



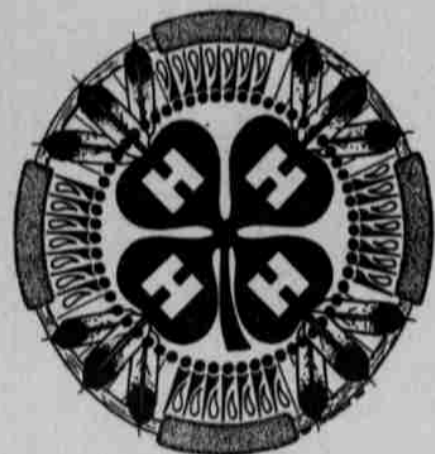
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The Oregon State University Extension Service staff is devoted to extending research-based information from OSU to the people of Warm Springs in agriculture, home economics, 4-H youth, forestry, community development, energy and extension sea grant 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

The 4-H Name
The first use of the term "4-H Club" in a federal document appeared in 1918 in a bulletin written by Gertrude L. Warren. By 1924, wider usage of the name "4-H" was adopted.



The 4-H Emblem
The first emblem design was a three-leaf clover, introduced by O.H. Benson, sometime between 1907-08. From the beginning, the three "H's" signified Head, Heart and Hands. A four-leaf clover design with H's appeared around 1908.

that they stand for "Head, Heart, Hands, and Hustle. . . head trained to think, plan and reason; heart trained to be true, kind and sympathetic; hands trained to be useful, helpful and skillful; and the hustle to render ready service, to develop health and vitality. . ."

design. O.B. Martin is credited with suggesting that the H's signify Head, Heart, Hands and Health — universally used since then. The 4-H emblem was patented in 1924 and Congress passed a law protecting the use of the 4-H name and emblem in 1939, slightly revised in 1948.

OREGON 4-H FOUNDATION NAMES OFFICER (4/9/99)

CORVALLIS - Suzi Bicknell, manager of Salem Meier and Frank, has been named first vice president of the Oregon 4-H Foundation, according to Mike Macnab, president. The foundation manages private gifts to the 4-H program of the Oregon State University Extension Service.

Bicknell replaces Bill Kuhn, Bend, who will continue on the foundation's board of trustees.

At the same time, Macnab announced that O.E. Smith, West Linn, former director of the OSU Extension Service, has been elected to the foundation's board of trustees for a three-year term. Other new trustees, repre-

sending 4-H members, are Joel Collett, Nehalem, and Mia Swanson, Union. Representing Extension 4-H agents on the board will be R. Roy Hamilton, La Grande, OSU Extension agent in Union County, and JoAnn Mast, Coquille, OSU Extension agent in Coos County.

Ed Zollner, Eugene; Frances Price, Glendale; Gene Fisher, Oakland; David Aamodt, Macnab and Bill Woodard, Portland; Blanche Harper, Prineville; Elizabeth Johnson, Redmond, and Bob Ohling, Salem, have been re-elected to three-year terms on the board. Macnab also announced four small grants to community 4-H programs.

An innovative grant of \$750 was awarded to the Washington County program called "4-H Kids in the Kitchen," a joint program between A Child's Place and Extension to support a 4-H foods club for Latino latchkey children in grades one through three.

A 4-H Community Pride grant of \$400 was awarded to the Polk County 4-H Teen Board to help support a variety of programs in the community. Three 4-H clubs in Gilliam County will share a \$300 Community Pride grant to support the "Cheer Up Main Street" project to complete the Condon Main Street beautification project.

A regional leadership grant of \$150 was made to help support a guest speaker for the Gilliam, Morrow and Wheeler counties 4-H teen leadership retreat program this summer.

Natural Resource notables

by Zach del Nero, Natural Resources Agent
Tax Subsidies May Be Hurting US Recycling Efforts

A recent article by J. Nesmith (Cox News Service) in The Oregonian reports that tax breaks for big industries are hurting the recycling movement. A coalition of tax reform advocates, environmentalists, and recycling groups charge that the recycling movement in the US is being crippled by government subsidies for companies whose products compete with recycled materials.

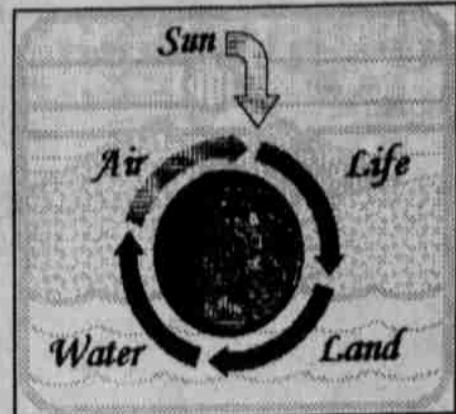
The report calls for an end to federal subsidies and tax breaks for timber (\$811 million/year), mining (\$496 million/year), and energy (\$1.3 billion) industries. GRRN says that, though these numbers may be small compared to the overall federal budget, they are very significant to the small recycling and reuse industries.

One example is the aluminum industry, which Columbia River Tribes are very familiar with. Aluminum smelters receive \$200 million a year in federal subsidies for reduced-rates on power from BPA dams. This "virgin" aluminum has been called "frozen electricity." Currently, only 1/3 of US produced aluminum products are recycled.

On the average, virgin aluminum production uses 20 times more energy than recycled, virgin plastic production uses 8 times more than recycled, and virgin paper uses twice the energy of its recycled equivalent.

GRRN cites that the US policies toward industrialization, begun during the conquest of the Western states, were based on a policy of: Extraction - Production - Disposal. Raw materials in the form of natural resources such as timber and metals are taken then

manufactured into consumer products. Used products are then tossed, requiring the use of



more and more raw materials. Nowadays, people are beginning to realize what First Nations have known since the beginning of time: take only what you need. Our survival depends upon the efficient use of our resources, and recycling and reuse programs are part of such a system.

GRRN also argues that recycling and reuse programs can replace many of the raw materials jobs. Sure, we will always need raw materials from the forest and the mines, however, we are wasting millions of tons of materials every year by not recycling them.

Here are several things you can do to make recycling work: (1) look for recycled products (paper, glass, etc) at the store and BUY them instead of non-recycled, (2) RECYCLE at home! You can deliver materials such as tin, aluminum, paper, cardboard and glass to the collection trailer at the old garage off Hollywood or to the center by the Madras airport, (3) teach your kids what you were taught - to take only what you need.

If you have questions on recycling, feel free to call the OSU Extension office.

HOME SWEET HOME

By Bernadette Handley, OSU Extension Home Ec Agent



Non-endangered Oregon salmon ready for harvest

It is nothing like cutting old growth timber, say coastal salmon fishermen who have been waiting patiently for a return to their livelihood.

Contrary to what some Oregonians may think, locally harvested salmon that will appear in neighborhood grocery stores over the next few months are nothing to worry about. You won't be eating an endangered salmon. An ocean chinook harvest season is now underway as boats from Astoria to Brookings are out to sea.

The commercial trollers will be catching fish not listed under the federal Endangered Species Act. They are utilizing harvest techniques—the use of barbless hooks—that lessen any harm caused by incidental catch of coho, an unlikely event given the timing of the season. The coastal chinook stocks are in healthy shape, strong in numbers and are primarily hatchery fish from Northern California.

Science and close management of the fishery have created this opportunity for fishermen and for consumers who enjoy fresh local salmon.

Still, the industry is worried about misunderstandings and misconceptions.

"To use a phrase that has been heard a lot lately, our fish are safe," says Bob Kemp, a Newport commercial fisherman.

"We need to educate the public that we are not fishing on endangered stocks, we are not catching the last salmon," says Kevin Bastien, also a Newport fisherman and chair of the Oregon Salmon Commission.

Bastien says there are roughly 1100 permits issued to commercial fishermen to harvest Oregon troll caught chinook. Last year, 371 boats harvested and sold salmon up and down the coast. In 1997—the latest year that statistics are available—more than two million pounds of chinook salmon was harvested in Oregon with a value of \$2.6 million.

So it shouldn't come as a surprise that fishermen are landing salmon once again this year. The fish are available, the jobs are important to coastal economies.

But with coastal coho already listed as a threatened species and last month's highly

publicized listing of nine populations of salmon and steelhead in the Pacific Northwest, it's not hard to imagine a public that thinks all salmon are in peril.

That could have an impact as Oregon's salmon industry tries to market its product locally this spring and summer.

"The fleet is alive and well at times when the season is available to us," says Kemp. "The product we deliver is a prime fish. That's what our markets are about—trying to deliver a fresh product. This is the time of year there isn't much fresh product coming in from other states. This is our time to provide."

The Oregon Department of Agriculture actively promotes seafood products. The agency also hopes the public understands.

"Regulation of the industry assures consumers that troll chinook salmon can be enjoyed without concern," says Dalton Hobbs, administrator of ODA's Agricultural Development and Marketing Division, which oversees all 29 Oregon commodity commissions, including the Oregon Salmon Commission. "Consumers should know that this fish is harvested in a sustainable, environmentally compatible way."

The fishing industry points to a calendar to prove careful management is in place for troll chinook. The season opens in April, a time when coastal coho are not around. It closes in July as coho runs are in full force off Oregon and resumes in August after most of the coho have passed by. Each chinook is caught on a barbless

hook and line which allows non-targeted species of fish to be released unharmed. The industry believes it is being responsible and wants the public to believe it as well.

The Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds has been the state's response to federal listings. Those heavily involved with the plan see that part of the goal is to restore fish populations to healthy enough levels to sustain harvest. Tom Shafer is an ex-fisherman and a member of the Oregon Plan's Outreach Team.

"Oregon coastal trollers are seeing healthy stocks of chinook that have been at or near record levels the past three or four years," says Shafer. "It's frustrating for them to go out and experience these high populations,

harvest under established guidelines, and then have a confused public wondering if the salmon are okay."

Assurances that this current Oregon troll chinook salmon season is legitimate come also from Governor Kitzhaber's office.

"With all the publicity about salmon species being listed under the Endangered Species Act, it is easy to lose sight of the fact that there are some very healthy stocks of salmon," says Roy Hemmingway, the governor's salmon policy advisor. "Harvest on these healthy stocks can often be managed with minimal effects on the troubled stocks. For instance, the harvest on hatchery-bred chinook now taking place off Oregon can be sustained without significant adverse effect on listed salmon stocks."

Seafood outlets, restaurants, and supermarkets will all be offering a supply of fresh troll chinook for much of the rest of the year. The Oregon Salmon Commission hopes to inform consumers by offering educational material at the point of purchase.

"It's an extremely healthy food, it supports our local economies, and you will not be eating the last salmon," says Bastien. "There is no way we would be allowed a season if the stocks we fish weren't in healthy condition."

If there's a problem buying and consuming Oregon troll caught chinook salmon, it has not registered with the President. Reportedly, the White House has recently placed an order for 300 pounds of the fish that will soon come to a market near you.

Parenting Series

When: Monthly
Time: 5:30 PM
Where: Education Building
DATES TOPIC
May 20-Summertime activities - what to do with your child?

STOCKMAN'S ROUNDUP: Animal activist suspected in lab damage

\$100,000 to restore.

Insurance adjusters are working with researchers to tally damages at the two buildings, Lions Research Building and Elliott Hall. The university is well known among research institutions for developing mice that mimic traits found in Alzheimer's patients. Last year, about 152,000 animals were used in all kinds of research at the university; the vast majority were mice and rats.

Several university professors and graduate students said their work has been delayed by the attack, although some had backup records. Officials noted that none of the animals taken would cause a public health risk.

Karen Hsiao, a molecular biologist, said her work has been set back about two years because vandals took some lab mice brought in from South America that had been carefully bred for generations to develop Alzheimer's symptoms, such as memory loss.

"There was evidence that they could resist the disease," she said, "but now they are gone."

Hsiao's work with the mice has gained national attention. They are used in research experiments around the country, and scientists have hailed her work as a step toward developing treatments for the disease. Alzheimer's, which has no cure, affects 4 million Americans, according to the National Institutes of Health.

But to the ALF vandals, work such as Hsiao's is inhumane. One of their slogans painted on a fourth-floor wall near a Lions

lab read: "Vivisection is scientific fraud."

Hsiao said she is frustrated with such thinking because "they don't realize that we are doing this research to try to help people with Alzheimer's disease to find a cure. The whole field of Alzheimer's research has been revolutionized by these mice because we can now test a hypothesis in one or two years in mice," she said.

"The mice will speed up the search for a cure and enable us to do experiments that we could never dream of doing in people," she said. "There is no other model that is as widely accepted in the scientific community as the transgenic mouse models."

Dr. Tim Ebner added, "All research goes through a committee to ensure that there is no unnecessary suffering or trauma or discomfort to the animals."

Methods opposed by some animal activists. Freeman Wicklund, executive director of the nonprofit Animal Liberation League—which he said is often confused with ALF said he thinks incidents such as Monday's hurt the movement.

Wicklund, who started the Student Organization for Animal Rights when he was a student at the university, said dialogue is his preferred method.

"We hope everybody realizes that the visible minority within the animal-rights community doesn't represent the broader movement," he said. "A lot of people who care about animals are upset about the actions."



by Bob Pawelek OSU Livestock Agent

Vandals broke into two University of Minnesota buildings early Monday, destroyed laboratory equipment and took more than 100 research animals in an act that officials said would seriously impede research on Alzheimer's and other diseases.

The Animal Liberation Front, an international animal-rights group that has been active in Minnesota, claimed responsibility Monday afternoon. No arrests have been made.

University officials said work on brain cancer and diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's suffered serious setbacks that could take several years and more than

Desert Watershed Management

Desert Watershed Management, a three credit course from OSU statewide range 355, Spring Term, 1999.

This course presents the principles and methods in managing rangeland for optimum production and concepts of arid land hydrology. This is a video course facilitated by OSU Range faculty Tim Deboodt and Zach del Nero. This course fulfills the Land and Water requirement for OSU's Natural Resource degree.

Course information: Meets Tuesday & Thursdays; April 13-June 8 from 3:00-5:00 p.m. Registration call: OSU Statewide at 800-235-6559 to register for classes.

OSU to host conference May 14

by Mark Floyd, 541-737-0788

Corvallis, OR-Oregon State University will host a conference looking at the relationship between humans and the environment from a strictly Native American point of view.

Several hundred Oregon tribal members, as well as other Oregonians are expected to attend the May 14 conference, called "Sacred Landscapes: Native American Perspectives of the Pacific Northwest." The all-day conference, held at OSU's LaSells Stewart Center, is free and open to the public.

"The conference will provide a forum for Native American tribal elders, leaders and resource managers to express their viewpoints about the environment and its importance in native community life and spirituality," said Kurt Peters, an assistant professor in OSU's Department of Ethnic Studies and a co-coordinator of the event.

"All of the presentations will be by Native Americans living in the Pacific Northwest," he added.

Peters said the Native American voice has been "comparatively small" in the debate over our changing environment, and is often lost among the variety of perspectives. "This conference will give Native Americans an opportunity to share their unique perspectives through informed reflection, storytelling, recounting community experiences, music and documentary film," Peters said.

The conference will begin 8:30 a.m. with opening songs by the drum group, Northern Eagle. Phil Lane Sr., Lakota, thought to be one of the first Native American graduates of OSU, will deliver the honorary keynote address at 9 a.m. "Human Relations with Mother Earth." He graduated from OSU in 1943 with a bachelor's degree in forestry.

Mark Trahant, a Shoshone-Bannock and columnist for the Seattle Times, will give the keynote speech, "Sacred Places, Sacred Worlds." His talk will begin at 9:30 a.m. Trahant, a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize, writes a twice-weekly column for the Seattle Times about the geography, culture and richness of the American West.

While stocks in the Northwest have shown low numbers in recent decades, Alaska salmon have had a tremendous boom period. Climatologists have known for many years that weather patterns in Alaska and the Northwest are out-of-phase: wet periods in the Northwest tend to be dry in Alaska, and vice-versa.

Taylor received his B.A. from the University of California at Santa Barbara (Mathematics and Physical Geography) in 1969 and M.S. from the University of Utah in Meteorology in 1975.

His research interests include: Long-term trends in weather and climate, in Oregon and worldwide; Spatial distribution of climate elements; The El Nino/Southern Oscillation and its effects on the Northwest; and the role of human activities in global, regional, and local weather and climate.

Taylor is also working on two books: (1) The Oregon Weather Book, and (2) The Climate of Oregon, both for OSU Press, to be published in early 1999.

The presentation is open to the public and free of charge.

quired field trip Saturday, June 5 in Prineville. Location: Central Oregon Agricultural Resource Center; 850 NW Dogwood Lane; Madras, OR 97741; Tuition: \$360 + books.

Get a scholarship! Some GTE scholarships may be available to tribal members who have not previously received a scholarship. For more information about course details and scholarships, contact: Diane Bohle at (541)383-7701 ext. 2536 or Zach del Nero at (541)553-3238.

Registration call: OSU Statewide at 800-235-6559 to register for classes.

A special evening presentation, beginning at 7 p.m., will feature filmmaker Sandy Osawa of the Makah tribe. Osawa has been making documentaries on Indian issues for more than 20 years, and her work has been featured at the Sundance Film Festival and the American Indian Film and Video Festival. Among her works is "The Native American," a 10-part NBC documentary and "Usual and Accustomed Places," an investigation of fishing rights in the Pacific Northwest covering the last 100 years.

Others speakers at the conference, and their approximate presentation times, include: Ed Edmo, Shoshone-Bannock tribe storyteller, will speak on "Cello Falls, Remember," beginning at 10:15 a.m.; Charles Calica, Warm Springs, will speak on "Perspectives in Time; Tribal Resource Rights and Interests," 11 a.m.; Bodie Shaw, Warm Springs, will speak on "Native Perspectives: Ecology and Spirit," 11:30 a.m.; Esther Stutzman, Kalapuya, will give a storytelling presentation titled "Connections to the Earth" 1:15 p.m.; Kathryn Harrison, Grand Ronde, will speak on "Importance of Sacred Land To Me," 2 p.m.; Robert Kentia, Siletz, will speak on "Siletz Traditions in Keeping Our World Right," 2:30 p.m.; Morrie Jimenez, Klamath, will speak on "Introspection: The Klamath Lakes Region," 3 p.m.; Don Ivey, Coquille, will speak on "The Importance of Sacred Ground," 3:30 p.m.

Audience members are invited to participate in a question-and-answer session beginning at 4 p.m. At 4:30 p.m., the conference will honor participants in an art contest for students in grades K-12 held in conjunction with the event. The conference logo was designed by Teresa Larson, a fourth-grader at Simnasho School, Warm Springs, and artwork on conference postcards was designed by Larry Spino, a 6-year-old (Warm Springs-Wasco-Paite) at Warm Springs Elementary.

More information on the free conference is available by calling the OSU Department of Ethnic Studies at 541-737-0709, or accessing the web site: www.orst.edu/dept/ethnic/studies/sacredlands.