

GRAND ISLAND, N.Y. — A Penobscot youth has qualified to compete in a national AAU cross-country meet, Wabanaki Alliance learned at press time.

Jamie Knapp, 10, of Indian Island, finished 12th in a 1.5 mile race held the weekend of Nov. 17-18, at this New York State site of the northeast regional AAU meet. Only the

first dozen over the finish line qualify to compete in Hightstown, N.J. Dec. 8.

Jamie is the first Penobscot Indian to make the nationals since the 1960's, when Jimmy Thomas ran for the Island. A member of Andrew Sockalexis track team, Jamie is the son of Cheryl Knapp. See photos and story on page 9.

Non-profit Organization
U.S. Postage Paid 3.1c
Permit No. 15
Orono, Maine

Wabanaki Alliance

November 1979



MOOSEHIDE is stretched on traditional frame for scraping and drying. Using bone scrapers are Stanley Neptune, left, and Watie Atkins. They worked as a team in the arduous process of tanning moosehide. First they studied traditional methods. See more photos on page 4.

FBI places Passamaquoddy men in federal custody

INDIAN TOWNSHIP — Two Passamaquoddy tribal members were arrested in separate incidents recently, and have been turned over to FBI agents, to await trial in U.S. District Court, Bangor.

The federal involvement comes in the wake of last summer's Maine supreme court ruling that reservations are "Indian country," and not subject to state juris-

diction. The state is attempting to appeal that ruling to the U.S. supreme court.

Arrested by tribal police following an incident Oct. 27, at Indian Township reservation, was Steven Sabbatus, 21, who allegedly struck another tribal member, Gordon Newell, in the face. Authorities said Newell suffered cuts and may lose sight in

(Continued on page 4)

Value of budworm spraying debatable

By Phil Goumond

Spraying the forests with toxic chemicals to combat the spruce budworm has become quite controversial this year in Maine, on a number of grounds.

Some observers have questioned whether spraying actually reduces the duration and severity of a spruce budworm outbreak. One

such episode began in 1910, and died out eight years later, before modern pesticides or the means to apply them were available. The current outbreak has endured 24 years despite all efforts to suppress it by chemical means. George Sawyer, an agent for Dunja Timberlands, states that he cannot see that

(Continued on page 4)

Report on claims due this month

PORTLAND — A joint tribal negotiating committee has agreed to submit a draft on resolution of Maine Indian land claims by Nov. 30.

The written report will be presented by Penobscots and Passamaquoddy to U.S. District Court Judge Edward T. Gignoux, according to tribal claims lawyer Thomas N. Tureen.

Tureen said "all parties reported substantial progress," at a Nov. 1 hearing in Gignoux's Portland chambers. A proposed settlement has been estimated at \$79 million in federal money, including funds to purchase 300,000 acres from major landholders in Maine. The state has no financial obligation in the current proposed settlement.

The tribes face an April 1, 1980 deadline in their 12.5 million acre claim to northern Maine. That date marks the federal deadline for filing Indian claims in court, under a statute of limitations. Penobscots and Passamaquoddy argue their aboriginal lands were taken in violation of the 1790 Nonintercourse act, which says Congress must ratify treaties and land transactions.

Tureen told Wabanaki Alliance that if necessary, Gignoux will meet with the negotiators Dec. 7.

In a related development, Gignoux dismissed petitions for intervenor status filed by two off-reservation Indians. Seeking to intervene in the land claims case were Ralph Thomas of Augusta, a Penobscot, and Frederick Meader, a Passamaquoddy.

Cutbacks seen in 1980 funds for Maine tribes

WASHINGTON — Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Indians will apparently receive reduced Bureau of Indian Affairs money for the coming year, in a rollback to 1978 funding totals.

The tribes will be receiving their third annual BIA support payments, which began in 1978 in connection with the recent federal recognition status of Penobscots and Passamaquoddy.

Although final 1980 appropriations won't be known until late November or December, one BIA official said the expected \$1.1 million for the two tribes could be described as a "drastic" reduction from previous allocations. He said 1980 figures are "not so much cutting as failing to grant increases."

BIA funds are pegged at \$508,800 for Indian Island; \$473,300 for Pleasant Point; and \$260,100 for Indian Township reservation. The BIA official said these figures could change by January, but "we weren't encouraged very much" by the federal Office of Management and Budget.

Also slated for the Penobscots and Passamaquoddy in 1980 is an estimated \$1.5 million from Indian Health Service, a federal agency formerly connected with BIA. Howard Roach, and IHS official, said he was unable to provide detailed information.

BIA funds fall into three categories of aid. According to BIA program planning specialist Bob Cooley, the categories are Indian services, development and natural resources management.

Cooley said services — which include law enforcement, housing and self-determination — are budgeted for 1980 at \$110,000 for Indian Township; \$79,200 for Pleasant Point; and \$155,400 for Indian Island.

In the business and human development category, \$62,900 is set for Indian Township; \$103,000 for Pleasant Point; and \$126,700 for Indian Island. Under natural resources, Indian Township is slated to get

\$65,800; Pleasant Point, \$109,300; Indian Island, \$134,500.

Combined BIA and IHS funds for Penobscots and Passamaquoddy this year totaled \$3,983,583, according to BIA figures obtained by this newspaper a year ago.

Wabanaki Alliance cited in contest

ORONO — Wabanaki Alliance received four honorable mentions in a recent Better Newspaper Contest of the Maine Press Association.

Special recognition was accorded Bill O'Neal, associate editor, for "Under the Influence," a two-part series on Indian alcoholism. Also cited were stories on "The Longest Walk," and "Indians behind bars," a story about state prison inmates.

Wabanaki Alliance received honorable mention for general excellence, best feature story (to O'Neal and Steve Cartwright, editor), and best feature series. Contest judges commented that Wabanaki Alliance is "Clearly a 'special interest' paper, but one which serves a need and does it well. Impressive coverage of 'The Longest Walk to D.C.' in the summer of 1978, and two excellent investigative reports on alcoholism and Maine Indians in prison."

About O'Neal's report on alcoholism, judges wrote: "The reader is jolted by the problem of alcoholism among Indians. The reader also gains a deep, spiritual understanding of why the problem exists. An emotional experience."

In a related matter, Maine Press Association directors have elected Wabanaki Alliance to associate membership in the organization.

editorials

Bad smoke signals

The visitor to our office puffed on her cigarette defiantly, ignoring three signs asking people please not to smoke here. Well, we might say, it's her funeral.

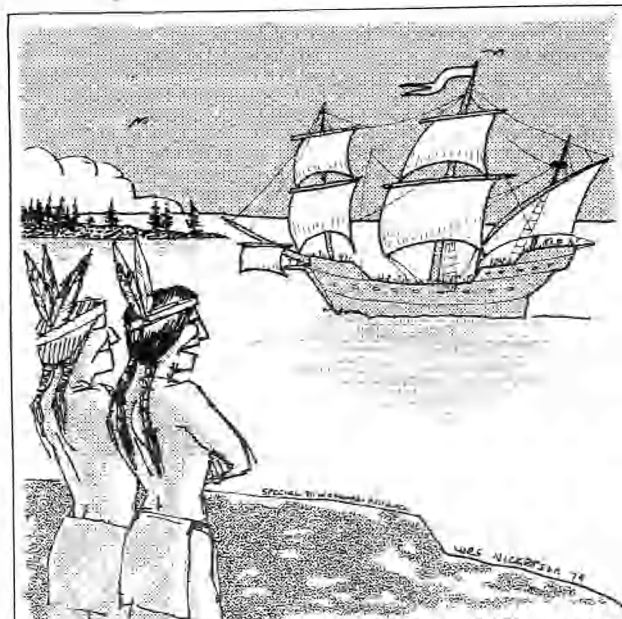
But it isn't just a personal choice. Medical reports state conclusively that other people's smoking injures our own health. We must realize as individuals that we are not alone, and our actions, such as smoking a cancer-causing substance, affect our neighbors.

A recent Washington Post story states: "Tests are pointing up the damage done to the lungs of infants and children in homes where there are smokers." A doctor estimates that the effect of parental smoking on children is equivalent to the child smoking three to five cigarettes per day.

Smoking is the most common form of indoor air pollution. Smoke from cigarettes is loaded with carbon monoxide, a deadly gas. Carbon monoxide displaces oxygen in the bloodstream, and this is especially life-threatening to a person with heart disease — where the heart is struggling to get enough oxygen.

Emphysema and asthma are conditions easily irritated by smoking. Also frequent are eye problems for contact lens wearers, aggravated hay fever and assorted allergic symptoms.

In view of all this, it seems particularly reprehensible that many employees of the Penobscot Indian Health Center are heavy smokers. Often one must walk through a haze of cigarette smoke to enter the clinic. The young children, the elderly, the sick — these people deserve better than to be subjected to contaminated air.



Y'KNOW I'M GETTING FED UP WITH
ALL THESE BOAT PEOPLE FROM EUROPE.

Quotable

Get a few laughs, do the best you can, take nothing serious, for nothing is certainly depending on this generation. Each one lives in spite of the previous one and not because of it.

Will Rogers, humorist-philosopher
Cherokee Indian



WARRIORS — Proud of their Penobscot heritage are these Indian Island youngsters, Keane Francis, left, and Jason Pardilla. They were dressed for ceremonial dancing at last summer's pageant, held annually at the reservation.

Nutrition Notes

By Natalie S. Mitchell, LPN
Health Reporter

Habits learned in the first few years of life remain for the rest of one's life, and parents must take the responsibility of assisting in the development of the child's eating habits.

The developmental process of the behavioral attitudes towards the formation of positive eating habits must be undertaken with careful consideration. Children learn from their environment. Every effort should be made to influence the child to adopt a healthy eating style, and to facilitate the nutritional needs during the critical periods of physical growth and development.

As a way of providing the needed nutrients for proper growth and the formation of positive eating behavior, the planning of nutritious meals and snacks in the home is essential to accomplish these goals. The daily meals and snacks should be served on a regular schedule. They should be appetizing, colorful, attractive, easy to manipulate, palatable, offered in varieties, and should come from each of the four basic food groups (Snacks should include two or three of the four food groups). The following suggestions will facilitate the formation of healthy eating habits:

— Serve meals in a pleasant place and a calm atmosphere.

— Provide eating utensils and dishes that are easy for the child to hold and use. (A young child is in the process of developing fine motor control) Serving "finger foods" will also help motor development.

— Having the child come to the table rested.

— Serve foods in variety of textures, colors and flavors. Pre-schoolers and toddlers prefer plain blandly flavored foods that are lightly seasoned.

— Serve snacks early enough, so they won't spoil the child's appetite before the meal; (two hours before).

— Remember, appetite decreases as rate of growth decreases. Foods may be refused. Don't force the child to eat, keeping in mind his essential nutrients for the day.

— Serve meals in small amounts. The child may ask for seconds.

— Encouraging the child to assist in the preparation for the meal (setting the table, pouring own drink, feeding himself, etc.) serves as a positive reinforcement and an enjoyable time for the child.

Remember the child is learning to associate with his environment at this time. The child will mimic his peers. Association with a good healthy environment is a positive step to the formation of good eating habits.

Associate Member — Maine Press Association

Wabanaki Alliance

Vol. 3, No. 11

November 1979

Published monthly by the Division of Indian Services [DIS] at the Indian Resource Center, 95 Main St., Orono, Me. 04473.

Steven Cartwright, Editor
William O'Neal, Ass'l. Editor

DIS Board of Directors

Jean Chavaree [chairman]
John Bailey, Public Safety Coordinator
Albert Dana, Tribal Councilor
Timothy Love, Representative to State Legislature
Jeannette Neptune, Community Development Director
Jeannette LaPlante, Central Maine Indian Assoc.
Susan Desiderio, Assn. of Aroostook Indians
Maynard Polchies, President, Aroostook Indians
Melvin L. Vicaire, Central Maine Indian Assn.
David A. Francis

Indian Island
Pleasant Point
Indian Township
Indian Island
Indian Township
Orono
Houlton
Houlton
Mattawamkeag
Pleasant Point

DIS is an agency of Diocesan Human Relations Services, Inc. of Maine. Subscriptions to this newspaper are available by writing to Wabanaki Alliance, 95 Main St., Orono, Me. 04473. Diocesan Human Relations Services and DIS are a non-profit corporation. Contributions are deductible for income tax purposes.

letters

Most generous people

Hinckley

To the editor:

This is just a short letter to thank you for continuing to send the Wabanaki Alliance to me here at the Hinckley Home-School-Farm. It keeps me in touch with the Penobscot community where I had the good fortune to be at St. Ann's Church for the past year and a half before coming to Hinckley.

I miss the Island and its people immensely. They are the kindest, friendliest, and most generous people I have ever known, and I treasure the privilege that was mine in being able to live on the Island and share in their community.

Keep up the good work!

Rev. David P. Cote, CSW
Program Director
Hinckley Home-School-Farm

Indians in history

Gardiner

To the editor:

Please send me any information you have. I teach Maine history in Gardiner and we need information on Maine's natives. I am interested in newspapers or any other material.

Steve Swindells

Wouldn't be without it

Bass Harbor

To the editor:

Please renew my subscription to Wabanaki Alliance. I would not want to be without it.

Hollis Platt

Personal interest

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.

To the editor:

I am in the process of collecting as much material available concerning the Indian issues in Maine. I am attempting to write a research paper on the Indian land claim controversy, and I would like to investigate many aspects related to the land case such as: the Indian's suit, and its merit; specific Indian human affairs; the property rights of small landowners; and how they feel they are being threatened; and the White House negotiations for a compromise settlement. I have a personal interest in the case, also, as I am a resident of Kittery, Maine when not at school. I have already received one issue of the Wabanaki Alliance (April 1978), and I have found it very helpful. I would appreciate it if you would send me any recent periodicals which are specifically relevant to my topic. Please inform me of the cost.

Thank you so much for your time.

Catherine L. Robbins

Prejudice

Atlantic, N.C.

To the editor:

I received the last issue of your fine paper today, and I was really enjoying reading it until I came to the part about the racial dispute at school.

I have two children in a all white school here at Atlantic, N.C. where we live. There are no Indian schools around this area. We are seeking Federal recognition from the government, and the locals are envious and hate the ground we walk on. They are under the impression that we intend to take the land from them. "It is a thought, after the way we have been treated." My two sons, Jerry, Jr. and Jodie, are in grade school. Every day each comes home with a black eye or something. The children call them pigs, chiefs, dogs, and many other names. The boys fight back. I admire the spirit in them that they have, true American Indian. Their motto is, "The bigger they are, the harder they fall," which is really true.

We have been in this neck of the woods for some 34 years and still can't get along with the residents of this area. Every time I pass someone, I get a war whoop, a howl, or some smart remark, my wife gets the same. We cannot get credit anywhere; I cannot get a job anywhere in this country. I have a heart condition and a ruptured disc. The Dr. told me that he knew I could not work, but he wasn't going to say so. All the Dr.'s here stick together. I have no income except for a few dollars I make through my small mail order business. TCS Enterprise, which is not much. I cannot get welfare or SSI simply because of the unfair treatment by Dr.'s, hospitals, and the public affairs workers here.

You think Indians have it tough; they should live here where we do, then they would realize how tough it is.

I would like for you to publish this letter so every true born American Indian that reads this paper can see what we face every day of our lives.

May I add, every time I go to get food from the store I am treated as if I am an animal and get waited on last. I have had a few run-ins with a few of the locals here because of the smart remarks. One long haired hippy got to me so bad one night at the store, asking me nothing but how, I pulled my knife, and grabbed him by the hair, and pretended to cut it off. He soon began to see the light. When he found that I could show him how, he cooled off. I do not like to fight, I'm a Christian and a minister, but I believe I have to stand for the things I believe in, am I not correct? Jesus Christ, the Lord of Lords, King of Kings had a disciple Peter, his rock, the Corner Stone for his church. Peter lost his temper; he cut off the ear of the guard, remember the story in the Bible? Well we have the right to stand for what is right as well, I am sure.

I would really like for you to let the Indians that read your paper know how it is here in the eastern part of N.C.

Let me hear from you when you will. Here is \$2.00, all I have to help pay for some of your mailing of your papers.

I would send more but I just don't have any more. We have plenty of food, we burn wood to keep warm, so you take this money and pay postage for some papers, we don't really need it. I'll get some more soon. The Lord God looks out for us very well. We are in no need at the present time, and I'm sure it will continue to be with His help.

Like I said, let me hear from you when you will. Keep up the good reporting that you are doing.

Jerry Lee Faircloth, Sr.



MOVIE STAR? — Someday, maybe. Peter Dana Point's Joyce Tomah, pictured here, said she would like to become a model. She's off to a good start.

Impressed

Lansing, Mich.

To the editor:

Michigan Indian Manpower Consortium has read your recent newsletter and are impressed. We would like to be put on your mailing list. Please bill us.

Florence Babcock

Compiling history

Thorndike

To the editor:

I would like very much to subscribe to the Wabanaki Alliance as soon as possible.

As I am in the process of compiling a history of Penobscot Indian Art styles, it will be most helpful in my work. Also, if there is any chance that I could obtain any back issues of the paper it would be greatly appreciated.

Pamela Lindsay

Building cabin

Portersville, Pa.

Dear Sir:

I'm writing to thank you for sending my sister her newsletter, she hasn't mentioned it to me, but I know you people are great, and I know you won't forget my sister. Also I want to mention that my husband and I are planning to build a log cabin home. If you know of someone that knows how to build a log cabin home, we would like to know as soon as possible, we would give them a job and try to find a place for them to live, we own our own business. I'll give you one of our cards, also I raise and sell cairn terriers. I'll also send my card up. If you can put it in the paper I'd sure would appreciate it.

I'm enclosing a check, hope you keep up the good work, which I know you will.

Louise E. Kraly
Morning Star

Remembrance

Bangor

To the editor:

I would like to express my appreciation to the Wabanaki Alliance for the September issue of the "Houlton Indians Remembered." Most of those people pictured are my ancestors.

I would also like to thank Mr. James Wherry for the ancestry chart he recently had done for our family.

Waneta Deveau

New subscriber

Kennebunkport

To the editor:

I would like to subscribe to the Wabanaki Alliance. I have heard good things about your paper and have enjoyed the issues which I have seen in my library. If there is a subscription rate, please let me know. Thank you.

Katherine Kubiak

Informative

Shaftsbury, Vt.

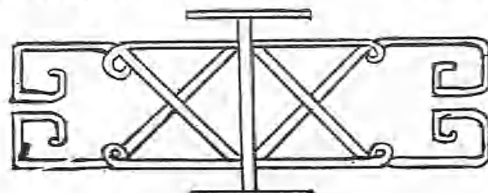
To the editor:

I am doing a unit on Native Americans from the New England and eastern U.S.

I am looking for information to help show third graders about Native Americans today. Their view of Native Americans is very limited.

I would appreciate it if you could send me some copies of your newspaper. I think seeing the paper and reading some of the articles will give the kids a better idea about Native Americans. If you have any other information I would greatly appreciate it. We are specifically studying the Abenaki of Vermont from this area. Thank you.

Joanne Lukasiewicz



Budworm control: To spray or not to spray

(Continued from page 1)

spraying has done anything to discourage the budworm. On the other hand, he does notice a marked reduction of small bird life, and such birds are one of the major natural control agents. Is it possible that spraying may actually prolong an outbreak by disrupting natural controls and cycles?

All parties agree that the pesticides being used in the spray program are harmful to a great many organisms besides the spruce budworm. The law requires that they be applied in strict conformity to label directions approved by the Environmental Protection Agency. All the pesticides being used in Maine this year carry warnings against contamination of streams and ponds, but there are slight differences in label wording. Dr. Harold E. Kazmaier, of the Regional Pesticides Office, of EPA, in Boston, met with several staff members of the Health and Social Services Department, on June 18. The question of which waters should be protected by buffer zones, and how wide such zones should be was confused by these label differences, according to Dr. Kazmaier. In written comment on the 1979 Environmental Impact Statement, Dr. Kazmaier criticized the adequacy of the provision for buffer zones. He also objected to plans to continue spraying until wind speeds reached 12 miles per hour, whereas the 1978 limit was 6 M.P.H. During our discussion, he also pointed out that due to heavy rain before and during the spray period, there was a great deal more water on the ground than is usual at this time of year. Dr. Kazmaier was very open about sharing documented information with us. As the representative of a regulatory agency, he could not draw conclusions, but he left us in no doubt that pesticides are, in fact, getting in the water, in apparent violation of the law.

The most effective opposition to this year's spraying program has come from residents of eastern Washington County. This group, in addition to raising the issues already mentioned, has charged that there have been both accidental and deliberate

instances in which "no spray" areas received substantial doses of insecticides; and that these have included people, farm animals and organic farms and gardens. Commercial organic farmers, who must guarantee that the produce they sell is chemical-free, stressed the dollar losses already experienced or threatened. One area with a substantial number of organic farms was subsequently removed from the spray program.

The Washington County group and others organized a protest rally in Augusta on May 31. The main focus of this protest was the possible health effects of exposure to pesticide sprays. Governor Brennan expressed the opinion that the health risk was not a major one compared to the need for wood fiber. When asked how he would feel if his own family lived in or near the spray zones, the Governor became visibly angry, and said, "Don't get personal!" The direct evidence that these insecticides cause cancer is not conclusive, but Bo Yerxa, of South Princeton, writing in the Bangor Daily News, on June 14, cites troubling evidence. The most heavily sprayed counties in Maine, he indicates, have a rate of birth defects two to four times that of the southern part of the state.

Arguments against the spraying program based on economic, environmental and health considerations are strongly documented in The Case Against Aerial Insecticide Forest Spraying, a position paper developed by a consortium of Canadian environmental organizations. This study demonstrates that the economic argument for spraying is based on false premises. The true cost of one proposed program in Cape Breton, in 1977, is calculated as being 3.6 million dollars to protect an asset of \$500,000. Nova Scotia considered a spray program for 1978, but decided against, with the following statement by the Minister of Lands and Forests: "We feel it is far better from the forestry point of view to suffer our losses now rather than spray and prolong the inevitable." The forests of New Brunswick after twenty-five years of spraying are not the envy of anyone involved in

proper forest management." The study goes on to document the failure of spraying to reduce budworm populations over a period of years, the inaccuracy of the spraying techniques available, and the very serious health hazards represented by the chemicals involved.

The evidence against the effectiveness of spraying, and the environmental hazards, are such that the U.S. Forest Service has announced it will not support a spraying program next year. The Maine Department of Conservation has opposed spraying after 1981. This would seem to amount to two strikes against the program; and the serious questions about health effects should, despite Governor Brennan's opinion, be sufficient to rule pesticide spraying out immediately. Whatever the reasons of the Governor, the paper companies and the pesticide industry may be for supporting the present methods, there are other effective means to reduce the harm done by the spruce budworm.

The continuation of spraying should be of special concern to all the people of the Penobscot Nation for two reasons. First, the rivers and lands of the Penobscot watershed have always been the base of our food supply and our economy. Many of our people must still turn to the forests, the rivers and the islands to feed their families. Here also many of our people return for spiritual fulfillment and for recreation. Secondly, the lands that are being sprayed are the very lands over which we claim ownership. The immediate and long-term damage being done to this land and its resources is damage directly to us!

Governor Pehrson has officially written to the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs, asking assistance in measuring damages due to spruce budworm spraying, and of a spill of TRIS (the fire-retardant for children's clothing which was banned as a cancer-causing agent) into the Piscataquis River. If cause for action is found, the letter states, "we expect litigation to be pursued for damages to Penobscot property."

Citizen activism this year has raised the

economic and political cost of the spray program almost to the breaking point. The danger is that with the end of spraying, on June 20, citizen pressure will fall off, and the decision whether to spray next year will be left once again to people with a vested interest in its continuation. If, on the other hand, citizen groups stay involved and prepare thoroughly for the hearing and legislative process which will be in the early fall, there need not be another year of spraying in Maine.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Phil Guimond is assistant health planner with the Penobscot Indian Health and Social Services Department.

Two Passamaquoddies arrested

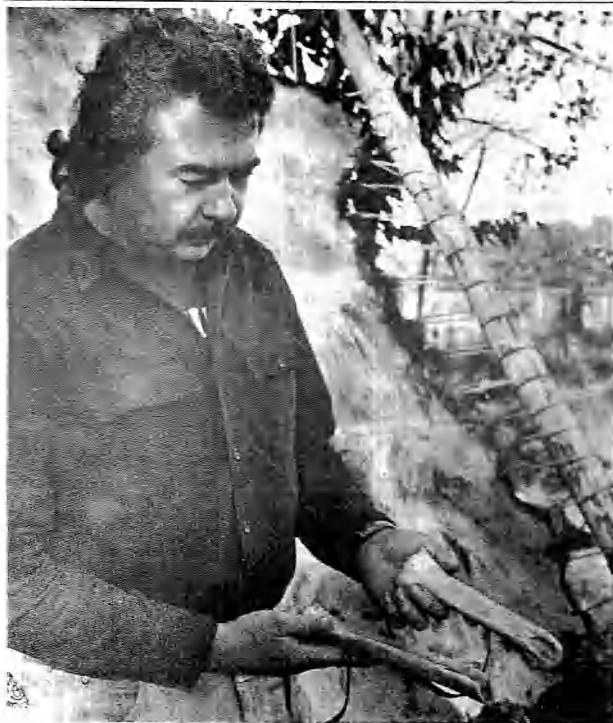
(Continued from page 1)

his right eye. As Wabanaki Alliance went to press, the Sabbatus case was scheduled for a probable cause hearing in federal district court. He earlier had entered no plea, in appearing before U.S. Magistrate Edward H. Keith.

Federal Judge George Mitchell, newly appointed to serve Maine's northern region, declined comment on the case. Also refusing to comment was Lt. Norman Nicholson of Indian Township police department. Sabbatus was reportedly remanded to federal jail in lieu of \$5,000 bail.

In another jurisdiction-related case, William Sockabasin of Indian Township was reported arrested recently for allegedly attempting to burn a trailer owned by Estelle Neptune of the Township. Sockabasin was charged with malicious mischief, according to Lee Lowery, FBI agent stationed in Bangor. Sockabasin has been released on personal recognizance.

Lowery said the FBI has jurisdiction over 14 major crimes. He said in reference to the Sockabasin and Sabbatus cases, "The main thing is to get them (tribes) authority to handle this kind of thing."



BONE scrapers made from the shank of a cow moose are displayed by Watie Akins, who said he shot his moose at Debsconeg. The moose will provide dried and frozen meat for the winter, as well as a handsome drumskin.



HOLLOW LOGS await moosehide drumskin. Stanley Neptune said the huge old tree was already partly hollow, and enlarging the hole was not particularly difficult. When completed, the big ceremonial drums may be used for powwows and other occasions.

Wabanaki Corp. moves toward local control

ORONO — Wabanaki Corporation, an agency working to end alcoholism and drug abuse among Maine Indians, appears to be shifting control toward its reservation and off-reservation constituents.

Following a series of staff upheavals earlier this year, National Institute of Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse (NIAAA) suspended funding of the agency, until such time as paperwork, neglected during the agency's troubles, was brought up to date.

Although program funds have been reinstated, no money for indirect costs has been allocated by NIAAA. Indirect costs consist primarily of administrative expenses, including salaries of the executive director and secretaries, and despite requests by NIAAA, had never been determined.

An audit, begun in July, is still underway. According to one source, it took three months "just to reconstruct the books. It was much worse than anyone suspected." Upon completion of the audit, an indirect cost figure will be reached and allocated to the program by NIAAA.

Until that time office employees and expenses are reportedly being paid from the direct program costs, which one official estimated could only last six more months at the present rate of spending.

Sources within the agency predict that when full funding is again achieved, the reservation and off-reservation entities represented will exercise more control over the programs. Some of the tribal entities have requested that alcoholism counselors working for the agency, report regularly to the various health and social services departments on the reservations or at the off-reservation offices. In the past counselors have worked at large within the Indian communities, responsible only to the central office in Orono.

Vice chairman of Wabanaki Corporation board Allen J. Sockahasin, who declined comment on the agency's future until after the audit's completion, confirmed that currently board members "don't know where we are financially."

Wilderness Pursuits, a Wabanaki Corporation confidence-building program for youth, will reportedly be resurrected, but in a very different form again reflecting a more local approach. Instead of organizing camping trips from the central office, local youth counselors will be hired to run more general youth alcoholism programs, working in cooperation with the respective tribal recreation departments.



St. Regis Mohawk health director Richard Jock meets his Penobscot counterpart, Dr. Eunice Baumann-Nelson, director of Indian Island clinic.

Mohawks visit Indian Island to view health center

INDIAN ISLAND — St. Regis Mohawk tribal officials traveled to the Penobscot Nation at Indian Island last month, amid joking about historical enmity between the tribes. This time they came in peace.

Chief Leonard Garrow of the Mohawk's Hogsburg, N.Y., reservation, told Penobscot officials he was impressed with the Indian Island clinic, administered through federal Indian Health Service (IHS) by Dr. Eunice Baumann-Nelson, a Penobscot.

Formal greetings were exchanged between Penobscot tribal Gov. Wilfred Pehrson, and Garrow. "We hope that you can come up and visit," Garrow said during a banquet supervised by chef, Happy Hamilton.

Richard Jock, a Mohawk who is health director for the St. Regis tribe, said he wanted to "get an idea what the problems are" in constructing and operating a health center through IHS. He said he admired the Penobscot's model clinic. For years, the Mohawks have had a state-run health center, but are now seeking federal support.

Jock said 1981 is target date for completion of a new health center, to serve an estimated 3,400 of the tribe's 6,000 members. The Mohawk reservation straddles the U.S.-Canadian border, with separate tribal governments. Jock holds a master's degree in English from St. Lawrence College, and is a graduate of State University of New York at Plattsburg.



Philip Guimond, left, and Bruce Spang, health center staff.

Health center hires educator, trainee

INDIAN ISLAND — Penobscot health education and planning got a boost recently with the hiring of two staff members for the tribal Department of Health and Social Services.

Hired as health educator was Bruce Spang, 34, a veteran of three years with the Counseling Center in Bangor, and one year as a therapist in a Massachusetts methadone clinic. Spang hopes to conduct educational workshops, form self-help groups, and organize training programs. He is currently trying to encourage Indian parents to bring their children to the center for immunization against measles, mumps and other diseases.

Spang, a native of Chicago, graduated from DePaul University with a degree in history and philosophy. He received master's degrees in art and divinity from Vanderbilt Divinity School, and a master's degree in counseling from University of Maine at Orono. While

attending divinity school, Spang founded a folk arts school in eastern Tennessee.

He is married and lives in Hampden. Hired by the center as deputy health planner and trainee was Philip Guimond, 33, a member of the Penobscot tribe. He has studied environmental sciences at Tunxis Community College in Connecticut, where he lived for a number of years. Guimond wants to study the "impact of the total environment" on tribal health. He is interested in traditional medicine, and a holistic approach to health care.

Guimond hopes to start a program to monitor Penobscot River water quality; he said he was extremely concerned following a spill of the chemical TRIS, from a Guilford mill into the Piscataquis River. Guimond is also studying the hazards of nuclear power and radiation; and the risks involved in spraying to control spruce budworms.

Bailey on Wabanaki board

PLEASANT POINT — John L. Bailey, public safety coordinator for the Passamaquoddy tribe here, has been appointed to the Wabanaki Corporation board of directors.

Appointed by tribal Gov. Robert Newell,

Bailey will represent Pleasant Point on the board of the alcoholism and drug abuse prevention agency, based in Orono. Bailey is a longtime member of the Division of Indian Services board of directors, which supervises publication of Wabanaki Alliance.



Indian Island fire chief, Fred Becker, goes over operation of the Island's new fire truck for volunteers Philip Guimond (left) and Robert (Red) Bartlett.

Island gets fire truck

INDIAN ISLAND — With the acquisition this month of a Pierce Minipump by Indian Island, all three Maine reservations are equipped with at least one fire truck.

Indian Island Fire Chief Fred Becker said the new fire engine has a 400 gallon per minute pumping capacity and can carry 250 gallons for backup. Becker, who also serves on the Old Town Fire Dept., said the new truck should be able to handle any structural fire on the reservation. He added that because it has four-wheel drive, it is also ideally suited to fight grass fires where

access to a conventional fire truck would be limited.

The Island fire crew is currently 10 people strong, although few of them have any firefighting experience. Douglas Francis is Asst. Chief, and Philip Guimond is Lieutenant. Becker said the firefighters would receive training from a state instructor. They also have the use of the Old Town training equipment, he said. He predicted the Island crew would be ready in two or three months.

The Island fire team will respond to fires off the Island, if requested, Becker said.

Uranium mining wrecks destruction on Navajos

by Loretta Schwartz

CROWN POINT, N.M. — Huge red rocks still rise out of nowhere like giant twisted sculptures. In some places you can still find small evergreen pinon and juniper trees growing near sand-colored mesas.

But once there were wild flowers blooming in profusion and deer and rabbits darting between cactus plants. That was before the uranium mining and the tailing piles, before the Navaho miners began to die from a strange, invincible small-cell carcinoma known for 50 years to be caused by chronic radiation exposure.

The full effect of early mining in Red Rock, New Mexico, probably won't be known for another decade, but according to Dr. Gerald Bunker, one of many physicians studying the situation, the increase in the risk of lung cancer among Navaho uranium miners is at least 85 fold. This conclusion is based on a study of more than 700 Indian uranium miners.

Coughing attacks

One of these miners, Clark Dick, worked in the uranium mines for nearly 20 years. Shortly before he died of lung cancer at age 40, he went to an English-speaking lawyer and prepared a typed statement that he hoped would help his wife get compensation after his death. It said in part:

"About five years ago, I began to cough quite a bit. The coughing attacks usually came while I was at work in the mine . . . I thought I was just getting a little dust or dirt in my throat and it was nothing to be concerned about. Over a period of time the coughing became gradually worse and . . . it got to the point so that I felt my head hurting and would have blurred vision . . . Then I noticed that I began to spit up blood when I had these coughing attacks. I was having more attacks, and they were getting more severe . . . I also started feeling weak and was unable to do my work in the mines. I quit my job . . . I told one foreman that I was not going to be able to work any more, but he didn't say a lot about it . . . I guess he interpreted this as my resignation."

After his death in 1973, Clark Dick's widow Fannie, like all the other Red Rock widows with husbands who had worked in the mines, sought compensation. To date, 25 deaths have been reported. Yet despite the fact that the occupational connection was clear and a number of politicians had expressed interest in helping, only the late Senator Joseph Montoya (D-N. Mex.) and Senator Pete Domenici (R-N. Mex.) actually tried to push bills through Congress. The bills, which were turned down, sought to provide money for victims and their survivors, reduce delays in litigation, and provide funds for research into the cause of "white-lung" disease. Former Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall recently called the deaths a tragedy and is presently looking into the situation.

The Red Rock mines, closed in 1968, were most recently run by Kerr-McGee (the Oklahoma-based oil, gas, and uranium giant). Kerr-McGee is the same company that recently lost a \$10.5 million lawsuit that centered around the case of Karen Silkwood, a lab technician in a plant producing fuel rods for nuclear reactors. Silkwood mysteriously died while driving to meet a New York Times reporter in an effort to document her charges that officials at the installation had knowingly exposed their employees to lethal doses of cancer-causing plutonium.

Kerr-McGee, along with some 15 other energy companies seeking uranium, have now converged on Crown Point, a tiny community that is part of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' Eastern Navaho Agency in northwestern New Mexico. The companies, which have begun to drill test holes and construct mines, claim that they have improved their techniques. But already the

crops have died; the sheep that used to graze on the crops have died; many of the horses have died; and the area's water supply may be lost.

For the most part Crown Point is a community like Red Rock. Few of the Native Americans read or write or speak English. Few have ever left home. In many ways Crown Point is as vulnerable to abuse from the uranium corporations as was Red Rock. But one thing that is different is a 27-year-old Navaho woman named Elsie Peshlakai.

When Elsie was seven, Mormon missionaries began to arrive at the reservation. "They told me about a grammar school I could go to in Utah and they said I would have 'parents' there," Elsie explained.

Whenever we prayed, I would pray to myself silently in Navaho and promise myself that no one would ever take the place of my own mother and father. I decided that when I became educated I would go home and help my people."

After attending grammar school and high school and Brigham Young University, Elsie did return home to Dalton Pass (near Crown Point). When she got there the uranium miners had also arrived. They had already made more than 3,000 drilling holes on the reservation where her family lived, and a mine was planned 800 feet from their home.

People told Elsie that they had heard rumors about a place called Red Rock where the drillers had come and gone and

lution on April 9, 1978, which said, in part:

Fear of disease

"As citizens of the Navaho Nation we have become increasingly alarmed at present and planned uranium mining activity in our community and are most fearful of its effect on our health, welfare, property, and culture as well as the well-being of future generations. We hereby state that we are totally and unalterably opposed to all uranium exploration within our boundaries for the following reasons:

"The air we breathe will be poisoned by radioactive elements released into the atmosphere during the course of mining activity.

"Present environmental standards are inadequate to prevent introduction of these cancer-causing agents into the air, and we fear the disease which will result to ourselves and our livestock . . .

"Massive use of groundwater during the course of uranium mining will pollute our present water supply and eventually cause it to become exhausted.

"The pollution of the air and water combined with the degradation of our land by the mining activity will destroy livestock-raising and result in great unemployment.

"Already sacred and historical sites precious to our culture have been willfully and wantonly destroyed by those engaged in this uranium exploration and development. We fear further and greater destruction of such sites.

"Now, therefore, be it resolved that the Dalton Pass Chapter demands all uranium-mining activity within our boundaries be halted immediately and permanently.

"Be it further resolved that we intend to wage a determined struggle to halt all uranium-mining activity within the Dalton Pass Chapter."

To help them in their battle the chapter retained Joseph Gmuca, a lawyer employed by a low-income, legal service group called DNA, acronym for Dinebeina Nahiilna Be Agaditah, Navaho words that stand for "economic revitalization of the people."

On December 22, 1978, a suit was filed in the U.S. District Court against the Department of Energy, the Department of the Interior, the Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, the Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

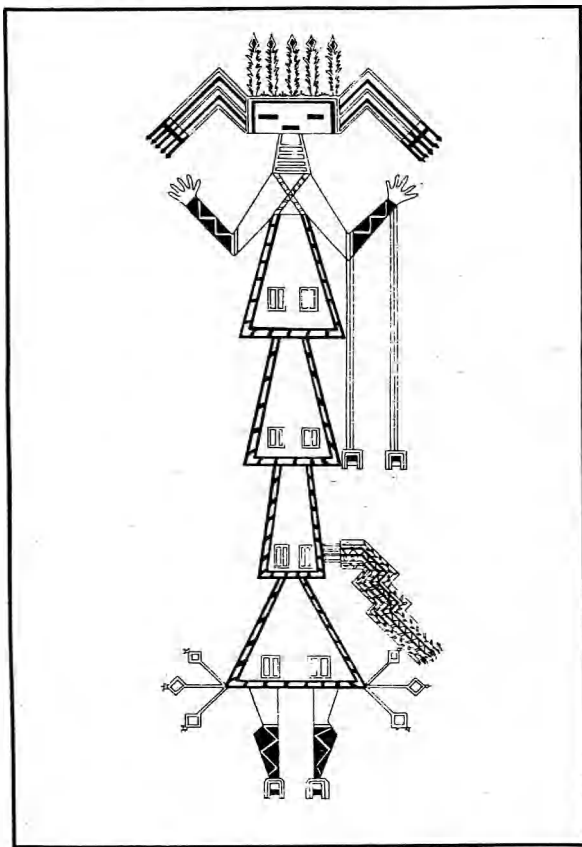
The suit requires the defendants to "comply with the National Environmental Policy Act by preparing national, regional, and site-specific environmental impact statements," and it seeks to prevent all involved government agencies and private corporations from taking further actions until they have complied. The suit would also "require defendants to rescind and reconsider" land leasing and other actions already begun without compliance with NEPA.

At the time this article went to press, Federal District Court Judge Harold Greene had turned down a motion to dismiss the case and a subsequent motion to change the site of the suit from Washington, D.C., to New Mexico.

Water contaminated

Meanwhile, Crown Point is in danger of losing its only water supply. In a working paper entitled "Impacts of the Uranium Industry on Water Quality," J. L. Kunkler of the United States Geological Survey put it this way: "Groundwater resources are being depleted by underground mining and, as a consequence, wells that yield water from the aquifers (natural underground water reservoirs) being mined will yield less water and may ultimately yield none."

(Continued on page 7)



"When I was in third grade I filled out an application and signed my parents' name. But when the bus came, my own parents wouldn't let me go. The next year I got smarter, I filled out the application, but I didn't tell anyone. On the day the bus came, my mother was away washing clothes. I told my sister-in-law that I was going away to school. She supported me, saying, 'Yes, I think you should because that's the only way you'll ever learn.'"

"We packed a few clothes and I went out on the dirt road and waited until the elders came. They put me on a chartered Greyhound bus to Provo. We rode all night. The next day I met my foster mother. I remember the first time that she gave me a bath. She said, 'I have never seen skin quite this dark. I feel like I should keep scrubbing.' I was scared, but I didn't cry.

"Three and a half weeks later I went up to the top of the lava rocks and I cried and

where everyone who worked in the mines had died or was dying. Elsie, who had studied chemistry and biology, read everything she could find, talked to experts, and began to go from home to home, talking to the Navahos about radiation.

As Elsie Peshlakai traveled and explained what was happening, she also learned that many had never given permission for the drilling rigs and the miners.

"We were told that Steven Morgan, the medicine man, the oldest man in the community, gave his permission; but when we asked him he said he never had and never would," Elsie said. "We began to hold meetings. We would stay up nights and ask each other what we are going to do. Many thought it was too late."

Finally, Elsie Peshlakai and the Dalton Pass chapter of the Navaho Indians in Crown Point, New Mexico, drafted a reso-

'Now there is not enough food for the family because so many animals have died'

— A Navajo elder

(Continued from page 6)

The Environmental Protection Agency, a defendant in the suit, came to similar conclusions in a recent draft environmental impact statement.

While there is water, there is significant danger to those who drink it. According to studies undertaken in the New Mexico Environmental Improvement Division, the water that is pumped out of the uranium mines contains elevated concentrations of radium, arsenic, and nitrate. The discharge of such highly contaminated mine effluents into streams creates a long-lived source of groundwater contamination. The studies also indicate that industry-sponsored environmental monitoring programs are inadequately designed and implemented and may not define the full long-term impacts of mining and mill operations on the groundwater quality.

Nevertheless, the United States Geological Survey claims that the Crown Point mining plants do not constitute a "major federal action significantly affecting the quality of human environment."

And John Lebedell, a Tennessee Valley Authority official, told Crown Point residents that proposed mining activities were not anything to worry about, though he conceded that "the chemical reaction of the uranium is especially hard on the kidneys while the radiation is hard on the rapidly multiplying cells such as blood, genes, or bone. I can't guarantee there will be no effect to you or your offspring, but then I can't one hundred percent guarantee you won't fall down in your bathtub tonight either." (The Tennessee Valley Authority is the producer of phosphate slag used to make concrete blocks that were discovered to be radioactive, but only after they were used in some 200,000 homes in the Southeast.)

"Nothing grows here"

It was 10 degrees below zero. I sat beside Elsie Peshlakai in her blue, four-wheel-drive pickup truck. We were going to see an old Navaho woman whose land had recently been confiscated. The company had put up a sign that read, "Private Road, Keep Out." We traveled up the long dirt road past hundreds of white stakes; each stake marked the place where a hole had been drilled. "As you can see, there is nothing growing out here any more," Elsie said as we approached a tiny gray hut with a red roof. Inside, I saw Hah-nah-bah Charley sitting on the side of her bed. She was wearing a brightly colored yellow skirt and a blue-flowered blouse. She greeted me softly in Navaho. Then she said: "My sheep are dead. There are three large mud pits, each the size of this house. Some sheep drowned in the mud, others died — one right after the other, like they were poisoned."

"How many animals have died altogether?" I asked.

"Three calves, sixteen sheep, eleven goats, four horses," came the reply. "Now there is not enough food for the family because so many animals have died. A white man from the BIA (Bureau of Indian Affairs) came out to look at the dead sheep and said it's probably the water since the wells they dug have a runoff that goes right into the animals' stock pond."

"Why did you let them come here?" I asked. When Elsie repeated the question, the old woman began to speak rapidly. Gesturing with her hands, she explained, "One day a white man carrying papers came with an Indian and said, 'Mother, because all is well with you and you use your land well, and you have no problems with your neighbors or your allotment (160 acres), we

want you to put your thumbprint right here on this piece of paper.' Trusting them, Hah-nah-bah agreed and pressed her thumb on the paper, not realizing that it was actually a contract giving the oil company access to 160 acres of some of the most valuable land in America. Her land."

"Later, I went to the BIA office," Hah-nah-bah said, "and told them what had happened. But they just said, 'It is your fault. You signed the paper.'"

"The Bureau of Indian Affairs was set up by the government to protect the Indian people, yet they never told any of us what they were going to do," Elsie said angrily as we climbed back into the truck. "They just took what they wanted, even our grave sites, even our sacred springs, and went over them with a bulldozer."

"We act on behalf of the allottee,"

Edward Plummer, superintendent of the Eastern Agency in Crown Point told me. "All the responsibilities we execute come from Congress. Our duties are assigned to us just like any other governmental organization. We develop the forms for the applicant to sign. Then we make every effort to locate the allottee. Of course, if we cannot find the person, or if there are several owners and they disagree, then we make a judgment for them. We also make an estimate of how much damage will be done. We inform the allottee of all this. Then the allottee makes the decision. The allottees have the legal right to the land, which is held in trust for them by our organization. If the allottee signs the contracts and change their minds after construction has begun, they would need a lawsuit to stop the companies. After all, that's why we have a Navaho staff to make sure they understand."

"I have heard stories from people that contradict what you're telling me," I said. "I have heard that people have been pressured and forced into signing documents without knowing what they were signing."

"Well," he answered, "we are understaffed. We have four thousand allotments out here and a Navaho staff of four."

"Do you personally own an allotment?" I asked.

"No, I don't," he said. "The way it works is that the land usually belongs to the women. The society has been set up so that the land is passed from father to daughter and uncle to niece. When a Navaho man marries, he almost always goes to live on the woman's land. Most of these allotments were distributed between 1910 and 1930. At that time Indian-owned land was reduced from twenty-four million acres to two and a half million acres. Since the government didn't know about the uranium then, those who were given land were given both the surface and the subsurface rights to the land."

Spoiled land

"Don't you feel that your people are being cheated?"

"Well, the Navaho doesn't care about money. He has a different value system from the white man. He values the land, not the money. To the Navaho the land is Mother. It brings him food."

"Yes, but the land is being destroyed," I ventured.

"That is true," he said sadly. "I feel with them. I am a Navaho. I grew up with them. The almighty dollars has come in here and spoiled the land. We might do reclaiming of the land, but what good is it if we have ruined the water? Right now we have contaminated water running down the creek. We could move them to town but Navahos don't live that way. The land is where they have their ties."

"Isn't this a hard position for you personally to be in?" I asked. Suddenly he hardened. "I've been here for eleven years. I'm satisfied, I'm happy as hell. They have all these options." He looked at his watch. "I have to be going," he said. "Please remember I represent the Secretary of the Interior. I am charged by him with these responsibilities."

There are a lot of people who feel that the Bureau of Indian Affairs is not meeting its responsibilities. Tom Barry, energy reporter for the Navaho Times, in Albuquerque, is one. He conducted his own investigation into the BIA and concluded, "Environmental assessments of lease offerings and approval of mining plans have amounted to no more than routine letters of approval, rarely extending to two pages, and at times consisting of only one sentence."

When asked if the BIA was fulfilling its true responsibility to the Navahos, regarding the BIA mineral-leasing program, Thomas Lynch, director of the Minerals Division in Window Rock, Arizona, who signed the leases, replied: "Let's put it this way, we are taking care of everything. We are following the regulations."

Some BIA administrators may be doing that, but the damage to Navaho land continues. Sarah McCray, a dark-eyed, highly spirited middle-aged Navaho woman, tells this story.

"Back in 1974 two people came to me from what I thought was the Bureau of Indian Affairs. They said they wanted to lease one acre for a hundred dollars for one year. I signed."

Trusted a Navaho

"They began to bring in equipment, scattering it over my allotment. Then they began to drill. Some time later they returned. This time saying they wanted to put in one little light bulb because they had come across some bedrock and needed to look into one of the holes. 'Please, please sign it,' said one man, speaking in Navaho. Because he was a Navaho I trusted him. I signed. Then they put power lines on my land."

"Two or three years later a white man with a big beard came and said the men over there saw uranium on your land and they want you to sign your name. This time I said, 'No, I am poor and I am humble, but I too have needs. I want you to drill over here for water so that we can have water to drink and water for our livestock and then I want you to make a road, a real good road, from the highway straight to my house because there is only one way out, over the mountains of bedrock and we have to haul eight fifty-gallon barrels of water over that rock every day for our animals."

"He said, 'We will do that for you if you will sign your name.' I said, 'No, I want it done first then I will sign my name.' He just laughed then rolled up his maps and left."

"Two months later he returned again and said, 'Have you thought about it?' And I said, 'Yes. Have you thought about making me the well and the road?' He said, 'No, we won't do that. That will cost a lot of money.' I said, 'Then I'll never sign my name. You've led to me again and again. I'm going to find out what's at the bottom of this. I'm sure there's a lawyer who will help me. I hear there's a meeting in Crown Point and I'm going to go.'"

Sarah McCray did go to that meeting. That was July 25, 1978. It was there that she met Elsie Peshlakai and became an active participant in the struggle against uranium mining.

She also met Shirley Roper, a young Navaho woman, who, like Elsie, left home as a young child to live with the Mormons and become educated. When Shirley returned with a college degree and two years of post-graduate training in clinical psychology, she found hundreds of holes drilled in her land.

"Talk about Indian givers. First they throw us on this old barren desert, and then they want to take it back. They gave it to us because they thought it was no good. Now it is their last resource for atomic energy, and we still have no electricity. Talk about defense. What are they going to defend? A radioactive field where everyone has cancer? It's hard to know who's more naive, the Navahos who signed the papers or the companies who risk blindly forward."

For Shirley's mother, Mae Roper, the pain is greater. "I'm so afraid in front of white men," she explains. "They said sign it and I signed it. I am an old woman. Even if I don't get cancer, I have only got a few more years to live, but my children and grandchildren will hold me responsible for opening up the mine and killing them off."

Then she turned to Elsie who was translating this from Navaho and said, "No more signatures, Elsie. You must go into the homes and tell them. Our whole way of dealing with life has been to accept and accept."

"Yes," Elsie said "even now our own people who don't look beyond today think we are taking away jobs. They forget that even with the mines on our land we Navahos are the last to be hired, the first to be fired, and the lowest paid. But we are starting to ask questions."

Then Elsie put her hand on Mae Roper's shoulder and said in Navaho: "No more signatures — it's survival now."

(Reprinted from the October 1979 issue of Ms. magazine, with permission.)



PROTECTED — A new security alarm system has been installed at Indian Township elementary school to protect the building from vandals. At left is nearly completed kindergarten building.

Traffic ticket leads to fracas

INDIAN ISLAND — An attempt to deliver a traffic ticket late one night ended in the hospitalization of a 58-year-old Indian Island woman and an FBI investigation.

Police have declined comment on the events of that recent night; however, according to witnesses of the incident, the disturbance began at 11:00 p.m. when tribal patrolman Darryl Massey presented Roger Galipeau with a ticket for driving an unregistered vehicle, a van belonging to Galipeau's brother-in-law, Stanley Neptune.

According to witnesses Galipeau refused to sign the ticket and tried to enter his house. At this point witnesses say Massey twisted Galipeau's arm behind his back. Following attempts by Galipeau's wife, Janice, to intercede, Massey allegedly grabbed her, as well, and twisted her arm.

Reportedly wakened by the shouts of her daughter Janice, Susan Neptune arrived and tried to pull her daughter free. During efforts by Massey to resist Mrs. Neptune, Roger broke free and entered the house, reportedly to change his shirt.

Meanwhile, witnesses say, Janice attempted to prevent Massey from entering the house. During the ensuing scuffle, Mrs. Neptune again attempted to separate her daughter and the policeman, and, according to witnesses, Massey elbowed or pushed her, causing her to fall.

Witnesses say at this point, when Roger Galipeau reemerged from his house, his wife again tried to come between Massey and him. Mrs. Neptune allegedly got up and again tried to pull Massey and her daughter apart. It was during this second attempt, according to witnesses, that she collapsed.

Again according to witnesses, Roger carried Mrs. Neptune into the house, while her daughter called for someone to call an ambulance. Massey, allegedly at this point called Old Town police for a backup.

Neighbors contacted Mrs. Neptune's sons, who allegedly then went to Galipeau's house and became involved in the melee.

Because of recent court decisions denying state jurisdiction on Maine's reservations due to the tribes' federal status, Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) was called in on the case to consider assault charges against some Island residents involved.

FBI agent Donald Cummings, assigned to the case, declined comment on the case, except to say that his involvement was in response to a complaint from Indian Island police on an alleged assault of one of its officers.

According to Galipeau, the original charge of driving an unregistered vehicle was dismissed by the court on technicalities.

Obituary

MARIAN L. DENNIS

OLD TOWN — Mrs. Marian L. Dennis, 75, of 66 Wilson Street died Oct. 14, 1979. She was born Feb. 12, 1904, in Montville, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Stewart. She was the wife of the late Joseph Dennis. She is survived by four sons, Roy Dana Sr. of Bangor, Joseph Dennis of Medford, Mass., William Dennis of Portland, Claude Dennis of Old Town; three daughters, Clara Jennings, Evelyn McKenzie and Myrtle Baker, all of Old Town; three sisters, Ruth St. John of Thorndike, Esther Stewart of Lincolnville, Mrs. Maynard Hall of Lincolnville Center; 13 grandchildren; 12 great-grandchildren; several nieces, nephews and cousins.

Funeral services were held at St. Anne Church on Indian Island. Burial was in the tribal cemetery, Indian Island.

STORY HOUR—Indian Township kids take advantage of the new Frances Xavier Day Care Center at Peter Dana Point. [Kathy Tomah photo]

Indian Township day care more than babysitting

by Kathy Tomah
Area reporter

On Sept. 19, the Frances Xavier Day Care Center at Peter Dana Point opened its doors to Indian youngsters.

Presently there are fourteen children going. The center can serve 22 children. Some children that go to Early Childhood in the morning go to the Day Care Center in the afternoon.

The children attending now are Jeremy Bryant, Rose Ann Campbell, Archie La-Conte, Jeanne Lewey, Stephen Newell Jr., Blanche Sockabasin, Chad Sockabasin, Sam Sockabasin, Raphael Sockabasin Jr., Maria Sockabasin, Julie Sockabasin, Tiffany Sockaby, Howard Stevens, Juanita Sogiel.

The administrator is Sarah Miranov from Grand Lake Stream. The teacher is Robin Glassman, who has a Bachelor's degree in teaching and, prior to coming here, taught for five years in New York. There are two teacher's aides who assist her, Linda Newell and Paula Bryant.

The day care is open Monday through Friday, 7:30 a.m. to 4:15 p.m. The children are provided with breakfast and lunch. They go out to play twice a day, weather permitting. This is an excellent place for these children ages 3 to 5, educationally

speaking, and also for them to learn to interact with each other. It helps them to become more independent and to be able to do as much as they can for themselves. They sing songs together, have finger play, which helps them to become more coordinated, and learn to follow directions. They develop their motor skills.

The center is an economic boost to the community. It provides excellent care for the children and permits their parents to work and not have to worry, and also is convenient.

This is a state funded program, but is also being supported by the Township elementary school. Admittance fee for the children is based on family income.

SBA holds seminar

ORONO — Small Business Administration (SBA) officials held a one day seminar this month for Maine Indians interested in starting their own businesses.

Sponsored by Maine's Department of Indian Affairs (DIA), the meeting attracted around eight participants. Despite the low turnout, most people attending expressed satisfaction with what they had learned, according to DIA representative, Russell Sockaby.

Among those attending were Ann Par-dilla, who operates an Indian craft store at Indian Island, Tina (Rhine) Coffman of Indian Island, who with her husband, Ralph, plans to open an off-reservation beer distributorship for Coors beer, and Edward Daigle, who said he was there to pick up some "general ideas," possibly for starting a grocery.

Chicago powwow includes tribute

CHICAGO — First held 26 years ago, the American Indian Center here will hold its annual powwow Nov. 23, 24 and 25, at Chicago Armory.

Planned in conjunction with the event is a memorial feast for David C. Fox, Nov. 24, at 5 p.m. Canadian quill weaving, Zuni inlay, and Navajo jewelry making will be exhibited, along with silversmithing, basketry and beadwork. Indians from 17 states are expected to attend, performing dances and songs, and competing for prizes.

Picked for enrichment program

by Kathy Tomah
Area reporter

Carl Nicholas Jr., son of the Lieutenant Governor of Indian Township, was one of two high school seniors picked from the state of Maine to attend a Youth Enrichment Symposium sponsored by the Sun Company.

This is in observance of the United Nations International Year of the Child. There were only two selected for this trip from each of the fifty states, plus District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. In addition, there were two persons each from Europe, England, Africa, Asia, Latin America, and Canada, about 118 participants in all.

An excellent program was planned to improve the perception of youth leaders on the "Rights of the Child." The central theme of the four days, which were October 24 through the 27 will be on the quality of life for young people in our world community. Participants stayed in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania near Independence Hall.

Terry collection on display at Unity

UNITY — A selection of American Indian basketry and weaving will be exhibited through Nov. 16, at Unity College Art Gallery.

Part of the Terry Indian collection, the display features Passamaquoddy and Penobscot fancy and coarse basket weaving, plus examples of the art from elsewhere in the U.S. Peter Smith Terry, 1910-1976, spent a dozen years assembling Indian arts and crafts for a tribal museum in Unity. The museum, located on Quaker Hill in an old Meeting House, is open seasonally. A Waterville resident, Terry was widely known among Maine Indians.



Carl Nicholas Jr. (Photo by Kathy Tomah)

Following these discussions, there was a panel consisting of their counterparts from third world countries such as Africa, Asia and Latin America. The following day there were workshops, and participants had a chance to develop resolutions and recommendations regarding the rights of young people that can be widely shared in this country and abroad.

There was also time for them to go on historical tours, entertainment was provided, and also time to relax. On the last day, they visited Washington, D.C.

Council, school board slots filled

INDIAN ISLAND — A reservation resident, and an off-reservation Penobscot, were elected Nov. 7, to fill vacancies on the Penobscot tribal council.

Joseph (Jo-Jo) Francis of Indian Island tallied the largest count, with 132 votes. Next was Nicholas Dow, with 79 votes. Losers in the council elections were Violet Francis, 60 votes, and Pat Almena, who received 42 votes. Francis Mitchell and Theodore N. Mitchell each received one write-in vote.

Francis will serve the unexpired four year term of Pat Baer, who resigned from the council when he and his family moved to Massachusetts.

Erlene Paul carried the school board election, pulling 95 votes from a field of six candidates. She and Michael S. Ranco, with 66 votes, were the winners. Other candidates were Merlene Couturier, 52 votes; Carol Dana, 49 votes; Cheryl Knapp, 42 votes and write-in Theodore N. Mitchell, 36 votes.



A HUG HELPS—Cheryl Knapp of Indian Island comforts a tired son, Joe, 12, who placed 17th in a 1.5 mile race at Readfield, where state track meet was held. At right is Penobscot track team coach Mike Ranco, with Renee Knapp in foreground. The meet at Maranacook school was something of a family affair, with two Knapp brothers in races, and Ranco's son. Coincidentally, Mike Ranco ran against Maranacook coach Stan Cowan—a race organizer—back when Ranco was a student at Orono High School.



SWIFT-FOOTED—Three members of Indian Island's track club—named for famous Penobscot Olympic runner Andrew Sockalexis—line up for a 1.5 mile run at Maranacook Community School in Readfield. From left in the age nine-and-under race are Chris Ranco, eighth over the finish line in 11.1 minutes; Kirk Francis, 16th in 12 minutes; and Jamie Knapp, who placed second, in 10.3 minutes.

Island sports boast record participation



ONLY SECONDS after the first place winner crossed the finish line, Jamie Knapp of Indian Island headed for the home stretch at Maranacook school, site of this month's state track meet.

INDIAN ISLAND — Enthusiasm is running high this year for the Indian Island hockey team, according to recreation director, Red Bartlett.

The 41 kids who turned out for the team represent the largest number for any Island sport to date, Bartlett said he has had a larger than usual number of parents show an interest, as well.

Bartlett said 18 players had gone to hockey school at the Montreal Canadiens training camp, which may have contributed to this year's turn out. The camp guarantees participants will improve 50 per cent.

This is the first time the team will be representing Indian Island in the statewide Penobscot Valley Hockey League. There are approximately 12 other teams in the league. Bartlett said the Island is divided into three age group teams, mites, peewees, and squirts.

League competition will begin toward the end of this month, according to Bartlett, who said he is also trying to organize a program "for kids who have never been on skates."

Running program strong

Although the hockey team is a recent addition to the Island, the Penobscots continue to excel in the more established Island sports. Following in the footsteps of Penobscot Olympian runner, Andrew Sockalexis, Indian Island is sending five runners to the junior olympics cross-country regional championships in New York.

These five recently qualified for the regional competition at a meet held in Reidfield, Maine. In their respective age groups Jamie Knapp and Greta Neptune took second place honors. Chris Ranco finished 8th, Kirk Francis came in 16th, and Joe

Knapp, 17th. Ronnie Paul came in second in the 16 and 17 age group, but will be too old to enter the regionals.

The runners are part of the Andrew Sockalexis track club are are coached by Michael Ranco of Indian Island.

Indian Island also holds top honors with its basketball team, which has won the Orono-Old Town YMCA basketball conference for the last two years, with a two-year record of 57 wins to only three losses.

According to Bartlett, gymnastics is also gaining in popularity among Indian Island kids. This year 27 children are enrolled in the program.



RONNIE PAUL, 18, took second place in five mile race at state track meet, Readfield. He ran the hilly, muddy course in 34.1 minutes. Paul is no novice, having completed the 26-mile-plus Paul Bunyan marathon, July 14.



GRETA NEPTUNE of Indian Island came pounding in at the 1.5 mile finish line without even looking winded, to take second place at state track meet in Readfield. Her time was 11.2 minutes, just one minute more than teammate Jamie Knapp's time in the boy's division of the age nine-and-under race.

CMIA completes summer program

By Bernice Murphy

The Central Maine Indian Association (CMIA) was able to offer Indian youths between the ages of 6 and 14 a summer recreation program this year.

CMIA needed a recreational director and found Steven Googoo, a Micmac entering his senior year at University of Maine at Orono as a Physical Educational student.

Googoo taught the youths the importance of team effort, good sportsmanship, and self-motivation in sports such as volleyball, baseball, soccer, field hockey, and horse shoes. He took them on field trips, camping, and hiking at Villa-Vaughn Beach, Branch Lake, Jenkins Beach, Cold Stream and Mattakeuk Pond, where they learned the importance of protecting our woodlands and

waterways while enjoying the out-of-doors.

Steve taught them the importance of a healthier body through physical fitness and nutritional habits and held a Junior Olympics for them. He told them Indian stories and with the assistance of Bridget Woodward taught them beading. The children were taught a part of their native heritage by taking them to the Indian museum at Unity

The youths had a very enjoyable summer vacation, playing games and sports, while becoming more aware of the importance of a healthy body and a little more informed about their world.

CMIA said Googoo and his aides — Bridget Woodward, Susan LeClair, Lisa and David Pardilla made the first summer recreation program "a tremendous success."



ACCOMPLISHMENT — These three Indian Island residents recently completed requirements for a diploma from Old Town High School. From left, the graduates are Ruby Nicolai, Gary Neptune Sr., and Pauline Mitchell. Nicolai and Neptune are Penobscots, Mitchell is a Navaho.

Aroostook News

By Brenda Polchies
Area Correspondent

HOULTON — Specialist 5th Class Donald Levasseur, son of Mrs. Shirley Levasseur of the Ludlow Road in Houlton, is currently home on leave after being honorably discharged from the U.S. Army. He re-enlisted Oct. 11th to serve another three years with the 82nd Airborne Division at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. In January 1980, he plans to enter Cambell College at Fayetteville and pursue administrative courses for an Associates Degree. He is scheduled to return to Fort Bragg to receive new orders on Nov. 16th. While in the Army,

he was awarded the Army Commendation Medal, Good Conduct Medal, Parachutist Badge, and Expert Badge M-16. Levasseur initially enlisted Oct. 12, 1976. He is a graduate of Houlton High School.

MONTICELLO — Allen Jewell, 15-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Jewell of the Station Road, was severely injured in a fall from a bridge on U.S. Route 1 at Monticello, Oct. 23rd. He received massive bone fractures and is now confined at the A.R. Gould Memorial Hospital in Presque Isle. He will be recuperating for a spell and cards and letters would be greatly appreciated. Allen is a student at Houlton Jr. High School.

Omaha Indian to aid scouting

DAYTON, N.J. — Joseph T. Provost, an enrolled Omaha tribal member, of Albuquerque, New Mexico, has become the first of two project associates for the newly-an-

nounced American Indian scouting outreach program.

James Hess, project director said, "Without question, we have an extremely well-qualified person to serve in this position." Provost, who is known as "Injun Joe," has a record of professional experience with Boy Scouts of America, most recently as field service director for BSA's southwest area council, headquartered in Albuquerque.

Educational meeting

WASHINGTON — National Advisory Council on Indian Education (NACIE) has scheduled a regular meeting Nov. 30-Dec. 2, at Denver, Colorado.

On the agenda for the meeting is election of officers, review of NACIE's 1980 budget, future activities, special reports and other business. The meeting is open to the public. Representing Maine Indians on the council is Wayne A. Newell, Passamaquoddy, of Indian Township.

AAI director on leave of absence

HOULTON — Maynard Polchies, president of Association of Aroostook Indians (AAI), has taken an indefinite leave of absence, following orders from his doctor.

Acting director Terry Polchies said Maynard, his brother, was suffering from nervous exhaustion, complicated by arthritis. Polchies' wife said in recent months AAI programs had gotten "too big, too fast," and that the pressure on Polchies had been tremendous.

Staff at AAI said they are far behind in the paper work. Polchies has been out for most of this month, his staff said. He is expected to continue convalescing for another month at least.

A Thanksgiving prayer

by Big White Owl

O, Thou Great and Good Spirit, Thou Supreme and Infinite One, in whom the earth and all things in it, may be seen and heard. A Great and Mighty "Kitche Manitou" art thou, clothed with the day, yea, with the brightest day, a day of many summers and winters long. Yea, a day of everlasting continuance.

We give thanks to Thee on this day for all nature, for its wonderful and mysterious way of life development.

We give thanks for being able to hear, and to understand, the sweet music emanating from the trees, swaying and singing, in the gentle breeze.

We give thanks for being able to identify, the medicinal roots and herbs, and for being able to enjoy the beautiful flowers in gorgeous bloom.

We give thanks for being able to see, the fleecy clouds in the blue sky, and for being able to feel the wind, the rain, the snow, in our face, as we stand with uplifted arms before the altar of the Great Mystery!

We give thanks for being able to appreciate, the beauty of the rippling streams, leisurely flowing along winding trails, and shady nooks.

We give thanks for having learned how to stand, in silent salute, as "wild geese" pass overhead in wondrous formation and majestic flight.

We give thanks for the awe inspiring, deep blue waters, the great lakes and the seas, and all the life therein.

We give thanks to Kishatehneukwauing, "Our Creator, for abundantly supplying us with corn, beans, tobacco, pumpkins,

squashes, potatoes, tomatoes, nuts and berries, for the heaven and fish in our rivers, for the deer, elk and bear, in our forests.

We give thanks for our good health. We are indeed happy to see the leaves on the trees, red, gold, brown, purple, falling, gliding, drifting, sailing, down to the Mother Earth again.



We give thanks for having lived another year, for having enjoyed the seasons of winter, spring, summer, autumn.

We give thanks for "Gish'uch," the great shining sun, for the pale moon, for the numberless stars, for our Mother, the Earth: whom we claim as our mother because "the good earth" carries all the people of the world, and everything they need. Indeed, when we look around, we cannot help but realize that "Kitche Manitou" — Great Spirit provides all the important necessities of life for us.

We give thanks, for all of these, and countless other blessings. "O, Katanetoo-weyun," Almighty Spirit, Creator of All Things, Hear us, and help us!

I Have Spoken.

Turkeys and trimmings flown to Indians

VAN NUYS, Calif. — Litton Flying Club, following the suggestion of Indian movie star "Iron Eyes" Cody, has chosen to bring Thanksgiving dinners to Mojave Indian reservation at Needles, California.

Club members are soliciting donations of cash, warm clothing and canned food to add to their own purchases of turkeys and "the fixings," said Glenn Thacker, in a press release. Twenty-five private aircraft are expected to take off Nov. 10 from Van Nuys airport.

The Mojave tribe is comprised of 145 families, and is situated on the Colorado River.

The Mojave Indian nation was visited by Spanish explorers in 1604 at the Colorado River, and the Rev. Francisco

de Escobar wrote, "We found them very friendly, and they gave us maize, frijoles and calabashes which is the ordinary food of all the people of the river."

The U.S. Congress in 1865 established the Colorado Indian Reservation where the Mojave and other Colorado River tribes lived. In 1911, the present Fort Mojave Indian Reservation was set apart for the tribe. In 1967 the Arizona Village was developed when the Mojave tribe received 100 homes from the U.S. Marine base at Twenty-Nine Palms, Calif.

Approximately 22 thousand acres of the Mojave reservation have a high potential for development as irrigated cropland, and three thousand acres are situated for rangeland use, with the remainder composed of brush and wild lands.

According to tribal chairman Llewellyn Barrackman, the Mojave tribe now is making agricultural progress on the reservation and has leased land to various companies for that purpose, all with the objective of keeping native members of the tribe on the reservation rather than forced to move to urban areas to maintain a minimum standard of living.

Litton Flying club has delivered around 50,000 pounds of food and clothing to the Manzanita, Jamal, Pala, Havesupai, Paiute, Tule River, La Jolla and Pauma tribes, since 1972.



VISITORS FROM BOSTON — John [Sammy] Sapiel and Duma MacDonald from the Boston Indian Council [BIC] recently visited Indian Island. Sapiel is sitting on the Penobscot Indian National Judicial Advisory Committee (PINJAC), which is charged with developing laws for the Island's new judicial system.

**SUBSCRIBE TO
WABANAKI
ALLIANCE**

*News of
Maine Indian Country*

advertisements

HOUSING ASSISTANCE

The Housing Authority of the City of Westbrook is accepting applications for the Section 8 Rental Assistance Program. The program will financially assist 30 low and moderate income families in paying their rent. The income limits for applicants are as follows:

Persons in Family	Maximum Income
*1	\$ 9,800.
2	11,200.
3	12,600.
4	14,000.
5	14,850.
6	16,600.
7	17,500.

*Single persons must be 62 years of age or declared disabled by the Social Security Act. Participating families will pay between 15 and 25 percent of their income for rent and the Housing Authority of the City of Westbrook will pay the balance. Applicant preference will be given to persons living in, employed or accepted for employment in the City of Westbrook. Present applicants must re-apply for this Section VIII Rental Assistance allocation.

TO APPLY/OR REQUEST INFORMATION

CALL 854-9779

Between 9:00 a.m. and 4:30 p.m.

Owners requesting information on participating in this rental assistance program are also asked to contact the above number.

Minorities are encouraged to apply.

POSITION AVAILABLE

Unclassified State Service
Maine Human Rights Commission
CLERK TYPIST III
For Portland, Maine field office.

Minimum of 2 years experience in an office providing service to the general public. Excellent typing and receptionist skills required; ability to work with minimum supervision and the ability to accept varied job duties is a necessity.

Submit resume to:

Maine Human Rights Commission
State House
Augusta, Maine 04333
Salary Range: \$181.60-\$229.20

ANNOUNCEMENT

The Penobscot Indian Tribal Court of offenses has an opening for a part-time position as judge.

Qualifications must be:

1. Knowledge of State of Maine Laws.
2. Be willing to familiarize him/herself with Penobscot Tribal Ordinances and Laws.
3. Be of high moral character and physically sound.
4. Not have been convicted or found guilty of a tribal felony or a felony elsewhere or within one year last past of a misdemeanor, excepting minor traffic violations.
5. Not holding at the time of appointment an elective office.

Salary negotiable.

An equal opportunity employer.

Please submit resume to:

Jerry Pardilla
Community Building
Indian Island, Me. 04468

UFOPI NEWS, has a brand new newspaper about UFO and the Occult. Packed with opportunities and fun packed reading for everyone. A single copy of UFOPI news sells for just \$2.00. Send your money for your first copy today: UFOPI NEWS, P.O.B. 161, Atlantic, N. C. 28511.

Blackfeet and Sioux men get BIA jobs

WASHINGTON — Three assistant area directors for the Bureau of Indian Affairs' office in Aberdeen, South Dakota, have been named.

Richard D. Drapeaux, formerly deputy area director in Aberdeen will be the assistant area director for human resources. This office will supervise the office of employment assistance, social services, tribal government, law enforcement, housing and Indian business development.

Drapeaux, 50, a member of the Yankton Sioux Tribe, is a graduate of South Dakota State University and entered federal service in 1952 as a teacher on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation. He subsequently served at the Turtle Mountain, Fort Totten, Fort Berthold agencies in education, employment assistance and housing positions. In 1975, he was appointed deputy area director, a position he held until the reorganization of the Aberdeen area office in May which established assistant area directors for administration, education, human resources and natural resources in lieu of the deputy and division chief's positions.

Dennis L. Petersen, 53, enrolled member of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe will be the assistant area director for natural resources. His office will supervise the overall responsibility for roads, rights protection, real estate services, forestry, range management, environmental quality and energy resources. Petersen is a graduate of South Dakota State University and did post graduate work at Colorado State and the University of Arizona. He served with the U.S. Infantry in WWII and again during the Korean conflict. He was with the South Dakota State University Extension Service

Loren J. Farmer, 41, will be the assistant area director for administration and will supervise general areas of financial management, budget, personnel services, real property management, procurement and contracting, and safety and planning.

Farmer, an enrolled member of the Blackfeet Tribe of Montana, is a graduate of Haskell Institute and joined the BIA in 1959. He has served in administrative and management positions in western Washington, Portland and Cheyenne River office and was superintendent of the Yankton and Fort Belknap Agencies.

The Aberdeen area office administers programs and services for 15 Indian tribes with a population of 61,300 in the states of North Dakota, South Dakota and Nebraska.

JOB OPENING

Community Health Representative

The Community Health Services Program at Indian Township Reservation will be providing services to Federally recognized Passamaquoddy and Penobscot residents in Arrostook County. This is part of the Federally funded Indian Health Service program being set up at Indian Township.

A full time Community Health Representative is needed to work in Arrostook County. This person will help to locate eligible people and develop a health care program for them by working with medical providers in the County.

The person hired will be under supervision of the Community Health Services Program at Indian Township but would spend most of their time in Arrostook County.

The person hired: 1) must have a strong interest in health care and should have some health care experience; 2) must be able to work well with the people and the health care providers; 3) must be able to work well on their own to carry out their assignments; 4) must have a drivers license and car; 5) must be willing to attend training sessions in and out of state to upgrade skills.

If you are interested, please contact Wayne Newell, Director, Community Health Services, Indian Township Tribal Government, Box 301, Princeton, Maine 04669.

JOB OPENING

Central Maine Indian Association has an opening for Director of Health and Social Services. Applicants must have a B.S. degree in Social Welfare, or the equivalent in work experience. They must have a driver's license and be able to travel. Applicants must be able to communicate well with both Indian and Non-Indian groups. Resumes will be accepted until November 28, 1979 at:

Central Maine Indian Association
95 Main Street
Orono, Maine 04473

ATTENTION: Personnel Committee

FOR SALE

CONTENTS OF WORKSHOP:
Includes two power lathes, drill press, other power tools. Buy all, or separate machines.

Write or call —
Mrs. Edna Becker
Indian Island
Old Town, Maine 04468
827-5467

Attend The Navajo College

Write or call:

Office of Admissions
Navajo Community College
Psalie, Navajo Nation,
Arizona 86556

fully accredited

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION



Equal Housing
OPPORTUNITY

Owned Homes For Sale

Throughout The State

Minimum Cash Down Payment
Financing Available Through V.A.
30 Year Loans — No Closing Costs
9 1/2% Interest.

Anyone Can Buy

You Don't Have To Be A Veteran

See Your Local Real Estate Broker
Or Contact

VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
LOAN GUARANTY DIVISION

TOGUS, MAINE 04330

Tel. 207-623-8411 Ext. 433

INDIAN CRAFT SUPPLIES



FREE
GIANT
148
page
catalog

World's largest
Indian Crafts
catalog. Kits and
readymade items.
Books, records,
furs, feathers, beads.
More than 4,000
items to choose.

GREY OWL

Indian Craft Manufacturing Co.
150-92 Beaver Road, Jamaica, N.Y.
212 326-3466

SELL THINGS FAST

Wabanaki Alliance, Maine's only
Indian newspaper, now offers advertising
at reasonable rates, with preference given
to Indian persons and Indian businesses.

Take advantage of an opportunity to
reach about 3,000 readers — most of
them Indian persons — through a
display advertisement of your choice.
Call or write us for rates and other
information.

WABANAKI ALLIANCE
95 Main St.
Orono, Maine 04473
Tel. [207] 866-4903

Flashback photo



OLD DAYS IN AROOSTOOK — Levi Joseph, an Indian from "the County" and father of Ramona Stackhouse of East Eddington, looks like he's not going anywhere in a hurry, in his handsome Oakland auto, deep in Houlton snows. (Photo courtesy of Ramona Stackhouse)

Workshop builds cultural bridge

by Brenda Polchies
Area Reporter

PRÉSCQUE ISLE — A two day workshop, sponsored by the Northeast Indian Cultural Awareness Training (NICAT) program, of the University of Maine at Orono, was held at the University of Maine at Presque Isle Oct. 22 and 23 with attendance of human service workers and representatives of various agencies offering human services from throughout Aroostook County. The workshop was aimed specifically at human service workers to inform them of the differences of Indians in terms of culture and heritage. It is hoped that this workshop will enable human service workers and agencies dealing with youth to better service Indian people after listening to members of the Indian community.

There was a problem in getting a good dialogue going because of difficulty getting appropriate questions and responses from human service workers and agency representatives regarding Indian culture and heritage, and especially about Indian children. The big questions asked were, why are Indian people different? Are Indian people different? Do Indian children have to be treated differently in order to accomplish what is best for the Indian child? Towards the conclusion of the workshop, it became evident and there was agreement among the participants, both Indian and non-Indian, that there were no significant differences

between non-Indians and Indians in northern Maine except for the fact that culture and heritage is still a part of life for the majority of Maliseets and Micmacs.

Among topics covered were concepts of ownership possession and competition, historical perspective on present day Indian organizations in Aroostook, economies in the Aroostook Indian community, and alcoholism. Films were shown and there were small group discussions with a special emphasis on problem solving. An extensive and in-depth discussion on alcoholism among Indians was featured. On the first day of the workshop, initial results of the NICAT field surveys were presented to the group. Statistics, comments, and recommendations were discussed.

Gail Dana is Project Coordinator and trainer for NICAT and she conducted the workshop along with Indian Presenters Terry Polchies and Berek Dore. Other resource people who participated in the workshop were Professors Lloyd Brightman and Stephen Marks of the University of Maine at Orono; state Commissioner of Indian Affairs Charles Rhynard; Gary Ennis, director of Aroostook Indian Education at Caribou; and Louise Paul, alcoholism counselor for AAI. Staff from the Department of Indian Affairs at Houlton and staff from the offices of the Association of Aroostook Indians at Caribou and Houlton were also present.



HAVING A CHAT at Central Maine Indian Association supper meeting are board members Ramona Stackhouse, left, and Helen Devoe.

news notes

Documentary film project underway

ORONO — A plan for a 60-minute documentary film on Maine Indians is moving ahead, according to producer Jay Kent.

Funding is being channeled through Tribal Governors, Inc., of Orono, and Kent hopes to hire an Indian person to direct the film, he told Wabanaki Alliance in an interview. He said he wants to encourage Indian participation in all facets of the film.

"I'm very serious about having people get in touch with me. If people don't get involved this is just going to be another honky movie," Kent said, adding, "I think one of the failings of all the other films I've seen is that it's Indians or non-Indians talking about Indians. I want to minimize the talking and get into the showing."

Asked about the purpose of the film, Kent said, "I know that saying 'trying to increase cultural awareness' is getting to be a cliché, but that's what we're trying to do." The film will portray Micmacs, Maliseets, Penobscots and Passamaquoddy.

Serving on a film advisory committee are Dr. Eunice Baumann-Nelson of Penobscot health center, Penobscot historian Glenn Starbird, Joyce Tompkins of Association of Aroostook Indians, Central Maine Indian Association director Tom Viscare, former Passamaquoddy bilingual program director Robert Leavitt, Passamaquoddy official Roger Gabriel, Indian Pride director Joseph Nicholas, Penobscot official Jean Mitchell, and Rick Cross, former head of Aroostook Indian Education.

Fire causes slight damage

PLEASANT POINT — A fire caused by a woodstove resulted in minor damage to a reservation home here.

An alarm was turned in at 9:30 a.m., Oct. 15, for a fire that broke out at the home of Donald Stanley of Pleasant Point. Tribal Public Safety Director John Bailey credited a speedy and efficient tribal fire department with extinguishing the fire and saving the house. The Pleasant Point Fire Department has undergone training and has acquired a fire engine.

Damage to the Stanley house was estimated at \$300.

Two bands seek recognition

WASHINGTON — Department of the Interior is putting a notice in the federal register on its proposal to acknowledge the Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians of Northern Michigan as an Indian tribe, Bureau of Indian Affairs Forrest Gerard said.

CMIA to play Santa Claus

This year CMIA is trying to obtain donations of food, money and toys to be distributed to Indian families that need the help for Christmas. It also has about 60 Indian people in different institutions in Maine and would like to do something for them, too.

Anyone wishing to make a donation is asked to indicate whether it is to go towards the families or people in institutions or both. (Donations will go to both, if a preference isn't stated.) Donors are asked to contact either Marla Conlin or Tom Thurlow, Outreach Workers at CMIA, 866-5587 or 866-5588. Any assistance will be greatly appreciated by CMIA and the people it will be helping.

Indian leader sees grim year

MONTREAL — Canadian government was strongly criticized for cutbacks in Indian services, at a recent annual meeting of National Indian Brotherhood (NIB).

NIB President Noel Starblanket said Canadian bureaucrats offer "nothing new and exciting," and that vital programs may get the "axe." Public works projects on a number of Canadian reservations have been cancelled.

However, Starblanket praised NIB's efforts during the past year, citing in particular a visit to London and the Queen's representatives. The visit included 300 chiefs and elders, and was, "An irreversible step toward entrenching Indian aboriginal and treaty rights," Starblanket said, in an article in Native People, a Canadian weekly.

Will Rogers was a Cherokee

CLAREMORE, Oklahoma — Famed humorist Will Rogers would have been a century old Nov. 4, if he were living today. He died in a plane crash Aug. 15, 1935.

A cowboy, wit, philosopher, vaudeville star and newspaper columnist, Rogers had a playfully ironic sense of life's foibles and real possibilities. When introduced to President Coolidge, he said, "Pardon me, I didn't get your name." This was apparently the only time anyone saw the President laugh.

On the eve of the Depression, Rogers said, "It just ain't in the book for us to have the best of everything all the time. If you got more money, the other fellow maybe has better health, and if another's got something, why, some other will have something else. But we got too big an overbalance of everything, and we better kinder start looking ahead and sort taking stock and seeing where we are headed for."

Rogers may have been at one time the most popular person in the U.S., but not everyone knew he was part Cherokee. The New York Times said, "Will was an Indian — only part Cherokee, but a full-blooded Indian nonetheless, in his and everyone else's eyes at a time when Indians were not particularly admired in the West."

Known as a Claremore native, Rogers was actually born in nearby Oologah. He used the Claremore address, however, since "nobody but an Indian could pronounce Oologah."

Schaghticoke mark tenth anniversary

AVON, Mass. — Chief Broken Arrow (George Hopkins) and wife Neeta, a princess, presided at the 10th anniversary dinner of New England Coastal Schaghticoke Indian Association.

The recent powwow included Indian films and a show, and awarding of plaques to invited guests. Several tribes were represented at the festivities. The first association meeting took place in October 1969, at Schaghticoke Indian reservation, Kent, Conn.

CMIA seeks new logo

ORONO — Central Maine Indian Association is looking for an artistic person to design a new logo for the Orono-based organization.

Anyone wishing to try their hand at a logo design should submit their work to CMIA, 95 Main Street, Orono, Maine 04473. The logo should have an Indian motif and be suitable to represent all activities of the off-reservation social service association.