

# Clearing the Air

Sacred Use Not Abuse



A traditional tobacco booklet  
written for and by Native  
American youth



Northern California Indian Development Council Inc.  
Del Norte Indian Education Center DNIEC

Funding provided by a California Department of  
Education Tobacco Use Prevention Education Grant.

"Then when they pray they open them up (their tobacco baskets) they throw the tobacco around."

"They throw the ground up tobacco about when making medicine... they feed the mountains and the world."

Phoebe Maddux-Karuk





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# Sacred Tobacco Defined

SACRED sa •cred ('säkrəd) adj.

1. Dedicated to or set apart for worship.
2. Worthy of religious veneration.
3. Made or declared holy.
4. Dedicated or devoted exclusively to a single use, purpose, or person.
5. Worthy of respect; venerable.
6. Of or relating to religious objects, rites, or practices.

Tribal Elders are dedicated to keeping tobacco sacred. Tobacco is offered to the creator of the earth, for our land, our fish, our acorns, our life.

The creator gives us many gifts. These gifts must be respected and used in their proper way. Tobacco is a gift to be used in a sacred way with respect.

Tobacco is still used as a spiritual offering. When asking the advice of an elder, for example, it is customary to give the elder tobacco. Payment to Medicine people can be in the form of traditional tobacco. In gathering wild plants for ceremonial use, it is customary to leave a small offering of tobacco for the spirits of the plants. In preparing the fire for the sweat lodge, tobacco offerings are given to the fire. Ceremonially, tobacco is still an important part of Native American spirituality. It is best to use traditionally grown tobacco if available rather than commercial tobacco.



*Woven bag used to carry harvested tobacco (Karuk Tribe)*

# History of Traditional Tobacco



## **Most Indigenous nations have traditional stories of how tobacco was introduced to their communities:**

- Many stories emphasized the sacredness of the plant and its powers to both heal if used properly and to harm us if used improperly!
- Some say that the original tobacco was discovered about 18,000 years ago
- Used for both healings and blessings
- Used as a smudge
- Used to ward off pests
- As a gift when welcoming guests to the community
- Gifted to those requested to pray/share their wisdom
- Used in creation stories
- Other stories involve the trickster Coyote
- Used in prayer, purification and cleansing, along with Sage, Cedar, and Sweetgrass (Corn pollen in Southwest)
- The tobacco that spread to Europe and the rest of the world, *Nicotiana tabacum*, originated in South America and was noted for its richer taste and higher potency (i.e., the ability to produce hallucinations and supernatural visions)
- Traditional tobacco is not only the *Nicotiana* plant, but also includes kinnick-kinnick and mountain tobacco.
- Many tribes use other plants in their kinnick-kinnick mixture to alter the taste—some Northwest tribes use huckleberry bark to enhance the flavor.

## **Medicinal Uses:**

- Asthma
- Childbirth pain
- Toothaches
- Earaches
- Insect bites
- Coughs
- Open wounds
- Snake-bites
- Headaches
- GI disorders
- Rheumatism



*Source: [http://www.npaihb.org/images/resources\\_docs/Resource\\_Guidebook.pdf](http://www.npaihb.org/images/resources_docs/Resource_Guidebook.pdf)*

## KEEP IT SACRED: Sacred Use, Not Abuse

Current commercial use of tobacco is not only a great health risk to our society, but also poses a threat to our traditional uses of tobacco. At the Del Norte American Indian Education Center and the Northern California Indian Development Council, we strongly believe that providing awareness of cultural knowledge of traditional use of Sacred Tobacco will help to curb the abuse of harmful and toxic commercial tobacco products by our youth.

### Our Words for Sacred Tobacco

Karuk	Aracheeraha
Yurok	O: Lhohkum
Hupa	Xojim
Wiyot	Kuwil Kwoswak
Tolowa	Seetyu



*"Smoke Traditional Salmon, Not your Lungs" (Yurok Tribe)*

## Traditional Use of Tobacco

**Risk of Cancer:** \* Very low, none if not inhaled.

**Type of Use:**

- \* Tobacco offerings to the earth, the drum, a river or a fire. Offerings are often placed/scattered by hand and are not often smoked.
- \* Smoking a Sacred Pipe. (Not all pipes contain tobacco when smoked. In fact, some tribes do not use tobacco at all. Some tribal peoples will use a blend of tobacco with other herbs in their pipes.)
- \* Offered to a Healer, Elder, or other person as a sign of respect.

**Benefits:**


- \* Discipline.
- \* Respect for the Creator and all creation.
- \* Understanding of one's culture.
- \* Spiritual development.

**Special Notes:**

- \* There are many traditional ways to use tobacco. It is smoked in some traditional ceremonies. However, it is generally used less than once a month. There is very little risk of cancer when used this way.



*Traditional style pipe of Native Peoples of N.W. California*



## What Native Elders Have to Say About Traditional Tobacco

“Native teachings are about a Way of Life”

Tobacco is the first plant that the Creator gave to Native people. It is the main activator of all the plant spirits. Three other plants, sage, cedar and sweetgrass, follow tobacco, and together they are referred to as the four sacred medicines.

The four sacred medicines are used in everyday life and in ceremonies. All of them can be used to smudge with, through sage, cedar and sweetgrass also have many other uses.

It is said that tobacco sits in the eastern door, sweetgrass in the southern door, sage in the west and cedar in the north. Elders say that the spirits like the aroma produced when we burn tobacco and the other sacred medicines.

### **Tobacco**

Traditional people say that tobacco is always first. It is used as an offering for everything and in every ceremony. “Always through tobacco,” the saying goes.

Traditional tobacco was given to us so that we can communicate with the spirit world. It opens up the door to allow that communication to take place. When we make an offering of tobacco, we communicate our thoughts and feeling through the tobacco as we pray for ourselves, our family, our relatives and others

Tobacco has a special relationship to other plants: it is said to be the main activator of all the plant spirits. It is like the key to the ignition of a car. When you use it, all things begin to happen. Tobacco is always offered before picking medicines. When you offer tobacco to a plant and explain why you are there, that plant will let all the plants in the area know why you are coming to pick them. It’s also important to note that you should not pull the medicines out by the roots but harvest them by cutting the tops of plants mentioned unless it is the root you will use. This preserves the plants for future generations.

When you seek the help and advice of an Elder, Healer or Medicine Person, and give your offering of tobacco, they know that a request may be made as tobacco is so sacred.

We express our gratitude for the help the spirits give us through our offering of tobacco. It is put down as an offering of thanks to the First Family, the natural world, after a fast. Traditional people make an offering of tobacco each day when the sun comes up.

Traditional tobacco is still grown in some communities. For example, the Mohawk people use a traditional tobacco that they grow themselves and that is very sacred to them.





### **Sage**

Sage is used to prepare people for ceremonies and teachings. Because it is more medicinal and stronger than sweetgrass, it tends to be used more often in ceremonies.

Sage is used for releasing what is troubling the mind and for removing negative energy. It is also used for cleansing homes and sacred items. It also has other medicinal uses. Some tribes say there is male sage and a female sage. The female sage is used by women.

### **Cedar**

Like sage and sweetgrass, cedar is used to purify the home. It also has many restorative medicinal uses. Cedar baths are healing. When cedar is put in the fire with tobacco, it crackles. When it does this, it is said to be calling the attention of the spirits to the offering that is being made.

Cedar is often used in fasting and sweat lodge ceremonies as a form of protection: cedar branches cover the floor of the sweat lodge and a circle of cedar surrounds the fasters' lodge.

### **Sweetgrass**

Sweetgrass is said by some to be the sacred hair of Mother Earth. Its sweet aroma reminds people of the gentleness, love and kindness she has for the people. When sweetgrass is used in a healing circle, it has a calming effect. Like sage and cedar, sweetgrass is used for smudging and purification.

# Non-Traditional Use of Tobacco

**Risk of Cancer:** \* Very high if you use chew, snuff, or smoke cigarettes.

**Type of Use:**

- \* Chewing tobacco in any form.
- \* Using snuff in any form.
- \* Smoking cigarettes, pipes or cigars.
- \* Smoking bidis.  
(Bidi= Asian cigarette wrapped in a Tendu leaf, “The poor man’s cigarette”)

**Benefits:** \* No benefits to the user, but the big tobacco companies make billions of dollars a year off other people's addictions.

**Special Notes:**

- \* Some people chew or smoke because they believe that it helps them relax, control their weight, and concentrate better. Other people do it to be cool, for an image, or to keep from being bored. Peer pressure results in many new smokers.
- \* Chewing tobacco gives your mouth an unpleasant odor and bad breath. Chewing leads to gum disease, tooth decay, addiction to tobacco, and cancers of the mouth and throat.





## The Risks: What We Know

Commercial tobacco products are dangerous. With a toxic mix of over 7,000 chemical compounds, of which 250 have been identified as poisonous, and 64 listed as known carcinogens, or cancer-causing agents.

Second hand smoke poses one of the greatest risks to infants and young children, young developing lungs absorb a higher level of concentrated toxins from polluted air due to the fact that an infant takes up to 60 breaths per minute, whereas, an average adult only takes in 14–18 breaths per minute. Pregnant mothers who smoke often have babies that are underweight, and low birth weight is a leading cause of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome or SIDS.

Additionally, Babies born to mothers that smoked during pregnancy have an increased risk of developmental delays, such as learning disabilities and Cerebral Palsy. Infants who are exposed to second hand smoke after birth have twice the risk of SIDS than babies who are not exposed, plus babies whose mothers smoked during pregnancy, then expose them to second hand smoke carry three to four times the risk for SIDS.

Second Hand smoke has been linked to half of the cases annually of Bronchitis, and Pneumonia each year, and it is estimated by the EPA that 200,000 to one million kids will have their asthma conditions worsened by second hand smoke every year.

Research suggests that Childhood Leukemia, lymphoma, and brain tumors, may be linked to second hand smoke, although there is insufficient evidence that proves second hand smoking is a leading cause indefinitely. There is now new evidence that third hand smoke is a newly emerged risk, in which toxic particles and particulate matter from smoke settles on surfaces, along with residue from gases in the smoke. This is a particular concern for small children who crawl on their hands and knees touching surfaces, their toys and frequently placing objects and hands into their mouths.

*Arsenic*, just one of the chemical compounds found in second hand smoke has been classified carcinogenic to humans, Inorganic arsenic is linked to several cancers including Lung, Skin, Bladder, Liver, and Kidney cancers, *Inorganic arsenic* is also known to cause skin lesions, including hyperpigmentation. Inorganic arsenic is present in mainstream tobacco smoke, and presumed to be present in second and third hand smoke and particles as well. Arsenic, combined with a host of other chemicals lit and burning exposes the smoker and everyone around including your household pets, exposing them to a host of cancer causing agents and toxic poisons.

Smokeless tobacco products are just as dangerous, as the toxins are swallowed into the digestive tract and delivered to various systems of the body, causing the user to become susceptible to a variety of mouth, throat, esophageal, stomach, and intestinal cancers.

### Did you know that secondhand smoke causes:

#### Developmental Effects:

Lower birth weight  
Sudden infant death syndrome

#### Cancer:

Lung cancer  
Cervical cancer  
Colon Cancer  
Nasal sinus cancer

#### Heart Disease:

Heart disease mortality  
Blocked Arteries

#### Respiratory Effects:

Lower respiratory tract infections  
Bronchitis and pneumonia  
Asthma induction

# The Truth About Vaping

According to the UCSF Center for Tobacco Control Research and Education, a recent study on e-cigarette usage suggests...

Secondhand vapor could be a potentially toxic source of indoor air pollution. Although the level of toxins are; much lower in comparison with conventional cigarette emissions. However, e-cigarette studies show a delivery of a significant amount of known toxic chemicals via vapor inhalation as well as a concentrated very potent dose of nicotine.

Some of these chemicals include, but are not limited to...

## **Formaldehyde:**

A colorless pungent gas in a solution made by oxidizing methanol. Exposure to formaldehyde can cause irritation to the eyes, nose, throat and sinuses, studies suggest exposure may cause leukemia, particularly myeloid leukemia in humans

## **Propylene Glycol:**

A colorless, odorless, liquid alcohol that is used as a solvent, in antifreeze, and in the food, plastics, and perfume industries. It can cause eye, and respiratory irritation, and prolonged exposure effects the central nervous system. The vapor is heavier than air, and can be absorbed into the body by vapor inhalation or ingestion. The U.S. Food and Drug Administration has approved this harmful substance in food, medicines, cosmetics and is generally recognized as safe however in large doses it will cause serious health problems including liver and heart damage, and damage to the central nervous system if a sufficient amount is absorbed by the body.
























## **Acetaldehyde:**

A colorless volatile liquid aldehyde obtained by oxidizing ethanol. Short term exposure can cause irritation of the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. It is considered a probable human carcinogen, due to a series of studies conducted in laboratory animals.

Regardless of the commercial tobacco product the end result is dangerous levels of exposure to toxic carcinogens known to cause, heart disease, and various forms of cancers.



## Can You Guess What This Recipe Is For?

-  3 grams nail polish remover
-  4 grams of vinegar
-  3 grams ammonia
-  4 grams of arsenic
-  4 grams butane
-  ½ of a re-chargeable battery
-  An hour's-worth of exhaust fumes from your car
-  2 grams wood alcohol
-  4 grams formaldehyde
-  4 grams barbecue lighter fluid
-  4 grams hydrogen cyanide (poison used for the gas chamber)
-  2 grams swamp gas
-  4 grams rocket fluid
-  4 crushed mothballs
-  3.4 grams of nicotine (a pesticide)
-  A dash of gasoline additive
-  ½ gram of candle wax
-  ½ gram of industrial solvent
-  4 chips of sewage pipe
-  Finely ground black top (tar) to taste
-  Add a dash of the following metals:
-  Aluminum, zinc, magnesium, mercury, gold, silver,
-  Titanium, lead, copper

Add all the above ingredients and 4 lbs. of dried tobacco roll up, and you have about a pack of commercial tobacco cigarettes.

# Money to Burn

Average cost of one pack of cigarettes = \$9.00

What if you smoke one pack a day for one week?

$$\$9.00 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

What if you smoke two packs a day for one week?

$$\$9.00 \times 2 \times 7 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Now multiply that times four weeks in one month.

$$\text{One pack } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{Two packs } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 4 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Now take those amounts times 12 months in one year,

$$\text{One pack } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

$$\text{Two packs } \underline{\hspace{2cm}} \times 12 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

Think about what 20 years of smoking could cost you!



## The Target

The tobacco industry spends over \$11 billion per year trying to lure you in with their advertisements. Much of this marketing is targeted for youth.

This means YOU are their next target!



The tobacco industry lures you in by producing ads that show happy, thin, healthy people.

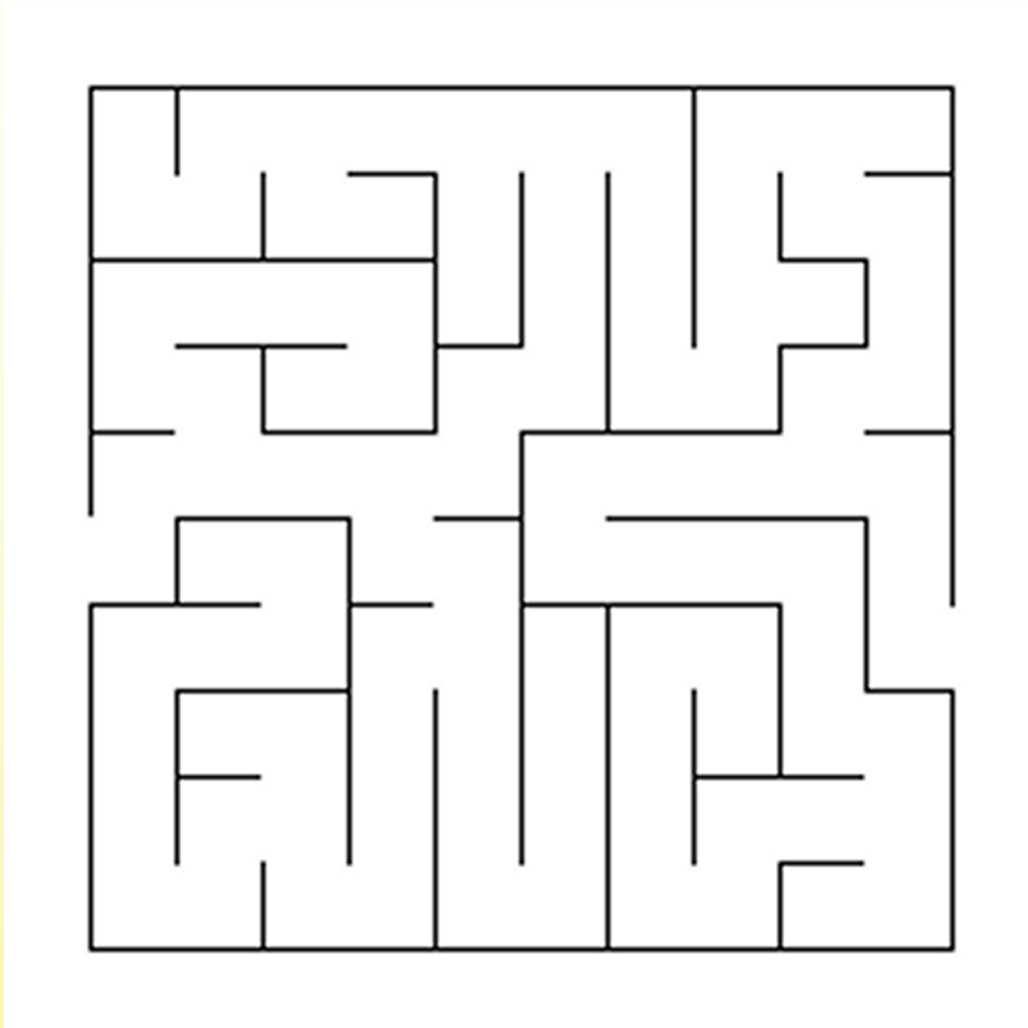
What they should be showing you are very sick people with numerous medical problems. We have all seen that ad “Bob, I miss my lung,” but most people think it will never happen to them. And when they are the one with the sick lung, dragging around an oxygen tank, they always say,

“I wish i had never started smoking!”

The tobacco industry is like Coyote, the Trickster.

Ever wondered what it feels like  
to suffer from a tobacco related disease?

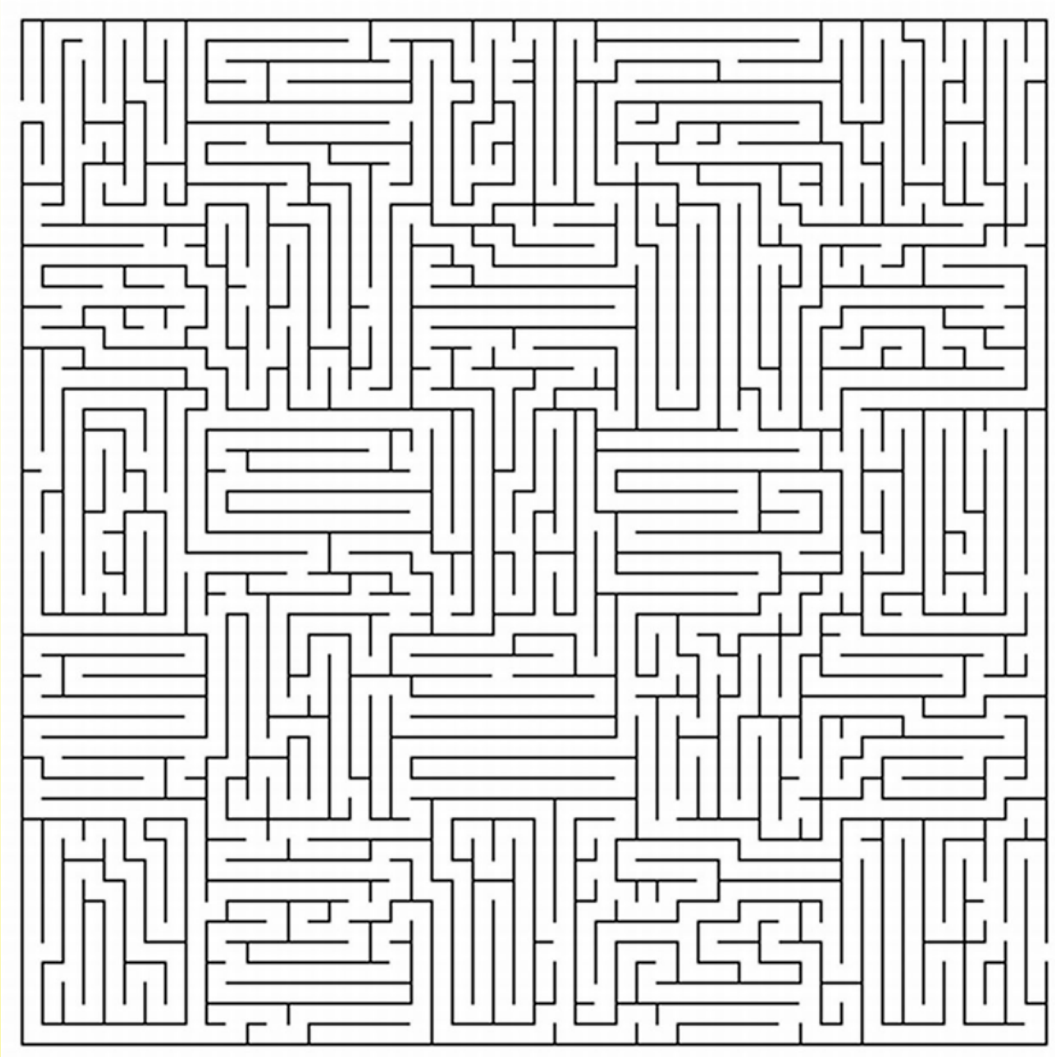
Completing this maze will be as easy as climbing a flight of stairs for a non-smoker.





Now compare that experience  
to this.

Completing this maze will be as difficult as climbing a single flight of stairs if you suffered from emphysema.



# Keep It Traditional

Unscramble the following traditional words, then match the numbered letters to spell out the secret message.

CYRMONENE	___	___	___	4	___	___	___	GFTI	___	___	___	12
HYELAHT	___	___	13	___	___	___	___	MUDR	___	___	15	___
TUIVELATC	___	7	___	___	___	___	___	PAUH	___	___	___	___
CIMDIENE	___	___	___	3	___	___	___	FILE	___	___	___	___
TEECSP	___	___	1	___	___	___	___	AGLO	___	11	___	___
RARTOEC	___	___	___	2	___	___	___	RANCO	___	___	___	10
LOTAOW	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	TOYWI	___	___	___	___
AMSONL	8	___	___	___	___	___	___	RETBI	___	___	___	14
SINFIGH	___	___	16	___	___	___	___	EELDR	9	___	___	___
REPYRA	___	___	___	5	___	___	___	KORUY	___	___	___	___
ESRADC	___	___	___	___	___	6	___	RAKKU	___	___	___	___
CETAIV	___	___	___	___	___	17	___	DECNA	___	___	___	___

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

# Tobacco Use Prevention Pledge

I \_\_\_\_\_ pledge to protect myself, my family, and my friends from the dangerous effects of commercial tobacco use by promising to never use cigarettes, cigars, chew, and/or snuff.

I also pledge to respect tobacco as a medicine and will only use it in a sacred way.

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_



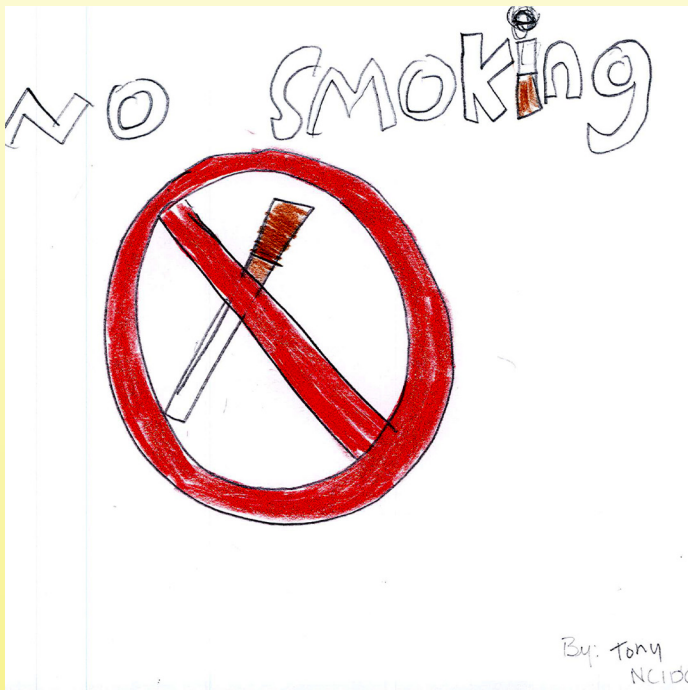
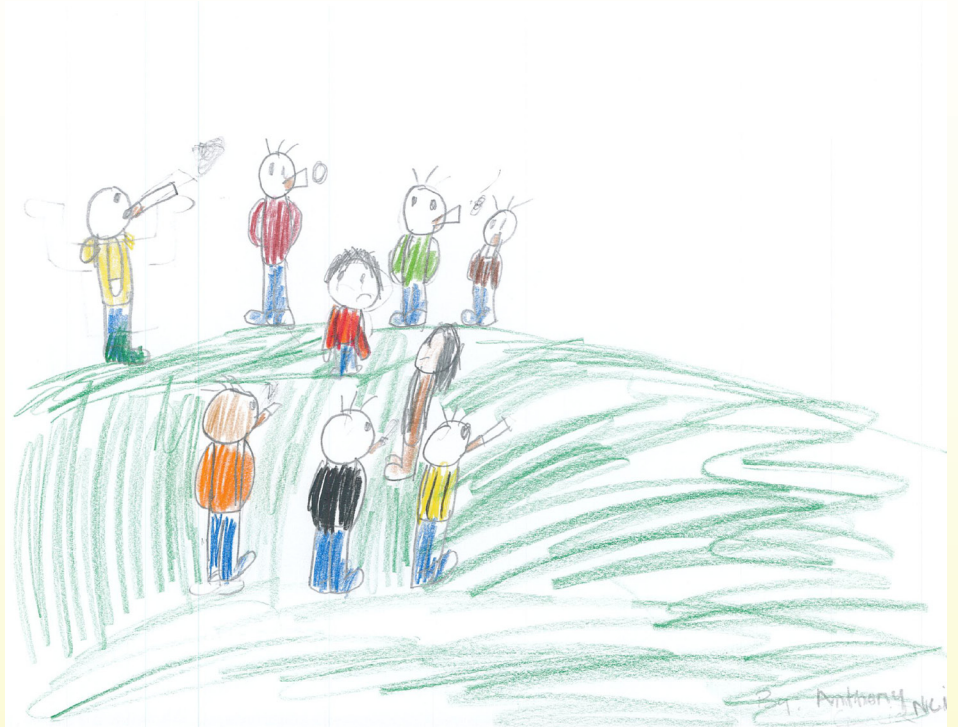
# 2017-18 TUPE Posters

NCIDC's Del Norte Indian Education Center, Afterschool Program Students and staff wanted to share their TUPE Posters they created this 2016-17 school Year.



**Artist**

Anthony: Chickasaw Nation  
Age 10, 5th grade  
Joe Hamilton Elementary School  
DNIEC Afterschool Program



**Artist**

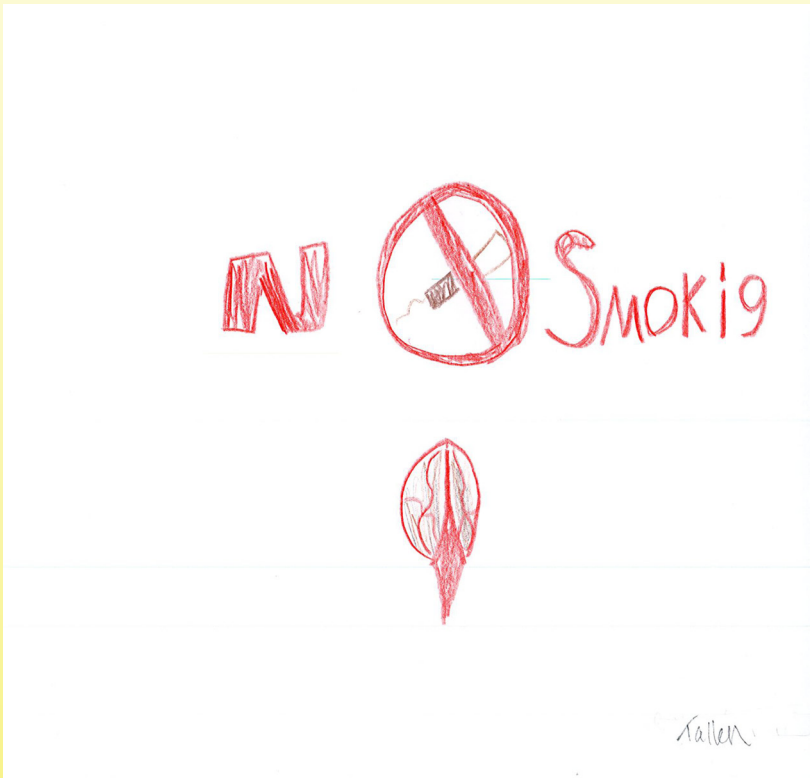
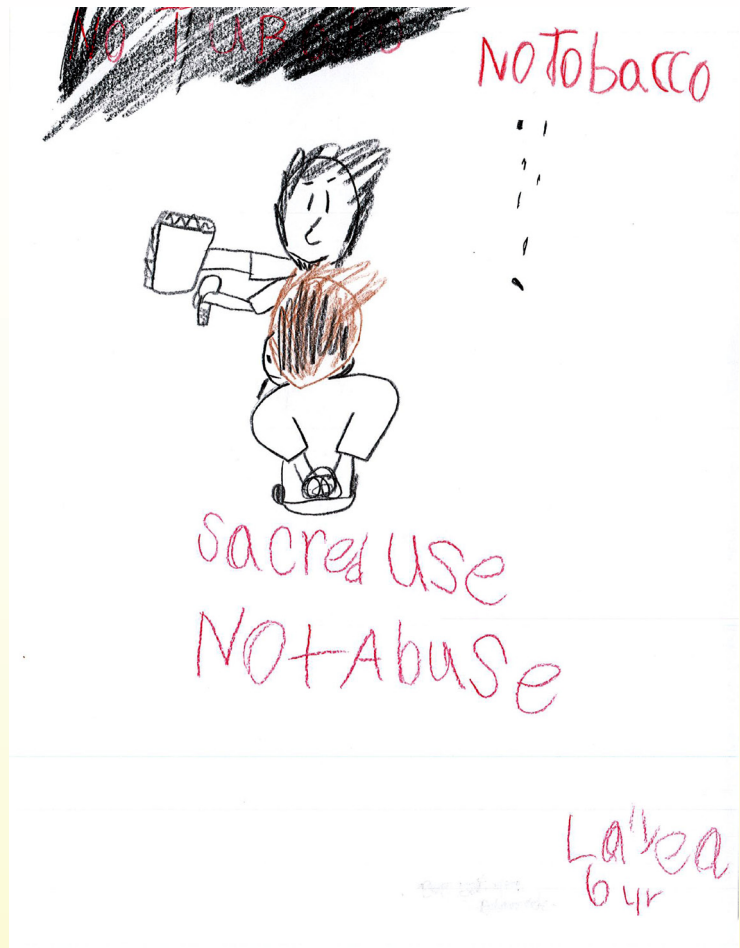
Tony: Chickasaw Nation  
Age 10, 5th grade  
Joe Hamilton Elementary School  
DNIEC Afterschool Program





Artist

La'yeq: Yurok Tribe  
Age 6, 1st Grade  
Unchartered Shores Academy  
DNIEC Afterschool Program



Artist

Tallen: Yurok Tribe  
Age 5, Kindergarten  
Bess Maxwell Elementary School  
DNIEC Afterschool Program





Draw your own anti-tobacco abuse ad

## Tobacco: Sacred Use, Not Abuse

Did you know that the Northern California Indian Development Council Tobacco Program is on Twitter? Sign on today and follow our friend Ciggy Buttz as he educates followers about the deceptive nature of the tobacco industry, gives advice on how to quit and how to avoid a relapse, and occasionally shares a joke. Visit <http://twitter.com/ciggybuttz> on Twitter and on Facebook to join in the fun!

NCIDC is proud to display a series of student created Public Service Announcements on the impact of commercial tobacco in the American Indian community. These short messages have been entirely conceived, scripted, directed, filmed and edited by students from Hoopa Valley High School. The messages communicated by these students is that tobacco is a sacred gift for many tribes and that commercial tobacco is a major health risk for American Indian people. In Humboldt County, nearly 22% of students smoke commercial tobacco and 7% chew on a regular basis. These rates far exceed the rates of adults. In recent years tobacco education has been reduced or eliminated in local school's due to budget cuts. The effort of these students promotes both an important health message while reinforcing American Indian culture. Having students present this information has given ordinarily shy individuals a powerful voice in making peer-to-peer connections.

<http://www.youtube.com/user/NCIDC>.



For additional information:

**Del Norte Indian Education Center**

<http://ncidc.org/education-services>

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<https://ncidc.org/tobacco-use-prevention-education>

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[www.ncidc.org](http://www.ncidc.org)



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Sacred Use,  
Not Abuse