Wilderness Protection: A Legacy For Oregon

Wilderness is important to me. I enjoy hiking in ancient forests and exploring pristine areas. I also enjoy knowing that wilderness gives us clear, clean water for drinking and undisturbed river habitat for salmon. Wilderness is a part of what makes Oregon such a spectacular state, a place to be protected and revered.

As someone who cares for and loves these wild places, I feel privileged to be part of a new campaign for wilderness protection in our state called the Oregon Wild Campaign. Endorsed by over 140 businesses and organizations, the Oregon Wild Campaign seeks to save unprotected forest wilderness areas on National Forests and Bureau of Land Management lands throughout the state.

While wilderness areas such as Boulder Creek and Mt. Thielsen Wilderness enjoy protection, several million acres of pristine forest wilderness in Oregon remain unprotected. For example, the Mt. Bailey and Cougar Bluffs Roadless Areas in the Umpqua National Forest are places right in our own backyard that are in need of protective status.

The Oregon Wild Campaign seeks to protect these places with the support of local citizens and communities. With help from businesses and individual Oregonians, we will create a citizen proposal for wilderness protection. Community leaders at the local, state, and national level will be approached to support this citizen proposal, with the ultimate goal of enacting congressional legislation to finally protect these special areas. The proposal will include roadless areas 1,000 acres or more and special areas that border already existing wilderness.

Public support is strong.
In a show of support from across the state, businesses, churches and local citizen groups are endorsing the Oregon Wild Campaign. Endorsing groups include local businesses such as Hillcrest Vineyard, and Let It Be Laundry as well as Physicians for Social Responsibility, and Patagonia Inc.

General public support for wilderness protection is also strong. A recent poll conducted in Oregon in the Fall of 1999 reveals that public support for wilderness protection outweighs opposition by more than two-to-one. When Oregonians were asked whether they favored or opposed a proposal that permanently protects all roadless areas of 1,000 acres and larger on all National Forest lands, 51% said they would support such a measure, while less than one quarter (24%) were opposed.

Areas are under attack.
The launch of the Oregon Wild Campaign comes at a time when many pristine forest areas are threatened by logging, road building, mining, and other development. Some examples of Umpqua National Forest threatened roadless areas are:

- Mt. Bailey Roadless Area - This Diamond Lake District, Roadless Area contains old growth forests, wildlife, and critical underground aquifers that feed into the North Umpqua River. These values have already been diminished by the Paw Timber Sale activities which included new roads.
- Dread and Terror Ridge, Uninventoried Roadless Area - This Diamond Lake District Roadless Area contains recreation trails, old growth forests and riparian areas. The Upper North Timber Sale is a threat to all of these values.
- Cougar Bluff Roadless Area - The benefits within Cougar Bluff's are: old growth forests, key watershed for native fish, "Hot Spot" for plant diversity, connectivity for wildlife, and recreation values like Wright Creek waterfalls. The values of this unprotected area are threatened by the Felix Timber Sale which borders this North Umpqua Ranger District Roadless Area.

Written by native Oregonian, UW Business Member and UW's Treasurer, Gwen Bates.

Teachers !?!
April 14 Friday 1-5pm
Umpqua Watersheds partners with the Umpqua Basin Watershed Council and ODFW to provide another FREE watershed learning experience for Douglas County Educators. Attendees will learn how they can use the Internet to access watershed information.

Call: 440-3353 or email: Laura.S.Jackson@STATE.OR.US

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Where's the Wolverine UW Hosts Rare Carnivore Presentation at the Public Library

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Message from the Office

Dear Supporters,

You are among my favorite people to write to.

Your efforts to support Umpqua Watersheds’ goals to keep the old trees standing on our public lands, and to keep our rivers flowing free with clean water, are to be commended.

We take that responsibility very seriously. Our monitor and outreach staff, along with volunteers, work tirelessly to meet these day to day challenges. We have gained some great successes and suffered a critical loss (Right View, see page 4) since the year 2000 began.

SUCCESSES:

a. We’ve reviewed and commented on the revisions for the Northwest Forest Plan; insisting that the agency consider the no logging alternative.

b. We’ve launched the Oregon WILD Campaign with our friends and neighbors to increase wilderness designations, we deserve nothing less.

c. We’ve filled a room with our neighbors, old and new, at our 4th annual banquet; sharing the most “up to the minute” environmental protection info.

b. We’ve welcomed three new board members, Maryjane Snooker, Geoff Niles, and Jenny Young-Seidemann to our already awesome leadership volunteers.

d. We’ve halted the Bureau of Land Management from spraying fertilizer in Little River’s watershed; home to many families, wildlife and native fish.

e. We’ve submitted comments on President Clinton’s Roadless Area policy - The whole nation has joined us in this effort.

f. We’ve been fortunate to go to the trees and the rivers, with specialist and many of you, on our Outdoor Education Project hikes. (see page 3)

TOUGH TIMES:

Ω. The loss of the big old pine trees in Right View (see page 4) are a reminder of how tough times can be. We will continue to exert every method available to prevent the Umpqua from suffering more losses.

We need to keep the TOUGH TIMES section empty. Our hard work and your loyal support are a life-giving combination to help us do just that. Thank you again for the value you give to the trees and the rivers.

In Appreciation,

Penny Lind, Executive Director of Umpqua Watersheds

The care of the EARTH is our most ancient and most worthy, and after all, our most pleasing responsibility. To cherish what remains of it, and to foster its renewal, is our only hope.

Wendell Berry
UW Stops Use of BLM Fertilizers which Harm Fish

Umpqua Watersheds received notice (January 5, 2000) that the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA) ordered Roseburg BLM to not implement their Forest Fertilization program until the issues of our appeal can be fully considered.

Roseburg BLM proposed to spray 12,500 acres of the Umpqua Watershed (mostly on Little River), with 435 pounds per acre of urea pellets containing ammonia nitrogen fertilizer. BLM wants to spray the fertilizer because the faster they can make the trees grow, the more they can log. In this instance, spraying 5.5 million pounds of fertilizer would allow BLM to log an extra 2 million board feet per year.

In the same week the IBLA released their decision, the Associated Press reported a new study which found that "Fertilizer levels the EPA say are safe for human drinking water can kill some species of frogs and toads..." A portion of BLM's fertilization project is in riparian reserves. Helicopter spraying would directly affect all streams.

Many rural families live adjacent to BLM land and draw their water from watersheds included in the proposed fertilization project. Residents who knew about the spraying asked BLM not to spray their drinking water source. BLM responded that this portion of the project must proceed because they were doing "research" on the effects of forest fertilization.

Luckily, the IBLA has stopped the project for now. The judges said: "The purpose of fertilization is to have a permanent impact on some species; it is difficult to believe that with respect to other species, fertilization is irrelevant simply because they were not the intended target. Presumably, dropping 435 pounds per acre of fertilizer will have some impact on water resources justifying our further and careful review of the record... Further, we are not persuaded that only one landowner is concerned about drinking water... Therefore... Appellant's request for a stay is granted."

Submitted by UW's Forest Monitor, Francis Eatherington

Spring Hikes!

April 8th - Diamondback-Sutherlin

Tour a spectacular ancient forest refuge that is home to 8ft. diameter trees who shelter countless wildflowers, birds and other old growth species. Carpool will meet at 2pm behind Courthouse.

April 22nd - Cobble Creek w/Ken Carloni

Cobble Creek Offers a spectacular view of the many valleys of the North Umpqua River. Tour a spectacular ancient forest refuge that is home to 8ft. diameter trees who shelter countless wildflowers, birds and other old growth species. Carpool will meet at 2pm behind Courthouse.

May 6th - Illahee Lookout above Illahee Flats

Enjoy breath-taking vistas of the many valleys of the North Umpqua River. Learn about USFS's massive stream restoration project with fish biologist Glenn Harkleroad.

June 10th - Cedar Creek Restoration Project

Learn how the decommissioning of USFS Road 2950 would improve the 5,000 acre unprotected roadless area.

June 24th - "Spotty's Stand" Yoncalla

Hikers will meet behind Douglas County courthouse near Deer Creek at 9am unless otherwise specified. Each hiker will provide their own proper clothing, lunch and water.

For more info: 672-7065 or email: uw@teleport.com

MEMORIAL GIFTS 1999
from our supporters for their family and friends.

IN MEMORY OF:

Max E. Spriggs
Dorothy Bates

Spring 2000 Printed on 100% Post Consumer Recycled Paper
Umpqua Watersheds Wins Appeal

Canton Creek Protected from Chris Folley Clearcuts
Judges grant our request for a remand.

Umpqua Watersheds appealed the Roseburg BLM Christopher Folley timber sale in February of 1999 to the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA). This month the judges granted our request and ordered the sale "remanded" back to BLM. In other words, we won.

BLM had attempted to clearcut 215 acres in one of our most important Key Watersheds, Canton Creek. BLM claimed that their logging would restore the watershed because otherwise they would not do routine road maintenance. Not logging, BLM said, would degrade the watershed because the unmaintained logging roads would eventually deposit more sediment into the stream system than sediment from the clearcut.

We told the IBLA this was like blackmail. If BLM builds a logging road they should be able to maintain it. If a road in a Key Watershed is too expensive to maintain, it should be decommissioned. Clearcutting will degrade our watersheds by increasing peak flows and decreasing low flows in creeks.

Yarding and hauling the logs will cause fish killing sediment to enter streams. Canton Creek is an especially important stronghold for Steelhead.

The IBLA cited the two law suits that BLM had recently lost (Dwyer and Rothstein), and stated that to address these law suits, BLM will need to make the necessary changes, and remanded the sale back to them.

Roseburg BLM failed to convince the IBLA not to remand the sale with their argument that if Christopher Folley was found invalid, then "all BLM timber sales which rely on biological opinions (BOs) issued by the NMFS would also be invalid. Since, in excess of 90% of sales in Western Oregon rely on these BOs, the effect would be to stop the BLM timber program..."We hope BLM is right!"

By UW's Forest Monitor, Francis Eatherington

Umpqua Updates

Right View:
Funeral for a Forest

Words can not describe our sorrow at what has happened in our forests in the Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Right View Timber Sale. On March 24th and 25th loggers cut the trees in this forest. Many of us knew, and were friends with, every tree. They all lay on the ground now. The centuries old Sugar Pines and Douglas Firs are prone, severed into 32' sections, and separated from their limbs. The loggers spared a few isolated friends, and a small clump in the middle of the unit where the incredibly brave tree-sitter still clings to what life is left in this forest.

On March 15, Herbert Lumber started cutting the trees around the tree-sit in Madre Loca, a hundred feet up an old-growth fir tree. Your tax dollars were directed to pay for a dozen law enforcement officers to protect the tree from the road crews from "Spring", a peaceful and gentle teenager sitting in the tree. One tree that was cut hit a tree that "Spring" was tied into, this made his tree shudder. The trees that remain are now isolated from the support of their neighbors. Many of these trees will likely blow down and increase the danger for the tree-sitter.

The tree-sitter is not leaving until the BLM promises in writing to halt the cutting of the few remaining trees. The BLM will likely not grant this request because a new road is supposed to be built where these trees now stand. A representative of the purchaser told the News Review that no more trees would be cut in Right View. Again, the tree-protectors would like this promise in writing. They decline to leave Madre Loca without that promise. See R. V. Background (Continued on page 13)

"Wildness can be a way of reassuring ourselves of our sanity as creatures, a part of the geography of hope." - Wallace Steiger

Threats to Donegan Roadless Area

Forest Service proposes road upgrade rather than connecting Roadless Area to Wilderness.

Donegan roadless area is located in the south-west part of the Tillar Ranger District of the Umpqua National Forest. It is separated from the Rogue-Umpqua Divide Wilderness by Forest Road 68. Donegan was inventoried for its Wilderness potential during the Roadless Area Review and Evaluation II (RARE II) process. The Forest Service determined that Donegan did not meet their Wilderness criteria, because Forest Road 2950 enters the heart of the roadless area and nearly bisects into two smaller areas.

Originally, the Tillar Ranger District had proposed to close and decommission Forest Road 2950 from the junction with Forest Road 2950.850 to the end of 2950, approximately 3.2 miles. Decommissioning a road involves removing culverts, pulling back road fills, ditch filling, installing cross ditches, ripping the road surface, and permanently closing the road.

Now, the Tillar Ranger District is proposing to UPGRAGE this road by replacing small and damaged culverts, constructing grade sags to prevent potential diversions, anchoring fills with riprap, and installing structures to reduce the plugging potential of culverts. Upgrading this road will further degrade the roadless area by fragmenting the old-growth habitat, increasing disturbance from vehicles, and even encourage the Forest Service to log it in the future. The Donegan Roadless area is in a Late Successional Reserve (LSR) and with this designation, little, if any, logging should occur, because LSR's See Decommission Road (Continued on page 13)
The Land of My Father

Most of our stories begin before we did, and mine is no different. The story actually begins long before my father, but for me, it is associated with the picture that begins to come into focus so that’s where I’ll begin.

Born almost a century ago, my father was raised near a small Oregon town that stood on the banks of a tidewater tributary to the lower Columbia River. The river is wide there, and in those days its salmon were drawn in abundance from its shores by mustached immigrants whose horses helped pull in the heavy nets. My father was one of eight children born to Swedish immigrant parents. In later years, he filled my youth with remembrances of his growing up near what sounded to me more like a village than a town. His words offered an enchanting glimpse into another time, another culture, a more simple way of life. I never understood these stories, nor the depth of emotion they evoked in the teller until I lived in a small village in central America. It was a village similar to my father’s, where the sanctity of technology had not yet wrapped the old ways in their death grip.

The small farm where my father and his family worked and lived had been cleared by hands and horses from the jungle of coast range under growth that rose in the wake of the logging of immense native forests. The original stands were filled and bucked with misery whips (crosset saws) pulled by oxen to trestled flumes and floated to the local mill. Before they fell, the stature of the ancient fir, spruce, hemlock, and cedar made minuscule the town and farmhouse hewn from their kind. Later, many of the remaining ancient giants found themselves bound together by anchor chains into huge cigar shaped rafts and towed with tugboats down the Pacific Ocean to Simon Benson’s sawmills in San Diego.

My father’s tales of strong men, naïve immigrant, mischievous children, travelling preachers, prohibition, home brew, the old country, and hard work were woven with humor and drama into a spellbinding tapestry of the past now faded and recognized only by those who had first seen it. These were tales of a time and place where everyone knew almost everything about everyone else including their nickname and why they were bestowed on them.

One of my father’s remembrances hovered in a sphere of its own. It has become one of the most poignant in my mind because of the way he told it. It was about the forests he beheld as a youth. Although I was not born in time to know them, I have seen them in pictures, and more impressively, through my father’s eyes. On more than one occasion, he tried to impart to me what he had witnessed, the grandeur and majesty of a massive and mysterious ancient forest ecosystem, a forest that vanished forever within the first three decades of his life. His words are deeply etched in my psyche. I can hear them now: “You will never know...they rivaled the redwoods...they’re all gone now...nothing left...they didn’t even leave one stand...I wish you could have seen them...You’ll never know...”

Steve Erickson has taught hikung on the Umpqua for several years. This essay is the first of a two part series to be continued in the Summer2000 edition of “100 Valleys.”

Poem from musician, supporter, Bridget Wolf was read by Executive Director, Penny Lind at Umpqua Watersheds 4th Annual Banquet. See Bridget Wolf perform at the Earth Day Fair (see insert).
Where’s the Wolverine?
Complexities of Field Research

Wildlife biologists Terry Farrell and Mike Crawford with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife in Roseburg so clearly illustrated the complexities of doing important field research.

Umpqua Watersheds asked Terry and Mike to summarize their research at a public meeting January 20 in the Douglas County Library. The 60 in attendance that evening included children and adults. The sneak preview helped prepare for a snowshoe hike that weekend into Diamond Lake country to detect winter-time evidences of wildlife.

With help from other specialists, forest managers need to consider all forms of life—from the tiny soil microbes that help feed conifers to the massive elk that browse re-growth in cut over lands. In the high Cascade forests, a critical kind of creature are the carnivores—bear, fox, weasel, ringtail, fisher, marten, lynx and the threatened wolverine. Mr. Farrell introduced us to stuffed examples of some of these forest carnivores obtained from local trappers or surrendered to ODFW for education.

He explained that male wolverines travel in areas from 350 to 400 square miles and showed us several ways these elusive creatures might be found. For example, hunters may see live animals occasionally. Skiers might spot tracks in the snow. Researchers identify tracks left on smoked plates in a bait box. Scientists analyze the DNA of animals’ hair scraped off at scented “hair snares.” Sometimes wildlife biologists use camcorders to photograph animals from low-flying helicopters. Or they could set up electronically-triggered cameras at bait stations for nighttime photos.

These bait stations work like an automatic door opener—whenever a creature interrupts an invisible beam of light between a transmitter and a sensor, the camera flashes a picture. But it’s difficult to find a good location, rig the gear accurately, maintain the equipment in all kinds of weather, protect it from vandals and, to tempt these wild ones, bring in bait and an awful smelling scent bucket!

All that work is expensive—about $150 per week for each bait station.

In the late 1990s, a crew tried helicopter photographer in the Mount Thielsen Wilderness. The team found good evidence of wolverine-tracks in the snow and a den. When researchers find a den, they try to determine if it is a dormitory, dining hall or delivery room. They prefer not to disturb the den so they might set up a remote camera.

The US Forest Service manages the wilderness and needs positive data—a casting of tracks, a picture of an animal or a carcass of an animal that died naturally in the wild. But, it’s hard to get that kind of data without motorized equipment. Wildlife biologists can get permission to bring equipment—like a helicopter—into a wilderness only after completing an Environmental Assessment.

All this research work is so important because wolverines need such large tracts of wild space and corridors between spaces. If they can’t migrate between “island” populations, wolverines may interbreed, lose their vigor and die.

Overall, Mr. Farrell and his colleagues throughout the Pacific Northwest are encouraged about their field studies. They contribute to a growing database managed by the Oregon Natural Heritage Program. The ONHP is a state-funded program to maintain records on threatened, endangered and sensitive species. ONHP biologists work with other state and federal agencies, universities and volunteers.

Together, we are slowly deepening our understanding of elusive forest carnivores so the public can better manage highland wilderness as a home for rare species.

A video tape—“The Wild Bunch, North America’s Forest Carnivores, Saving a Place for America’s Predators”—is available from Predator Project, PO Box 7,300, Bozeman MT 59771; 406-587-3389; predproj@avicom.net. The 42-minute video features the lynx, fisher, marten and wolverine.

Thanks, Terry Farrell and Mike Crawford, for sharing your challenges, insights and references with residents of the Umpqua.

Watershed Science
Making a Difference

Carefully studying an exhibit, a woman exclaimed: "He did so well. For him to accomplish this makes me cry. Would you believe it?" Her companion replied: "Not from knowing him a year ago!"

Teachers? Parents? Not sure. But their pride in this high school student could not be contained that morning during the Watershed Science Symposium, March 10, 2000 in Glendale.

Exhibits around the high school gym were designed and crafted by students from 16 schools in five western Oregon counties. That afternoon, exhibits illustrated students’ oral reports on research topics like: Bear Creek Salmon Counts and Data Collection; Comparison of Aquatic Ecosystems on Serpentine and Non-Serpentine Soils; Genetic Diversity in Black Cottonwoods for Riparian Zones; Water Quality at Wildlife Safari; and Social and Political Aspects of Gross Creek Restoration.

Donned in hip-high waders, ODFW director, Dave Loomis, Roseburg, keynoted the day-long event. He emphasized the contributions of youths’ research in Oregon’s Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

Resource management agencies also exhibited technical resources for watershed experiments and projects. Teachers and school administrators spoke enthusiastically about the Symposium’s helping students integrate and apply multiple science subjects.

For more information, you may contact Jim and Carla Hutchins, Oregon Stewardship Network, 4015 S. Stage Rd., Medford, OR 97501; 541-770-2703; roe@medford.net

www.oregonstewardship.com

Clearly, the first Watershed Science Symposium made a difference with students. I have little doubt that students will make a difference in our watersheds.

Both articles submitted by Jim Long, retired professor who volunteers on UW’s Education Committee.
The great use of life is to spend it for something that will outlast it.

William James
Quotes from Your Neighbors...

Umpqua Watersheds would like to thank all of the generous donors and volunteers who inspire us to Protect Our Wild Umpqua!

"The greatest gift of all would be to preserve what is left of old growth and restoration to a more meaningful degree of our watersheds. Thank you for your dedication to this cause."

New Members - Ginger & Fritz Bachem, Myrtle Creek

"I'm taking this opportunity to wish you success in 2000 in your efforts to educate the public to reasonable use of our land."

Member since 1995 - Laura Lichenwalner, Roseburg

FROM THE BANQUET: "Thank you for a wonderful evening. It was very uplifting to be in a room with people who share similar beliefs."

New Member 2000 - Wendy McGowan, Roseburg

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UW Office: 672-7065 uw@teleport.com

Spring 2000
John Muir’s History of Forest Conservation

On April 21st, 1832 in Dunbar, Scotland, the grandfather of America’s wild forest conservation was born.

Some 160 years later Americans have come to celebrate the health of the Earth on this humble man’s birthday. Many will celebrate Earth Day without even realizing the day selected for the national event would be the birthday of America’s foremost pioneer of conservation, John Muir.

Muir’s diverse interests ranged from botany, inventiveness and glaciers to intense political lobbying and simple hiking.

**Muir’s Chronology**

1832 - April 21 - Born in Scotland

1849 - Came to America

1863 - Graduate University of Wisconsin

1867 - *Thousand Mile Walk* Indiana to Florida Keyes

1868 - Muir arrives in CA, Yosemite

1871 - Muir meets Emerson at Yosemite

1880 - April 14 - Married Louie Strentzel and began farming Alhambra Valley

1881 - First daughter born, Annie Wanda

1886 - Second daughter born, Helen

1888 - June - TOUR - Lake Tahoe> Mt. Shasta> Mt. Hood> Mt. Rainer

1889 - June - Yosemite with Robert Underwood Johnson of *The Century*

1890 - Muir wrote article in *The Century: Treasures of the Yosemite* June - TOUR - Muir Glacier, Alaska

1890 - Yosemite National Park Bill passed and also *Sequoia* and *General Grant National Park*

1891 - A Rival of the *Yosemite* article published in *The Century* magazine

1892 - May 28 - Founded Sierra Club with publisher Robert Underwood

1893 - Feb 14 - President Harrison reserves 13 million acres

1893 - President-elect Grover Cleveland appoints Hoke Smith to Sec. of Interior

1893 - Summer - *TOUR of Europe*


July - Muir meets up with Commission in Chicago for Forest Tour > Black Hills, South Dakota > Big Horn, MT > Crater Lake > Redwoods, CA > Grand Canyon

Timber and Stone Act passes and Northern Pacific Railroad scandal breaks.

1897 - Forestry Commission’s Report to Congress and the President with 4 goals
1. Create 13 reservations among 8 states
2. Repeal or modify timber & mining laws
3. Use science to manage lands
4. Create 2 new National Parks: Grand Canyon and Mount Rainer

1897 - President Cleveland reserves 21,000,000 acres

Timber Industry tries to impeach Cleveland Senate tries to pass rider on Sunday Civil Bill to annul forest reservations.

1897 - August - The American Forests article in *Atlantic Monthly*

Alaska Tour with Sargent & Canby Muir confronts Pinchot (Special Forestry Agent) about sheep hypocrisy.

1897 - March 1st - Congress votes 100 to 39 to protect forests. Defeats Senators’ Sundry Rider.

1897 - Sept. - TOUR Forest of Tennessee and North Carolina with Sargent & Canby. Meets President McKinley.

1898 - Wild Parks & Forest Reservations of the West 2nd article for *Atlantic Monthly*

1899 - Harriman Expedition to Alaska with railroad tycoon E.H. Harriman

1901 - Roosevelt appoints Etah Allen Hitchcock Secretary of Interior

1901 to 1906 - Hetch Hetchy Dam Battle


1902 - May 24 - *Round the World Tour* Paris>Russia>Finland>Black Sea>Caucasus>Moscow>Siberia>Korea>China>India>Egypt>Australia>New Zealand>Philippines>Japan>Hawaii>San Francisco

1903 - Camp with Roosevelt at Yosemite

1905 - Roosevelt adds Yosemite Valley to Yosemite National Park

1906 - Helps Roosevelt create Petrified Forest National Monument

1909 - Muir Guides President Taft and Congressional Delegation at Yosemite. Taft fires Gifford Pinchot from USFS.

John Muir balanced his life well between his travels, family, farm, and forest conservation.

In 1911, when Muir was seventy-four years old, he went on his Final Tour, to a place he had always wanted to go since his youth. In August he set sail for the Amazon River. After covering most of South America he crossed the Atlantic to South Africa and on to Lake Victoria and Egypt.

Three years later, on Christmas Eve John Muir would pass away to “fly free and grow” as he would say.

Compiled by Patrick Starnes
Family Law
by Kathryn Johnston
Over 15 Years of Trial Experience
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- Custody
- Visitation
- Wills
- Grandparent Rights
- Adoption
- Guardianship
- Modification of Decrees
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We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us. When we see land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect.
Aldo Leopold

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Spring 2000
Local Steelworker
Tells of WTO experience in Seattle

The media tried to bury the Seattle protests with endless stories about anarchists and confrontation, but the real story was the coming together of farmers, environmentalists, church members, and unionists. The coalition is reminiscent of one which revolted against the trusts and the railroads in the 1930's. History is repeating itself and this time the oppressor is the World Trade Organization (WTO).

The multinationals who formed the WTO don't want you to know what goes on in a "free trade" environment; they prefer their secrets remain hidden. The Seattle coalition is utilizing what's called the Dracula Strategy to show the world what the WTO is up to. (Evil doers always shrink from the light.) Since the WTO came into power, the world's poor lost a whopping 33% of their already meager income. The multinationals force small farmers off their land to plant export crops. The desperate farmers flood the industrial areas and drive the already low wages even lower. Attempts to improve working conditions are met with harsh repression, black listing, and worse. One hundred and thirty trade unionists were murdered last year.

Under the WTO, Chinese factories employ hundreds of thousands of workers who make products for export. The workers in the garment factories are mostly young women and girls. Typically, workers are paid $0.09 to $0.19 an hour; they work 12 hour shifts seven days a week. Mexican workers who are fortunate enough to find work are paid $0.50 an hour. If they miss a day of work, they're fired. Farmers in India who developed a strain of rice had their rights to use it stolen by the multinationals which patented the rice; the farmers now pay royalties. It's not just plants either, human genetic information obtained from aboriginal tribes is being patented in the event the information may become profitable in the future. WTO rules deny countries the right to ban products for any reason. Frankenfood (the European name for genetically altered food) is forced on the Europeans even though they don't want it. Canadian businesses have filed a case with the WTO to force France to open their markets to asbestos even though France banned the substance years ago.

WTO rules also ban identification of products made by slave labor, prison labor, or child labor; all products must now be treated equally. Countries found guilty of violating WTO rules are subject to fines and trade sanctions if the violations continue. The U.S. lowered its air quality standards to avoid paying trade sanctions in a case brought by Venezuelan oil producers. There is no outside appeal of WTO decisions and our government cannot overrule them.

In disputes between the WTO and the environment, the environment has lost every time. We are led to believe that the juggernaut of globalization is unstoppable. That the wage stagnation, downsizing and outsourcing are caused by

4th Annual Banquet a Success

On February 26th about one hundred seventy-five of us gathered at the Oak Hills restaurant in Roseburg for the fourth annual membership banquet, emceed this year by Jim Ince. He introduced the evening's speaker, the first of whom was Executive Director Penny Lind, who spoke of our accomplishments and goals, acknowledged the assistance of several agency workers, gave special thanks to Richard Chasen and to Jim Kauppila for their long-standing dedication to environmental activism, recited a moving poem about the value of wilderness, and presented the keynote speaker, Dr. Dominiek DellaSala, with a gift of an Umpqua Watershed's sweatshirt.

Dr. DellaSala, Director of U.S. Forest Conservation Programs for the World Wildlife Fund, explained why the Klamath Siskyou region, which comprises about ten million acres and extends as far north as Roseburg, is considered, because of its astounding diversity of plant and animal life, to be one of the most important bio-regions in the world.

We heard also from Patrick Starnes, Community Outreach Coordinator, who brought us up to date on the hikes and other activities that have been organized, and from Forest Monitor Francis Eatherington, who informed us about a proposed change to the Northwest Forest Plan, about the Rothstein Ruling, about the President's Roadless Proposal, and about the status of the Right View timber sale and of the tree sitters' efforts to prevent cutting there. Francis also thanked those members working for the various state and federal agencies for their efforts to protect the environment.

In addition, Secretary Robin Wisdom opened the floor to nominations to the board. Geoff Niles, Jenny Young Seidemann, and Maryjane Snavely each were nominated. Throughout the evening members bid in a silent auction on a variety of items and services that had been donated.

"the invisible hand of the market." That is simply not true; we are losing family wage jobs because of the not so invisible hand of corporate greed! The coalitions formed in Seattle are getting ready for round two. The WTO wants permanent Most Favored Nation status for China (now called Normal Trade Relations - NTR) because multinationals can hire Chinese workers for nine cents an hour. There are no labor 'problems' in China - no dissidents, no environmental 'problems' and no free press. In short, China offers what most businesses' value above all else - the highest profits in the world.

It is time for us to stand up to the multinationals and the Senators who do their bidding. Senators Gordon Smith and Ron Wyden are both FREE TRADERS who back NTR for China. Falling wages and benefits are the direct result of so called "Free trade" - we need to write and call Senators Smith (541) 465-6750 and Wyden (541) 431-0229 and let them know we deserve Fair trade, not Free trade.

Bruce Cronk is with local Steelworkers Union in Roseburg.
A Window on the Wild:
The Glide Wildflower Show offers a glimpse of SW Oregon's biodiversity.

The wildflowers of SW Oregon bloom atop one of the world's most complex geological formations. On a base of ancient volcanoes and seafloor crust, the uplifted Coast Ranges and the "newer" volcanic Cascades come together in a convoluted terrain. The multiple layers have all been deeply faulted, fissured, and altered by geologic processes. Weather, water, fire, and human activity have further changed the landscape. The result is a physically and chemically intricate labyrinth of ecotypes.

Complexity gives rise to diversity. Different floral assemblages occur on basalts and tuffs, sandstones and pebbly conglomerates, granitic intrusions and serpentinite outcroppings. Complicated topography offers more unique habitats: cliffs, caves, bogs, marshes, mountain meadows, and riverbanks are just a few. The World Wildlife Fund has named the SW Oregon ecoregion known as the "Klamath Knot" (extending from the outskirts of Roseburg to Northern California) as one of its "Global 200"—a selection of just over 200 special places on the planet known for extraordinary biological richness. WWF scientists report that this part of SW Oregon boasts more than 1800 recorded plant species. "...131 are endemic—that is, they exist nowhere else on Earth...the diversity of forest communities in the Klamath-Siskyou is unmatched in the American west." Quite a few of our endemics grow in serpentinite soils, which are highly toxic to most other plants. These rare, specialized species include the carnivorous cobra lily (Darlingtonia californica) and the Umpqua mariposa lily (Calochortus umpquaensis).

Showcasing the richness of the SW Oregon flora, the Glide Wildflower Show has presented the largest wildflower exhibit on the West Coast for over 30 years. Volunteer collectors, trained and supervised by botanists and conservation mentors, visit the Umpqua and the coast, the wild and scenic Illinois and Rogue drainages, the Cascade uplands, and other distinctive botanical regions to gather a cross-section of our biodiverse floral resource.

More than 600 species are displayed, including trees and shrubs, wildflowers, ferns, mosses, lichens, and bryophytes. The vagaries of spring weather present differing arrays of flowers in bloom each year.

The Glide Wildflower Show offers an unparalleled glimpse of SW Oregon's floral diversity. Most likely, you'll see more species at the Glide Wildflower Show than most people will view in a lifetime of hikes. Please join us for a look through this window on the wild.


Rare, threatened, or endangered plants are never collected but are displayed in the Alice Parker photographic exhibit. Specimens of abundant species are picked sparingly. All collectors are committed to the GWS mission: conservation, education, and appreciation.

Umpqua Watersheds Thanks Our Generous
1999 Executive Stewards ($100 or more)

Sue Morlang
Richard Chasm
Dale Greenley
Bob Allen
Stump Acres
James Liddeil
Francis Eatherington
Elisa & Edwin Dale
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and many Anonymous Donors

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Right View Forest Background

Right View was ruled illegal in April/81 in federal court. The BLM continued this sale because of a 1995 Salvage Logging Rider loophole. In 98 units one and two were logged; immediately the hillside slide away. Results: A landslide hundreds of feet wide and high dumping tons of sediment in the watershed of the Wild and Scenic portion of the North Umpqua River.

In the unit that’s home to Madre Loca the BLM planned a regeneration harvest that included cutting of five foot diameter healthy sugar pine trees, even though every healthy sugar pine is needed to fight the imported disease killing them: Blister Rust. Until March 14th the treesitter had prevented the logging of this forest.

Thanks to many of you, in the second week of March Elaine Zielinski, director of Oregon/Washington BLM received hundreds of signatures on a petition, asking her to buy back this illegal timber sale. BLM’s reaction was to allow the immediate and swift logging of this forest.

If you would like to help the tree-protectors, you can call the Roseburg BLM 541-440-4930, the Oregon State BLM 503-952-6002 or Tom Fry at the Washington DC BLM 202-208-3801.

Ask them to assure the tree-protectors that no more logging will occur in Right View. Ask them to do this soon before the next big windstorm risks more loss. Submitted by UW’s Forest Monitor, Francis Eatherington.

Decommission Donegan Road

are managed for plant and wildlife species that require mature or old growth forest for their survival.

So, the Forest Service shouldn’t be upgrading this road in order to log this area. Moreover, since this area is in an LSR, the Forest Service SHOULD be decommissioning this road to meet the management guidelines for LSR’s by reducing road density and fragmentation in the area. Let’s improve this wonderful roadless area by closing this road and return it to its natural condition.

Please contact the Tillier District Ranger:

Jill Dufour,
Tiller Ranger District,
27812 Tiller Trail Highway,
Tiller, OR 97484
or call her at (541) 825-3201

Remind her that USFS Road 2950 should be closed and decommissioned rather than rebuilt and upgraded.

Water Rights for Fish

The Oregon In-stream Flow Conference 2000 was held in Medford on January 29, 2000. The event was sponsored by the Oregon Water Trust, an organization that purchases water rights from property owners and then keeps the water in the stream for the benefit of the fish. Roughly 150 people attended the proceedings, which consisted of a combination of speakers and workshops.

A reception was held the previous evening to introduce the water trust concept to the attendees. Oregon Water Trust is a private, non-profit group established in 1993. Their primary focus centers on the fact that many Oregon streams have insufficient flow during critical spawning periods for anadromous fish. Low flows during late summer months diminish water quality and can completely dry out certain stream reaches, preventing salmon, steelhead and cutthroat from reaching their rearing sites.

The opening session on Saturday morning featured lectures on Oregon Water Law. Chapin Clark, professor emeritus at the University of Oregon School of Law, presented a detailed history of the water laws. Water use began when Oregon was settled, but the first formal water rights weren’t granted until 1909. The rights were granted on a first-come, first-served basis. Water claims during periods of low flow are reserved to the owners of the earliest right. All the water in a stream could be deeded, claimed for irrigation, livestock watering and other agricultural and industrial uses. Junior claims do not receive water during diminished flow periods.

Jan Neuman, the OWT president, then detailed the history of the Oregon Water Trust. The organizational vision was to apply the tools of land trust agreements to water applications. OWT purchases or leases water rights from willing sellers. Since water rights can be lost due to inactivity, the leasing of these rights allow owners to retain the water right without removing the water from the stream. This process keeps the fish wet during low flow regimes.

President Kauppila Thanks...

I want to take this opportunity to thank the members, staff and board of Umpqua Watersheds for their support over the last year. My term as President is now over and in reflection, we have made large strides toward our goal of protecting the watersheds of the Umpqua. While this is true, we have much yet to accomplish. The job of educating the public never ends. Our land management agencies still need our input, our neighbors need to know that we care about our community, and our community leaders need to be made aware that we will not go away.

Our job is important and it requires our best efforts. Our board has elected a new president and he is exactly what our organization needs. Our NEW President is Robert (Bob) Allen. We are truly lucky that a person of his skills and abilities has agreed to take on this responsibility. Thank you Bob.

Regardless of the skills that the President, staff and board possess, we need you. For the organization to be most effective, we need to take advantage of all our skills. It is in that light that I am asking you to consider becoming involved with Umpqua Watersheds. There are many things that need to be done and any help will be gratefully accepted. To find out more about what you can do, please call the office (672-7065) or speak with one of the staff or board members. With your help we will be able to achieve our true potential.

James Kauppila was past President from 1988 - 2000.

Written by Dr. Lenny Schussel who is a local environmental chemist.
4 Earth Day Events

Bike
8am
"Glide Through Earth Day"
60 Mile Bike Ride
Cyclists from Oregon meet at Douglas County Fair Grounds to start round-trip to Glide via Buckhorn Road and return on North Bank Road. Pre-register by April 19. Proceeds will go Umpqua Watersheds.
For more info:
672-1298

Fair
10am - 4pm
"E-Day Family Fun Fair"
at Douglas County Fair Grounds
Win Free Bicycle!
Music, horse logging demo, used clothing fashion show, wild animals, storytelling, natural foods, face painting and fun making crafts!
For more info:
440-4350

Hike
2pm
Cobble Creek with Ken Carloni
Tour a spectacular ancient forest refuge that is home to 8ft. diameter trees who shelter countless wildflowers, birds and other old growth species. Meet at 2pm behind County Museum.
For more info:
672-7065

Dance
6pm
Earth Day Dance
8-Piece SKA Band "Jive Bombers"
Keynote Speaker: John Muir!!!
Glide Community Center
Sponsored by Douglas County Earth Day Committee
For more info:
679-7077

Umpqua Watersheds
PO Box 101 Roseburg, OR

Is this Junk Mail?
Please call:
672-7065
And you will be taken off mailing list. Thanks!

inside
Spring Hikes! Sutherlin, Cobble Creek, Illahee Lookout, Donegan RA, Yoncalla
Umpqua Updates: Forest Funeral and Threats to Donegan Roadless Area
From Our Supporters: Poetry and Hiking Stories
Where's the Wolverine UW Hosts Rare Carnivore Presentation at the Public Library
Earth Day 2000
FREE!

EARTH DAY
FAMILY FAIR

APRIL 22 • 10am-4pm
Douglas County Fairgrounds
EXHIBIT HALL

EXHIBITS • ACTIVITIES • WORKSHOPS
- wild animals
- rap & poetry contests
- worm composting
- facepainting
- music
- attracting backyard wildlife
- crafts
- used clothing fashion show
- storytelling & costumes
- horse logging
- natural foods
- outdoor recreation
- stream enhancement
- recycled products
- papermaking

FOOD • ENTERTAINMENT • PRIZES

WIN AN ADULT'S OR KID'S BIKE!

GRAND PRIZES SPONSORED BY
ROSEBURG DISPOSAL & THE BICYCLE SHOP

CALL FOR MORE INFO ON OTHER EVENTS:
- "GLIDE THROUGH EARTH DAY" BIKE RIDE
-glide at 672-1298
- DANCE 6p-midnight
- 678-7077

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EARTH DAY CELEBRATION
30th Anniversary

AFTERNOON HIKE
DANCE
FOOD & BEVERAGES
EARTH RAP
FACE PAINTING

THE EARTH IS OUR HOME

APRIL 22nd, 2000
GLIDE COMMUNITY CENTER, 6 P.M. TO MIDNIGHT
KEY NOTE SPEAKER: JOHN MUIR!!!
FOLK MUSIC: CRAIG & BRUCE
MUSIC & DANCE BY: JIVE BOMBERS (SKA Band) from Eugene
$5.00 at the Door — For More Info. Call 679-7077
GLIDE THROUGH EARTH DAY

APRIL 22, 2000

60 MILE BIKE RIDE
TO BENEFIT UMPQUA WATERSHEDS
LEAVING FROM THE FAIRGROUNDS at 8AM

FOR INFORMATION & REGISTRATION
Call 672-1298
or E-MAIL Ipotter@internet.cds.com