

Delta Park Pow-Wow

The Indian pow wow came to a conclusion on June 13, 1976, at the east end of Delta Park, Portland, Or., with several entries from Warm Springs placing high in many of the events.

One of the highlights was the mens team war dancing as Nathan "Eightball" Jim, Sammy Colwash and team Captain Harry Miller thrilled the fans with their "unique style" as they danced their way to the championship in that event.

Dressed in buckskin and such, with war bonnets along with fine dancing was the "key" to victory as commented by "Eightball".

In the mens fancy dancing Jim Macy was decided the Champion by the judges as he was picked from among many really fine dancers from all parts of the Northwest. Displaying motion and steps that won him the championship was outstanding. Lefty Wildeagle,

master of ceremonies, stated that Macy won this same title at the first Delta Park pow wow several years ago.

Macy will perform here at the Pi-Ume-Sha days. It is anticipated that there will be a better, well planned program, drawing entries from all parts of the northwest as well as entries from other parts of the country.

In addition to the mens team dancing and the fancy dancing, others placing in the womens catagories were Mary Stevens placing 2nd in the buckskin dress dance; Nancy Tailfeathers 3rd in the cloth and shawl dance. Eileen Miller, Bernice Mitchell, and Ada Sooksoit also placed in their specialties.

Aron Smith placed in the childrens war dance. It is one of the rules that if a dancer loses part of his costume during competition is automatically disqualified from the

event. Wiggie Sooksoit voluntarily disqualified himself for losing a part of his costume during the dance and for his doing this, he was honored with a five dollar bill and asked to lead the next dance.

Miss Indian Northwest of 1975 was Katherine Minthorn, and princesses Joyce Azure, Paula Miller, and Helena Scott. Paula Miller a member of the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs is living in Vancouver, Wa., at the present time.

Sarah Greene, Miss Warm Springs ran into a little bit of competition this year as there were several entries running for the title of Miss Indian Northwest.

Another one of the highlights was the visit of Miss Indian America, Deana Jo Harragarra, of Oklahoma.

Many of the competitors of that pow-wow are expected to be present here at Warm Springs on June 25, 26, & 27th.



A HAPPY HARRY MILLER (team captain), Sam Colwash (center), and Nathan (Eightball) Jim, Sr., celebrate their victory. They won the championship in the mens team war dancing.

Maternal and Child Health Improved

The Indian Health Service has a "success story" to share with the people of Warm Springs. Infant mortality rates are down, expectant mothers are seeking and receiving more health care services, and Otitis Media, an ear infection that has plagued many Indian children, has been reduced significantly. The Indian Health Service presented Spil-

ay Tymoo with some facts and figures that show the positive impact of the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Program since its inception in 1969.

The MCH Program is designed to reach out to and maintain contact with expectant mothers during pregnancy in an effort to head off any potential complications. The importance of regular preventative health care after the child is born is also recognized.

Although the actual staff size is limited to Mrs. Kathleen Moses who serves as a Maternal and Child Health Aide and Ms. Valerie Squiempfen, the clerk, the program utilizes the time and expertise of in-house public health pro-

fessionals. It is truly an interdisciplinary effort.

The Maternal and Child Health Aide operates under the supervision of the Public Health Nurse and performs the following activities:

- 1) Maintains a current list of pre-natal candidates.
- 2) Organizes Pre-natal Clinics on a monthly basis.
- 3) Conducts outreach efforts to encourage attendance.
- 4) Organizes Well-child Clinics on a bi-weekly basis.

Clinics are conducted by the physicians and consist of routine tests and weight and growth monitoring with a view to early detection of problems.

Statistics show that mothers are utilizing pre-natal services more often and at an earlier point in their pregnancies. In the period from 1965 to 1969, 50 per cent of the expectant mothers made 4 or more visits and 10 per cent received no pre-natal care. However, in the 1970-1974 period 77 per cent of the mothers made 4 or more visits and only 4 per cent and no pre-natal care.

The timing of these visits is also important, the first three months of pregnancy being most critical in terms of development of the fetus. In the 1965-1969 period only 23 per cent of the pregnant women in Warm Springs made visits during the first trimester, while from 1970 to 1974 this figure rose to 57 per cent.

Family planning is a valuable part of the MCH Program and there is evidence that women in Warm Springs are bearing children according to a

more favorable timetable. More babies are being born to women aged 20-39, which are considered low-risk years for child bearing. Mothers are also spacing their children more favorably, with a two-year interval between pregnancies considered medically sound. It is felt that the MCH Program's educational component is at least partly responsible for these trends.

As a result of the availability and utilization of such pre-natal services, the infant mortality rate in Warm Springs has dropped significantly. In the 1965-1969 period the average number of deaths was 70.7 for every 1,000 live births. This fell to 31.3 per 1,000 in the 1970-1974 period. Despite this drop, the infant mortality rate is still higher in Warm Springs than the national average.

A very rewarding outcome of the Well-child Clinics is the progress made in the discovery and treatment of Otitis Media, an ear infection that can lead to hearing impairment or loss. This condition is being detected earlier and treated with more success due to community awareness of the disorder and regular check-ups of children by clinic staff. In addition, quarterly ear clinics are conducted by Dr. Schlenning of the University of Oregon Medical School.

According to Lee Loomis, the Health Educator, several factors have contributed to the success of the Maternal and Child Health Program. The most notable is community education which stresses the importance of preventative health care. Much credit is also due to the Public Health Nurse and the MCH Aide who see to it that initial contacts are made and follow-up is done. Nutrition counseling has also had a great impact as a key component of the program. And of course the whole clinical staff of physicians, lab technicians and others made possible the delivery of quality health care services to the growing number of women and children reached by the MCH Program.

Census Bureau Projects Voting Trends

About 15 million black Americans will be of voting age during the 1976 Presidential election, a 10 percent increase since 1972, according to a report released by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce.

Persons of Spanish heritage, concentrated in the Southwest, made up more than 35 percent of the voting-age population in New Mexico in

1970, the most recent year for which such figures for that segment of the population are available. Spanish heritage persons also made up about 10 to 15 percent of the voting-age population in Arizona, Texas,

California and Colorado in 1970. The report also presents 1970 voting-age data on other minorities — American Indians and Asian-Americans.

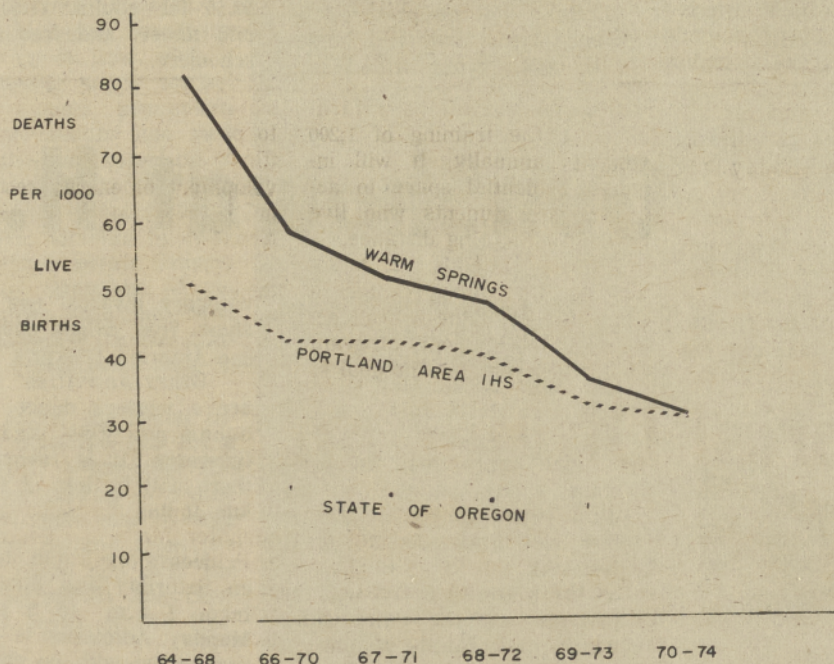
The report notes that the black population, which will comprise 10 percent of the 1976 electorate, is considerably

younger than the white voting-age population, due largely to higher fertility rates among blacks. In November 1976, for example, 23 percent of blacks of voting age will be under 25 years old, compared with 18 percent for whites.

In all, 150,041,000 Americans, nearly 10 million more than in 1972, will be of voting age next November, the report shows. This is only half the increase that occurred between that 1968 and 1972 Presidential

elections when the voting-age population grew by about 20 million persons. Much of the growth during the earlier period is attributed to lowering the voting age to 18, and to the large number of persons born during the post-World War II years who were then reaching adulthood.

WARM SPRINGS INFANT MORTALITY



THE NUMBER OF INFANT DEATHS has dropped dramatically in Warm Springs in the last 10 years as shown in the chart above. The rate of 30.3 deaths per 1000 live births now matches that of the Portland

Area Indian Health Service rate (this area includes reservations throughout Oregon and Washington). The infant mortality rate for the State of Oregon is still lower, but if present trends continue, this gap should be narrowed.