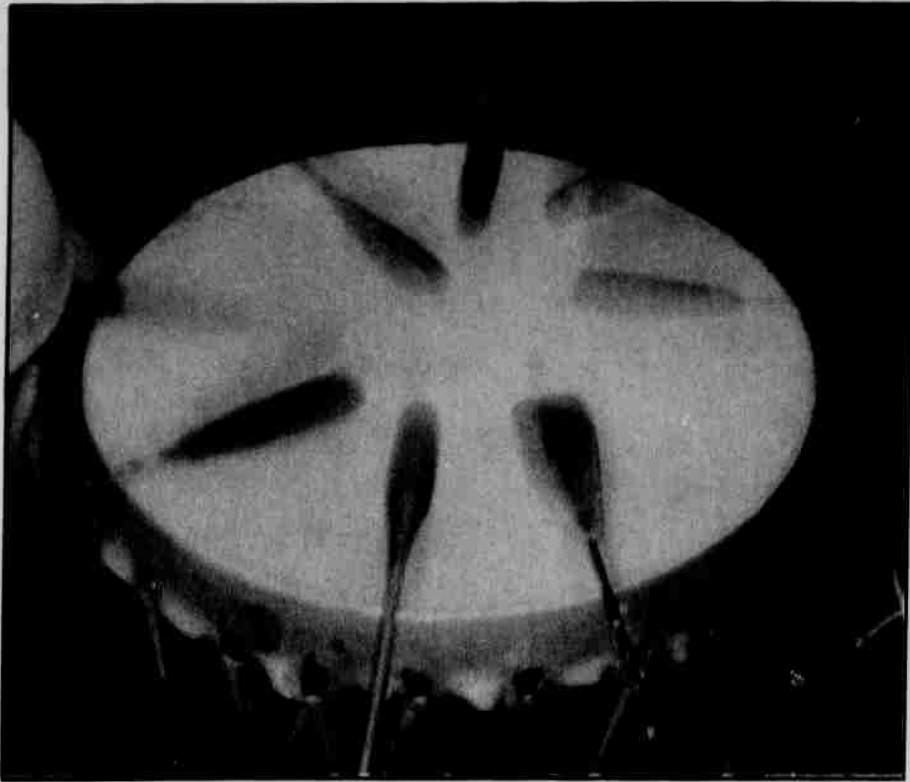


Lincoln's Birthday Powwow



Above, drummers provide the music; at right, a young dancer prepares for competition.



Dave McMechan/Spilyay

Casino: revenue is key factor for many

Continued from page 1

At Hood River, a casino would generate a net profit of \$14.3 million per year, compared to \$4.3 million on the reservation, according to revenue projections.

At the Seekseequa District meeting this week, the discussion among tribal members tended to focus more on issues such as where gaming revenue might be spent, whether on education, economic development, senior services, and so forth.

The issue of on-reservation versus off-reservation casino expansion was brought up and discussed for only a short time.

Most residents of the district, said Councilwoman Scott, are in favor of the option that would generate the most revenue and provide the best economic development opportunities.

The new gaming video can be seen at various locations around the reservation, such as at the Health and Wellness Center, the Tribal Administration building, Deschutes Crossing Restaurant, and Kah-Nee-Ta.

The television sets that the video is being played on will eventually be given away in drawings.

During the Seekseequa District meeting, Tony Suppah commented that he feels that tribal members need to see a better breakdown of revenue from gaming.

He said tribal members should also be informed as to how the gaming money is spent. Clements said that revenue from gaming is accounted for separately from other revenue, as required by law. The dividend paid by gaming to the tribes is used for education purposes, Clements said.

Earlier this month at the

Agency Longhouse, over 40 people were on hand for the first family meeting on gaming. Kalama family members hosted the meeting and provided comments on topics related to expanded gaming.

While much of the discussion seemed to favor a new casino in the Columbia Gorge, where revenues would be optimized, there was concern over how the profits should be distributed.

Questions arose over how money generated by a new Gorge casino would be spent after loan debts and operating expenses are paid. There was strong support for using some of the money to fund dividend checks for tribal members.

"You should distribute profits to individuals so they can decide on their own how to spend the money," said Julie Quaid. "That would be more fair than giving people preferential treatment through economic development."

The idea of placing a casino on the reservati to increase job opportunities for local workers did not gain any vocal support. Members of the audience said the casino at Indian Head indicates many tribal members don't want to work at a casino, so building on the most lucrative site makes better sense. Supporters of a casino in the Columbia Gorge said the added revenue generated by a casino there would improve the quality of life for all tribal members.

Several people in the audience said they would like to have a better picture of what a Gorge casino would look like. They would also like to have a clear image of where the casino would be located. One suggestion was to have the tribal organization sponsor a tour of potential building sites.

IHS: survey shows improved patient satisfaction

(Continued from page 1)

Requiring an annual health report, and establishment of a Health Authority for oversight, are two of the recommendations.

Along with Tribal Council, members of the Warm Springs Health and Welfare Committee were on hand to hear the IHS report.

The joint venture between the Confederated Tribes and the IHS began over 10 years ago. At the time, it was clear that the tribes needed a new health care center.

Through the joint venture, the Confederated Tribes provided funding for construction of the new health care facility. The IHS has provided the staffing and equipment.

The joint venture was unique, and is referred to as the "joint venture demonstration project," indicating that this project served as the original model for other similar projects.

In 1993, the Confederated Tribes spent approximately \$5 million on construction of the Health and Wellness Center. This investment has proven to be a wise one, according to the recent IHS report.

For instance, before the joint venture, IHS was providing health-care staffing for Warm Springs at 30.5 full-time positions. The joint venture added a total of 54 full-time employees, the report indicates.

This has allowed the clinic to serve more people. For seven consecutive years, the clinic added an average of one new patient per day, something that would not have been possible in the pre-joint venture health facility.

The IHS report provides

information on where the patients at the clinic are from.

Of the total patients, 63 percent are from the reservation.

Another 22 percent are from Madras, Redmond or Bend. Seven percent come from outside of Oregon. Other areas include Portland, The Dalles, Hood River, etc.

A person who can demonstrate Native American ancestry can qualify for care at an IHS facility.

A person does not necessarily have to be of Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs lineage to use the services at the local Health and Wellness Center.

Sixty-three percent of the patients served at the clinic are members of the Confederated Tribes.

As to the ages of the patients: 56 percent are between the ages of 10 and 39.

Since construction of the new facility, there has been a 45-percent increase in the number of patients 70 years and above.

Over the years, there has been an increase in the satisfaction that people have with

"Resources cannot keep pace with these (cost) rates of increase. The community must improve its health status."

the local health care service.

A survey before the joint venture found that half of the people questioned were unhappy with the waiting time. In a similar 1998-2001 survey, 85 percent said they were happy with the waiting time.

In the 1992 survey, nearly 50 percent said they disapproved of the quality of care they were receiving.

In the 1998-2001 survey, 73 percent said they approved of the quality of services.

Above market cost

Not all aspects of the recent IHS report are quite so positive. The rate of missed appointments, for instance, is still too high, said Heinz.

The overall cost of operating the Health and Wellness

Center was an area of serious concern, he said.

It cost approximately \$47,266 per day to operate the clinic during the year 2000.

The operating cost has doubled over the past eight years, the report indicates.

"Resources cannot keep pace with these rates of increase. The community must improve its health status," the report states.

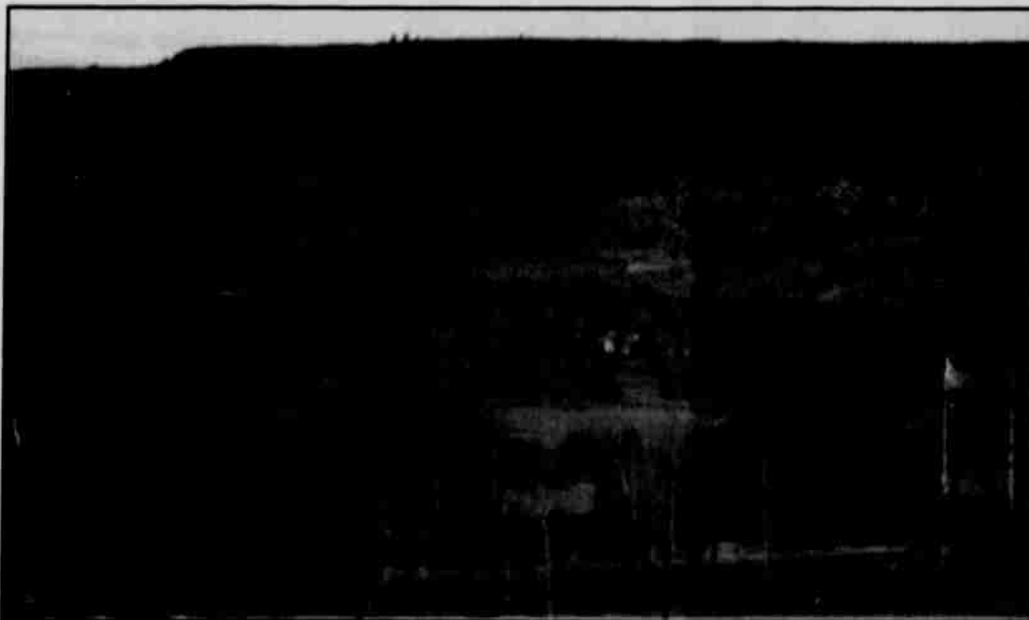
A total of nearly \$17.3 million was spent on the local health care programs in the year 2000, an increase of 98 percent from 1992.

The average cost of a patient visit at the clinic was \$156. This is well above the market average of \$110.

Nearly \$60 of the \$156 per visit at the Health and Wellness Center went to overhead, the IHS report states.

Means of addressing the funding issue include "increasing charges, or increasing productivity, or increasing cost-containment measures."

Similar issues are faced at health care facilities across the nation, the report states.



The Health and Wellness Center was built in 1993.

Flyover: simulation is three dimensional

Continued from page 1

Some elder tribal members, if they were to view the fly-over computer program, may be able to recognize and point out areas of cultural interest.

Anyone interested in viewing the computer program should show up at 9 a.m. Friday, March 1 at the Eugene Greene Natural Resources building at the Industrial Park.

Jim Crocker, director of the tribes' Geographic Information System (GIS) Department, will be presenting the program in the Natural Resources conference room.

Crocker developed the flyover simulation program last year, using aerial photographs that probably had been taken some time before 1930.

There are 392 photographs in the collection, many of them of the river where the dams were later to be constructed. Some of the photographs are taken inland from the river.

The exact reason why the photographs were taken is not clear, Crocker said.

It is possible that the pictures are somehow related to early planning work regarding the dams, although this is speculative.

The pictures probably were taken by someone holding a box camera over the side of the plane. That would have been the best aerial photography method available at that time.

Crocker used modern computer technology to re-scan the images of the old photographs.

The photos were then "stitched together," creating a continuous landscape along the river of several miles in length.

The fascinating three-dimensional quality of the images was added through application of a program called digital elevation model, or DEM, the same technology that

Microsoft used in its latest flight-simulator.

For the presentation on March 1, Crocker will project the fly-over program onto the wall or a screen so that everyone in the room can see it. The hope is that tribal members familiar with the river before the dams were built will be able to point out areas of interest and cultural importance.

These designations could then be added into the computer program. It may be possible one day to have an interactive version of this program at The Museum at Warm Springs.

Howlak Tichum

Joseph M. Crowe

Joseph Meanus Crowe, Wa-Whu-Ply, passed away at her home on February 9. She was 68.

Ms. Crowe was born December 22, 1933, to parents Clarence Meanus and Lillie Cushingway. Ms. Crowe was married to Clifford Crowe, who preceded her in death.

Ms. Crowe was a lifetime resident of Warm Springs. She was a homemaker all her life, and a member of the Elliott Palmer Auxiliary Post #4217.

She is survived by children Owens Yahtin, Walter Payne, Josie William, Richard Payne, and Linda Meanus, all of Warm Springs. Also, Virgil Watson, brother, of New Mexico.

Ms. Crowe is also survived by brother Marvin Meanus of Warm Springs; and sisters Hilda Culpus and Jeanette Yazzie, both of Warm Springs; Nancy Yallup of Wapato, Wash.; numerous grandchildren and great grandchildren.

Anti-drug ads

Continued from page 1

Adeline Miller and Merle George, pictured with young relatives, are featured in anti-drug ads that will run in future editions of the paper.

The message of the ad reads, "You can make a difference by spending time with your children. By staying involved with them you can help keep them away from drugs."

The series of ads is called, "Parents. The Anti-Drug."

The photographs of the local residents were taken last fall, Poncho explained.

Poncho became involved in the project almost by accident.

He was at Kah-Nee-Ta last year with his son and wife, who were dressed in regalia. Poncho was dressed in his regular clothes. People were there taking pictures of tribal members in their regalia. Pon-

cho was approached and asked to fill out a questionnaire regarding his background.

They took his picture, even though he wasn't dressed in regalia. They said they would get hold of people who they would consider for the anti-drug campaign ads.

Two or three days later, the advertising people called Poncho, and said they wanted him to be in one of the ads.

They were looking for an adult man to be part of a father and daughter relationship in one of the ads. "They felt I was a person who fit the image they were looking for," said Poncho.

The photo shoot happened a short time later at an area up above Charlie Canyon.

Look in future editions of the Spilyay for the ads that feature other tribal members.