

KWSO personalities garner awards at NAJA convention

Warm Springs' own KWSO was among the winners at the seventh annual Native American Journalists Association (NAJA) conference in Denver, Colorado March 13 to 17.

Mary Sando received the best reporting award and Sue Ryan received an award for best ongoing

public affairs or newsmagazine program. Sando placed second in the same category. Competition was among numerous entrants in various categories and included print, radio and photography competition.

In other NAJA-related news, voting members of NAJA returned two incumbent members to the

Board of Directors and elected two new members.

Mark Trahan, President of the Navajo Newspaper Group in Window Rock, Arizona, was elected to his third consecutive term.

Debra Smith, Program Development and Marketing Representative for American Public Radio in Minneapolis, Minnesota, was elected to a second term.

Newly elected board members were Mary Sando of KWSO-FM and Nancy Butterfield of Native American News Service and Puyallup Tribal News, Tacoma, Washington. Butterfield previously had served one term on the board from 1987 to 1989.

The Board of Directors returned its four officers to the same positions they held last year: Mark

Trahan, president; Minnie Two Shoes of Wotani Wowapi, Fort Peck, Montana, secretary; and Paul DeMain, News From Indian Country, Hayward, Wisconsin, treasurer.

The board decided to abandon the practice of naming vice presidents for print and broadcast because it led to confusion, and instead named Paul DeMain and

Mary Sando to chair standing committees on print and broadcast respectively.

Other committee assignments will be announced following the next NAJA board meeting. Board members said they want to increase NAJA member involvement and input during the year, and expect to name additional members to committees.

COCC grants available to students

Since it was first established in 1955, the Central Oregon Community College Foundation has sought private gifts for the overall benefit of the college.

Through the COCC Foundation, scholarships and grants are funded through gifts from individuals,

businesses, corporations and service clubs. Nearly 300 awards are offered each year.

Unless otherwise designated, to be eligible for COCC Foundation awards, a student must be a permanent resident in the COCC District, be enrolled full-time (12

credit hours or more), demonstrate financial need, and have a 2.00 GPA or higher. In some instances students with higher GPA's will be given overall priority. In most instances, selection priority will be given to students who do not hold a college degree.

To apply for any of the scholarships/grants, students must complete the COCC Foundation Scholarship Application. Contact COCC at 385-5505.

Scholarships offered

The Central Oregon Timber Carnival has set the date for the Queen's contest as May 11, 1991. The contest will be held at 7:00 p.m. in the Ochoco Grade School Gym, Prineville.

The contest is open to all Central Oregon girls ages 16-20. Deadline for application will be Monday,

April 15, 1991. Applications are available at the offices of Crook County High School, Redmond High School, Bend High School, Mt. View High School, Madras High School and Mitchell High School, or by calling Marla Stafford, 447-5891.

Happy Birthday, Preston!

From Selena and Tony



Sue Ryan



Mary Sando

International Trade Fair set for May 9

The National Center for American Indian Enterprise development and its American Indian Procurement and Technical Assistance Project (AIPTAP) will sponsor the fourth annual International Indian Business Trade Fair on Thursday, May 9, 1991, at the Red Lion Inn at the Seattle-Tacoma International Airport.

"Eighty Indian business enterprises owned by tribes and individuals throughout the United States exhibited in the 1990 trade fair," said Glenn Wright, Procurement Director of AIPTAP, funded by the Defense Logistics Agency of the U.S. Department of Defense, "and next year's trade fair promises to be even more successful with even more exhibitors including some enterprises from Canada."

The National Center expects more than 150 government agency and private industry buyers to attend the trade fair.

"Apache Aerospace Company landed a contract from McDonnell Douglas Helicopter Company at the 1990 trade fair," said Glenn Wright. Many other exhibitors signed contracts with attendees in the months following the trade fair.

Exhibit space is limited; booths will be sold on a first-come, first-served basis. Take advantage of this unique marketing opportunity and reserve your booth early. Your registration includes a 10' x 10' booth and a ticket to the Indian Business Awards Luncheon. Each

company's profile will be published in the trade fair directory which will be furnished to all buyers attending the International Indian Business Trade Fair and Reservation Economic Summit on Private Sector Development.

All companies interested in buying a booth will be required to

show proof of Indian ownership and control of the business. If you have any questions, you may contact the American Indian Procurement and Technical Assistance Project at (818) 442-3701 in California or toll free at 1 (800) 423-0452 elsewhere.

Jackson chosen Grand Marshall

Zane Jackson has earned respect as both a timber worker and community leader in Warm Springs. He also recently earned the honor of being chosen this year's Central Oregon Timber Carnival grand marshal.

Except for a three-year stint in the Navy, Jackson, 67, has lived on the Warm Springs Indian Reservation for his entire life. He attended boarding school in Warm Springs, and high school in Madras.

In 1947, soon after returning from the South Pacific after serving in a Navy hospital, Jackson started his career in the woods, taking a job with the Warm Springs Lumber Company. His first job with the company was as a truck driver.

Jackson stayed with Warm Springs Lumber for 21 years. In 1967 he started his own logging contracting company, which he

operated until 1980 before selling it to Sylvester (Wissey) Smith.

The early years with his own business were tough, according to Jackson. He started out with just one loader, and lived "on a shoe-string" until the business took hold.

It was in the 1960's, the same decade Jackson started his own logging company, that the Reservation decided to purchase the Warm Springs Mill in Warm Springs. In 1967, the Tribe took over all logging on the reservation.

In 1971, Jackson was elected to serve on the Tribal Council, the 11 member board which governs the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs, which includes the Wasco, Warm Springs and Paiute tribes. Three of the 11 Council members are the tribal chiefs.

Since his first election, Jackson, a member of the Wasco tribe, has been active on the Council. Jackson, serving his seventh term, is the Council chairman.

One of Jackson's proudest accomplishments in the timber industry, according to the new grand marshal, was to have worked for someone else then to have started his own business, and to have guided that business through tough early years.

Jackson also noted that he was "really surprised and pleased" to be honored as this year's grand marshal.

Jackson has a wife, Patricia, one daughter and three step-children.

The Central Oregon Timber Carnival is held at the Crook County Fairgrounds in Prineville. The two-day event will run May 18 and 19. The grand marshal will head up the Timber Carnival parade through downtown Prineville Saturday, May 18.



Zane Jackson will serve as Grand Marshall of the Timber Carnival Parade in Prineville this year.

Holistic Resource Management considers past, present, future

(Editor's Note: The following information is provided by Ross Racine of Tribal Range and Ag and Dave Smith, BIA range conservationist.)

Holistic Resource Management

What is Holistic Resource Management (HRM)?

A practical method for managing land, human and financial resources to produce results that respond to environmental, social and economical, cultural and other important values.

How does it differ from other management approaches?

We can manage in wholes, the minimum whole includes the land, human and financial resources involved in any situation.

It is goal driven. We start by defining the quality of life sought by the people involved, in our case it is tribal members. Then, we envision what our landscape needs are to look like far into the future so our people and communities, wildlife, water, timber and agriculture will be healthy and productive. This differs significantly from the vaguely defined goals behind most management decisions throughout the United States.

Instead of acting to increase production, solve a problem, eradicate or preserve a species, we ask, "What quality of life can we expect? What can this place produce in order to support it? And what will this landscape have to become to sustain this production and quality of life indefinitely?"

A landscape goal example may include such statements as: "Clear cool running streams, that support fish life, which are bordered by a healthy riparian ecosystem. Wildlife are supported by balanced areas of high quality forage and protec-

tive thermal cover. Grazing occurs in a manner to sustain and enhance perennial plant communities without causing detriment to riparian areas, wildlife areas, cultural plant production or reforestation."

Our hope is that more and more tribal members will become involved in the goal setting process, so that our future management decisions and actions are truly moving in the direction that our people desire.

After you have set goals how do you begin?

We begin by assessing current reality. We have to know where we are with the land and the people before we plan how to get where we want to go.

We assess the current state of the land, not by gathering and comparing detailed measurements and statistics, but by observing what's happening on or near the soil surface. By learning how to read the land we can tell if our rainfall is penetrating the soil and becoming productive or being lost to evaporation runoff.

Reading the land requires us to use all of our power-of-observation skills (i.e. sight, touch, smell, etc.) This requires us to get out of our pick-up trucks, get down off the horse, onto our hands and knees to look into the land, not just at the land. Reading the land requires us to be "resource detectives". That is, to look at what is happening on the land, (the soil surface, existing plant and seedling growth, insect activities in the soil, etc.) and piece together the clues to determine the health of our land.

Through our observations we can tell if the earth's nutrients are cycling through plants and animals, or if they are trapped in old undecayed plant material. We can

tell how effectively we are utilizing the sun's energy by the amount and type of plants that grow on our land.

As more people on the reservation become involved in this process of goal setting and holistic management, we will need to become more skilled at working together. We need to ask ourselves how well we are communicating, and how trusting we are of one another. We need to ensure that our efforts are team efforts, and we need to encourage the creativity inherent in each team member.

So a team of people set comprehensive goals, you assess the current situation on the land and on the human interactions, what's next?

Once we've completed our assessment, we consider the actions we need to take in order to achieve our goals. Our assessment of where we are as a team may show us that we have a great deal of work to do in building communication and trust levels. That is why initially, our goals are only temporary. The people involved need to have enough knowledge of holistic management, plus sufficient trust in each other before they can freely express their desires or contribute their ideas. Developing trust and increasing knowledge becomes a continuous process.

Our assessment of the land will probably show that none of the processes mentioned are at optimum. Before we take any action toward our goals we test each action according to specific criteria: Is it justifiable in terms of its impact on the whole? Is it economically and environmentally sound? Is it ethical?

Those actions that pass the testing are then implemented according to a master plan devised by the

resource users. We develop a step-by-step procedure for creating this plan, which is revised annually.

In managing our tribal resources holistically, we will develop a specific planning procedure that will govern the day-to-day management of the land, crops, livestock, timber, water, fish and wildlife, cultural plants and other products mentioned in our goal. This "biological" planning helps us maximize production and profit while working toward the landscape description we've envisioned in our goal.

Recent articles within a major Oregon newspaper have depicted how poor public lands have become in Oregon and the west because of livestock grazing. Advocates for removing livestock from public lands say that only by total livestock exclusion can the land heal itself and be biologically sound. Yet, we know that through the use of Holistic Resource Management practices, the landscape description advocated by these individuals can be achieved with livestock.

Once you have created a holistic plan, how do you know you are moving toward your goal?

We monitor to stay on track. Because no plan devised by humans is perfect, and because natural events—rain or drought—or cultural events—market shifts—aren't always predictable, we're always prepared to modify our plans. Ideally, we want to make those modifications before events overtake us. So, before any plan is implemented, we determine what information will give us the earliest warning that we might be diverging from our goal.

To prevent livestock overgrazing, streamside damage, and the destruction of cultural sites and wildlife habitat, we would plan

livestock moves according to how fast or slow we've estimated the plants would grow.

To keep our biological planning on track, we will monitor the daily growth rate of plants. We've also developed a specific monitoring procedure that quickly tells us what is happening on the soil surface. Any changes adverse to plan will always show up there first. When performed annually, this monitoring gives us all the information we need to ensure that we are progressing toward our landscape goal.

Our master plan is monitored monthly (more often in emergencies). We look for consumption or costs of input (fuel, fee, labor, etc.) that run adverse to plan, then determine why and immediately do something about it.

As people become more familiar with Holistic Resource Management, and as our communication becomes more open and honest, we can begin to set more permanent goals.

How would our community here at Warm Springs benefit from Holistic Resource Management?

Our community's health and welfare ultimately depends on the health and welfare of our natural resources. If we truly want to achieve a high level of self sufficiency, we must learn how to manage our natural resources for long-term health and productivity. We must also learn to work more closely together so that actions taken by either land managers or our leaders support and contribute to fulfilling the needs and values of our people.

Holistic Resource Management is a very basic concept. Fundamentally it teaches us that every individual on this reservation is an important part of the whole of our reservation. It teaches us that we

must have a clear vision of what we want to create for our families, our community, our economy and our environment.

It teaches us how to be keen observers of our land and people. And finally, it teaches us how to plan toward that future we have agreed is important to us. We have only a limited amount of land, water, timber and wildlife.

The decisions we make about the management of those resources will affect us long into the future. If we are concerned about that future, we need to express those concerns, and become involved in creating the goals and plans for tomorrow.

How do you plan to introduce people to Holistic Resource Management on the reservation?

We have been working with the Center for Holistic Resource Management to design a continuing education program for the reservation. Examples of the skills the participants will work on are: communication, team building, goal setting, decision making and financial and biological planning and monitoring. The classes will last one-and-a-half days and will meet once a month for about eleven months. We will spend time both indoors and out in the field.

Who can attend?

Anyone interested in the future of our reservation is encouraged to attend. People do not need to have a background in natural resource management. We also hope that students will consider attending.

Where can people get more information?

Please contact the Range and Ag office at 553-2421. Also note there is no individual cost, only time commitment.