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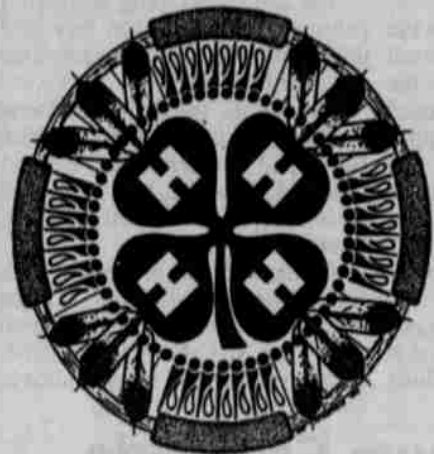
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The Oregon State University Extension Service staff is devoted to extending research-based information from OSU to the people of Warm Springs in agriculture, home economics, 4-H youth, forestry, community development, energy and extension sea grant program with OSU, United States Department of Agriculture, Jefferson County and the Confederated Tribes of Warm Springs cooperating. The Extension Service offers its programs and materials equally to all people.



The Clover speaks

Written by **Dave White, Deschutes County 4-H Extension Agent**
What Makes 4-H Unique?
 I had a wonderful time, a few days ago, listening to and talking with Becky Johnson of the S.S. Johnson Foundation. She asked several challenging questions.



One, however, proved most interesting. She asked about the uniqueness of the 4-H program. What is it about 4-H that is special? It is an interesting question and one we as Extension faculty, staff, volunteers and members should be prepared to answer.
 As our community grows, as the faces of our clientele change, and as our organization competes for a share of the minds and bodies of volunteers and members, I believe 4-H will need to look closely at its niche. What is our place within the county that makes us unique in the eyes of the community and worthy of support?
 I asked a very simple question of my colleagues throughout the state. What makes 4-H Unique? The responses I received were reassuring, up-lifting and start to answer Mrs. Johnson's question. Four-H brings with it a long and val-

ued history. The fact we are the leader in youth development programs focusing on agricultural science, food and fibre provides substantial name recognition. Nearly a century of programing, to meet expanding clientele needs, has led young people, parents, and families to recognize 4-H as a safe place to be and learn. Success measured against standards and not peers focuses attention on life skills, not projects. Raising a blue ribbon 4-H'er with a red ribbon animal has long been a valued belief in Extension programing.
 Without a doubt, 4-H receives its strength through the volunteer leadership. The leadership is supported by the only organization tying university based youth development research and education to the public. At the heart of all Land Grant Universities, like Oregon State, is the belief in extending current information about youth development to the public. 4-H is an educational institution, not a social service agency.
 The sense of family is a theme that ran strongly throughout the responses. Not only does 4-H represent the largest volunteer base among organizations that support youth/adult partnerships, it provides the parent/family model necessary to empower families to do things together. Families have the opportunity to participate in the democratic, bottoms-up, youth programing. Four-H is not just a youth development program, it is a family development organization. When parents are not able to participate, there always seems to be a leader to fill in where needed. The fact Four-H has the largest alumni of any organization, provides a significant resource to recruit volunteers to fill important roles. In 1997 alone, nearly 625,000 leaders worked directly or indirectly with over 6,000,000 youth.
 The mission of 4-H is to assist in the development of self-directing and pro-

ductive members of society through skills in citizenship, individual growth and work applied in real and meaningful ways. The fact each county tailors its programs in direct response to client needs translates to projects that are personalized, individualized, and internalized effecting positive changes in members, parents, and leaders. Four-H projects are holistic and teach to all the senses. The 4-H program is strong because project curriculum offers opportunities for members to apply school curriculum to real settings.
 Extension's flexibility lends itself to partnerships with other agencies and schools. Unbiased curriculum is adaptable to local needs. Extension programs, in some counties, are filling the gaps left by financially strapped school districts. Although 4-H has its roots in the classroom, it is not just an after school program. Transportation and family financial issues put after school activities out of reach of many youth. The flexibility of the 4-H program to address the needs of the urban, suburban, and rural communities makes 4-H workable for the whole family. Low cost or no cost enrollment, and lack of uniform requirements opens 4-H to all youth regardless of socioeconomic status.
 The preceding summary of my colleagues' responses is not a complete answer to Mrs. Johnson's question, but it is a start. A more complete answer lies in feedback from our leaders, members, parents, ramiites, and community.
 I am confident, if asked the same question, this group would answer on a more personal level. It is a question I will ask.
 Without doubt, 4-H plays a significant role in assisting youth to become productive in society. A county judge once said he'd never seen a 4-H member before his bench...never had to deal out consequences to 4-H'ers. Cool.

Natural Resource notables

By **Zach del Nero, Natural Resources Agent**
 It's been a little over two years since I moved to Warm Springs and I would like to express my thanks to the people and employees of this community. The people that work to manage the many resources of the Warm Springs Nation are the best I've ever worked with.
 We are in a time of great change; the pressures of an ever-growing human population and the effects of industrial society are having severe impacts on Mother Earth. This Nation must operate as a business to survive in this modern world, and Tribal managers are looking to strike a balance between the economic and ecological needs of the land and the People.
 We have all heard enough of the complaints and the negative lately. Though we have many problems in our government (no different from anyplace else), I would like to call your attention to some of the positive things that are happening.
 Under the direction of Robert "Bobby" Brunoe, GM of Natural Resources, we are developing a comprehensive plan for noxious weed control on the reservation. This is significant because it involves the cooperation of every Tribal department. This plan is being implemented now - this spring. The control of noxious weeds is a long fight - 8 to 10 years on the average. Noxious weeds threaten the ecological balance of the forest, range, and water ways. Simply put, weeds choke out the roots, grasses, and other plants which have sustained the People and animals

since time began. Weeds disrupt the



natural balance of the landscape, resulting in increased erosion and degradation of the water and fisheries resource.
 This plan is working because there are individuals willing to commit time and effort to see it through. The Range, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee (Evans Spino, Chair), Mike Gomez (Fire Management), Dave Smith (BIA), Jason Smith (Range and Ag), and Brian Lund (Utilities) have been instrumental in getting this action developed.
 The Range Committee will be sponsoring community dinners at Warm Springs and Simmasho (in April) to offer education on the problem of noxious weeds, weed identification and control methods. We will be following up with the Community Cleanup Day and getting some weed control in with that effort as well.
 My thanks again to the People of Warm Springs and to those who are making an effort to better the Land and the Community - I hope to see you out there with us.

HOME SWEET HOME

By **Bernadette Handley, OSU Extension Home Ec Agent**

Disaster can strike quickly and without warning. It can force you to evacuate your neighborhood or confine you to your home. What would you do if basic services—water, gas, electricity or telephones—were cut off? Local officials and relief workers will be on the scene after a disaster, but they cannot reach everyone right away.
 Families can—and do—cope with disaster by preparing in advance and working together as a team. Follow the steps listed in this brochure to create your family's disaster plan. Knowing what to do is your best protection and your responsibility.
4 Steps to Safety
Find Out What Could Happen to You
 - Contact your local Red Cross chapter —be prepared to take notes.
 - Request information on how to prepare for disasters that are most likely to happen.
 - Learn about your community's warning signals.
 - Ask about animal care after a disaster as they are not allowed in emergency shelters.
 - Find out how to help elderly or disabled persons, if needed.
 - Find out about the disaster plans at your workplace, children's school or day care.

Create a Disaster Plan
 - Meet with your family and discuss why you need to prepare for disaster. Explain the dangers of fire, severe weather, and earthquakes to children. Plan to share responsibilities and work together as a team.
 - Discuss the types of disasters that are most likely to happen. Explain what to do in each case.
 - Pick two places to meet: 1) Right outside your home in case of a sudden emergency, like a fire and 2) Outside your neighborhood in case you can't return home.
 - Ask an out-of-state friend to be your "family contact." Family members should call this person and tell them where they are after the disaster.
 - Discuss what to do in an evacuation.
 - Plan how to take care of your pets.
Complete This Checklist
 - Post emergency telephone numbers by phones (fire, police, ambulance, etc.). Teach children how and when to call 9-1-1 or your local Emergency Medical Services number for emergency help.
 - Show each family member how and when to turn off the water, gas, and electricity at the main switches.
 - Check if you have adequate in-

surance coverage.
 - Get training from the fire department for each family member on how to use the fire extinguisher (ABC type), and show them where it's kept.
 - Install smoke detectors on each level of your home, especially near bedrooms.
 - Conduct a home hazard hunt.
 - Stock emergency supplies and assemble a Disaster Supplies Kit.
 - Take a Red Cross first aid and CPR class.
 - Determine the best escape routes from your home.
 - Find two ways out of each room.
 - Find the safe places in your home for each type of disaster.
Practice and Maintain Your Plan
 - Quiz your kids every six months.
 - Conduct fire and emergency evacuation.
 - Replace stored water every six months and stored food every six months.
 - Test and recharge your fire extinguisher(s) according to manufacturer's instructions.
 - Test your smoke detectors monthly and charge the batteries at least once a year.
 To get copies of American Red Cross community disaster education materials, contact your local Red Cross.

The OSU Extension Staff would like to wish everyone a Happy Valentines Day!

Charcoal can kill when used indoors

Charcoal not for indoor use
 Across the U.S. this winter, snow and ice storms have caused the loss of electrical power to hundreds of thousands of homes. Because of this, some people could be tempted to use a charcoal grill indoors. This can be a deadly mistake, according to the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).
 Each year, there are about 20 deaths from carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning and about 400 emergency room treated injuries from CO poisoning resulting from charcoal grills. Charcoal produces CO when burned. CO is a colorless, odorless gas that can accumulate to toxic levels in closed environments. To reduce these CO poisonings, CPSC is offering the following safety tips:
 1. Never burn charcoal inside of homes, vehicles, tents, or campers. Charcoal should never be used indoors, even if ventilation is provided.
 2. Since charcoal produces CO

fumes until the charcoal is completely extinguished, do not store the grill indoors with freshly used coals.
 In April 1996, CPSC revised the label on charcoal packaging to more explicitly warn consumers of the deadly CO gas that is released when charcoal is burned in a closed environment. The new label reads, "WARNING...CARBON MONOXIDE HAZARD...Burning charcoal inside can kill you. It gives off carbon monoxide, which has no odor. NEVER burn charcoal inside homes, vehicles or tents." The new label also conveys the written warning visually with drawings. The new label requirement became mandatory on all packages of charcoal filled on or after November 1997. CPSC also recommends that every home should have at least one CO alarm that meets the requirements of the most recent Underwriters Laboratories 2034 standard or International Approval Services 6-96 standard.

STOCKMAN'S ROUNDUP: Farmer's markets have fresh appeal



by **Bob Pawelek OSU Livestock Agent**

CORVALLIS - Two Oregon State University researchers have gathered new information about why more Oregonians are buying fruits, vegetables and other goods directly from their local producers.
 In an era of fast check-outs and cavernous food warehouses, the number of farmers' markets has tripled, from 10 to 37 in the past decade.

According to two sets of consumer surveys conducted by Larry Lev, an OSU Extension agricultural economist, and Garry Stephenson, an OSU Extension small farms agent, consumers increasingly are willing to spend a little more time and money to buy fresh, local products both for the quality, to support of local farmers, and for the enjoyment of the market atmosphere.
 That is good news for small farmers who have struggled in the past few decades to find viable markets for their goods.
 Lev's and Stephenson's study had its origins when Lev noted during a sabbatical trip to France that consumers there are willing to pay more and go out of their way to seek out farm-fresh products.
 Would consumers be willing to do the same here?
 Some of the results of last January's initial mail research survey indicated broad support for local products across economic and geographical boundaries, especially among older consumers.
 Last summer's research, which was conducted on-site at farmer's markets, indicated: Farmers' markets were a big cash producer for surrounding business.
 Freshness was the biggest draw, with more

people showing up as more flowers, fruits and vegetables were ready for harvest.
 Purchasing was sometimes limited by the ability of customers to carry goods.
 That is just the sort of information that Trish Stormont, market master for the Tigard Farmers Market, said she found valuable.
 "I had put (buying wagons) in my idea file as something we would do down the road," she said. But after reading the research, she decided to begin looking in thrift stores and garage sales for wagons that could be purchased and assembled into a small fleet.
 Stormont is hoping that when the market re-opens this summer, the number of vendors might climb from the customary 18-22 to a more desirable 30-35.
 The results of the OSU research are detailed in the fall-winter edition of Oregon's Agricultural Progress magazine, published by OSU's Agricultural Experiment Station.
 Copies of the magazine in which the fresh-market article appears are available without charge by writing: Circulation coordinator, Oregon's Agricultural Progress, Extension and Experiment Station Communications, OSU, 422 Kerr Administration Building, Corvallis, OR 97331-2119.

Parenting Series

When: Monthly
 Time: 5:30 PM
 Where: Education Building
DATES TOPIC
 February 25-Parenting the older child
 March 11-Stress Management for the parent
 April 15-How to keep your child busy
 May 20-Summertime activities—what to do with your child?

Publication available

Points of Light Foundation —Publication on Volunteer Impacts
 The Points of Light Foundation is a nonprofit organization whose mission is to engage more people more effectively in volunteer community service to solve serious social problems. The Foundation has developed a publication that looks at measuring impacts of volunteers in programing.
 "Measuring The Difference Volunteers Make: A Guide to Outcome Evaluation for Volunteer Program Managers" is available by contacting:
 Points of Light Foundation
 1400 I Street, NW
 Suite 800
 Washington, D.C. 20005
 (202) 729-8000
 FAX (202) 729-8100
www.pointsoflight.org

4-H Horse Judges Clinic
March 3 through 5, 1999
Linn County Fair & Expo Center, Albany, OR
Contact Brad Jeffreys at 541-737-1314 for more information.