

Community News

Oregon Together (Cont.)

adolescence; friends who use drugs; favorable attitudes toward drug use; and early first use of drugs all indicate that one is at risk of becoming chemically dependant.

The Oregon TOGETHER! Board is dedicated to Alcohol and Drug Awareness/Education and Prevention in order to reduce the use and abuse of alcohol and drugs among youth in the Grand Ronde and Willamina communities. The board will be conducting an assessment of the Grand Ronde and Willamina communities to rate risk factors in the area. The assessment will include taking surveys and collecting data in the Grand Ronde and Willamina areas.

Your cooperation is of great importance in order to complete the assessment. The survey will consist of questions related to attitudes of community members related to the use and abuse of alcohol and drugs. This survey should be given in a non-threatening manner and names of persons surveyed will remain anonymous.

If you have any questions or would like to know how to be a member of the Oregon TOGETHER! Board, please contact Camille Van Vleet or Greg Archuleta at 879-5211.

Bill Proposes Indian Memorial At Custer Battlefield

Rep. Ron Marlenee of Montana introduced a bill January 31 to establish a memorial at Custer Battlefield in honor of the Tribes who fought in the battle of the Little Bighorn. The bill, H.R. 770, was referred to the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Similar bills are also expected from Rep. Pat Williams of Montana and Rep. Ben Campbell of Colorado, but controversy is expected over whether the name should be changed to Little Bighorn National Monument. Marlenee, a conservative Republican, supports the Indian memorial but opposes a name change. Williams, a Democrat, supports both an Indian memorial and a name change.

- Courtesy of Mark Phillips' Washington D.C. Update

Journalists To Meet In Denver

Denver, Colo. (NANS)-- The Seventh Annual Native American Journalists Association (NAJA) Conference will be held March 13-16, 1991, at Denver's Landmark Inn.

The newly announced location reflects a change in plans for the 200 member organization. The 1991 conference originally was planned for Edmonton, Alberta, but Native journalists there who had offered to host the gathering said staff and financial shortages forced them to abandon their plans.

This year's conference theme, "Computers, cassettes, cameras; Covering Native News from all angles," is intended to reflect the organization's increased focus on broadcast journalism and its new name. Until members voted last March to change its name, NAJA was known as the Native American Press Association.

The 1991 conference, like the one held in 1988, will coincide with the Denver March Pow-Wow, one of the first and largest such events of next year's Pow-Wow season.



You are invited
to share a traditional
wedding of:

**JOSEPH PALMER
BRISBOIS**
and
JEANETTE JEAN CASE

son of
Daniel and Joann Brisbois
daughter of
Clifford W. Case, Sr.
and
Vernita Arleen Norwest

To be held at
Stuart Grenfell Park
Sheridan, Oregon
on
Saturday, the sixteenth of March
nineteen hundred and ninety-one
at
two o'clock in the afternoon

When a man and woman
begin to understand,
they will learn to
love as a child loves
and when their love
is understood there will
be everlasting peace.

To have joy
one must share it.

Happiness is becoming whole.

In loving memory of Erin Case

Preserving Owl Carries Unknown Price

By Alan Gustafson
The Statesman Journal

Protecting the northern spotted owl and preserving the Pacific Northwest's diminishing supply of centuries-old forests will cost thousands of timber workers their jobs.

However, the precise economic costs of protecting the threatened bird are as cloudy as the region's misty forests.

Government scientists and university researchers churn out conflicting studies, but actual job losses will depend on how sweeping the final owl-protection plan turns out to be.

It probably will be months, possibly years, before that plan is completed, much less implemented.

On Nov. 22, Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan directed a special team to write a recovery plan for the spotted owl, which was declared a threatened species July 23 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

A final recovery plan, taking into account both scientific evidence and economic effects of protecting the owl, is tentatively scheduled to be issued to Lujan by June 1992.

During the past year, an enormous amount of public attention was focused on the spotted owl controversy. From the halls of Congress to the cover of Time magazine, the bird was the riveting symbol in the clash about the fate of the Northwest's timberlands.

About 3,000 pairs of owls are thought to exist in Oregon, Washington and Northern California, primarily in lush, biologically diverse stands of old-growth forests.

Environmentalists contend that decades of overcutting in Northwest forests have placed the bird on the path to extinction.

To save the owl, logging must be banned on about 3 million acres of federal timberlands currently open to cutting, according to a report compiled by Forest Service biologist Jack Ward Thomas and a panel of government scientists. The Forest Service estimates that Oregon and Washington stand to lose 28,000 jobs by the end of the decade if the Thomas report is heeded. However, university researchers from Oregon, Washington and California project potential job losses at more than 40,000. Other studies done by the timber industry have forecast even higher job losses.

Reflecting increased environmental concerns, Congress recently signaled its desire to sharply reduce Northwest timber harvests.

Shortly before adjourning in late October, Congress approved a spending bill that authorizes the Forest Service to sell 3.2 billion board feet of timber in the national forests of Oregon and Washington in the 1991 fiscal year, which began Oct. 1. The same bill permits the Bureau of Land Management to sell up to 750 million board feet.

Those timber sale goals fall far below the 3.85 billion and 900 million amounts Congress authorized for 1990.

Meanwhile, federal foresters are required to consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service to ensure that none of the planned timber sales would put the owl at risk.

Even at reduced levels, the current timber sale programs are expected to trigger a flurry of court challenges from environmentalists, who argue that more dramatic cutbacks are needed to save the owl and the region's old-growth forests.