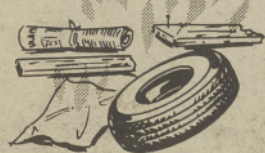
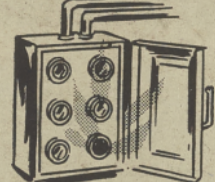
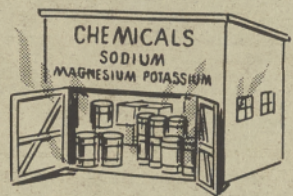


Fire Extinguisher Symbols You Should Know

 This symbol will always be found on Water, Multi-Purpose Dry Chemical and Foam type extinguishers.		It indicates the extinguisher is applicable for use on ordinary combustibles such as wood, cloth, paper, rubber, etc. The background of the symbol will be either Metallic or Green.
 This symbol will always be found on Multi-Purpose Dry Chemical, Carbon Dioxide and Foam type extinguishers.		It indicates the extinguisher is applicable for use on flammable or combustible liquids, flammable gases, or similar materials. The background of the symbol will be either Metallic or Red.
 This symbol will always be found on Multi-Purpose Dry Chemical and Carbon Dioxide extinguishers.		It indicates the extinguisher is applicable for use on fires involving energized electrical equipment. The background of the symbol will be either Metallic or Blue.
 This symbol will always be found on special Dry Powder extinguishers, but it would be a rare case indeed for you to be faced with a Class D fire.		It indicates the extinguisher is applicable for use on certain combustible metals such as sodium, magnesium, potassium, etc. The background of the symbol will be either Metallic or Yellow.



Convert pants, skirt for maternity wear

Suitable for any front zip, back or elastic waist pant in most fabrics.

1. Buy a maternity panel for pants and skirts or use the top of pantyhose.
2. With elastic edge of panel at waistline, place panel on front.

3. Turn panel under along bottom of half circle shown below; pin. Top stitch with straight stitch or zig zag stitch along the half circle bottom.
4. Turn pant inside out. Cut away pant front and excess panel.

Navajo visitors compare notes with WSFPI

After more than a dozen representatives of Navajo Forest Products Industries finished their tour of the Warm Springs mill, the general feeling seemed to be, "We wish we had your logs."

But even with their "limby" pine forest, the Navajos have operated a successful wood products enterprise for twenty years, the oldest of the three tribally-owned sawmills in the country. Warm Springs and the White Mountain Apache are the only other tribes that exploit their timber resources from stump to final product.

"Our mill was one of the first to be built with tribal funds," said former board member and current milltown manager Leigh Hubbard. "We did so with the idea of being an example to other tribes of the establishment of a successful enterprise."

The NFPI Board decided to hold its most recent meeting at Kah-Nee-Ta in order to take a look at another pioneering tribal enterprise--Warm Springs Forest Products Industries. WSFPI manager Ralph DeMoisy was invited to their meeting, and a tour of the mill was arranged.

"It's good to get together and discuss similar concerns," said DeMoisy. And while solutions are as elusive as ever, indicated the mill manager, "the most productive thing about exchanges is that they stimulate our thinking as well as theirs."

Both mills are committed to developing not only the timber but the human resources on the Navajo and Warm Springs reservations by providing a

steady income and employment opportunities. And while the Navajo mill has a better employment record (95% are tribal members compared with less than 34% in Warm Springs), the enterprises share personnel problems.

Absenteeism among younger employees is one shared concern, said DeMoisy. Another is the gradual advancement of tribal members into key supervisory and management positions despite training and apprenticeship programs. NFPI does not boast, however, 40 Navajos working in supervisory positions in 1978 as compared with two in 1963. The number of Indians and affiliates in supervisory positions at WSFPI has increased significantly in the last couple of years to the current level of 9 out of 22.

Representatives of the two tribal mills also shared "various technical manufacturing problems" they are encountering, said DeMoisy. NFPI is completing a major updating of their plant which WSFPI is just launching. The Navajos' most recent addition was a particle board plant using waste materials, and they are now pondering the installation of a small log operation as their forest resource changes. Warm Springs has chosen to modernize and streamline existing operations rather than expand, and is in the midst of replacing equipment and moving the plywood plant from Madras to Warm Springs.

Warm Springs is already more varied in its manufactur-

ing, noted Hubbard. While the Navajos only produce construction lumber and particle board. Warm Springs turns out lumber, veneer and plywood.

The huge Navajo Reservation contains twice as many acres of timber land as Warm Springs, but has allowable cut--45 million board feet as compared with 81 million on this reservation. Although Navajo Timber does not have the quality found here, the tribe has turned a "degenerating asset" into a healthy young stand, according to Hubbard. The turning point was in 1958 when \$7.5 million were poured into development and NFPI was established.

Under new management and direction, the enterprise created a name for itself in the competitive lumber industry. A new mill in 1963 and the creation of a whole new town--Navajo, New Mexico--have solidified the tribes investment, making it on of the largest and most successful tribal enterprises. NFPI sales in 1978 totaled \$18 million, benefitting the tribe to the tune of \$14.6 million and employing 639 Navajos.

In comparison, WSFPI's net sales totaled \$31.6 million 1978 with tribal benefits reaching \$16.4 million, but only 133 of the 395 employees were tribal members or affiliates.

While it is difficult to compare the impact of the mills on their communities because of the vast difference in population size, the industries have much to gain from sharing their success stories with each other.

Extension Notes

from
Pennie Albrandt
and Clint Jacks



Make your money go further with budget

(Second in a series of three articles)

From the first article, "Where Does Your Money Go?" you should have an idea of how much money is coming in and how much is being spent you should also have an idea of how much is being spent on individual parts of your budget such as rent, or a house payment, while others can be lowered or used more wisely, such as food or a clothing budget.

Following are some ways to make the money available to you go further:

★When buying food:

Plan basic menus for at least two weeks, make a list of foods needed and stick to it at the grocery store. Don't shop up and down the aisles or when you are hungry. -If you have more time than money, don't buy convenience foods; instead make them from scratch you'll get more nutrients for your money this way, also. -Shop several stores, or watch local papers for good buys. When you find a good buy, stock up.

Practice food preservation such as freezing or canning food bought in quantity. Buy foods that are in season--the price will be lower.

★General Merchandise: -Compare prices. Sometimes different stores will have the

same item for a lower price.

- Compare quality when you compare price.
- Don't buy on the spur of the moment--you'll pay more.
- Buy with cash when ever possible so that you aren't paying extra through interest.
- Buy only features you feel you need on items such as appliances and cars instead of the "top of the line." It's the "extras" that cost.

★General points:

- Control yourself and the members of your family on how much is spent.
- Family members can earn extra money needed for a special-extra item through odd jobs.
- Try to keep a reserve fund set aside for that emergency or sale.
- Plan your spending. There is no way everything can be bought at once, but gradually you can plan special large items into a budget.
- Follow care and maintenance instructions on everything you buy. The longer an item lasts the more you are getting for your money.

Watch in the next issue for the last of this series of articles on evaluating a budget to see if it is working for you. For answers and help on money management or consumer problems*call Pennie at the Extension Office 553-1161 Ext. 238.

Warm Springs youth attend 4-H summer week

Eight delegates from Warm Springs attended this year's Oregon State University 4-H Summer Week. For a full week Raynele Palmer, Alex LaMere, Spencer Keo, Clifton Bruno, Andy Leonard, Fox Leonard, Luke Sanders, and Tony Van Pelt lived, ate and learned with 850 other 4-H Summer Week delegates from all of Oregon's counties.

Alex LaMere and Spencer Keo attended a separate Marine Science Workshop at Newport for the full week while the others attended classes and activities that followed the "Courage to Be" theme of this year's 4-H Summer Week.

Summer Week is available for 8th-12th grade youth to attend and from the comments of this years delegates below, it looks like they will be going back next year!

Raynele Palmer: "I liked the activities like the Orkin Farkwart and the relays, etc... and I like some of the classes;

some were boring. That's about it."

Alex LaMere: "Mostly, I like the people that I talked to, and many of the tours we went on. I thought none of anything was boring, except riding the bus."

Spencer Keo: "I liked the tours, meeting people, talking to them, learning about them and learning with them."

Clifton Bruno: "I liked mostly meeting all the people and learning with them and just being together. We had fun there, I hope to go there again next year."

Tony Van Pelt: "I liked all the classes and most of the activities there, but most of all I liked the people I met. Too bad it only is a week long."

Andy Leonard: "I liked the opportunity to meet other people from different counties. And the classes were O.K."

Luke Sanders: "I liked the classes and some of the activities and the chance to meet people from different counties."