



Democratic gubernatorial candidate John Kitzhaber shared a laugh with Robert Ahern during a visit to the Early Childhood Center Monday, September 12. Kitzhaber also met with local health officials at the Health and Wellness Center and made an appearance at the Affiliated Tribes meeting at Kah-Nee-Ta.

Gathering sparks ideas to reduce substance abuse

Over thirty community leaders came together Monday, the 29th at Kah-Nee-Ta to discuss what we, as a community can do to organize a unified effort to reduce substance abuse in our community.

These community leaders, representing local churches, businesses, youth and elders, discussed some of the efforts to date to reduce the abuse of tobacco, alcohol and illicit drugs and the need for community groups and individuals to work together.

Risk factors, or issues which contribute to substance abuse, that were overwhelmingly agreed upon by the group include: 1) People keep to themselves and don't want to get involved. (For example: no one reports strange incidents, cleans up trash or graffiti, etc.) 2) Parents are so busy that they don't know where their children are or who they are spending time with. 3) Our school district has an unusually high drop out or failure rate. 4) Most kids, over the age of 13, believe that it is okay for kids to drink (alcohol) or smoke marijuana.

The question was raised "What are we going to do about it?" and that

is exactly what Healthy Nations is all about.

Ideas have been tried before that have not been given enough time or resources, programs have been designed and used in our community only to fall short of their stated goal, leaving people wondering what they did accomplish. What will or won't work in Warm Springs only the community members can say. We know it takes commitment to taking small steps together, in concert, to achieve our common goal.

Community leaders also underlined there is a lot for Warm Springs to be proud about. Members shared, one by one, what they felt good about our community and what needs to be changed. Here are some of their thoughts:

Pierson Mitchell - "sense of community" and "closeness of family," but "increase cultural connections, have family ties."

Lucille Schuster - "strong family ties," but "we need to remember and cherish our elders."

Ken Man Miller - "we have lots of role models, but we'd like to educate the youth not to emulate gangs."

Violetta Vaeth - "country living, we're spread out," but "rather than a competitive spirit, work like a team."

What would you say positive about our community? What would you like to see changed? How would you reduce substance abuse in our community?

Warm Springs Healthy Nations, Scott McLean and Valerie Aguilar would like to hear what you have to say. Call us, write us, ask either of us to come to you, whatever it takes but everyday, all around us, we can see the effects of substance use and abuse on our lives, our families. We can also see the solutions. Together, we can make a difference in our community.

What is Healthy Nations?

Well, first of all, Warm Springs was awarded a grant project by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, a foundation interested in helping us reduce substance abuse among our community members.

The Healthy Nations grant project focuses on the reduction of substance use and abuse through community participation in the development of community-based programs, helping people help themselves.

"Let's build the program for Warm Springs together and make a Healthy Nation."

We have the unique opportunity to put together a project to make our community stronger by the efforts and goals of its members, the people of the Warm Springs Confederated Tribes.

In the upcoming months you'll be asked to share how you feel about substance abuse, it's effect on the Warm Springs community, and local ways to make a positive difference.

Then, next summer, we'll put your ideas together and the Council on Alcohol and Drugs and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation will come together and get our community designated ideas off the ground.

Please take the time to get informed, share a thought, or just drop by the office on the third floor of the Community Counseling Center.

Permission has been granted from persons to use the four quotes exactly as they appear.

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in effect.

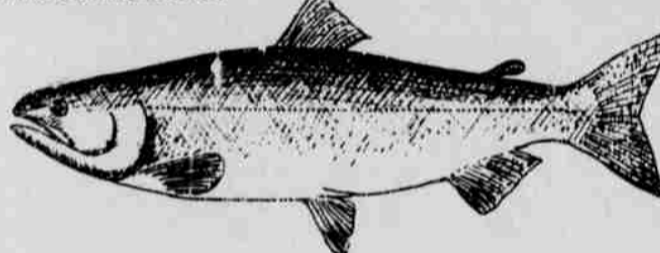
Allowable sales: The allowed sales will be salmon, including steelhead, shad and walleye. Incidentally

caught sturgeon can be kept for subsistence, but may not be sold.

Sanctuaries: All river mouth and dam sanctuaries remain in effect. This includes the Spring Creek Hatchery sanctuary which is on the Washington side of the river, one and one-half mile below the hatchery ladder, and one-half mile above the hatchery ladder.

Scaffolds: All scaffolds remain open. Fish caught from scaffolds may be sold during the open commercial fishing.

tribal members' fish consumption rates. Such information will supplement the reassessment findings and aid in calculating exposure estimates to tribal members consuming fish from the Columbia River.



Treaty tribes concerned over Columbia River dioxin levels

The Columbia River treaty tribes are extremely concerned about the implications of EPA's recent conclusions in its dioxin reassessment report. The tribes fear that their members, who fishing in the Columbia River mainstem and throughout the basin, are being exposed to harmful doses of dioxin from eating salmon and other Columbia River fish species.

Although EPA has known about dioxin toxicity for years, it has been struggling with how to regulate dioxin for nearly as long. "It appears that EPA has concluded that we have

again been victimized by industry greed and coverups and by the failure of the regulatory community to do what it takes to protect human health and the environment," said Ted Strong, Executive Director of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC), the tribes' technical and coordinating arm.

"Unfortunately, we are not the only ones affected. Our children and grandchildren, living and yet to be born, will also be victims," he said.

Eight chlorine and chlorine dioxide bleaching pulp and paper mills are major contributors to dioxin loads

in the Columbia River. Two of these mills emit their discharge almost directly into tribal fishing area.

In 1990, CRITFC passed a resolution calling for a five-year phase out of the industrial use of chlorine by pulp and paper mills. Today, the four tribes again call upon the regulatory community and the industry to be responsible to the people and the environment and actively work toward zero discharge of organochlorine pollutants.

In a related matter, the tribes and their CRITFC will soon release a fish consumption survey that documents

Smokey Bear remains popular, prominent, effective fire prevention ambassador

As Smokey Bear celebrates his golden anniversary in the summer of 1994, this landmark in forest fire prevention gives us an opportunity to look back at what he symbolizes. Even after 50 years, Smokey Bear is still the most memorable public service advertising symbol in the United States.

The war years

Although for half a century Smokey Bear has cautioned America to be careful with fire while enjoying the forest, the idea of preventing carelessly caused wildfire came long before his time. This idea quickly grew into a necessity. With the advent of World War II, Americans feared that an enemy attack or sabotage could destroy our forest resources at a time when wood products were greatly needed.

As a result of this concern, the USDA Forest Service organized the Cooperative Forest Fire Prevention (CFFP) Program in 1942. It encouraged citizens nationwide to make a personal effort to prevent forest fires. To help convey the concept to the public, the Forest Service asked the War Advertising Council for assistance. This newly formed group of advertisers volunteered their time, expertise, and portions of their media schedules to help the Government mobilize civilian support for the war effort.

The Council recognized the importance of protecting our forests from fire and began a campaign that encouraged people to assist the war effort by doing what they could to prevent forest fires. Timber was, after all, a primary commodity for battle-ships, gunstocks, and packing crates for military transport.

In 1944, the Council produced an appealing poster featuring Walt

Disney's "Bambi" character. The success of this poster demonstrated that an animal of the forest was the best messenger to promote the prevention of accidental forest fires. On August 2, 1944, the Forest Service and the War Advertising Council introduced a bear as the campaign symbol. This bear was to be black or brown and his expression intelligent, appealing, and slightly quizzical. To look his part, he would wear a traditional campaign hat.

Albert Staehle, noted illustrator of animals, worked with this description to paint the forest fire prevention bear. His art appeared in the 1945 campaign, and the advertising symbol was given the name "Smokey Bear." This first poster carried the caption: "Smokey says: Care will prevent 9 out of 10 forest fires."

As the campaign grew, Smokey reached out to Americans from posters and roadside billboards, from the pages of magazines and newspapers, and over the air from hundreds of broadcasting stations. Many major corporations donated valuable advertising time and space. The result was great success for the Smokey Bear symbol and a decrease in accidental, human-caused forest fires.

The campaign develops

After World War II, the War Advertising Council changed its name to the Advertising Council. In the years that followed, the focus of Smokey's campaign broadened to appeal to children as well as adults.

The earliest pictures of Smokey Bear varied in appearance from year to year, but his confident, friendly manner and the good sense of his fire prevention message were always there. It was not until the work of Chuck Kuderna, during the 1965 campaign, that Smokey's image

evolved into the one we know today.

In addition to the public service advertising campaign, there were other needs for original art in the CFFP Program. In 1946, Rudy Wendelin, an artist for the Forest Service, began producing a tremendous quantity of Smokey Bear art in various media for special events, publications, and licensed products to promote the fire prevention symbol. Long after retiring, he created the art for the Smokey Bear 40th anniversary commemorative U.S. postage stamp. In Forest Service circles he is still known affectionately as "Smokey's artist."

A live bear

A significant chapter in Smokey's long history began early in 1950, when a burned cub survived a fire in

Lincoln National forest near Capitan, New Mexico. Because this bear survived a terrible forest fire and won the love and imagination of the American public, many people mistakenly believe that this cub was the original Smokey Bear, but in reality he did not come along until the advertising symbol was almost 6 years old.

After being nursed back to health, Smokey came to live at the National Zoo in Washington, DC, as a living counterpart to the CFFP Program's fire prevention symbol.

Over the years, thousands of people from around the world came to see Smokey Bear at the National Zoo. A mate (Goldie) was introduced with the hope a young Smokey would continue the tradition of the famous

living symbol. These efforts failed and an adopted son was sent to the zoo so the aged bear could retire on May 2, 1975. After many years of popularity, the original Smokey Bear died in 1976. His remains were returned to Capitan and rest beneath a stone marker in Smokey Bear State Park. For over 15 years, the adopted Smokey carried on as the living symbol, but in 1990, when the second Smokey Bear died, the living symbol was laid to rest. Protecting Smokey Bear's image

Early in Smokey Bear's career, the Forest Service realized that it needed to protect this popular image. In 1952, Congress passed Public Law 359, better known as the

"Smokey Bear Act," stating specific rules and regulations to guard against misuse of the fire prevention symbol. In the same year, a licensing program began which still controls the manufacturing for sale of items using the Smokey Bear name or image. The Forest Service collects royalties

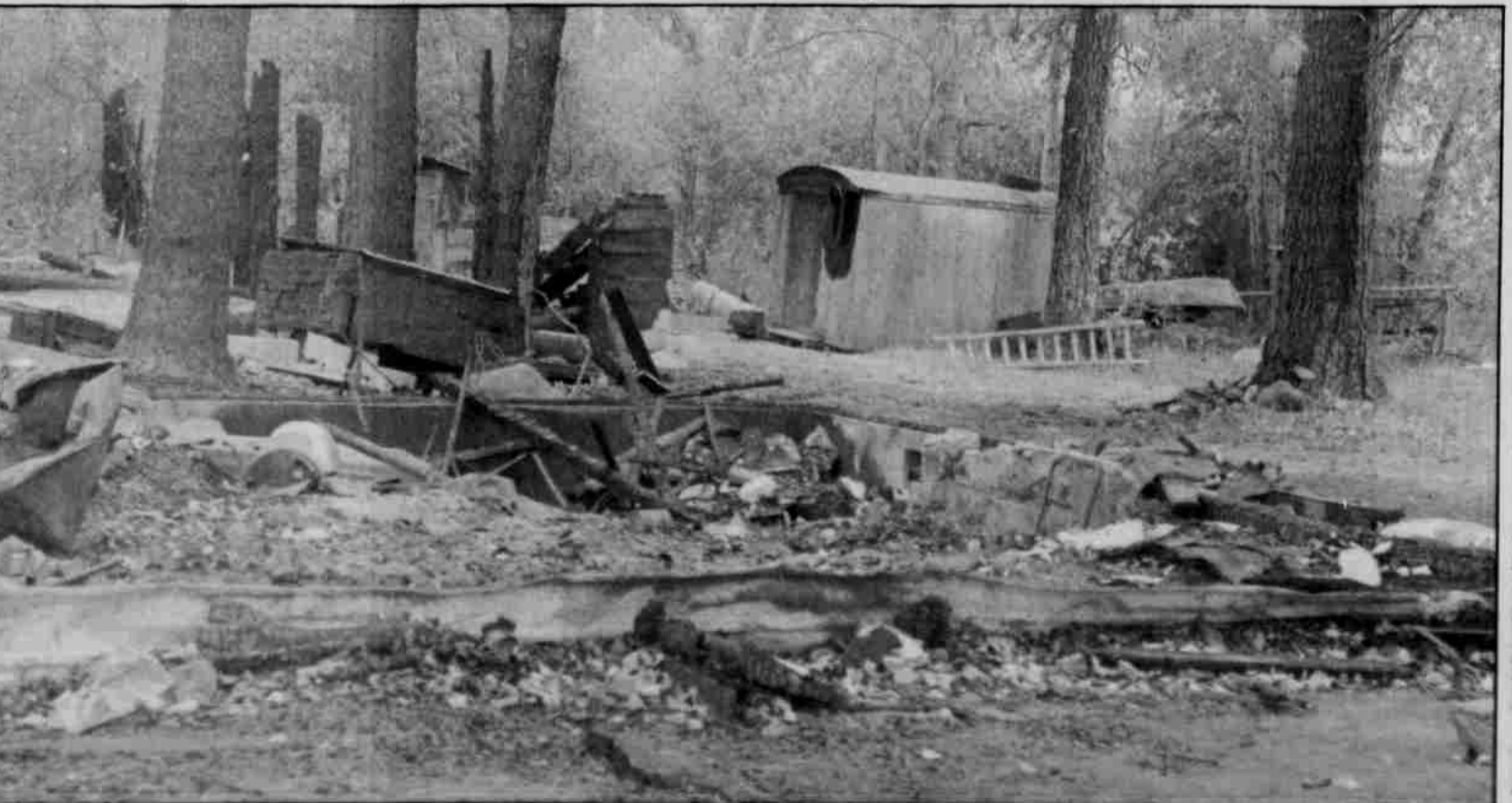
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A second fire on September 2 in the Sunnyside Housing subdivision threatened homes--again.



A charred rifle laid among the rubble following the fire.



Nelson Wallulatum's home on Shisike Creek was destroyed in a September 2 fire.

Spilyay photo by Bob Medina

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FOUNDED IN MARCH, 1976

Spilyay Tymoo is published bi-weekly by the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs. Our offices are located in the basement of the Old Girl's Dorm at 1115 Wasco Street. Any written materials to Spilyay Tymoo should be addressed to:

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ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Within U.S. - \$9.00

Outside U.S. - \$15.00

SPILYAY TYMOO 1994 ©