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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**

by Arlene Boileau, Minnie Tulalakus & Mayann Aguilar, SYWHOW is the 4-H Program Delivered in Warm Springs? In a variety of ways, I will explain some of the ways a 4-H club in the following information the structure of an individual 4-H club or group may take on one of several forms. These include: Community or project clubs: 4-H curriculum is taught to youth organized into groups (clubs) that function for several months or throughout the year.

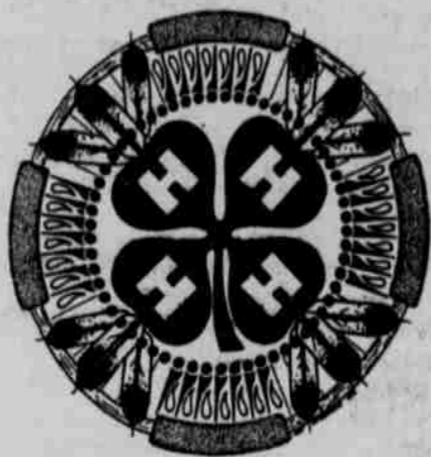
This method is the traditional 4-H delivery. School Enrichment: 4-H curriculum is utilized in the Classroom during regular school hours, the classroom teacher or another resource person teaches the subject matter. Short-term/special interest: 4-H curriculum generally taught over a specified amount of time (e.g., 1 week, 6 weeks, 2 months). And outside of regular school hours. After-school programs, community school programs special interest group programs, cooperative programs with other agencies and organizations, and school age childcare programs are examples of these delivery methods. There are many ways to have a 4-H Club.

At this time we are in need of 4-H Club Leaders. If you have a skill you want to pass on to the youth of Warm Springs. Please contact Arlene Boileau or Minnie Tulalakus at the OSU Extension Office in the Education Office or call us at 553-3238

Well, 4-H Culture Enrichment camp is on a roll. The number of campers that have showed for the first week was 58

campers, with 8 no shows, which puts us over our limit of 50 campers.

The types of things they learned for the first week was simple beadwork



projects, string art, Natural dyes, Natural art from nature, walking sticks and Plant medications. On top of all the learning they were doing, the campers got to take part in sweats daily, swimming in the Shitike creek and playing all kinds of fun games. Jake and Ruby Scruggs and Alveda Charley had prepared some wonderful meals and the campers were very hungry from all the fun. By the end of the day they were ready to have a campfire with songs and skits that they prepare for the day. By 10:00 p.m. all the campers including staff were ready to hit the sack and get some shuteye for a few hours before the next day started.

There were many thank you's to pass

out at the end of the two weeks of camp. There were many volunteers this year and we are very appreciative to them for stepping forward and making a difference for the children of Warm Springs.

There will be no recipe this time around, but keep your eyes and ears open for the next cooking classes to take place at the boys and girls club building. Until next time, wishing all the campers and staff a fun time at camp this year.

If you have any questions regarding 4-H, Clubs, and/or Culture Camp please give OSU Extension a call at (541) 553-3238 between the hours of 8-5. Thanks again.

**Fairs in August**

August 24th-Sept. 4th-Oregon State Fair

August 31st-Sept. 3rd-Gilliam Co. Fair

August 31st-Sept. 4th-Lake Co. Fair & Roundup

**Fairs in Sept.**

5th-10th-Harney Co. Fair

6th-10th-Sherman Co. Fair

To see more information regarding the County Fairs see the website at <http://www.oregonlive.com/eventsguide/countyfairs.ssf>

**Natural Resource Notables**

Review of Pesticide Use Reporting System now available

Early this summer, the Oregon Department of Agriculture released the following announcement, detailing the completion of an analytical review of issues that must be resolved in order to establish a statewide pesticide use reporting system. This review, now published and available to the public, was made possible principally through the expertise of staff at Oregon Health Sciences University (OHSU) and Oregon State University (OSU).

The Oregon Pesticide Use Reporting System must collect pesticide use information for all categories of pesticide use, including agriculture and forestry, government agencies, utilities and industrial users, commercial application companies, and firms making applications in urban settings. The reporting system must also gather information on usage of household pesticides.

Which pesticides must be reported? Who is the responsible reporting party? What data points will be required for reporting? What will be the frequency of reporting? The Analytical Review identifies, describes, and evaluates various options for designing the pesticide use reporting system. The review also includes options for reporting household use of pesticides.

ODA intends to use this review as a "tool" in designing and developing the pesticide use reporting system specified in House Bill 3602, enacted by the 1999 Oregon Legislature. Other "tools" planned for use in developing this system include:

Recommendations of a work group appointed by Governor Kitzhaber; Recommendations of other Oregon



agencies and federal agencies; Additional recommendations that may be provided by scientists at OHSU and OSU;

Any related legislative requirements enacted by the 2001 Oregon Legislature; and

Suggestions provided by the State Board of Agriculture, the public, and interest groups.

A pilot pesticide use reporting system is to begin January 31, 2001 in a yet-to-be-designated geographic region of the state. Conclusions derived from this pilot will also guide the development of the full reporting system, scheduled to begin January 1, 2002.

The Analytical Review is approximately 150 pages in length. Interested parties are encouraged to access this review on the ODA Pesticides Division web site at <http://>

**HOME SWEET HOME**

By Bernadette Handley, Family & Community Development Agent

Generally speaking, people these days marry later; they have fewer children and reach the empty nest earlier. It isn't unusual for couples to spend 30 to 40 years together after their last child leaves home.

Despite today's high divorce rate, one out of five first marriages lasts 50 years. Such long-lasting relationships are a contemporary phenomenon. Consider this: At the end of the 19th century, the average length of marriage when one spouse died was about 28 years. Now it's over 43 years!

Never before in history have so many couples been in marriages long enough to experience the variety of life-changing events that later stages of marriage now bring. Most older couples have had no model of how to handle the stresses these late-life changes can bring. However, they are more likely than younger couples to view marriage as a lifetime commitment that carries responsibilities.

But expectations for marriage have changed. In the past, a married couple expected hard work, many children, and good meals. Today, married couples expect companionship, intimacy, and sharing of feelings. For older people who have lived in a work-ethic, survival-oriented world, these new expectations are not always easy to meet. Throughout marriage, couples continually adapt to changing roles and expectations. For example, consider all of the changes that occur when a first child is born. Consider how life changes when the last child leaves home.

Change doesn't stop in later life. Common role changes for older people include retirement, a decline in health, the death of friends, and the birth of grandchildren. A common challenge for older couples is to give up previous roles and adapt to new ones. The ease with which that adaptation occurs depends, in part, on how adaptable a person was during the younger years. Inability to adapt to change may lead to feelings of depression. Retirement is one transition that

brings considerable change to the lives of older couples. This change often coincides with a time when the couple is faced with physical changes, income change, and a shrinking social group.

Research has shown that increased "togetherness" is more difficult for wives who did not work outside the home compared with wives who were in the labor force. Women who have retired from jobs become more involved with friends and activities after their retirement. Women who have not worked outside the home become less involved after the husband's retirement.

The question that comes to mind is: Why do some wives appear less happy after retirement? One explanation is that they may resent the extra responsibilities of having their husband around the home. They often cite a loss of privacy. Their expectation of a shared workload around the home often fails to become a reality. By comparison, women who retired from a job do not seem to suffer from too much togetherness. Difficulties experienced after retirement can be overcome by talking over expectations and working out compromises. Despite the multiple changes in later life, most older couples are happy.

Research focusing on the interaction of older married couples has found both similarities and differences between older couples and middle-aged couples. Compared to middle-aged couples, older couples express less negative emotion to one another when they are in conflict.

Furthermore, when they are discussing a topic of strong disagreement, they tend to express more affection and positive feelings for each other than middle-aged couples. In terms of similarities, both older and middle-aged wives are more emotionally expressive than their husbands. Whether they are talking or listening, wives show more positive and negative feeling. Husbands, however, exhibit far more defensiveness during conflict than do their wives.

The book *Lucky in Love* by Catherine Johnson reveals secrets of happy couples and how their marriages thrive. It's about

happy marriages that have stood the test of time. Here's a sampling of what was learned from these couples:

**Sex:** Happy couples strongly believe in, and steadfastly practice, monogamy.

**Money:** Happy couples strive for equality in financial matters.

**Love:** Partners have a great deal of faith in each other, even when they are concerned that the other may be wrong.

**Work:** Both partners feel that the division of labor, and of authority, is fair.

**What Keeps Spouses Attracted to One Another in Long Marriages?**

Trusting and confiding in one another  
 Respecting and valuing each other  
 Expressing feelings to one another  
 Intimacy and closeness  
 Mutual sexual satisfaction  
 Expressions of understanding and support

Encouraging independence in one another  
 Expression of contentment and appreciation  
 Practical Suggestions for a Long-lasting Marriage

Renegotiate your marriage.  
 Rules can always be changed.  
 Reevaluate your goals, purposes, and dreams.

Learn to share feelings and emotions. Share yourself.  
 Learn to listen.  
 Talk about your sexual relationship. Rediscover each other. Experiment.

Discuss finances, family, and spiritual beliefs.  
 Learn something new together. Seek help if you reach an impasse.  
 Laugh together. Have fun. Fun is good.

What many studies have found is that a good marriage supports each partner's development in love, in family, and in work. Perhaps the most important lesson to be learned from couples happily married for many years is that the bad times can pass and the good times return. In the course of a long relationship, partners simply get better at being married.

-Long-lasting Marriages OSU(EC1460)



by Bob Pawelek OSU Livestock Agent

What are the latest treatment recommendations for pink eye and how can I prevent other animals from becoming infected? Early detection and early treatment. Before treatment and

when the animal is properly restrained, check the eye to make sure there is not a foreign body in the eye or eyelid. Make sure it is truly pink eye. A shot of LA200 and patching the eye is the most practiced method. Many other treatment programs are used successfully as well.

Pink eye (IBK) is an infectious and contagious eye disease of cattle, which causes inflammation of the tissue surrounding the eye and ulceration of the surface of the eye. The bacteria *Moraxella bovis* cause IBK, but many factors play a role in an animal's susceptibility to the disease and the severity of the disease course.

After treatment, isolate infected animals from the herd and keep them isolated until eyes are healed. Isolation of infected animals removes the reservoir of infection thus lowering the challenge to the rest of the herd. Continue to check the herd frequently

and pull the infected animals. Do not wait until infected eyes are in an advanced state before beginning treatment. A better response to treatment usually occurs at an early stage of development. The fewer the number of infected eyes in the group, the lower the challenge to the remaining animals.

The patch keeps the eye clean and out of the sunlight. The patched eye reduces the incidence of flies spreading the morosely bovid organism to other animals. The tearing eye is a draw to flies. The tears contain the morosely bovid organism, which is transferred on the feet of flies to other non-infected bovine eyes.

Fly control measures such as fly tags, dust bags, pour-ones etc. will all help. The problem is, flies do not respect fences. Additionally, fly tags put on in May are losing their effectiveness by mid August.

**USDA Preparing New Rules To Protect Livestock Producers In Processor Dealings**

WASHINGTON, July 31 (Associated Press) — The U.S. Department of Agriculture is preparing new rules intended to protect the rights of farmers and ranchers in their dealings with livestock and poultry processors.

Among other things, the regulations will require that processors disclose basic terms of contracts with producers. The rules, to be issued this fall, also would bar disclosure restrictions that prevent producers from getting financial and legal advice on contracts.

"Our goal is to ensure there is fair competition in the marketplace and to help small farmers and ranchers compete more effectively," Agriculture Secretary Dan Glickman said. "These new rules will help level the playing field by increasing the transparency of market transactions." Glickman stopped short

of acting on a petition filed almost four years ago by the Western Organization of Resource Councils to curb the buying powers of meatpackers. Glickman said he would hold a series of public meetings in September on the petition.

The petition asked Glickman to prohibit meatpackers from owning cattle and from buying cattle under contract unless done so on the open market.

Other new rules the department plans would:

—Prohibit conditional purchases in which the purchase of animals from one seller is tied to the purchase of animals from another seller.

—Require that packers specify why they pay different prices for cattle of similar quality.

More and more farmers and livestock producers raise crops and animals under contract with large processors.

Many producers say that contracting makes it easier to manage their financial risks, but critics of the practice say it threatens the independence of farmers and ranchers.

Lynn Cornwell, president-elect of the National Cattlemen's Beef Association, said the proposed rules "could increase market transparency and lead to greater profitability by making more market information available to cattle producers."

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 Sponsored by  
 I.H.S. Nutrition Department  
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**Kitchen Conference Room,**  
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 For further information contact:  
 OSU Extension Office • 553-3238  
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