



Photo by Craig Dorsay

Tribal Council Chairman Delores Pigsley, Vice Chairman Bud Lane and Secretary Sharon Edenfield attend a meeting at the Office of Indian Gaming in the Stewart Lee Udall Department of the Interior building in Washington, D.C., in March.

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Tribute to Delores Pigsley

Mr. Merkley: Mr. President, this month, Women's History Month, we recognize and celebrate the contributions that women have made to the betterment of our Nation. Today, I want to talk about one such remarkable woman from my home State of Oregon: Delores Pigsley.

In 1991, Delores Pigsley said, "You never quit being an Indian just because your tribe has been terminated." Delores – Dee to her friends – ought to know. As a young child, Delores witnessed the termination of her Tribe, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, in 1954 and just over two decades later, in 1977, she was the driving force behind the Siletz becoming the first Tribe in Oregon, and just the second tribe in the entire United States, to have its Federal status as a sovereign government restored.

For over four decades now, Delores has never slowed down or wavered in her commitment to serving the members of the Siletz Tribe, 32 of those years as Tribal chairman.

As chief negotiator for the Siletz Tribe, Delores passed agreements with Congress, negotiated compacts and testified here on Capitol Hill before Congress. She has worked with the Bureau of Indian Affairs and Indian Health Services on behalf of her Tribal members and thanks in no small measure to her leadership, the Confederated Tribes of Siletz Indians, which was once on the verge of ceasing to exist, now owns and manages a reservation of over 3,500 acres, with a casino, resorts, hotels, a school and health clinics.

Delores is many things to many people: a chairman, a leader, a role model, a wife, a mother and a grandmother. In spite of all her accomplishments, she remains humble, attributing much of her success to other Tribal Council leaders and to many national Tribal leaders who have served as mentors to her.

So this Women's History Month, let's take a moment to recognize and to thank Delores Pigsley for all that she has done for the members of the Siletz Tribe, for Tribes across the country and for the people of Oregon.

Thank you.

CTSI Jobs

Tribal employment information is available at ctsi.nsn.us.

Note: "Open Until Filled" vacancies may close at any time. The Tribe's Indian Preference policy will apply. Tribal government will not discriminate in selection because of race, creed, age, sex, color, national origin, physical handicap, marital status, politics, membership or non-membership in an employee organization.

CTSI constantly is looking for temporary employees to cover vacancy, vacations, maternity leave and extended sick leave. If you are looking for temporary work that can last from 2-12 weeks, please submit an application for the temp pool.

Graduates!



Photo by Andrew Johanson

Verdene McGuire (left) and Katy Holland present Joseph Hill with his Siletz blanket.

Joseph Hill – University of Oregon

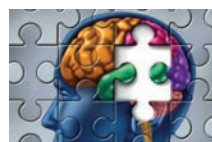
Congratulations to Joseph Hill, a 2017 graduate in general science with a minor in chemistry, biology and theater arts from the University of Oregon.

Congratulations, Joe!

For more information about the Siletz Tribe, please visit ctsi.nsn.us.

For more information about the
Siletz Tribal Arts and Heritage Society, visit huu-cha.org.

Alzheimer's and Dementia



According to the National Institute on Aging, **Alzheimer's disease (AD)** is an irreversible, progressive brain disorder that slowly destroys memory and thinking skills, and eventually the ability to carry out the simplest tasks. In most people with Alzheimer's, symptoms first appear in their mid-60s.

Alzheimer's is the most common cause of dementia among older adults. **Dementia** is the loss of cognitive functioning – thinking, remembering and reasoning – and behavioral abilities to such an extent that it interferes with a person's daily life and activities. Dementia ranges in severity from the mildest stage, when it is just beginning to affect a person's functioning, to the most severe stage, when the person must depend completely on others for basic activities of daily living.

Signs and symptoms: Memory problems are typically one of the first signs of cognitive impairment related to Alzheimer's disease. The first symptoms of Alzheimer's vary from person to person. For many, decline in non-memory aspects of cognition, such as word-finding, vision/spatial issues and impaired reasoning or judgment, may signal the very early stages of Alzheimer's disease.

Mild Alzheimer's disease: As Alzheimer's disease progresses, people experience greater memory loss and other cognitive difficulties. Problems can include wandering and getting lost, trouble handling money and paying bills, repeating questions, taking longer to complete normal daily tasks, and personality and behavior changes. People are often diagnosed in this stage.

Moderate Alzheimer's disease: In this stage, damage occurs in areas of the brain that control language, reasoning, sensory processing and conscious thought. Memory loss and confusion grow worse and people begin to have problems recognizing family and friends. They may be unable to learn new things, carry out multistep tasks such as getting dressed or cope with new situations. In addition, people at this stage may have hallucinations, delusions and paranoia, and may behave impulsively.

Severe Alzheimer's disease: Ultimately, plaques and tangles spread throughout the brain and brain tissue shrinks significantly. People with severe Alzheimer's cannot communicate and are completely dependent on others for their care. Near the end, the person may be in bed most or all of the time as the body shuts down.

What causes Alzheimer's? Scientists don't yet fully understand what causes Alzheimer's disease in most people. There is a genetic component to some cases of early-onset Alzheimer's disease. Late-onset Alzheimer's arises from a complex series of brain changes that occur over decades. The causes probably include a combination of genetic, environmental and lifestyle factors. The importance of any one of these factors in increasing or decreasing the risk of developing Alzheimer's may differ from person to person.

You can find this information and more at the National Institute on Aging website – nia.nih.gov/health/alzheimers-disease-fact-sheet/symptoms.

