

METROPOLITAN

Native Amer. logo sought

The Northwest Native American Arts Council of the Portland Art Museum announced today a competition to create an original logo for the newly formed organization. Any Northwest Indian is eligible to submit a design, and the winner will be awarded a prize of \$350. The logo, which will be used on all the Council's printed material, should feature a fusion of design elements typical of northwest interior and coastal Indian art. Native American artists wishing to enter the competition should con-

tact the NNAAC at the Portland Art Museum. All entries must be in by August 30, 1985. People wishing to join the Council can call the Portland Art Museum, 226-2811, membership dues are \$50.

"The NNAAC is an educational group whose goal is to stimulate interest and increase knowledge about Indian art. It brings together Native American artists, other individuals, and groups who share enthusiasm for this art," said Barbara Becker, President.

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ADS program aided

The Royal Esquire Club is sponsoring a community program for youth and underprivileged citizens of North/Northeast Portland.

The program A.D.S. (Addiction Diagnostic Services) provides alcohol and drug treatment services to youth and underprivileged citizens. It is located at 1223 N. E. Alberta, Portland. A.D.S. has enjoyed widespread support from citizens, businesses and professional offices in the Albina area, as well as the Portland Metro area in general. A.D.S. is the only diagnostic service for "Poly Intoxicants Addiction" (P.I.A.) in Oregon but receives no federal, state, county or city funds. A.D.S. receives referrals from schools, businesses and many private citizens throughout Oregon and Washington, requesting diagnostic and treatment services.

The Royal Esquire Club is proud to join a long list of community supporters to help provide this most valuable community service.

Thomas Boothe, president of A.D.S., says as far as he knows he heads the only alcohol and drug diagnostic and treatment service in the Northwest to use a "poly intoxicants addiction" procedure. Boothe further said "that treatment centers private and publicly funded treat either alcohol or drug symptoms; for instance, an alcohol treatment center claiming success for a client/patient results in the person becoming alcohol free. But more often than not, the person becomes addicted to valium, marijuana, cocaine and other non-liquid drugs, along with a measurable increase in coffee consumption and cigarette smoking. A drug treatment center claiming success for a client/patient often results in the person becoming addicted to beer, wine and licit drugs including methadone in many cases. Boothe goes on to say that he believes before a treatment center can provide good long term treatment, it must provide accurate diagnosis. In our society today, the "alcoholic" and the "junkie" are no longer specific terms describing people with drug problems. Today and especially among our young people, they take many chemicals into their bodies in many ways in order to become intoxicated. Most young people have lateral addictions involving several chemical substances, which I call "poly intoxicants." Treatment centers in this area have no procedures nor treatment plans for effectively treating poly intoxicants addiction, with the exception of A.D.S., of course.

Boothe concludes by saying "he plans to train alcohol and drug treatment counselors in the skill of diagnosing and treating poly intoxicants addiction, thus providing a higher quality of care for their clients, plus a better prognosis for the client."

Scientists Are Solving The Problems of Drug Abuse

In early 1984, the Church of Scientology submitted documents to the Canadian Minister of External Affairs and to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) revealing that the Canadian, U.S. and British psychiatric communities had received funds from the U.S. and Canadian governments to carry out secret and brutal "mind control" experiments. Between 1956-1965, these experiments were conducted on unwitting Canadian citizens with such mind-bending drugs as LSD.

Canada was chosen as the site for these tests. It was not until 1960 that Canada had a Charter of Rights to protect its citizens from such abuses. At the time of the Church's submission, nine victims of these savage experiments were suing the CIA for \$1 million apiece for the harm they had sustained at the hands of the psychiatrists.

The Church asked the Canadian government to investigate and prosecute the actual criminals — the psychiatrists who had taken the payments and then brutalized innocent people. No investigation has occurred, however, to date.

The "treatments" used by the psychiatrists included drug-induced "deep sleep" periods lasting up to 60 days, during which the unwitting and often unwilling subjects were given numerous devastating electro-convulsive shock treatments. Subjects were also given repeated applications of mind-altering drugs such as LSD, often against their will.

The Church has also exposed the reckless testing of deadly chemical substances on unwitting American citizens by the CIA and by other U.S. government agencies. These exposes have detailed, for example, how some 1,000 U.S. fighting men were used as human guinea pigs in "mind control" experiments with LSD and other even more powerful mind-bending drugs at the Army's Edgewood Arsenal and elsewhere from 1954 to 1975.

Irresponsible actions such as these by our own government help to explain why drug abuse in America has been allowed to reach such alarming proportions.

According to recent estimates, the United States has some 32 million marijuana users, more than 30 million people who take psychiatric drugs, 492,000 heroin addicts, and more than 12 million cocaine users.

While the federal government estimates that an incredible \$53 billion are spent by Americans on illicit drugs each year, there is remarkably little government effort to handle drug problems, and still less work to prevent them.

For nearly 35 years, the Church of Scientology has seen that drugs are a destructive influence in life, and has helped tens of thousands of individuals recover from their damaging effects.

The Church's work in the prevention and reduction of drug abuse and drug-related crime expanded greatly in 1966, when a heroin addict serving time on his fourth sentence to Arizona State Prison, Willie Benitez, found that his 19-year drug addiction problem, which had forced him into a life of crime, resolved through his studies of the works of Scientology Founder L. Ron Hubbard.

Determined to help his fellow inmates with similar drug problems, Benitez founded an organization called Narconon. The word comes from "non-narcosis," meaning freedom from the stupor produced by drugs.

Narconon grew, spreading beyond the Arizona prison's walls as men and women found they could live a new, happier and more prosperous life — without drugs.

Narconon today is thriving, with hundreds of staff operating dozens of centers in the United States and in many countries overseas. With nine new centers opening in the United States, Holland, Spain and Italy in 1984, Narconon is the fastest growing drug rehabilitation program in the world.

As the Church of Scientology itself has expanded, its work has improved the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. With its strong emphasis on the value of drug education, the Church has been diametrically opposed to massive government support of programs which foster drug use, including the billions spent each year on psychiatric drugs.

Although the effectiveness of our technology in salvaging people from the damaging influence of drugs and our exposes of brutal government-funded psychiatric experiments have met with opposition from vested interests who stand to profit from a drugged America, our work in making these abuses known and freeing people from drugs will continue.

The Church of Scientology, in its continuing war against the harmful effects of drugs, is daily bringing about the miraculous freeing of individuals from these toxic substances. "Success stories" by the thousands have poured in from people all over the world.

The Church has observed, in case after case, that an individual who has been freed from the numbing effects of drugs is better able not only to help himself, but to take greater responsibility for others around him, and for the society as a whole.

An individual thus freed is more himself and is better able to pursue his own true goals in life, unclouded by the fog of drugs.

The Church of Scientology will continue to expose those who would betray their fellow man for the personal profit to be had in peddling drugs. The Church is committed to freedom for the individual, and freedom from drugs must be part of this.



For further information, call: Toll-Free 1-800-367-8788
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Heidi Durrow, City Hall intern, with Mayor Bud Clark. (Photo: Richard J. Brown)

Durrow: next mayor?

by Robert Lothian

Heidi Durrow wants to be President of the United States someday. But first, she'd like to be mayor of Portland.

The ambitious 15-year-old Jefferson High School sophomore is getting a head start on her political career by interning at City Hall.

Learning the ropes, Heidi helps out in the various departments of the mayor's office, doing typing, paperwork and odd jobs. She attended a dinner with a member of the mayor's staff, and she listens in on City Council sessions.

Heidi gets school credit for her volunteer work, about six hours each Wednesday.

Once, she called someone on routine City Hall business who was overjoyed to get a call from the mayor's office.

"And that's pretty neat, to be the mayor's office," said Heidi. "The guy was really impressed."

On a recent Wednesday she typed a volunteer list for the Guadalajara sister city organization. She worked with Gloria Leon-collins, assistant to the mayor for sister city programs.

Heidi said her political involvement began last fall and winter in the Herb Cawthorne campaign. She put in many volunteer hours canvassing, phoning and relating the Cawthorne message with a bull horn on election morning.

During the campaign she met Ollie Smith, now the mayor's assistant for youth affairs. Smith approached her about volunteering at City Hall.

"The main reason Heidi is here is to learn what goes on in city government," said Smith. "She's got some definite purpose in life. She's a proven leader already."

The ambitious teenager sets high

goals — she would like to go to Harvard and study law, she said.

An actress, Heidi has performed in 19 student play productions at the Interstate Firehouse Cultural Center, where she is student director. A picture of Heidi in her "Tiger" suit appeared in the Oregonian when she performed in "Winnie the Pooh."

Heidi said that the first time she met Bud Clark she was in her Tiger suit. "That's how he remembers me," she said. She has also met commissioner Mildred Schwab.

"They're all politicians," she said. "I hear how they relate. You hear little bits but you learn a lot by just being around."

"It's exciting, seeing all these people" when big issues like the nuclear free zone and the Corinto sister city resolution are being debated, she said.

If she could be mayor for a day, Heidi said she would get all the ethnic organizations and constituencies together and have them choose representatives. "Then we could sit down and see if we could work out a plan and do something. And I'm sure we could," she said.

On youth, "I think they should get involved and they need to learn to express themselves. A lot of people dye their hair and other things but they aren't being heard."

"You don't have a lobby, and we don't have a vote. In some ways, we're not really people. But we can still be heard if we get involved."

Smith described Heidi's work during the Cawthorne campaign as impressive. "We've got to recognize some of these young folk who are leaders in the community," he said.

Smith announced that the mayor's office, in conjunction with the Private Industry Council, has budgeted \$700,000 for up to 2,500 youth summer jobs.

Desegregation com. to meet

The desegregation Monitoring Advisory Committee will meet Wednesday, May 15, 1985, 7:00 to 9:00 p.m. at Vernon Elementary School 2044 N.E. Killingsworth.

The agenda will include a report by Betsy Geddes, Vernon principal; completion of report by Aletha Chavis on the district's strategy for Affirmative Action in staff hiring, and follow-up plans for an evaluation of the individual school reports.

Phone 284-2157 for more information.

Grant writing workshop offered

The Center for Urban Education will offer a two-session workshop in grantwriting in May.

Writing Grants: From Start to Finish, a two-session workshop is set for May 9 and May 16, from 8:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m. The steps involved in grantwriting from conception to the final product will be analyzed and practiced.

Cost of this two-session workshop is \$50 (CUE Associate \$45).

Pre-registration is required. Contact the Center for Urban Education, 0245 SW Bancroft, Portland 97201 or call 221-0984 for more information.

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Lloyd Stevenson Fund

We would like to announce the creation of a trust fund to aid the family of Lloyd Stevenson, who died from a police choke hold, April 20, 1985. Mr. Stevenson's death leaves his family with not only the terrible loss of a husband and father, but of a hard-working bread winner as well. Those who wish to help with any amount, big or small, should make checks payable to: Lloyd Stevenson Trust Fund, c/o Urban League, 10 N. Russell, Portland, Oregon 97227.

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