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Spilyay Tymoo

(Coyote News)

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Coyote News In Brief

Yakama tribe building casino
 One of the most recent tribes in the Northwest deciding to take on gaming is the Yakama tribe.

2

Bertson speaks
 Tribal elder Bertson Simtustus recalls his youth and days in the service during the Korean War.

2

Seniors look to future
 Madras High School seniors Marissa Kalama and Scott Riddle contemplate their futures.

3

JOM committee selects new members
 The local JOM committee tells of new members and other news.

3

Language lessons offered
 The Tribe's three languages are featured in regular lessons.

5 and 6

On Patrol returns
 Tribal Investigator Don Courtney relates news of the Warm Springs Police Department.

7

Resolutions noted
 Tribal members have requested that Spilyay publish Council resolutions. This issue features land purchase resolutions

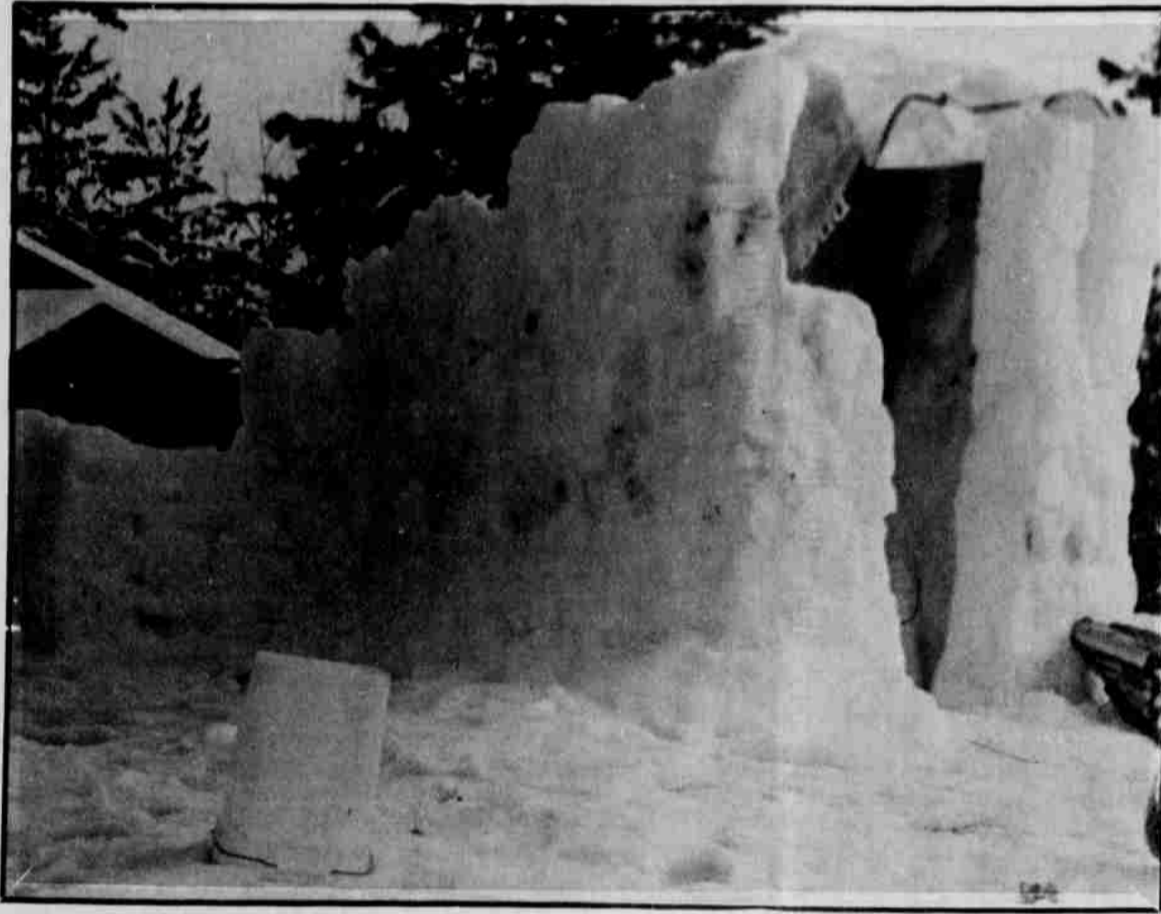
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Indigenous Games set for August
 Local community members are preparing for the 1997 Indigenous Games to be held in British Columbia next summer.

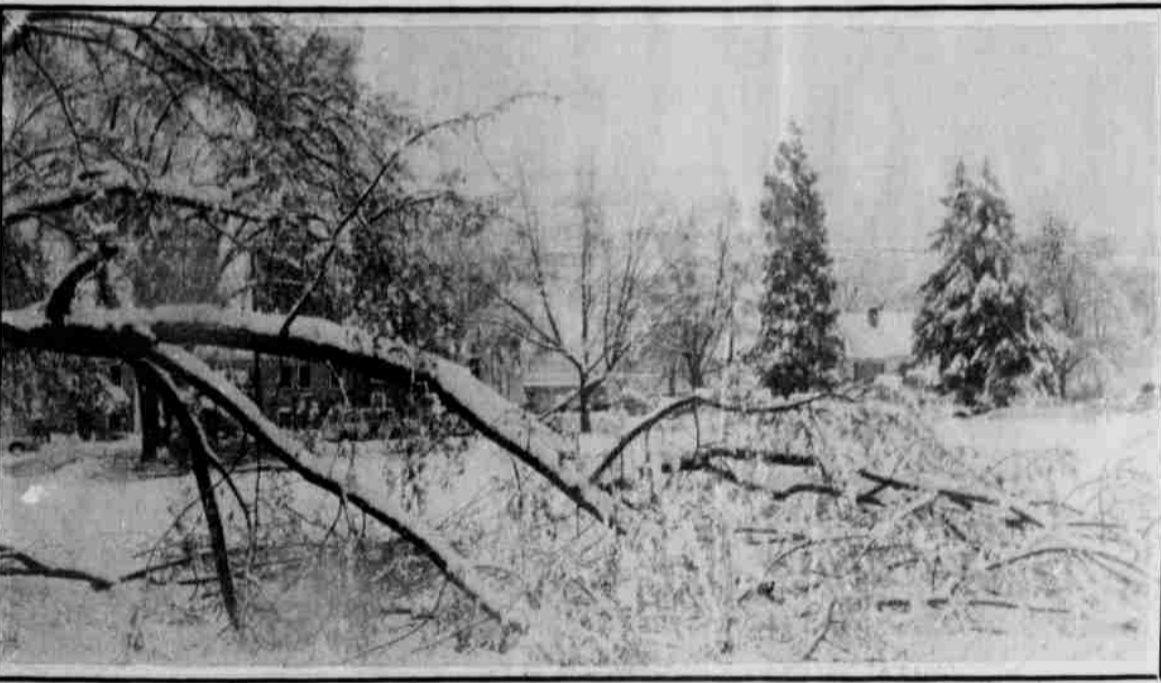
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We wish you all a happy and safe Thanksgiving

Deadline for the next Spilyay Tymoo is Wednesday, November 27, 1996



It took a young and imaginative mind to fashion this igloo in West Hills during the slushy snowfall.



Water soaked snow became even heavier as the storm passed through the Reservation. Very few trees and bushes were left undamaged by the storm.



Monday's storm caused much damage to trees on the Campus.

As the snow fell and the skies remained bleak earlier this week, Warm Springs residents could only think—Oh no, it's part two of the Flood of '96. Heavy snow left roads a mess, caused substantial damage to trees and basically made life uncomfortable. But, as time passed, and the weather warmed, the snow melted, easing everyone's minds, at least for a while.

Update of 1983 Comprehensive Plan underway

How does one determine the ever growing needs for a growing population and build community, organizational and governmental coordination and understanding? This is the task for the Comprehensive Plan.

A workable Plan must be useful, well-rounded and acceptable to those it serves. Such a Plan should be a tool to which leaders, community members and employees, now and in the future, can turn to get a feel for direction, and priorities.

The first such modern Plan was developed in 1960. The Oregon State Study concentrated on analysis of natural and human resources. General recommendations primarily concerned natural resources.

Nine years later, the Comprehensive Plan was developed. Plans were divided by geographic areas and included zoning and general land use emphasis.

In 1983, an update was conducted on the 1969 Comp. Plan. The Plan was divided by "elements" such as natural resources, economy and human resources. Over 30 public meetings were held in the community to discuss the Plan and tribal ownership of the Plan was high. Priorities resulted in such things as the language program, Early Childhood Education Center, the Museum and the Health and Wellness Center. However, officials feel there was limited ownership by the organization. Implementation and ways to track progress were weak.

The Comprehensive Plan, which is a 20-year vision for the Tribes, is to be updated within the next 18 months. Work has begun among tribal branches to get organized for updating the Plan. Final completion date is expected in March 1998. The plan will be divided into elements with the operational branches, policy branches, tribal enterprises and committees working in nine individual planning teams. Community meetings will be held

over the next several months to maintain community ownership and to build organizational ownership. No consultants will be used to help with the project. However, the Tribe has hired Jolene Estimo-Atencio, as the Comprehensive Planner, to coordinate work on the Plan.

A kick-off team building meeting among branch and committee members was held November 7. At the meeting several key areas of concern, called "hot spots", were identified. Those hot spots included feedback and communication from the community, committee and

department communication, types of businesses and economic development people want, feedback to community and organization and availability of people resources, including time and copies of past materials.

Also discussed were total

understanding of who we are and tribal sovereignty, red tape, coordination among and between technicians, management and committees, individual rights and opportunities to speak freely, lack of compliance with major documents

Continued on page 3

Elder abuse conference shares concerns for local elders

Over one hundred participants gathered for the second annual Elder Abuse Conference held at Kah-Nee-Ta Lodge. Elder abuse happens repeatedly on the reservation and is not something that should be ignored. People need to be able to recognize signs of elder abuse and know how to report it. Dwayne Ragan, Office of Crime Victims Department of Justice, from Washington DC was the keynote speaker.

Guest speakers also included were Stephen Schneider, Assistant Attorney General of the Oregon Department of Justice, Aileen Kaye, State Coordinator Protective Services and Sr. and Disable Services, Suzie

Calhoun, State Representative Long Term Care & Omnibus Program, Cecilia Bonner, Manager Social Services Program with Multnomah County, Gordon Cannon, BIA Superintendent. Facilitating the youth-elder panel was Bill Burke, Umatilla Chief, and NICOA Northwest Representative.

The various types of elder abuse are financial exploitation, physical, neglect, abandonment, sex, emotional and self abuse (neglect). These types of abuse are not being reported because elders may become ashamed that their family is doing this to them, or they are isolated and cannot report. They may also be afraid



Over 100 participants attended the Second Annual Elder Abuse conference.

Also discussed were total

Continued on page 3

Elder abuse conference shares concerns for local elders

that their abuser may retaliate against them. They have a fear of losing their freedom or having to be dependent upon others.

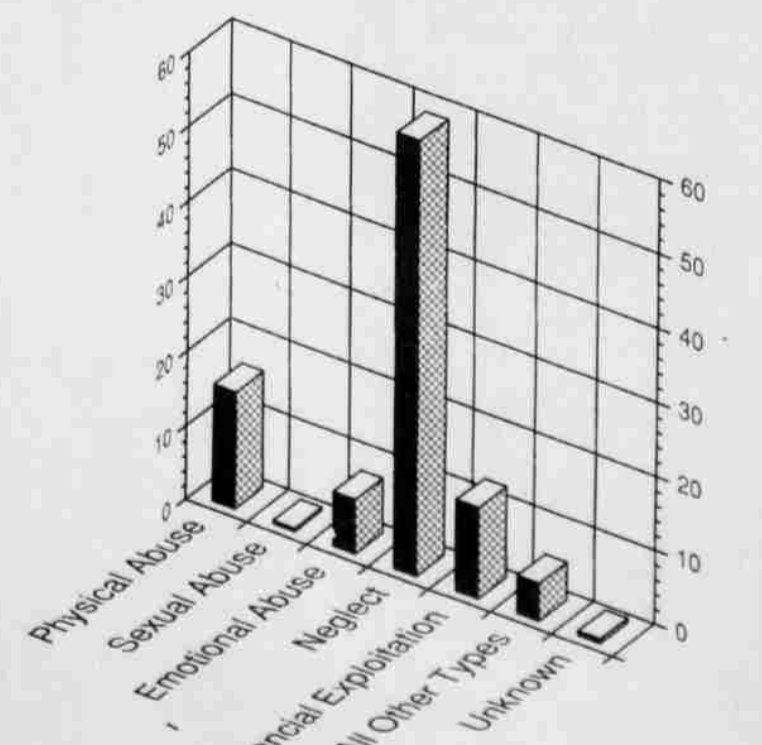
Elders may also be abused in institutions such as nursing homes, group homes, board and care facilities, or foster homes.

Based on statistics for confirmed domestic elder abuse cases reported by 39 states. These were only those cases that involved the elderly who were abused or neglected by others

and exclude self-neglect or self-abuse cases. The National Center on Elder Abuse (NCEA) estimates the incidence of specific types of elder maltreatment for 1994, as follows:

Physical Abuse	15.7 %
Sexual Abuse	0.4 %
Emotional Abuse	7.3 %
Neglect	58.5 %
Financial Exploitation	12.3 %
All other types	5.1 %
Unknown	0.6 %

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By Selena Boise