



Oswald Tias is learning such skills as plumbing and carpentry in his work experience with the Tribal Utilities Department.

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Students Learn As Well As Earn

In the middle of its second year in Warm Springs, the work release program is successful and very beneficial says Bob Nelson, coordinator of the program.

The work program is a program between the school and the student's employer. It is for students who have enough credits and don't need a full day of classes, or a last resort for students to pick up extra credits to graduate. The students work for four hours a day but are only paid for three. The extra hour goes toward credit.

There are two types of programs: Cooperative Work Experience and Work Experience. Cooperative work experience is when you're taking a class that's

related to your job. Work experience is when there's no available class related to your job.

"It's impossible to create a work environment in a classroom," stated Nelson. Winona Spino discovered this in her business experience class. Prior to her job with the BIA, Winona had to take a business class for one semester. Winona's job is mainly clerical work.

Dorothy Burgess, Winona's supervisor said Winona is pretty dependable and is learning different skills by doing different things from day to day. Dorothy praises Winona because of her improvement in her job. "The longer you work in an office

situation, the better your skills get," said Burgess.

Larry Squiemphen and Oswald Tias both work for Utilities Maintenance. Oswald plans to use his experience to work in that field and said he would go to a school if the need arises.

Other students enrolled in the program and where they are:

Allen Langley (Micro-filming); Arlene Wewa (Alcohol Drug Program); Mina Shike (Community Center); Jackie Estimo (Warm Springs Grade School); Valerie Switzler (BIA); Mona Jim (Tribal Court); Roger Stwyer (Newspaper); and Nisa Sohappy (Health, Education, and Welfare).



Juvenile Judge Hamilton Greeley has Mona Jim schedule hearings.

Natural Resource Staff Attends Training Session

For the purpose of learning new techniques and advancing and upgrading staff positions, four members of the Warm Springs Natural Resource Department recently attended a five-day training session at Toppenish, Washington.

Termed very worthwhile, the week-long Fish and Game Enforcement Training Seminar was attended by Terry Luther, Earl Miller, Roscoe Smith and Oliver Kirk. Warm Springs was one of nine reservations represented there.

The training seminar helped familiarize newer employees with current practices being used as well as providing the opportunity to learn how other reservations operate their natural resource programs. For those who had already had such training it was considered "a good review — like a refresher course."

Of the topics covered, the men were most enthusiastic about the segment on public relations. "Basically, we were shown how to treat the public in a respectful yet efficient manner," said Luther. Stressed was the idea that people coming onto the reservation are "guests", and as "guests" they are required to follow the laws or regulations of the reservation. It's similar to being on private property.

Smith said that their training included the importance of being polite when off-reservation people ask questions when visit-

ing. "Our conduct and integrity is most important because if we make a good impression, they will be more inclined to obey the law," he said. If someone does do something illegal, bitterness can often be avoided through courteous explanation when writing up a citation.

Luther observed that there is a very obvious difference between Warm Springs' Natural Resource Department and the departments of other tribes represented at the session. He feels that this reservation has a policy of maintaining a pretty low profile of enforcement while most other tribes' natural resource personnel wear full uniforms and badges. He also noted that at Warm Springs they are called conservation officers rather than game wardens.

Apparently other reservations have greater enforcement problems than Warm Springs does, perhaps because here there is a definite boundary while many reservations are checker-boarded. It could also be that Warm Springs is more aware of PR values, according to Luther.

The training program covered detection and reporting of environmental and wildlife diseases, game management and patrol procedures, and the importance of fish and game data statistics.

Also discussed was the impact of tree thinning practices on wildlife. It was emphasized that any thinning program must

take into consideration the need for buffer zones for a number of reasons. Basically, animals must have shelter and thermal cover or their survival will be threatened.

Buffer zones along the banks of streams and rivers also provide cover for wildlife, as many wild animals prefer not to drink in open areas. In addition, since birds such as grouse nest near streams and insects near those streams provide feed for the young, buffer zones serve as protection for birds.

Courses in practical subjects such as report writing, map reading, statistics, and interviewing were also offered during the five-day session. Also covered were techniques of search and seizure, obtaining evidence and federal prosecution.

A segment of the training was devoted to why a natural resource officer has the authority and power to cite or arrest. Under the Tribes' treaties with the federal government, and as a governing body, the tribes have the authority to adopt rules and regulations for the protection of their natural resources, primarily fish and game.

Although the men felt that the five-day training session had been a good overall program, they expressed a desire for a more concentrated course in actual fish and game oriented information. They did report that there was talk of continuing the program and going in depth into such specific areas.

Students To Tour Reservation

Students from Humboldt State University's natural resource program will be visiting the Warm Springs Reservation March 21 as part of a four-day field trip to Oregon.

The group will spend an afternoon with the Warm Springs Natural Resource Department and so far the itinerary includes a trip to the hatchery and to the 4-H feedlot.

Director Gene Greene and Terry Luther, Tribal Wildlife Biologist, will give about a two-hour talk on the tribal programs in the natural resources field.

Four years ago the Native American Career Education in Natural Resources (NACENR) Program at Humboldt State University was founded in an effort to correct the long standing critical problem of Non-Indian management of Indian resources, on both reservation or other Indian-owned lands, and of water, fishing, mineral and other resource rights on Non-Indian owned lands. Native American professionals are desperately needed to make those higher level management decisions concerning utilization and conservation of Indian resources currently being made by Non-Indians, whose interest may not necessarily be those of the Indian owners.

It has long been evident that until such time as Indians own and manage their own resources and properties, economic dependence on Non-Indians will be necessary. Of the 319 persons employed as resource profes-

sionals by the Bureau of Indian Affairs, only 17 are Indian; and there are no Native American professionals at the Doctoral level in the United States at all.

Located in Arcata, California (275 miles north of San Francisco), the NACENR Program, a part of the School of Natural Resources at H.S.U., is seeking applications from Indian people who have been working in the field of Natural Resources as technicians and who would now like to earn professional degrees in their fields, and from Junior College Indian transfer students who hopefully have been following science curricula.

The School of Natural Resources offers degree programs in Forestry, Resource Planning and Interpretation (Park Management), Wildlife Management, Fisheries, Range Management, Watershed Management, and Oceanography. NACENR students choose and follow one of these programs with the addition of a group of courses in Native American natural resources management problems.

NACENR provides seasonal and permanent job placement, the usual financial aids (B.E.O.G., S.E.O.G., B.I.A., Work-Study, loans, etc.) and some special aid possibilities associated with the program such as O.I.E. and various Natural Resources fellowships including the Muskie-Winnie Fellowship, for women only, and the International Paper Scholar-

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