and is heard.  
So may the voices of all our people  
Be heard across the land.  
And may the Great Spirit listen  
And give us peace and our heritage back,  
and  
A curse on the white man.

Shonebeki

# Indian Way

By William B. Newell

The Indians always called the white man "brother" in all his dealings with him. He never called him "master," "your majesty," or any other title which in any way would indicate that he considered him a superior or lesser being. Every man was trusted and deceit was never looked for in a fellow man. White people first coming to America were given a place to build their lodge but never under any circumstances did the Indian give or sell outright to him land which was supposed to be free to all human beings.

Not only did the American Indian teach us all our ideas of social democracy but also he contributed vastly to our economies.

The following list of food plants, and economic contributions are only a few of the many that exist. There are hundreds of others not mentioned here. The fact to bear in mind is that these were known to the Indian, and used by the Indian, long before the Europeans discovered America and eventually taken over by the white man.

Corn is a culture as well as every other economic product or plant taken up by the white man. When Indian corn was accepted it meant taking the whole culture: husking pins, corn cribs, husking bees, "barn dances," and the forty or fifty

ways of preparing corn for eating.

The following are only a few such articles which involved hundreds of minor cultural traits:

Potatoes, Tomatoes, Pumpkins, Squashes, Lima Beans, Kidney Beans, Peppers, Coca (Cacao), Pineapples, Nispero, Barbadoes Cherry, Strawberries, Persimmons, Papaws, Guava, Oca, Cashew Nut, Pecay, Joote, Star Apples, Mate Tea, Alligator Pear, Sour Sop, Sweet Sop, Custard Apple, Cassava, Cucumber, Peanuts, Maple Sugar.

Tobacco (a culture taken up by nearly everybody), Quinine (important medicinal contribution), Casa Sagrada (most important laxative used today), Cocaine (important drug used extensively by Indians in pre-Columbian days), Cotton (Indians were first cotton clothing in the world), Honequen (hemp), Rubber (Indians first invented rubber), Copal (an important varnish), Peruvian Balm, Sunflower, Parica (in South America only). (No intoxicating beverages or drugs were used in North America).

Flavors: vanilla, chocolate, pineapple, maple and strawberry.

EDITOR'S NOTE: William B. Newell, a Penobscot, resides at Indian Island. A retired professor, he is contributing a column on Indian ways.

## Hints for Health

By Dr. Fenn Welch, DDS  
Indian Island

The impacted tooth can become decayed, whether it can be seen in the mouth or not, and if left untreated can cause severe toothache.

If the lower third molar is impacted, the upper third molar may continue to erupt outward. It presses against the gum tissue flap covering the crown of the impacted tooth, resulting in an acute infection which can be very uncomfortable and may extend to the cheek.

It may affect throat, or neck (causing edema), jaw stiffness, and may cause general sick feeling. Bacteria and food can enter under the tissue flap and cause an infection of the area.

An impacted tooth can also cause harm by pressing against another tooth. The

tooth under pressure may be injured and may be pushed out of position.

An impacted tooth may encourage the development of a cyst or other pathology, causing destruction and injury to adjacent structures.

Your dentist can answer your questions about teeth.

### Trust land rules updated

WASHINGTON — Regulations governing acquisition of trust land for Indians were published in the Federal Register. Commissioner of Indian Affairs William E. Hallett said. The regulations were effective Oct. 18.

These regulations followed a four-year study by the Bureau of Indian Affairs.

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# Tribal tour package could lure Europeans

**INDIAN ISLAND** — After attending the 1980 Maine Governor's Conference on Tourism, Penobscot tribal planner Michael Ranco is convinced there's good potential Indian tourism.

The tribe would go after the foreign tourist — Europeans, especially Germans, have for years demonstrated a special interest in American Indians.

Ranco said developing packaged tours could spur a rebirth of traditional crafts, dress and customs. Indian meals could be served, and all lodgings confirmed in advance. Tour guides would be available.



Mike Ranco

Special points of interest on a projected tour, according to a draft proposal prepared by Ranco, would include St. Ann's Church, oldest Catholic mission on the east coast; Robert Abbe museum at Acadia National Park, containing Indian artifacts; Pemaquid Point, site of early settlement and battle with Indians; Maine State Museum, Augusta; Norridgewock, site of Indian massacre where Father Sebastian Rale was killed by British; and legendary Mt. Katahdin.

"Finally," Ranco says, "the Penobscot Indian Nation Tours will allow the tour groups to see the extent of land in miles

that was once the territory of the Penobscots. The Penobscot/Passamaquoddy land claims case was won on the validity of historical data and documents. The magnitude of this case was that Maine Indians had claim to approximately 12 million acres of Maine lands."

Ranco and tribal Gov. Timothy Love, who also attended the recent tourism conference held in Rockport, have discussed their ideas with Gordon Clapp, Bangor travel agent. Ranco said Clapp "is now working with two foreign travel agencies to generate interest and trade, particularly the European nations (German, Netherlands)."

According to Ranco, "the thing that makes the economic venture exciting is that the whole community will be participating and benefiting."

As a result of successful marketing of the tours, Ranco and Clapp envision

—Growth in individuals and family arts and crafts business. The package tours will enhance the family income.

—Will re-ignite creativity of Penobscot arts and crafts skills which most tribal members have not utilized for sometime.

—Establishing the beginnings of an economic base within the tribe and awaken the entrepreneurial skills of the tribe to turn over the tourism dollars.

—The tourism dollar will turnover in community through demand "economy between individuals and families for the purchase of raw products like sweetgrass, ash, fiddleheads.

## Governor says slashed tires proper expense

**PLEASANT POINT** — The tribal governor here recently used funds from a stumpage account (money received for woodcutting rights) to buy a set of tires for his daughter's auto.

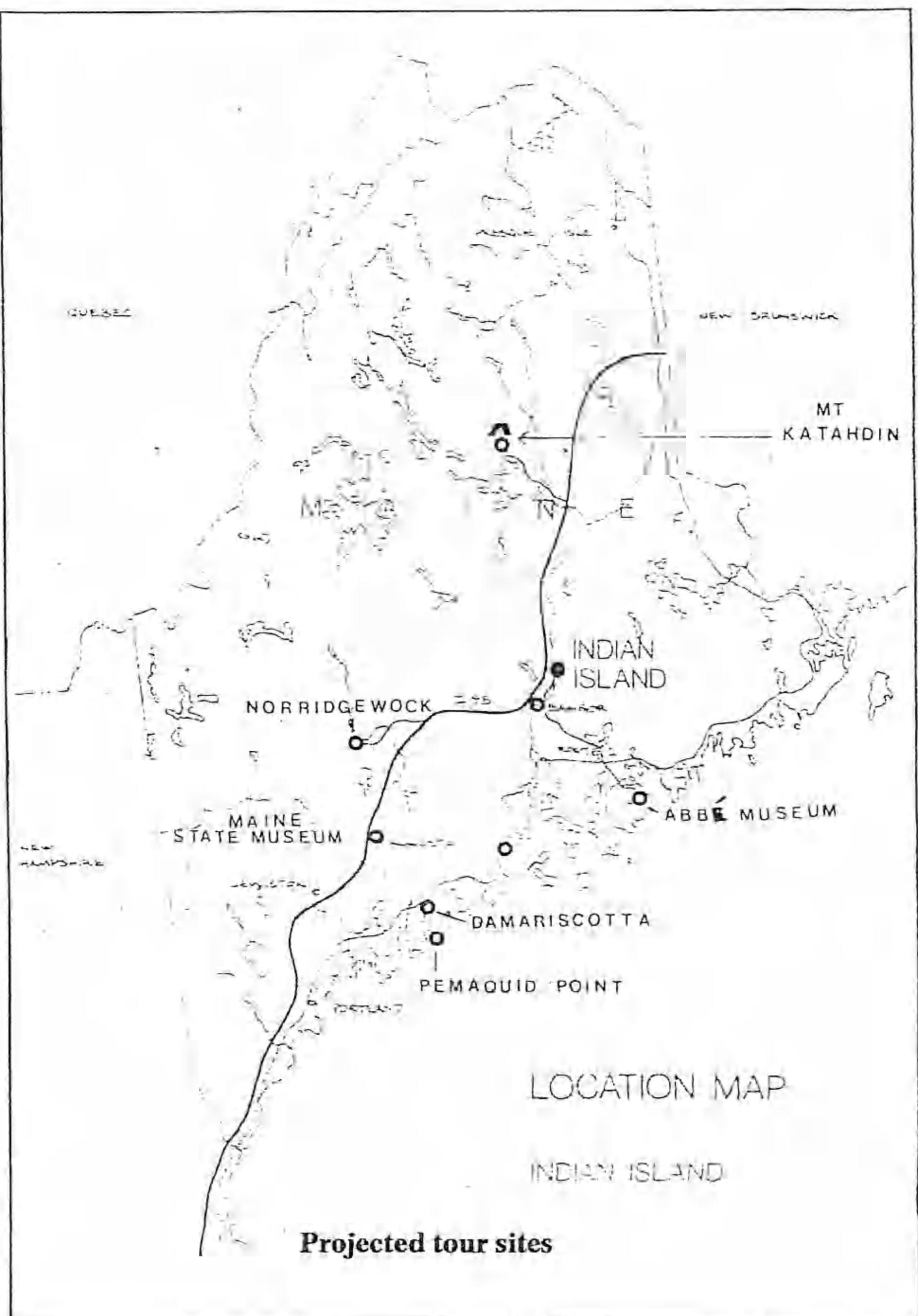
Gov. J. Hartley Nicholas defended this action, stating that the tires had been slashed, he believes, as criticism of his administration. Therefore, he said, he was justified in using tribal funds to purchase a new set of tires. "I'd do it again," the Governor said in a telephone conversation.

Some Passamaquoddy tribal members, including Ralph Dana and Deanna Francis, accuse Nicholas of mishandling funds in the matter. Francis was a candidate for governor in a recent election, losing by a small margin to Nicholas.

Dana charged that tribal government has not paid its bills. He cited the example of Ellsworth Builders Supply, which successfully brought suit in Maine District Court to recover \$7,535.

Also, Dana cited a letter from a U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) official to Governor Nicholas, regarding a \$225,000 loan to the tribe for construction of the tribal health clinic. Interest of \$5,831 had not been paid as of December 1980, although it was due several months earlier.

The BIA bill has since been paid, according to Lt. Gov. Cliv Dore.



## Christa King attends gymnastic meet

**BANGOR** — Ten girls from the Vickie Daigle Gymnastics Team, including Christa King, a Penobscot from Indian Island, attended a Kurt Thomas clinic in Wilton, Connecticut at the U.S. Academy of Gymnastics, Thanksgiving weekend.

Many of the coaches and gymnasts were impressed with the team as a whole, especially with Melinda Parent, a six year old member of the team. The girls were excited about meeting and working with Kurt Thomas, and other leading national and elite coaches from the east coast.

Mrs. Daigle, herself a former Radio City Music Hall Rockette, has to her credit former students that include one Rockette, a Florida Mermaid (underwater shows), one National Junior Olympics competitor, and now a pre-elite gymnast. "Never before in Maine's Gymnastic history has a gymnast been selected for such a prestigious training," she said.



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## Flashback photo



**NORTHERN PORTRAIT** — These Maliseets, some in traditional garb, appear in a photo that appears to be at least 100 years old. Anyone know who's who? James Wherry of Association of Aroostook Indians, lender of the photo, said left to right begins: Captain Tomah, unknown, Tomah's wife, Dr. Peter Polchies. Close examination shows the puddle bearing the name [we think] "Frank Polchies."

## Paper aids orphans

**ORONO** — This newspaper, with permission of the family, has appealed for donations to help the four children of the late John and Ann Socobasin. The parents died in a murder-suicide at their Indian Township home, a few days before Christmas.

Roger, Madeline, John and Joe Socobasin lost their parents in a tragic shooting incident at their home, reportedly, in a dispute. John Socobasin Sr., 40, shot his wife, Ann, 28, and then turned the gun on himself.

Their maternal grandmother, Joan M. Dana, has taken the four Socobasin

children into her own home, joining her own family. All the relatives favor keeping the children together. But the strain has been too much for Mrs. Dana, and she has twice been hospitalized in Calais for rest.

Mrs. Dana has given permission for Wabanaki Alliance, an Indian newspaper, to channel donations to the family. The address is 95 Main Street, Orono, Maine 04473.

So far, Central Maine Indian Association, Jay Kent, and this newspaper, are among contributors.

## Murder-suicide orphans four

**INDIAN TOWNSHIP** — A reported murder-suicide left the four children of John and Ann Socobasin orphaned here, Dec. 16, 1980.

Twelve-year-old Roger Socobasin reportedly discovered his parents in their bedroom that day, moments after John Socobasin, 40, shot himself. He had apparently shot his wife, Ann, 28, immediately before taking his own life, at the Peter Dana Point home.

The father reportedly used a hunting rifle that belonged to his son. Besides Roger, the children are Madeline, 11; John Jr., 10; and Joseph, eight years old. The children were staying with their maternal grandmother Joan M. Dana of Indian Township.

Indian Township Police, headed by Chief Norman Nicholson, cooperated with two FBI agents in an investigation. There

was reportedly some confusion over precisely who has jurisdiction on the reservation, pending implementation of the land claims act.

A large group gathered for the Catholic funeral at St. Ann's Church, Dec. 19, Peter Dana Point, and burial followed in the tribal cemetery.

John Socobasin was born Sept. 25, 1940, and was a communicant of St. Ann's Church. He is survived by his children; many aunts, uncles, nieces, and nephews.

Ann Socobasin was born March 9, 1952, at Indian Township. A communicant of St. Ann's, she is survived by her children; mother, Joan Dana; paternal grandmother, Lena Brooks; maternal grandfather, Fred Tomah; sisters Brenda and Regina Dana; brothers Matthew, Andrew, Martin, Nicholas, Louis and Dale Dana, and many aunts, uncles, nieces, nephews.

## A happy ending for Micmac

**INDIAN ISLAND** — Isabelle Toney Shay and her son Karl got a Christmas present of a place to live.

Recently widowed, Shay was ordered to leave the house of the late Patrick Shay, because of a dispute involving heirs to the property.

She refused to leave, saying it was the custom of the tribe to take care of widows. Also, she wanted Karl to remain at Indian Island elementary school without interruption. But Gov. Timothy Love reluctantly gave the order, and Penobscot Tribal Judge Andrew Mead set a date by which Isabelle must vacate.

Still refusing to go, Isabelle Shay was arrested by Indian Island Police, and later

bailed. Love directed the tribe to rent her a cabin in Milford as temporary shelter.

Apparently, intentions were good on both sides, but there were misunderstandings.

The happy solution is that mother and son have moved into an old but well built Indian Island home owned by Jean A. Moore of Murfreesboro, Tennessee. Shay said she is very comfortable, and the tribe is arranging for necessary repairs. The house is close to school.

Governor Love said he is pleased the situation could be resolved peacefully, without hard feelings. He said Shay, a Micmac from Nova Scotia, has applied for adoption into the Penobscot Nation.

## news notes

### Marine report due on Passamaquoddy

**BOSTON** — A report is being prepared on the hunting of dolphin, seal and other marine life, at Pleasant Point Passamaquoddy reservation.

An employee of the New England Aquarium here, Patricia Fiorelli, spent three weeks at Passamaquoddy and Cobscook Bays last summer, meeting and talking with Indian people.

One Passamaquoddy man, not identified by name, continues to hunt dolphin at Pleasant Point, and Fiorelli spent considerable time with him. She also was associated with the marine lab of Boston's Suffolk University, located at Cobscook Bay.

Fiorelli said she grew very fond of Pleasant Point and the surrounding countryside, and she hopes to return next summer.

She is a dolphin trainer at the aquarium.

### Ex-editor joins BIA office

**WASHINGTON** — Susan Drake has joined Public Information staff in the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Drake, who will head publications for BIA, will be responsible for an annual report, fact sheets, newsletters, brochures and BIA publications distributed to the general public.

She was a reporter with The Sun Bulletin in Binghamton, New York, in 1975 and interned with Newsday in Long Island, New York, in 1976 before joining Newsweek as Assistant Editor in 1977. Ms. Drake was Associate Editor for Newsweek from 1978-1980.

Drake was born on a farm near Louisville, Kentucky, and grew up in a suburb of St. Louis.

### LEWEY J. BAILEY

**PLEASANT POINT** — Lewey Joseph Bailey, 78, died Nov. 18, 1980 at the Eastport Memorial Hospital following a long illness. He was born at Pleasant Point, Sept. 28, 1902, son of Joseph and Julianna (Dana) Bailey.

He was employed in his younger years at the Riviera Packing Co. in Eastport and during World War II he worked at a Portland shipyard.

Survivors include his wife, Josephine (Gabriel) Bailey; three sons, Stanley Bailey, John Bailey and Joseph Bailey; one daughter, Martha Nicholas; two brothers, Peter Bailey and George Bailey; three sisters, Helen Stanley, Ada Francis and Grace Dana, all of Pleasant Point; several grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

A mass of Christian burial was celebrated at St. Ann's Catholic Church with Rev. Joseph E. Mullen, celebrant. Interment was in the tribal cemetery, Pleasant Point.

### Carter for broadcasting

**LINCOLN, Neb.** — Frank Blythe, director of Native American Public Broadcasting Consortium, participated in a White House conference and Presidential reception, Sept. 11, that recognized Carter administration efforts to promote minority ownership of broadcast facilities.

On his return, Blythe, a Cherokee-Sioux Indian, stated that while the number of minority-owned broadcast facilities (including both radio and television) has doubled since 1978 from 64 to 128, "the fact remains, this total is less than 2% of all broadcast facilities in the United States."



### New teacher

Diane Brissette, 27, a native of Fort Fairfield, has been hired to teach a portion of the third grade at Indian Island elementary school. She is a graduate of University of Maine at Presque Isle in elementary education, with a concentration in special education and learning disabilities. She has taught school four years. A mother of four, she and her husband live in Bangor. The third graders' room has been partitioned to add classroom space.

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