

# Summer jobs program rolling already

by Pat Leno

With the end of the 1982-83 school year in sight, the job market will again be flooded with young people looking for summer employment. The Warm Springs tribal personnel is gearing to meet the needs of the young people of Warm Springs community through the Students Summer Work Program (SSWP).

The SSWP is a program designed for high school, college and vocational students who will be returning to school in the fall of 1983. SSWP is presently taking applications for 125 summer jobs for high school students and 25 trainee positions for college and vocational students.

Jeanne Thomas, director of SSWP, stresses the importance for students in getting their necessary paperwork completed and returned to her office early. The job openings will be on a "first come, first served" basis, with the hiring preference for the Tribal member but other area students can apply. The trainee positions for college and vocational students are for tribal members.

"Applying for a job requires serious preparation and complete information is needed on all forms," stated Thomas. If a form lacks information it will delay the application in being sent to a prospective employer. The forms will be held at the SSWP office until the applicant completes the forms. A student will not be able to start work until all the paperwork has been completed. If a student needs help in filling out their forms they may contact Thomas at the personnel office.

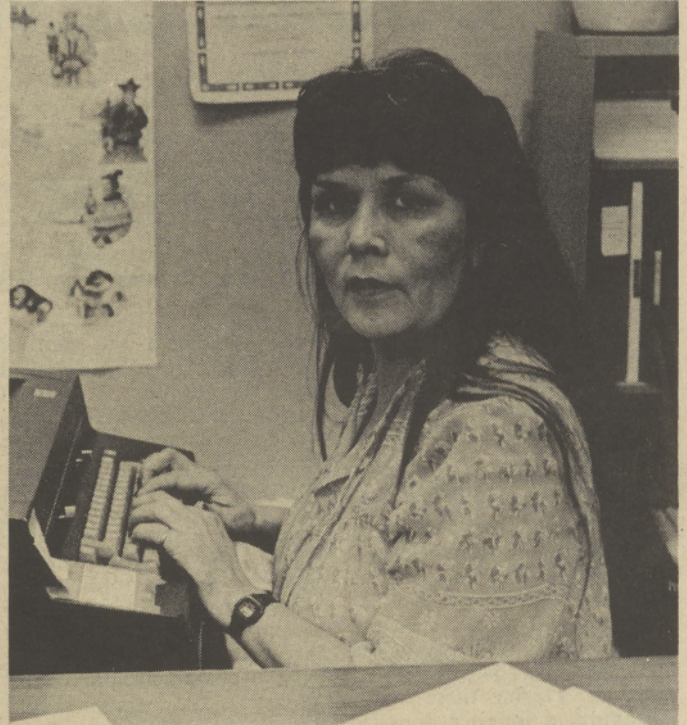
Students 14-17 years of age who are entering the program for the first time will need an Oregon State work permit. Forms to apply for a work permit can be picked up at the tribal personnel office. It is suggested students apply for a work permit as soon as possible so they can receive them before the program starts in June. Students will not be able to work until they have obtained a permit. For those students who have worked before in the program their permits are on permanent file at the personnel office.

A social security number is also required. Several social

security numbers are on file at the tribal vital statistics office. If you do not have social security number you can pick up a form to apply for one at the vital statistics office.

Suggestions offered by Ms. Thomas for students filling out their applications are: 1) to give extra information as it is helpful and often a student may have gained experience through hobbies, clubs, sports, travels, etc. This information can be written in the "additional information" space on the application. 2) A resume can include more detail for a prospective employer. 3) Reference letters are acceptable because they can support your character and your willingness to work. 4) Review your application to make certain everything is right, don't forget the W-4 form, job availability and consent forms and your work permit, if necessary. 5) Arrange for your application to be submitted as soon as possible.

SSWP director Thomas is an enrolled member of the Warm Springs Confederated Tribes. She is the daughter of Frenchie Thomas and June Courville. Thomas was living in Seattle



Spilyay Tymoo photo by Leno

SSWP Director, Jeanne Thomas

before her return to Warm Springs last year. She is the mother of three sons. She is pleased to be back home. She feels the SSWP is a very

worthwhile program and she expressed a desire that this year's program will add another successful year to the SSWP.

## New code better defines offenses, penalties

by Pat Leno

With the adoption of the new Tribal Law and Order Code, Chapter 305, Crimes, 85 percent of the newly written code has become effective. It is of major importance that the public is aware there have been some changes in the existing code. The remainder of the code has not been completed and approved by the Tribal Council.

Chapter 305 deals with 1) crimes against people; 2) crimes against property; 3) sex crimes; 4) crimes against public peace and order and 5) penalties. With the writing of the new chapter, definitions pertaining to the laws are spelled out at the beginning of the chapter.

Tribal attorney Jim Noteboom stated that, "The

code provides the police, courts and people a system with which they will be able to work. The system can only be as good as the people who use and enforce it."

One of the major changes in the code has been the deletion of a separate sentence and fine for each offense. Each offense upon conviction can carry a sentence of six months and/or a \$500 fine, any variance in sentencing will be left to the discretion of the presiding judge.

The penalties are the maximum as set by the Indian Civil Rights act of 1968. A question has been raised by the courts, police, legal aide and probation and parole. Does the act mean a person who goes to court for a series of offenses occurring from one incident be

sentenced to a maximum of six months and/or fined \$500, regardless of the number of convictions? Or does it mean a person can be sentenced for each violation they are convicted of? This is a question which has been raised by other court systems in Indian country, but as yet, is unanswered.

An example: A person who is confronted by police for driving under the influence of intoxicants, resists arrest and escapes from the police has committed three offenses. It is known he can be charged with DWII, resisting arrest and escape. If found guilty, can the person be sentenced by the judge to serve 18 months (six months/each offense) and/or \$1,500 (\$500 for each offense). The question has been put

before the Regional Solicitor's Office and at this time no decision has been handed down.

The 13 major crimes committed on Indian reservations will continue to be under the jurisdiction of the FBI. The new code has been designed to cover a number of situations which are not covered under the old code as well as to update issues. It is a reference and offers guidelines for the law and order system to work with in dealing with the crime on the reservation. There had been a general feeling expressed by many people that there were a number of situations which people felt were morally wrong but they were not covered under the old code. The new code will provide laws to cover this gap.

As is the manner of all new things, it is important that people become aware of the new laws. Angie De La Torre, legal aide, said people need to plead not guilty so they can be given time to fully know and understand their rights and how the new code works. However, it is "absolutely necessary to keep in touch with your spokesperson at all times."

Meetings are planned in the near future at which time Chapter 305 will be presented to the community. Ignorance of the law does not make a good defense in court. In upcoming issues of the Spilyay Tymoo the sections of Chapter 305, Crimes, will be explained in detail so as to help tribal members better understand the new code.

## Talks begun for transfer of hatchery funding

Formal talks have begun regarding the transfer to the Bureau of Indian Affairs of four hatcheries located on Indian reservations. The four are the Warm Springs fish hatchery, the Makah fish hatchery, Quinault and one in Arizona.

Warm Springs Tribal Council has issued a statement in opposition to the transfer. Dated May 11, 1983 and signed by Tribal Council chairman Zane Jackson it reads:

"I am writing on behalf of the Tribal Council of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon to express our opposition to the proposed transfer of the Warm Springs National Fish Hatchery from the Fish and Wildlife Service to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in the FY 1984 Department of Interior budget.

"As you may be aware, four Fish and Wildlife fish

hatcheries located on Indian land are proposed to be transferred to the Bureau of Indian Affairs in FY 1984. The four hatcheries are Warm Springs in Oregon, Quinault and Makah in Washington, and Alchesea in Arizona. The transfer is based upon a recent policy determination by the Fish and Wildlife Service that the beneficiaries of a hatchery's production should be the party that pays for the costs of that hatchery's operation. It is assumed that fish hatcheries on Indian land benefit only Indians.

"To that end, the Fish and Wildlife Service is ceasing funding for all of its hatcheries that do not serve federal purposes. When a hatchery is determined to serve an other-than-Federal purpose and is scheduled for closure, that facility is offered to the state or other jurisdiction it has been serving in the event that jurisdiction wishes to assume

the facility's costs and operations.

"The Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs are not the principal beneficiaries of the fish production of the Warm Springs hatchery, even though it happens to be located on Indian land. Unlike the two "Indian" hatcheries the BIA has taken over in FY 1983 and which produce resident trout that tend to stay in the reservation waters into which they are released, the fish produced at Warm Springs hatchery are anadromous salmon and steelhead, which swim off the reservation and out to sea where they mature. These fish, like those produced at Fish and Wildlife Services other Columbia River basin salmon hatcheries, contribute primarily to the non-Indian ocean troll fisheries off Oregon, Washington, Alaska and Canada. They are also harvested by non-Indian commercial fishermen and

sportsmen in the Columbia and Deschutes Rivers. Only a very small portion of the fish produced at Warm Springs are caught by Indian people. It strikes us as highly inappropriate that fish production almost entirely benefiting non-Indians should be carried in the Bureau of Indian Affairs budget.

"In addition to principally benefiting non-Indians, the anadromous fish produced at the Warm Springs hatchery clearly serve to meet the purely federal purposes upon which the Fish and Wildlife Service is now concentrating its hatchery operations. These purposes include mitigating the fisheries impact of the federal dams on the Columbia River, replenishing the fish that are harvested in offshore and inshore federal waters, honoring Indian treaties, and upholding U.S. international fisheries commitments with Canada. So, not only is it inappropriate that the BIA budget carry the

funding for the Warm Springs fish, the federal purposes the Warm Springs hatchery serves makes it very appropriate that

it remain part of the Fish and Wildlife hatchery system.

"We are concerned also that the transferred funding authority for the Warm Springs hatchery will be eroded over the coming years, resulting in either diminished operations of the hatchery, or the hatchery's production being subsidized out of other BIA Indian programs.

"Finally, we think it is very likely, given the BIA's lack of experience and expertise in anadromous hatchery management, that the Bureau would have to contract operation of the hatchery to JFish and Wildlife Service. This would only increase the overall cost of running the hatchery and serve neither the interests of the tribe or the federal government."