

Breaking dysfunctional trend necessary

The following is an excerpt from a written testimony presented to the U.S. Senate Select Committee on Indian Affairs hearings by Joan Kauffman.

A "dysfunctional family" is one in which the primary focus of that family is on something other than the nurturing and wellness of its children. In a family with alcoholism the attention is focused on the alcoholic. The spouse covers up for the alcoholic; the older children take care of the feeding, finances and management of the family; the younger children often "act out" as juvenile delinquents to draw attention from the alcoholic or perhaps to give the family another addict to take care of if the parent is in recovery. In alcoholic families, the children learn at a very early age that their needs are not important.

"Denial" by the alcoholic that there is anything wrong and the support for that denial from family members creates a home environment where children learn to not trust their own thoughts, feelings and perceptions.

The majority of all Indian children today are growing up in homes where one or both parents are actively involved in alcoholism or some other addiction. Children who grow up in alcoholic families learn these three basic rules for survival: Don't trust, don't talk and don't feel.

These rules set the stage for other childhood traumas such as incest, sexual abuse, battering, neglect and abandonment.

The effects of alcoholism, violence and family dysfunction on the children places them at risk for social isolation, school drop-out, alcoholism, drug abuse, depression, low self-esteem, promiscuity, self destructive behavior, suicide and a very high likelihood that, left untreated, they will repeat this cycle of dysfunctional behavior with their own children.

Except for a small handful of community-based efforts, there is not now an initiative aimed at healing the emotional pain of multi-generational family dysfunction and breaking this cycle in Indian communities.

A traditional spiritual leader of

the Suquamish tribe, Harold Belmont, often asks, "Who heals the healers? Who cares for the caretakers?" Given what I have described in this testimony about the pervasive multi-generational depression (of adults) who have grown up in alcoholic homes and the rates of chemical abuse in Indian country, it is likely there are many Indian people in the business of providing services to Indians who will benefit from intensive training on the comprehensive spectrum of Indian mental health, not simply for intellectual or professional storage, but for personal healing and recovery.

An Indian mental health system cannot simply segregate "those with

Electricity is safe form of energy

From Anita Decker, Pacific Power District Manager, Madras

Electricity is the safest form of energy for three major residential energy uses, according to a report by an independent research organization.

The Energy Research Group, Inc. report says that fatality and injury risks for space heating, water heating, and cooking are 2.5 times greater with gas than with electricity. Wood and coal-fired systems are 15 times more dangerous, said an article on the report in the latest edition of Electric Light and Power Magazine.

The report notes that individuals have choices as to the type of fuel used in these residential applications, and that their choice is often based upon economics rather than risk. Risks should also be assessed

Sexuality conference set

The Native American Student Union at Madras High School is sponsoring a "Sexuality Conference" that will be held March 14 at Kah-Nee-Ta Resort. The conference is open to all students, parents and others who are interested in improving communication skills, self-esteem and other issues relative to teens and their parents and those who work with teenagers.

The keynote speaker during the day time session will be Dr. Ste-

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pathology" and "those with professional degress." Such a model undermines the premise and desired outcome of a comprehensive community-based initiative. Promoting such a medical model is a powerful and sophisticated mechanism of "denial" that needs to be broken down. IHS and BIA officials, tribal councils, teachers, child welfare workers, social workers and others who are helpers to Indian people and who will play a vital role in a community-based mental health effort MUST BE HEALTHY. The initiative must begin with those who will implement it.

in determining the best fuel for cooking and heating, it recommends.

Sources for the study included the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Fire Protection Association and the American Public Health Association.

"We've always said that safety, along with cleanliness and efficiency, makes electricity the best energy choice for Jefferson County, and it's great to have an independent research group verify that," comments Anita Decker, district manager for Pacific in Madras.

Reward offered

A \$100 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of person(s) responsible for puncturing/slashing 8 tires at the Norma Kaudle Kaule residence, 2465 Kuckup St (trailer court area), Friday night February 25 or early Saturday morning February 26, 1989. All information should be direct to Lt. Bruce Fones or Sgt. Ray Shike at the Warm Springs Police Department, 557-1161, Ext 272. Upon conviction the reward will be paid by Norma Kaudle Kaule.

Adult students— Film available

The admissions office at Central Oregon Community College announces the completion of a videotape production created specifically for adult students. "Return for Your Future" features five current, full-time students who were filmed during discussion sessions. They share their thoughts, feelings and assessment of the education they are getting at COCC.

A copy of the film is available for viewing at the Warm Springs COCC office located on the second floor of the old boy's dorm. The film will also be available during the Answer Van visit to Warm Springs March 8.

Community members are invited to stop by the COCC van to see the film.

Global warming threatening

EUGENE — The best laid plans for Oregon forest management could be devastated by global warming in the 21st century, a leading research ecologist warned Saturday.

"Global warming is occurring. The only argument is how much and how fast," Jerry Franklin, professor of ecosystem analysis at the University of Washington, said at the "Oregon's Forests in 2010" conference sponsored by Rep. Peter DeFazio, D-Ore., and State Rep. David Dix, D-Eugene.

It is unclear whether the predicted increase of 2-5 degrees Centigrade in temperatures will "drastically change our forests by 2010," Franklin said. But the change, which scientists blame on gases from burning of fossil fuels and from other human-caused problems, is certain by 2050, he contended.

DeFazio said the conference was designed to address common interests in the long-term economic and environmental health of the state's forests. Many of the speakers bickered over how much emphasis should be placed on timber vs. non-timber values, but it was Franklin who dropped the biggest bombshell.

Bringing increased temperatures and less rainfall, global warming will increase "catastrophic disturbances" such as high wind, fires and insect outbreaks," said Franklin, who still serves as a U.S. Forest

Service researcher after years of work in Western Oregon. There will be "a significant loss of forest land" in southwestern and Eastern Oregon, he continued, and losses also in the Douglas fir and hemlock forests on the coast and in the Northwest.

That means both the industry and environmentalists will need to change with the times, Franklin said.

Protecting old-growth will not be enough to keep forests healthy, he said. "There is no way we can preserve enough land," he said. "... We are going to have to abandon a lot of dogma on both sides. My own philosophy is using lessons from the old system to design new systems that will work."

State Forester James Brown said other problems, including public timber allocations and declining inventories in private tree farms, will cut Western Oregon timber harvests by 10 percent by 2006. If environmentalists succeed in blocking all old-growth logging, the wood supply will fall even more, Brown said.

F. Dale Robertson, Forest Service chief, said the agency is "firmly

committed" to implementing with "vigor and determination" the new land use and management plans for Oregon's 13 national forests that are scheduled for completion in the next year. Regional Forester Jim Torrence said the first final plan, for the Siskiyou National Forest, will be released within a month.

The agency's commitment "means balanced multiple-use management focusing on all resource outputs, including recreation, fish and wildlife, water quality, and allowable timber sale quantity," Robertson said. "We didn't spend 10 years of hard work with the people of Oregon to develop these plans to falter in the end and not produce results."

Pleading to avoid a wave of lawsuits, Robertson promised "some amendments along the way to reflect changes or new things coming along. But I would hope and believe that once these forest plans are approved, they will guide the management of national forests in Oregon until the year 2000."

But what about 2010? "We have enough problems trying to determine the outcome of this round of planning, much less the next round. That's another judgment for another day by a different set of people," the chief reasoned.

Paul Ehinger, a timber industry consultant, said environmentalists err when they say the 20 mills closed

in Oregon since last summer were too old or inefficient.

Although some of the abandoned mills were old, some of the others were only a few years old, Ehinger said. "I know of no mill that ever shut down because it had an adequate supply of timber," Ehinger said.

Jeff Olson, an economist for the Wilderness Society, said that while Oregon remains the leading lumber and plywood producer in the nation, the industry represents only 6 percent of the gross state product and 5 percent of the Oregon labor force. Excess mill capacity, less timber supply and slow growth in demand for finished products will reduce importance of the industry further, Olson said.

DeFazio predicted that some people will be convicted of criminal violations of a federal log export ban, and he pledged to work in Congress for changes in federal law to slash the amount of other logs that now may be exported legally.

Charles Philpott, director of the Forest Service Northwest Research Station, said no one can predict whether a third crop of timber can be produced successfully in the Douglas fir region. But Ray Wilkeson, a lobbyist for Oregon Forest Industries Council, said there was no evidence that Douglas fir cannot be cropped repeatedly like wheat.

Tardy numbers growing

From Madras Jr. High

We are concerned about the number of tardies, both in arrival to school and students being late to their classes. While we understand that there are times students have good reasons for arriving late to school, there are many given reasons given which are not excused. Among the reasons given by students when arriving to school after the bell rings are: "I missed the bus" and "I just woke up late."

Students are given four minutes passing time to get to their classes. This is ample time unless the student has an emergency, that is call

home due to illness, teacher kept after class.

Mr. Pine and I have walked the halls, made appropriate stops to their lockers, bathroom, etc. and still have made it to class. The main reason for students arriving late to their next class seems to revolve around their socializing. They visit with their friends, walk their friend to class, then proceed to their own class arriving tardy.

Our tardy numbers are growing and we would appreciate your help by talking with your son or daughter about this matter. Thank you.

Mrs. Amelia D. Barr
Vice Principal

New hours for the Tribal Garage

The gas pump is open weekdays from 7:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. Hours on Saturday and Sunday are 10:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m.

The parts and service areas are open weekdays from 8:00 a.m.-12:00 noon and from 1-5:00 p.m.

Some poor will not pay income tax

WASHINGTON — Several million families of the working poor will pay no federal income taxes this year because of a change in tax laws. But if they file a tax return anyway, Uncle Sam could pay them as much as \$874.

Tax changes enacted in 1986 and effective this year made more working poor eligible for the earned income tax credit, removed about 6 million of the poorest families from the tax rolls and increased the maximum credit by almost 60 percent.

Tuesday, a broad coalition of anti-poverty, labor, religious and local government groups launched a campaign to inform poor families about the credit and encourage them to file a tax return to get it. The coalition plans to distribute fliers, fact sheets and radio announcements around the country.

"We want to make sure that poor people know that while they may not owe the government any money, the government may owe them money," said Sharon Daly, a staff member of the U.S. Catholic Conference.

Under the law, workers who earned less than \$18,576 and had at least one child living at home in 1988 are eligible for a credit of some amount.

The maximum of \$874, up from \$550, will go to eligible families with incomes between \$6,240 and \$9,840. A person working full time at the federal minimum wage of \$3.35 an hour earns about \$6,900 a year.

The House Ways and Means Committee has estimated that 11.5 million poor families this year will receive \$6.2 billion in refunds or, for families at the high end of the income range, credits against taxes they owe.

"To apply for the credit, all the families have to do is to file an

income tax return," said Robert Greenstein, director of the Center on Budget Policies and Priorities, a Washington think tank.

"In fact, they don't even have to fill out all the boxes on the earned income credit," Greenstein added. "If you file a return, and you're eligible, IRS computes the credit for you and sends you a check."

Representatives of the AFL-CIO and U.S. Conference of Mayors also

spoke at the news conference, which was timed to coincide with the last day employers are to mail W-2 forms on workers' 1988 earnings. For the first time, single parents earning less than \$6,250 and couples earning less than \$8,900 will owe no federal tax.

The earned income credit was created in 1974 to offset Social Security taxes paid by the poor.

Lazy-eye screening set

Three- to six-year-olds in the Warm Springs area will receive free screenings for lazy eye (amblyopia) by volunteer doctors of the

Oregon Optometric Association in March and April.

Amblyopia is an eye condition in

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In loving memory of our Jewell Jewell Leah Van Pelt

July 19, 1966 April 7, 1988

Memorial Gravemarker Unveiling Saturday, April 15, 1989 at 10 a.m.

Simnasho Cemetery

Memorial Services at the

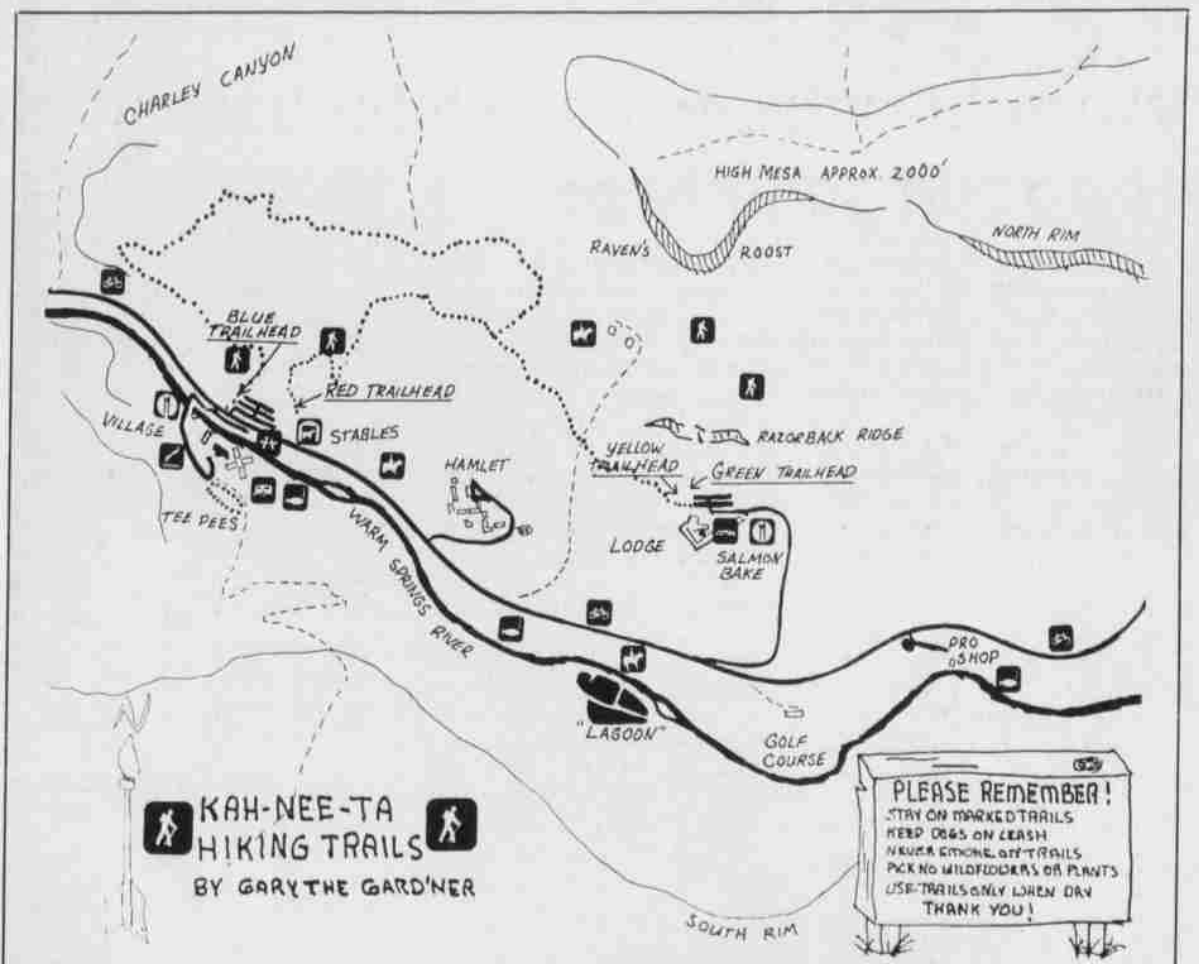
Agency Longhouse following

Dinner and Traditional Services

Van Pelt Family Indian Name Giving

All Family and Friends are Invited

Natural science part of KNT activities



Trail map offers guests a guide to local flowers and plants and also access to new geo-locators.

Kah-Nee-Ta harbors "one of the world's most unique geological areas," says Kah-Nee-Ta grounds supervisor Gary Clowers who is also coordinator for the natural science program at the resort.

At this time Clowers has produced two brochures introducing guests at the resort to the wildflowers and plants of the area and to the local geology.

In his latest publication Clowers outlines the geological features of the area and provides information on the John Day formation, Columbia River basalt group, Deschutes formation and the Clarno formation.

Placed at strategic points along the well-marked trails are geo-locators with peep holes. With use of the geology guide guests are able to identify geologic formation.

As many as 3,000 people use the trails annually.



Geo-locator provides peep hole to view various geologic formations in the Kah-Nee-Ta area.