

America's biggest drug problem begins with underage drinking. LET'S DRAW THE LINE

The National Council on Alcoholism and Drug Dependence, Inc. released the following information.

- 87 percent of high school seniors have used alcohol; in comparison, 63 percent have smoked cigarettes; 32 percent have used marijuana and only six percent have used cocaine.
- Purchase and public possession of alcohol by people under the age of 21 is illegal in all 50 states.
- Approximately two-thirds of teenagers who drink report that they can buy their own alcoholic beverages.
- Use of alcohol and other drugs is associated with the leading causes of death and injury, for example motor-vehicle crashes, homicides and suicides, among teenagers and young adults.
- Alcohol and other drug use at an early age is an indicator of future drug or alcohol problems.
- First use of alcohol typically begins around the age of 13.
- Junior/middle and senior high school students drink 35 percent of all wine coolers sold in the United States; they also consume 1.1 billion cans of beer.
- Approximately seven-percent of the nation's eighth graders; 18 percent of tenth graders and 30 percent of twelfth graders report they have been drunk during the last month.
- Among teenagers who "binge" drink (consuming five or more drinks in a row on a single occasion), 39 percent say they drink alone; 58 percent drink when they are upset; 30 percent drink when they are bored; and 37 drink to feel high.
- Drivers under the age of 25 were more likely than those 25 or older to be intoxicated in a fatal crash.
- In 1991, nearly 10 percent (more than 126,000) of the clients admitted to state-funded alcohol treatment programs were under the age of 21.
- A clear relationship exists between alcohol use and grade-point average among college students: students with GPAs of D or F drink three times as much as those who earn As.
- 31.9 percent of youth under 18 in long-term, state-operated juvenile institutions in 1987 were under the influence of alcohol at the time of their arrest.
- Almost half of college students who said they had been victims of crime admitted they had used drugs or alcohol before the crime occurred.
- Researchers estimated that alcohol use is implicated in one- to two-thirds of sexual assault and acquaintance or "date" rape cases among teens and college students.
- Among sexually active teens, those who average five or more drinks daily were nearly three times less likely to use condoms, thus placing them at greater risk of HIV infection. Among all teens who drink, 16 percent use condoms less often after drinking.
- Almost 80 percent of teenagers don't know that a 12 ounce can of beer has the same amount of alcohol as a shot of whiskey; 55 percent don't know that a five-ounce glass of wine and a can of beer have the same amount.
- 56 percent of students in grades 5 to 12 say that alcohol advertising encourages them to drink.
- 35 percent of children in the fourth grade report having been pressured by their classmates to drink; by the time they reach sixth grade, 49 percent have been pressured.

Fencing's the name of the game for crew

Fence project to help protect sensitive salmon run

The Warm Springs Salmon Corps Program began in October 1994 with a crew consisting of Larry Holliday as the Field Director, Squad Leader Edward Lucei, and crew members Jay Scott, Lydell Adams, Obedt Moody, and Joel Zacarias. The Salmon Crew works out of the Natural Resources department with Federal grant funding through Earth Conservation Administration Corps, Department of Energy and Bonneville Power. The crew has been working with allottees and Tribal Committees along the Deschutes River to protect streamside vegetation.

With the current status of salmon runs in the Deschutes River there is a critical need to do all that is possible to assist in their protection. According to Holliday, the Salmon Crew has completed a fence project on the Sanders Heath allotment at the confluence of the Warm Springs and the Deschutes Rivers. The project protects approximately three-fourth of a mile of the Warm Springs River and one-half of a mile of the Deschutes River.

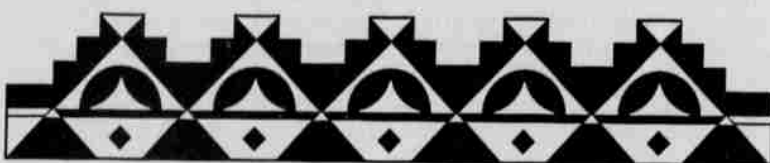
Other projects that the Salmon Crew have completed are the lower Moody fencing project running parallel along the Deschutes river and another 1.3 miles of fence enclosing the Moody property. The crew has also traveled to Mitchell Oregon,



Salmon Corp crew members are working on fencing projects throughout the reservation. Crew members are, starting at top left, Obedt Moody, Jay Scott, Lydell Adams, field director Larry Holliday and squad leader Edward Lucei. Crew member Joel Zacarias was not available for photograph.

and planted approximately five hundred twenty-four non-rooted cottonwood trees. The crew also planted trees in the Quartz Creek area north of Simnasho. Holliday says that the crew has also worked with the State Of Oregon Parks and Recreation department in the Camp Sherman area cleaning

and refurbishing twelve campgrounds. At the present time the Salmon Crew is currently working on another fencing project in the Upper Dry Creek area and hope to complete the one-mile-long project by the end of the June, if the weather permits.



Applications now available

Applications are now available from the CTUIR's Department and Economic and Community Development (DECD) for Native American vendors who wish to sell their authentic merchandise during the 1995 Pendleton Round-Up.

Applicants must return their completed application and proof of tribal enrollment (or certificate of Indian blood) to Katy Timmerman at DECD no later than July 7. The fee for operating a 10'x10' stand all four days of Round-Up is \$15. Vendors must provide their own table and awning. For more information, contact Katy Timmerman at the Department of Economic and Community Development, (503) 276-3873.

Be more than an observer; be an actor

Once upon a time, there was a wise man, much like Eisley himself, who used to go to the ocean to do his writing. He had a habit of walking on the beach before he began his work. One day as he was walking along the shore, he looked down the beach and saw a human figure moving like a dancer. He smiled to himself to think of someone who would dance to the day. So he began to walk faster to catch up. As he got closer, he saw that it was a young man and the young man wasn't dancing, but instead was reaching down to the shore, picking up something and very gently throwing it into the ocean. As he got closer, he called out, "Good morning! What are you doing?"

The young man paused, looked up and replied, "Throwing starfish into the ocean."

"I guess I should have asked why are you throwing starfish in the ocean?"

"The sun is up and the tide is going out. And if I don't throw them in, they will die."

"But young man, don't you realize that there are miles and miles of beach and starfish all along it? You can't possibly make a difference!"

The young man listened politely. Then he bent down, picked up another starfish and threw it in the sea, past the breaking waves. "It made a difference for that one," he said.

His response surprised the man. He was upset. He didn't know how to reply.

So instead, he turned away and walked back to the cottage to begin his writings.

All day long as he wrote, the image of that young man haunted him. He tried to ignore, but the vision persisted. Finally, late in the afternoon, he realized that he the scientist, he the poet, had missed the essential nature of the young man's actions. He realized that what the young man was doing was choosing not to be an observer in the universe and watch it pass by, but choosing to be an actor in the universe and make a difference. He was embarrassed.

That night he went to bed, troubled. When morning came, he awoke knowing that he had to do something. So he got up, put on his clothes, went to the beach and found the young man. And with him, he spent the rest of the morning throwing starfish in the ocean. You see, what the young man's actions represent is something that is special and unique in each and every one of us. We have all been gifted with the ability to make a difference. And if we can, like that young man, become aware of that gift, we gain through the strength of our vision, the power to shape the future.

And that is our challenge, we must each find our starfish. And if we throw our stars wisely and well, I have no question that the 21st century is going to be a wonderful place.

Remember:
Vision without action is merely a dream.
Action without vision just passes the time.
Vision with action can change the world!

Inaugural powwow an event for entire community

Tribal Membership.

We would like to take this time to thank the people for participating in the community powwow on June 2, welcoming the Twentieth elected Tribal Council members.

The event was truly an honor and inspiration, the support was felt by the people. The equal level of participation among all people was a good feeling for us as your leaders. The interaction was fun and positive. A special thanks to the elders for singing the old songs that were part of the traditional a long time ago. It was very moving.

Also, we would like to acknowledge the cooks, Rudy and Eight-Ball for their participation in helping to make this successful event; and thanking the people who made personal contributions: Dennis Karnopp, Jim Noteboom, and Howard Arnett, Tribal Attorneys; Gordon Cannon, BIA Superintendent; Ruthy & Russell Smith; Rudy Clements; Erika & Snug Miller, Luke Miller, Muriel Thompson, Madras Printing; Irene Towe, Madeline McInturff; Mike Clements; Marlen Miller, Leontyne Davis, Archie Caldera and Kah-Nee-Ta Resort.

Not to forget those that worked hard with the planning, it is truly an expression of how things could come about when people work together.

Once again, thank you from the bottom of my heart for your pres-

ence, without you it would not have been a success.

Mickey Brunoe,
Chairman Tribal Council



Community members gathered at the Agency Longhouse for the first annual Tribal Council Inaugural Powwow June 2.

Tribes' proposal aims at "putting fish back in the rivers"

Three tribal chairmen and one tribal chief June 12 presented the Northwest Power Planning Council (NPPC) with a simple message and a complex plan, says a news release from the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission. The message: Put the fish back in the rivers where they belong. The plan: Wy-Kan-Ush-Mi Wa-Kish-Wit (Spirit of the Salmon). At the NPPC monthly meeting held in Seattle, Chief of the Wasco tribe, Nelson Wallulatum, told the council, "The time has come for [the tribes] to exert greater management influence over anadromous fish." He said that the goal of the plan is to restore anadromous fish for present and future generations. The tribes, as sovereign governments, share co-management responsibilities with the other sovereigns, the state and the United States.

Chairman of the Umatilla Tribe's Board of Trustees, Donald Sampson, noted how the implementation of the Endangered Species Act by federal agencies has undermined the institutions that recognize tribal and state authority. He said, "Instead of co-management, unilateral decisions are made by the federal government—by the very agencies that are responsible for managing these salmon to the brink of extinction." He added, "Salmon are our responsibility and we're here to assert our authority to protect and restore the salmon."

Among the tribes' are recommendations to modify the existing institutional structures which incorporate state and tribal management author-

ity, structures such as the U.S. v. Oregon Columbia River Fish Management Plan, the NPPC fish and wildlife program and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission orders pertaining to non-federal dams in the mid-Columbia; transfer management of certain federal hatcheries located on reservations or in ceded areas to tribal control; and, transfer BPA funding to a new entity composed of tribal, state and federal fish agencies.

The tribes are also calling for a changed approach to managing natural resources in the Columbia River Basin. "We call it 'gravel-to-gravel' management. We've been advocating this process for a long time," said Jerry Meninick, Chairman of the Yakama Tribal Council. "Whereas others rely on political will to manage natural resources, the tribes rely on spiritual will." He explained that gravel-to-gravel or ecosystem management means carefully regulating all human interventions into the salmon life cycle, not just restricting harvest. It also means managing salmon toward the goal of allowing them to spawn in streams rather than beginning and ending their lives in hatcheries.

To accomplish that, the tribal plan calls for limiting land-disturbing activities according to water quality and stream channel guidelines, ending juvenile transportation in the mainstem Snake and Columbia rivers, improving in-river migrating conditions through spill and flow augmentation, structural modifications to dams including drawdowns,

basing ocean harvest of salmon on chinook abundance rather than on quotas, and using artificial propagation to rebuild badly damaged salmon populations or reintroduce species where they were found historically.

The plan has three sets of actions: institutional change, technical recommendations and a set of 23 land management and production plans for the tributary basins above Bonneville Dam. The technical recommendations are based on an approach called "adaptive management." Meninick explained that adaptive management is a common sense approach to natural resource management. He said it consists of diagnosing a problem, taking actions to fix the problem, observing the results of the action, and making modifications if necessary. "This makes sense to us because we've been doing this for 700 generations; and for 697 of those we always had a healthy ecosystem with an abundance of fish."

While most of the plan is devoted to salmon restoration, it includes recommendations for sturgeon and

lamprey restoration as well. In presenting this review draft of the plan to the council, the tribes asked for input on how to improve upon the plan. "We have constructed a framework that respects the sovereignty of all three governments in the basin, and provides for the participation of all peoples in the basin," Wallulatum told the council. "Our hope is that your responses will be focused on and aimed at improving our ability to put fish back in the rivers."

The cost of plan, \$195 million to \$325 million, is in the range of the plans proposed by NPPC and National Marine Fisheries Service. Sam Penney, Chairman of the Nez Perce Tribal Executive Committee, explained, "For far too long, in economic, social and spiritual terms, the tribes have borne the costs imposed by the region's failure to protect and restore the fish. This is not what we bargained for in the treaties. We estimate that the annual costs of the salmon restoration measures in our plan will be less than half a percent of the region's annual personal income. This is indeed a small price to pay off our debts to the fish."

