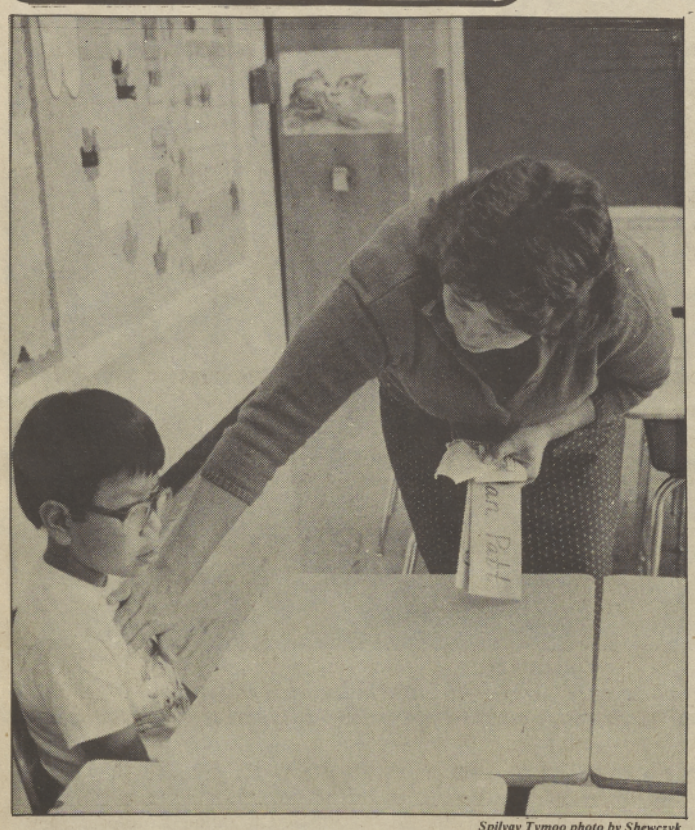


Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk

Warm Springs Elementary first grade teacher Dawn Squiemphen welcomes Jordan Patt with a name tag.

Help child enjoy reading

Does your child have trouble reading? Here are some ways to help him improve and learn to enjoy books.

—Find a book on a topic of special interest to your child—pets, ballet, soccer, for example.

—Allow him to stay up a half hour later a night, as long as the time is spent reading.

—Pick one day a week to visit the library and let him select his own books.

—Read to him for 15 minutes a day, and always stop at an exciting place in the story.

—Encourage him to read aloud to you or to a younger brother or sister.

—Subscribe to a good children's magazine, such as Highlights, Jack and Jill, Cricket or Child Life.

Teach your child how to use the dictionary to look up word meanings.

—Limit TV watching.

—Keep up your own reading. Your child will learn from your example.

Warm Springs Elementary Calendar

September 16	Open House-7:30 to 9:00 p.m. Parents and community members welcome
September 26	September Awards Assembly, 2:20 to 2:50 p.m., parent and community members invited to help us recognize our outstanding students
September 27	Native American Day, Mini-Powwow, 1:30 to 3:20 p.m.; Everyone is welcome to join us!

Bus passenger courtesies

PLEASE DO

1. Listen to your bus driver, he or she is in charge as long as you are on the bus.
2. Be on time for the bus both morning and evening.
3. Stay in your assigned seat while the bus is moving.
4. Cross in front of the bus when getting on or off, unless the driver tells you differently.
5. Have written permission to leave the bus if you want to get off sommeplace other than at your home or school.
6. Help to keep your bus clean and undamaged.
7. Be courteous to the driver, to fellow students and to passersby.

PLEASE DON'T

1. Fight, wrestle, use loud or vulgar language or be rowdy in anyway.
2. Use the emergency exit unless there is a real emergency.
3. Bring animals, firearms, weapons, tobacco, illegal drugs, alcoholic beverages or other hazardous material on the bus.
5. Extend your hands, arms or head through the bus windows.

School Levy Election
September 17, 1985
Remember to vote

New Year begins with some changes

Welcome to a new year

Students arrived to start the new school year on Wednesday, September 4th. Once again your children delighted us with their warm smiles, cooperative behavior, and eagerness to learn. By the end of the first day, school was in full swing-from kindergarteners learning how to get on the correct bus to fifth graders learning about scientific classification of objects.

Due to the sixth graders attending Buff Elementary, many changes have occurred in teaching assignments, as follows:

Kindergarten—Arlene Graham, Linda Henry (p.m.), Laura Fuentes; 1st grade—Dawn Smith, Donna Rodgers, Russell Kaiser; 2nd grade—Mary Soliz, David Wickham, Cheryl Kintner; 3rd grade—Jeff Henry, Bill Puderbaugh, Laurie Sensibaugh; 4th grade—Bill Huff, Vicki Moore; 5th grade—Earlene Anderson, Earl Lawson, Harry Phillips; Music—George Klos; P.E.—Dave Jordan; Library—Darlene Linch; Chapter I Reading—Carol Bailey; Chapter I Math—Denver Sensibaugh; Counseling—Ed "Duso" Roley; Special Education (ERC)—Mary Wallace.

You will notice two teachers are new to the staff this year. Cheryl Kintner, second grade teacher, comes to us from Burns. She received her BA degree from Western Oregon State College. She has taught at Sidney, Montana and at Crane, Oregon.

Carol Bailey, Chapter I Reading teacher, from Seaside, Oregon, received her MA degree from Southern Oregon State College. She has taught at Oregon City, Marquam, Josephine County, Eagle Point, Barber's Point in Hawaii, and Seaside.

We feel extremely fortunate to be able to count two such fine instructors among our staff. We warmly and appreciatively welcome them to Warm Springs.

Bus Transportation

Reminder to parents/guardians: Remember to send a note with your child whenever you want to make a change in your child's bus routine. We will only allow a child to get on a different bus, get off at a different stop, or not take the bus if you have sent written directions to do so or have called the school and left a message with the office. In this way we will know that each child has arrived at the correct destination.

Lunch

There has been a slight change in our lunch procedures. Dorothy Souers will not be collecting or selling lunch tickets in the cafeteria. All adults who occassionally come to school to eat with their child will need to first buy a lunch ticket ($1.50) in the office. Then you may bring your ticket to the cafeteria, hand it to the cooks, and you will be served lunch.

September 16
Corn dogs, potato rounds, creamy cole slaw and cinnamon bread.

September 17
Tacos, tossed salad, herb rice and fruit salad.

September 18
Cook's Choice

September 19
Italian spaghetti, tossed salad, french bread with garlic butter, ice cream and trail mix.

September 20
Fish sticks with tartar sauce, carrot/raisin salad, green beans and wheat rolls and butter.

September 23
Pizza, herb rice, tossed salad and fresh fruit.

September 24
Hamburgers, hash browns, seasoned corn and peach slices.

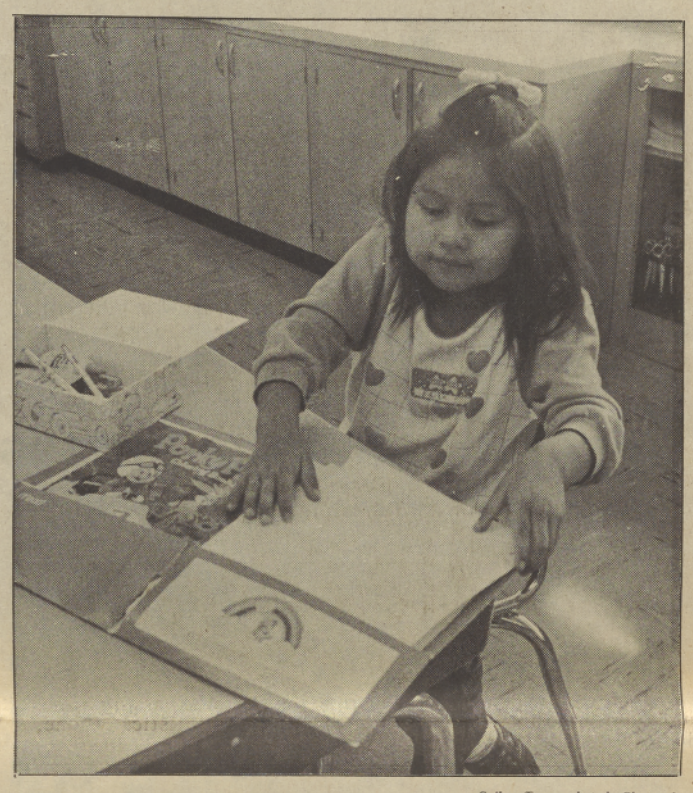
September 23
Wiener wraps, tossed salad, mixed vegetables and pears.

September 26
Burritos with chili, vegetable sticks and fruit cobbler with topping.

September 27
Navy bean and ham soup with crackers, grilled cheese on a bun and spice cake.

September 30
Cook's Choice

All meals are accompanied with two-percent milk.



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Shewczyk

First grader Edith Wyena arranges new school supplies for first day at school.

Child sexual abuse not limited to certain few

The National American Indian Court Judges Association recently released information on child sexual abuse in American communities with the idea that child sexual abuse can be prevented through education and awareness. Following is the first of a two-part series on that report.

Sexual abuse of children happens in all kinds of families and to all kinds of children—rich families, poor families, Anglo families, Indian families. And it occurs in cities as well as on reservations.

It is when an adult "uses" a child to satisfy a sexual need. It takes many forms and may involve physical force, it can involve varying degrees and kinds of physical contact and touching. It can also be totally noncontact.

Many people think this type of abuse is committed by a stranger but strangers account for only about five to ten percent of child sexual abuse cases. Studies have shown that it is developed gradually with the offencer slowly preparing the child for the encounter. The abuser uses "time and trust." After gaining the trust of the child, threats can be used, such as: "If you tell your mother, you will make her unhappy." or "You will make the police lock me up." A child will feel responsible once the abuse has occurred and will feel they have "participated." A child becomes confused.

In 90 percent of abuse cases, the child knows the person. It is usually someone the child has learned to trust and love. From recent studies it appears that 35 percent of abused children suffer from incest; they are abused by family members. Most abusers are male. The abuser need not be an adult but by common definition, is usually at least four years older than the victim.

Why a person becomes an abuser or a victim cannot be clearly explained. But it is possible to identify attitudes, experiences and situations which put the individuals at risk.

The abuser usually has some sort of sexual attraction to children and may still have adult sexual partners. They may feel a need to prove their sexual ability, far more than they are able to with another adult or they may feel the need to be needed, loved or liked.

When a person exhibits these characteristics they become at-risk to become a child sexual abuser. Any situation which adds stress to the person and makes them feel powerless only adds fuel to push the person to gain control over life. The child becomes an easy victim, for children can be easily controlled.

Some factors that place a family at a high risk are: 1) being geographically or socially isolated, 2) those that are facing special stress because they are not functioning normally, and 3) families that have unrealistic expectations, rigid roles, poor communications, alcoholism and/or any type of violence.

Child sexual abuse can be viewed as normal in some families who have a history of sexual abuse. The adults were victims of abuse themselves and they believe that is the way it is in this world.

As a society we teach children to accept adult authority without questions and to be submissive to that authority. In most communities the topic of child sexual abuse is kept secret and it is taboo to talk of any sexual subject. The child then believes that this is the way life is and that he is not to talk of anything sexual. This gives the child no place to turn with the problem and it protects the abuser. So, the act of abuse can continue. Children are raised to believe adults are right in all matters.

In American Indian communities children are highly valued and child sexual abuse is not culturally sanctioned. But in these communities child sexual abuse occurs at about the same rate as in the general population. In the first six months of 1985 there were over 100 cases of child sexual abuse and neglect reported and investigated in Warm Springs. However, in Indian communities there are some differences. On reservations "everybody knows everybody" and most people are related. Because of this there are few secrets and this can help to identify the problem. The community is also able to provide support to the victim and keep a close watch so abuse will not reoccur.

The child who is being abused will normally not speak out to let others know what is happening but there are clues. These clues are signals given by the child and they appear in the form of regressive behavior, withdrawal, abrupt behavior changes, new or excessive fears, agressive behavior, nightmares, depression, self-destructive behavior, problems in school, alienation from family members and running away.

Other signs are when a child

Continued on page 6

TYPES OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

CONTACT: Involves some kind of touching		
	NON-CONTACT: Does not involve touching	• Obscene calls • Jokes • Peeping • Sexual propositions • Child pornography • Forcing child to watch sexual act or sexual violence
	MANIPULATIVE: Touching which appears non-hostile and which has been psychologically, rather than forcefully, imposed on child	• Unwanted hugs, kisses • Unwanted pinching, tickling • French kissing • Sexual positioning for photos • Handling genitals • Masturbation • Mouth to genital contact
	AGGRESSIVE: Sexual activity in which a child is physically forced to participate	• Oral rape • Vaginal rape • Anal rape • Sexual bondage • Sexual maiming

Most children who are sexually abused will, over time, experience more than one, and sometimes *all,* types of the abuse shown on the chart. The abuse will often begin with non-contact advances such as those listed in the upper right hand block and progress downward through the chart to subject the child to behaviors which involve increasingly more contact and greater violation.

JEFFERSON COUNTY SCHOOL DISTRICT 509-J
1985-86 SCHOOL CALENDAR

SEPTEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				29	30	31
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

Aug 29-30—Inservice/Work
Sept 2—Labor Day
Sept 3—Inservice/Work
Sept 4—School Starts
Sept 25—Early Student Dismissal/Inservice Day

OCTOBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

Oct 11—State Inservice

NOVEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30

Nov 1—1st Quarter Ends/Early Student Dismissal
Nov 8—Parent Conf. Day
Nov 11—Veterans Holiday
Nov 27—Early Teacher/Student Dismissal
Nov 28—Thanksgiving Hol.
Nov 29—Non-paid Vacation

DECEMBER

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

Dec 21-Jan 5—Christmas Vacation
Dec 25—Christmas Holiday

JANUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

Jan 1—New Year's Holiday
Jan 6—School Resumes
Jan 24—2nd Quarter Ends

FEBRUARY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	

Feb 17—Presidents Holiday

MARCH

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					

Mar 11-15—AA Girls Basketball
Mar 18-22—AA Boys Basketball
Mar 28—3rd Quarter Ends/Early Student Dismissal
Mar 29-Apr 6—Spring Vacation

APRIL

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30			

Spring Vacation
Apr. 7—School Resumes

MAY

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31

May 26—Memorial Holiday
May 31—Graduation

JUNE

S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30					

June 6—School Ends
June 9-10—Teacher Work Days