



100 Valleys



A Quarterly Publication for the Supporters of Umpqua Watersheds, Inc.

Logging Near North Umpqua Trails?!!

The Umpqua National Forest has decided to sell 48 mmbf (that's **almost 10,000 log truck loads**) from the northeastern part of the Diamond Lake Ranger District. That's over half the volume for the entire Umpqua National Forest coming from this small area in just one year.

The four roadless areas: Dread and Terror Ridge, Calapooya Mountains, Upper Mountain Meadows, and White Mule Creek, are each over 1,000 acres and in close proximity to one another. The Upper North and Warm Springs timber sales log inside every one of these roadless areas, even though they are of critical ecological significance in this high cascade mountain region. Near these smaller roadless areas are the large wilderness areas of Mt. Thielsen, Mt. Bailey, the Oregon Cascade Recreation Area, and Crater Lake National Park, creating the highest recreation use area of the Umpqua National Forest.

If the Forest Service denies our appeals, every one of these small but significant roadless areas will be gone in just a couple of years. Logging units are over two recreational hiking trails, trail #1461 on Dread and Terror ridge, and trail #1442 that climbs up the Calapooya ridge. The picture (above right) is the Dread and Terror ridge hiking trail in Unit 26 of the Upper North timber sale. Another unit **will be logged within 800 feet of the North Umpqua Trail**, the most popular trail on the forest.

Diamond Lake ranger district needs **16 acres of new heli-**



The Upper North timber sale will log within 50 feet of this recreational trail. We cannot afford to sacrifice recreation and tourism values.

copter landings to attack the roadless areas, and for the more accessible forests, **6 miles of new permanent roads**, and **15 miles of "temporary" roads**. The cost of this logging includes using up **207,000 gallons of highly toxic "Jet-A" helicopter fuel**. The permanent helicopter pads will also facilitate more logging of the roadless areas in the near future. Within the next 10 years, the district estimates that they can clearcut an additional 274 acres, most from within the Dread and Terror roadless area.

Both Warm Springs and Upper North timber sales **log within Critical Northern Spotted Owl Habitat**, affect-

(Continued on page 13)

Give One Hour a Month

*Umpqua Watersheds has many opportunities for **YOU** to get involved. Call our Volunteer Coordinator, Terry Killecullen to find out when the next meeting is:*

- * Education
- * Phone Tree
- * Office Help
- * Monitoring
- * FunSraising
- * Outreach Events



Please Call Terry 672-1298

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Who is Umpqua Watersheds?

Umpqua Watersheds was incorporated as a private non-profit organization in 1992. Its members are residents of the Umpqua Basin who are dedicated to protecting and restoring the watersheds of the Umpqua River Basin. Many of our past and present, Board of Directors are: forest management professionals, forestry technicians, health care professionals, small business owners, and educators. Together we own and/or manage over one thousand acres of timberland. One or more of us have been involved in almost every phase of forest management from theoretical landscape analysis and planning, to setting chokers in the brush. We have planted over a million trees on the Umpqua. We build recreational trails, fall and mill timber, and sit on a number of community committees and councils.

President - Penny Lind
Secretary - Jim Kauppila
Treasurer - Gwen Bates

Board of Directors
 Bob Allen
 Andy Crocker
 Larry Flanagan
 Dale Greenley
 Robert Hoehne
 Jim Ince
 Leslee Sherman
 Robin Wisdom

Public Forest Monitor
 Francis Eatherington

**Outreach Coordinator &
 Editor of "100 Valleys"**
 Patrick Starnes

Come Visit Our Office!

Call First: 672-7065 or Page: 677- 2537
 630 SE Jackson
 Downtown Roseburg, OR

All contributions to Umpqua Watersheds, Inc. are tax-deductible. Please send check or money orders to:

Umpqua Watersheds Inc.
P.O. Box 101
Roseburg, OR 97470

Visit Our Website!
www.umpqua-watersheds.org

President's Message

Umpqua Watersheds' mission *to protect and restore the watersheds of the Umpqua River Basin* has evolved over the past few years. This current mission reflects the spirit and need of the land we inhabit and the culture our community has developed.

The mission review process was driven by the landscape of the Umpqua's many valleys. We considered the public and private ownership, river systems, dams and the natural life that occupies all of these places.

Another evaluation tool was the clearly defined laws and rules that have arisen to foster sustainability of public land resources. We considered a long list of those laws that the democratic process has put in place. For example, the Endangered Species Act, the Clean Water Act, the National Environmental Policy Act, the Wilderness Act, the Northwest Forest Plan, and the Oregon land and conservation laws.

To complete our review process, we included the concept of public support. The community we hear from continues to validate Umpqua Watersheds' mission with, encouragement, contributions, and one of my favorites, creativity. Another public support factor, is the analysis that a *strong healthy environment is synonymous to a strong healthy economy*. Umpqua Watersheds hopes to see Oregon's public take the opportunity to apply this proven theory through support of its valuable landscape, environmental laws and each other.

What does all of this mean for our organization, Umpqua Watersheds? It means that each day our goals must be driven by our mission *to protect and restore the watersheds of the Umpqua River Basin*. Many of the projects that Umpqua Watersheds' leadership, staff and volunteers are in-

volved in are spread across the pages of this newsletter for you to review. It's in the "100 Valleys" that you'll be able to read about the timber sales planned for Dread and Terror Ridge and other unprotected roadless areas within the Umpqua.

Some of the other tasks that volunteers and staff quietly take care of are, website updates, municipal watershed research, meeting with public land managers, and offering community pride for environmental concerns. You can see for yourself how diverse our activities are.

Umpqua Watersheds' future is filled with plans and strategies to increase protected watersheds, aquatic resources and wilderness designations. We do this through a combination of our forest monitor program, community development campaign, litigation, regional environmental representation, participation in collaborative efforts and the initiative to take the necessary risks to do the job.

We invite you to offer your ideas and support by writing:

Umpqua Watersheds, Inc.
PO Box 101
Roseburg, OR 97470

or visit our website at:

www.umpqua-watersheds.org

To link your ideas with protection and restoration of the, still valuable, Umpqua River Basin.

The mission that Umpqua Watersheds has crafted for this time and place can put the organization in unpopular positions from time to time, but the benefits of that mission can serve people, places and wildlife with priceless rewards.

Sincerely,

Penny Lind,
President of Umpqua Watersheds, Inc.

"When I was a boy in Scotland I was fond of everything that was wild, and all my life I've been growing fonder and fonder of wild places and wild creatures."

John Muir from: The Wilderness World of John Muir, 1954, Riverside Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Save Mt. Bailey!

This beautiful picture taken from the shore of Diamond Lake.

Shall Mount Bailey Roadless Area and Diamond Lake become part of the Oregon Cascade Recreation Area?



Roadless Areas: A Valuable National Resource

Unroaded areas on our National Forest lands comprise much of our nation's last remaining unprotected wilderness. These vital reservoirs of biodiversity provide the best habitat for fish and wildlife, including many threatened and endangered species. Unroaded areas serve to sustain healthy forest and aquatic ecosystems which provide us with clean water, recreation, and the unique outdoor experiences of solitude and spiritual renewal.

These areas hold and safeguard our natural heritage for future generations.

The value of these areas are well known by the millions of visitors who enjoy them each year, but it is not just recreationists that recognize their importance. Studies from all fields of the natural sciences teach that unroaded areas are some of the most ecologically valuable parts of the landscape.

"Roadless regions exemplify the least human-disturbed forest and stream systems, the last reservoir of ecological diversity, and the primary benchmarks for restoring ecological health and integrity. Roads fragment habitat; alter the hydrology of watersheds; supply excessive sediment to streams; increase human access and thus disturbance to forest animals; and influence the dispersal of plant and animals, especially exotic species, across the landscape."

M.G. Henjum et al.

"Interim Protection for Late-Successional Forest, Fisheries, and Watersheds."
A Report to the Congress and the President. 1994.

Unroaded Areas Protect Our Water Quality

The first Chief of the US Forest Service, Gifford Pinchot, recognized the need to protect forests in order to provide clean water and sustain healthy fish populations. In 1910 Pinchot wrote, "The relation between forests and rivers is like that between father and son. No forests, no rivers." Today, after decades of clearcutting and roadbuilding, Pinchot's words ring more true than ever.

"Our number one water quality problem in the National Forest System is roads."

(Continued on page 13)

Jim Lyons,
USDA Under Secretary, May 23, 1997

Creation Concerns

IN THE SILENCE LET ME HEAR HIS VOICE

I believe as God's children and part of his creation we have an inherent desire to have a relationship with Him that nurtures wholeness in mind, body, and spirit. Our environment "Planet-Earth" is also God's creation and we along with the rest of the plant and animal kingdoms are dependent on it for the air we breathe, the food and water it provides, the warmth and protection it gives, and above all the sense of belonging it brings to our spirit. Therefore it plays a very vital role in that nurturing process as we strive to live in peace and harmony with each other.

Somewhere along the way though it seems our inherent desire has gotten lost, side-tracked, interrupted, scattered, by the wayside, or just plain ignored. As a result our concern for our fellow man as well as our environment has quite often taken a "back seat" for the sake of "progress" or "change."

Now I am not against progress or change but as we rapidly approach the new millenium, and ask ourselves "Where do we go from here?" This might be a good time to rekindle that inherent desire deep within us. Then as we seek the answers or solutions to our most recent environmental and social concerns we may find more time to "Hear His Voice in the Silence of His Majesty"

*In the silence of Your majesty,
In the splendor of Your holiness,
In the stillness of Your glory,
Let me hear Your voice,
The gentle whisper of Your voice.*

(Continued on page 12)

Clearcuts Are Too Extreme!

CLEARCUTTING: TIP OF ICEBERG IN STEWARDSHIP VACUUM

There has been a tremendous Timber Industry dis-information campaign to coerce a no vote on Measure 64. Here is an attempt to dispel some of the myths.

MYTH: A ban on clearcutting and chemical use will bankrupt Oregon's timber industry.

REALITY: Hundreds of ecologically-minded foresters throughout the state are prospering without the use of clearcutting or chemicals.

MYTH: Restricting clearcuts and chemical use will cost jobs.

REALITY: Reduction of clearcutting and chemical use will create thousands of highly skilled jobs in the expanding global market for ecologically sustainable forest managers.

MYTH: Chemical herbicides and pesticides are the only effective techniques for eliminating unwanted vegetation and insect outbreaks.

REALITY: Manual brush control, Integrated Pest Management, and application of non-toxic herbicides and pesticides have been proven equally or more effective.

MYTH: Clearcutting and chemical use maximizes the productive potential of Oregon's forest lands.

REALITY: By mining soil nutrients, clearcutting and chemical use represents a serious long-term threat to forest productivity.

MYTH: Clearcutting is essential for regeneration of commercially-desirable tree species.

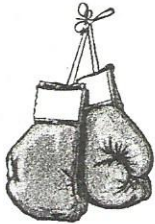
REALITY: Small patch cutting, selective harvesting and other non-clearcutting techniques are highly effective and widely used techniques for regeneration of all commercial species in Oregon.

Clearcut logging in Oregon is an unsustainable forest practice.

1. Clearcut logging is INCOMPATIBLE WITH LONG-TERM FOREST HEALTH AND PRODUCTIVITY, is detrimental to fish, wildlife, water quality and prevents the sustained yield of high quality wood products needed for stable communities and a robust economy.
2. Clearcut logging substantially increases the likelihood of large, potentially DEADLY LANDSLIDES severe flooding. These human-caused disturbances have resulted in the tragic loss of human life, degradation of wildlife habitat, and personal property.
3. Clearcut logging DISPLACES thousands of forest products JOBS by requiring machine-intensive technologies and discouraging investment in highly skilled labor.
4. Chemical herbicide and pesticide use on forest lands of Oregon is an ECOLOGICALLY DESTRUCTIVE forest practice which unnecessarily puts humans, fish, and wildlife at risk of TOXIC EXPOSURE, destroys the nutrient and organic content of forest soils, and threatens the health and safety of forest products workers.
5. Clearcutting and the use of chemical herbicides and pesticides in forest operations has resulted in serious degradation of Oregon's surface and ground water supplies by INCREASING SEDIMENTATION AND TURBIDITY, introducing toxic pollutants, and killing aquatic organisms.
6. Labor-intensive alternatives to herbicide and pesticide use in Oregon's forest lands have and will create THOUSANDS OF NEW JOB OPPORTUNITIES in ecologically sustainable forest management.

Measure 64 Debate

Wednesday Night
October 21st



**Sun Studs
VS
OLIFE**

Umpqua Valley Audubon Society
is hosting the event at
7:30
ODFW Offices
east of Roseburg on
4192 North Umpqua Highway

1 HIKE-A-MONTH!



Sun. November 15th

*The next hike is to a
beautiful waterfall on Wright
Creek; then to the nearby
Felix Timber Sale.*

Meet behind County Courthouse
near Deer Creek Sunday at 9am.

For more info call Bob Hoehne: 679-7077

Fight For Unprotected Wilderness Surrounding Crater Lake

Conservationist stress that President Clinton's Northwest Forest Plan is not protecting ancient forests and wilderness.

MEDFORD, OR - A coalition of conservationists organizations based in Oregon, Washington, California, and Washington, D.C. today announced they are challenging, for the third time, federal plans to log ancient forests and develop a ski resort in the unprotected wilderness of Pelican Butte, adjacent to southern Oregon's Sky Lakes Wilderness Area.

Umpqua Watersheds has joined 22 other local, state, and national conservation groups in appealing the Winema National Forest's proposed "Cold Springs Switchback" timber sales that would log 13.8 million board feet, covering 2,110 acres in unprotected wilderness areas, Bald Eagle habitat areas, and Ancient Forest Reserves designated under the Clinton Forest Plan.

Among many issues raised in the 60 page appeal is the fact that the Forest Service has failed to address how it will protect the California wolverine (*Gulo gulo*), whose tracks and even dens have been located in the southern Oregon Cascades the last two winters. The dens were located the Umpqua National Forest near Mt. Thielsen. Conservationists argue that as a Forest Service identified "sensitive species," the Forest Service has an obligation under its own policies to identify the wolverines' "essential habitat."

In discussing their challenge, conservationists cite numerous violations of law and significant environmental impacts to over 30,000 acres of unprotected wilderness lands surrounding the Sky Lakes Wilderness and north to Crater Lake National Park. Along with Pelican Butte's adjacent marsh habitats on the Upper Klamath National Wildlife Refuge, the entire area contains nearly 350,000 acres of undeveloped, designated Wilderness and otherwise roadless wildlands--of which the ecological integrity is most immediately

threatened by the proposed Pelican Butte Ski Development and Cold Springs/Switchback Timber Sales.

"The Clinton's Forest Plan is obviously not protecting the ancient forests and the wildlife they support on Pelican Butte. They are planning to log in ancient forest reserves, rare plant habitat and in unprotected wilderness across a popular Wilderness trailhead near the Pacific Crest Trail," said ONRC's Southern Oregon Field Representative, Wendell Wood.

"Putting a big timber sale and ski development right smack in the middle of this unprotected wilderness area is absurd," said Headwater's Environmental Center Coordinator, Pamila Tenity. "Let's protect Pelican Butte for the wilderness that it is, not cut it down and develop it."

"The federal government is constantly violating its own forest plans and federal environmental laws" said Charlotte Holzkamper, chair of the Rogue Group Sierra Club, with 1300 members in Jackson, Josephine and Curry counties. "There are laws and plans put into effect, then the federal government comes back a few years later and starts nibbling away at them."

Holzkamper's words ring true when one looks at Pelican Butte. In 1990, with completion of its long term management plan, the Winema National Forest designated over 9,800 of Pelican Butte's remaining wilderness acres as a Semi-primitive Recreation Area. Additionally, President Clinton's Northwest Forest Plan designated numerous Ancient Forest Reserves on the Butte. Yet, before these plans are even ten years old, the federal government is now planning to clearcut ski slopes in ancient forest reserves; construct roads and build parking lots in Bald Eagle Management Areas; and cut down majestic old growth Shasta Red Fir in unprotected wilderness along the boundary of the Sky Lakes Wilderness Area.

The Sovereign Individual

Reviewed By Dr. John Stelzer, HyperLink
The Sovereign Individual by William Dale
 Davidson and Lord William Rees-Mogg
 Published by Simon & Schuster, 1997

The authors prophesize the end of the modern phase of "Western civilization" and they call their work "apocalyptic." They mean, by this, an unveiling in the year 2,000 of the fourth stage of social organization following (1) hunting / gathering, (2) agriculture and (3) industrial. The fourth stage being *information societies*, brought to us by "western civilization."

D&R-M have in mind a "cognitive elite", at home equally in any big city in the world. They claim the information revolution will be universal and immediate, happening everywhere "at once." Everyone, no matter where they live, will be rich due to "the ideas in their heads." Ambitious, bright people, the cognitive elite, will be free to rise to the level they deserve, no matter their race, creed, country of origin. These are the Sovereign Individuals foreseen by D&R-M. Income differences will "dissipate" as everyone gains in the new age. Sovereign nations will lose control of citizens and will lose control of their tax bases, **leading to the collapse of nation states**. Death of western civilization and the collapse of world order will ensue. The coming millennium will see the birth of a new stage in world civilization.

Western civilization has several distinct features that distinguish it from all other civilizations. Its language of choice is English. It tends to be secular but is an outgrowth of western Christianity. Politically, it is a collection of independent nation states. Economically, its member nation states are capitalistic. It emphasizes human freedom. It is based on the concepts of individualism and individual rights. Within western civilization the concerns of the individual outweigh the concerns of the group, the community, the society.

D&R-M base their predictions on four assumptions that are question-

able, but interesting. First, the year 2,000 is a pivotal event in human history. This assumption is erroneous. The number 2,000 is just an arbitrary number. It has no historical significance. Whatever fantasy people associate with the year 2,000, and the end of the millennium, is just that - a superstitious fantasy. Unfortunately there are lots of people who profit from the public's fantasies. Psychics and supermarket tabloids come to mind. Also, at most, perhaps half of the world's population uses the calendar that leads to the millennium ending in two more years. Much of the world does not even use a solar calendar. Islam is based on a lunar calendar that started the day after Muhammad migrated from Mecca to Medina. It is now 1419 A.H. (*anno hegirae*) for Muslims.

Second, D&R-M assume that western civilization is the driving force behind the world's social and political entities. In fact, it might be said that Islam is the most dynamic force effecting the world today. Islam is the fastest growing religion in the world. I would say that besides Islam what is having the most effect on world order is inter-civilization friction that is occurring in numerous areas where the world's civilizations intersect. Bosnia is a three way clash between the west, Islam and Orthodoxy. Islamic Pakistan and Hindu India are threatening each other with nuclear war, as are India and China.


The third assumption that D&R-M make is that nation states are the norm in the world and are the entities people identify themselves with or through. The problem is the west was so dominant in the world throughout its colonial period, that it was able to impose the idea of nation states on the world. For example, the Arab nations in the near east were arbitrarily created by Britain and France after WW I. (Sykes-Picot agreement), when they reneged on their verbal deal with the Arabs (to help them defeat the Axis) by fighting Turkey.

The fourth assumption is that maximizing individualism and the exercise of individual rights are both worthwhile goals, and should form the basis for human social organization. Individualism

and individual rights play absolutely no role in the conceptual framework that underlies Chinese, Hindu and Islamic civilizations. In these civilizations the society is primary and the interests of the individual are secondary, at best.

D&R-M seem to be incapable of seeing the world except through their own ethnocentric, western perspective. They seem ignorant of the perspective of the majority of the world's population who do not live in western civilization, and for whom western, social perspectives are incomprehensible, or mistaken, if not sacrilegious. Having failed to develop a non-ethnocentric understanding of the world at large, D&R-M commit yet another ethnocentric blunder. They take an essentially western concept, that of the free ranging, individualistic, cognitive elite, information worker and attempt to impose him or her on the world as a model of how people ought to be.

It's as if to say: "*We don't know and don't really care what most of the world believes about individualism, individual rights, the purpose and structure of society, nation states, the role of civilization in people's lives. We are threatened by the loss of the west's influence, power and prestige in the world. To remedy this, we believe that the entire world should convert to the latest fad western civilization has to offer the civilization-free, cognitive-elite, individual.*"

What is likely to happen in the future, I believe, is more inter-civilization conflicts as well as more low intensity conflicts that America is powerless to stop or win. I would predict that there will be less, not more, influence by the west over world affairs. Islam will also become even more of a dynamic and determining factor in world affairs. Many Muslims truly hate America. Their view of America comes straight from their TV sets and prime time soap operas. To them America is an immoral, sacrilegious society. It should be destroyed, not emulated. Muslims, much of the world, envies the west's standard of living. The question for others, Muslims included, is: How to get the material benefits without adopting the entire package? 



House in Order



Here at Umpqua Watersheds Inc. we are trying to get our Membership house in order.

First of all we want to thank all of you who have come to our banquets, fair & college booths and many other events. These are the places where we gather your names and addresses. Secondly, we send you our Newsletter, free, for awhile. Finally, we invite you to become a paid member. Every year we hope you will renew your membership and continue to support our growing efforts.

Now, we understand many of you have renewed this year's membership (1998) and are waiting to receive your T-shirt, yet, we may need more info....

Please Help!

by filling out the surveys below

Name _____

Address _____

Phone _____ Email _____

Choose Your Membership (please circle dollar amount below)

100 Valleys Plus

Executive Stewardship
You'll receive recognition in the Newsletter, proudly wear our sturdy 100% cotton UW T-shirt and receive a year's subscription to our Newsletter.

\$100+

Business Member

As a Business Member, you'll receive a **FREE** ad in our Newsletter, proudly wear our sturdy 100% cotton UW T-shirt and receive a year's subscription to our Newsletter.

\$50+

Silent Partner

As a Silent Business Member, your membership remains **confidential** and yet you will receive a UW T-shirt and a year's subscription to our Newsletter.

\$50+

Individual Member

As an Individual Member, you'll receive one sturdy 100% cotton UW T-shirt and receive a year's subscription to our Newsletter. More T-shirts can be ordered (below).

\$25+

Living Lightly

Become a full member and stay in touch with a year's subscription to UW's Newsletter. **Great for Students!** More T-shirts can be ordered (below).

\$15+

Order Your T-shirt (please circle BOTH size and color below)

X-Large

Large

Medium

Small

Large Sleeveless

Large w/pocket

Light Grey

Black

Deep Sky Blue

Forest Green

I would like more than one T-shirt @ \$12 ea. # _____

Choose a Volunteer Committee (please circle volunteer committee below)

Monitor Committee

Help gather data in the field by hiking, measuring, photographing and other means of monitoring our precious and diminishing Public Ancient Forests and their watersheds.

Office/Membership Committee

Help in the office: answering the phone, data entry, mass mailings and other various chores.
Help recruit members by staffing our Outreach Booth which travels around the county: registering and educating voters about conservation issues which they CAN change!

Education Committee

This newly formed committee looks forward to creating (or gathering pre-existing) educational materials which can be used in classrooms or with our Outreach Booth. This committee could also sponsor public forums, retreats and conferences for the sake of community education and discussion.

Why Support UW Business Members?

We are locked into a struggle over natural resources here in these valleys we love. Sometimes we fail to see that this struggle is fought on an economic battlefield as well as in the forests and streams. Umpqua Watersheds has a special type of membership for businesses who want to support our group but dare not do so in public because of the repercussions from the people here in town who perceive environmentalists as "the enemy." The implication is that anyone not in favor of big industrial clearcuts wants to be destitute. We constantly have the option presented as, "*We can have a clean environment and it is the key to prosperity,*" but not everyone can say this in public.

Those businesses and individuals who are willing to stand up in public on behalf of environmental issues are community leaders of significant importance. Doing business with these people is one of the most powerful acts we can do to protect our natural world. Anyone who advertises in this newsletter is sticking their neck out to do so. Doing business with these people creates a prosperous person in the community. A prosperous person can support the many events, contribute volunteer hours, prizes as well as money. A successful business person can join the many civic and business organizations and speak up for the economic importance of a healthy environment. A person with solvent finances can serve on the Board of Directors of Umpqua Watersheds as well as several of the other local groups. Political candidates need financial support to win elections and prosperous people making donations have a candidate's ear. Prosperity allows a business leader to set an example, **poverty prevents participation**. It is crucial we move our concerns for the environment into the mainstream of the economy and not allow our position to be marginalized.

When ever you see a business person advertising in this newsletter go out of your way to use their services and let them know why. Whenever you see a business person sponsoring an event, go out of your way to use their services and let them know why. Whenever you need the services of an attorney, physician or realtor, inquire whether they support environmental issues and give them your business. When you do business with anyone else; you support people who may not care about the issues that matter to you. Set an example with your integrity on this issue and you will see more advertisers in the *100 Valleys* newsletter and greater business support for the environment in public and at the Chamber of Commerce.

*Richard Chasm is a local Realtor,
UW Business Member and former Board Member.
He currently serves on the Outreach Committee.*

"Our days upon earth are a shadow"

Job

Commonwealth Garden



20230 Tiller Trail Hwy
Days Creek, Or. 97484
541-825-3780
fax 825- 3721

(541) 672-1300
FAX 541-672-6781

646 S. E. Jackson
Roseburg, OR 97470

DOWNTOWN ROSEBURG

ANNEX

PUT ON

Embroidery & Screenprinting

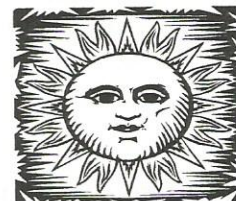
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of Healing Arts

434 Main Street Canyonville, OR 97417

839-4613

elona@mcsi.net



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RICHARD CHASM

Sales Associate



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Wilbur Property Values Could Stink!

The hearing on Dick Heard's appeal to LUBA was September 28th. Our attorney stated that, judging by the questions asked by LUBA, it's judgement probably will be in our favor.


It is important to remember that this appeal was probably just a legal maneuver to prevent a county hearing on the first Conditional Use Permit (CUP). After all, LUBA has already ruled that his pond is illegal under the initial CUP. As LUBA stated: *If a commercial product is produced on agricultural land, it must be derived from farm activities on the premises.* Clearly, Coos & Curry County poop is not produced on the premises.

It would seem that Heard must keep the initial CUP alive while he again tries to find another method (loophole) that allows him to keep his sludge pond. If he abandons pursuit of

the first CUP, County Planning would have to rescind it. They could not justify doing otherwise.

So we must all hang in there until this process runs its course. It is important that we keep agitating the system. Let the commissioners and county planning know how we feel about their stink hole, write letters, and call and talk to KRNR radio.

First Hearing - October 22nd

The first hearing is on October 22nd at the **church annex auditorium** adjacent to the court house. If you do not plan to speak at that meeting, you must **submit your written comments and objections on or before 5pm October 14th or you lose legal status as an interested party.** Comments should include name, address, telephone number, reasons for opposition and whether you wish to be heard at the first meeting. 

Send or deliver comments to:

County Planning Department,
Room 106 Justice Building
County Court House
Roseburg, OR
97470

Other hearing dates are:

November 10th

November 19th

December 3

Written by Jerry Callahan for the Poop Scoop the monthly journal by Wilbur Residents for a Clean Neighborhood. To get on their mailing list call Gail Hansen 673-6501.

Visit WCRN at their website:

www.mcsi.net/sludgepond

UW is concerned about the abuse of the public process, devaluation of real estate values and the potential hazards to the watershed in the Wilbur area and downstream, for example, feces overflow, etc.



SCOTT VAN BUSKIRK
Independent Associate

(541) 679-8776
Fax: (541) 679-0117



WANTED

Equipment for our office:

Lamps & Fans

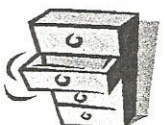
Book Cases

Computer Desk

Monitor & Phones

Printer Stand

Call us and we will pick it up: 672-7065



ALSO WANTED:

Cartoonist

Volunteer your talents and humor to the pages of OUR growing quarterly "100 Valleys." The many harsh issues (like above) need to be captured in graphic caricatures. Please call Patrick at 672-7065



He has the right to criticize who has the heart to help.

Abe Lincoln

Who Owns the River?

Our home in Myrtle Creek sits up on a hillside, about 150 feet above the valley floor. From our living room we can look out across the Missouri Bottoms, a small alluvial plain about a half-mile wide and four miles long. The South Umpqua River runs through the valley, and so does Interstate 5, the Southern Pacific's Siskiyou Line, and Old Highway 99. It's the only flat ground for miles around.

The valley used to be called Orchard Valley because it was planted in prunes, back before refrigeration killed off the dried-fruit industry. The orchards are pretty much gone now, with just a few patches remaining here and there, but the bottoms are still farmland, with wheat, hay, and pastures. It's prime land, loamy top soil anywhere from twelve to thirty feet deep.

The bottomlands look flat but aren't really. When the sun gets low in the late afternoon you can see the shadows cast by a network of gentle swales winding through the Missouri Bottoms, running in the same direction as the river.

It took me a year of living up on the hill above before I noticed them.

It's a subtle thing, and even when I did notice them I never paid them much attention. I assumed that they were the remains of old river channels, carved out as the lifting of the mountains on either side of the valley pushed the river back and forth between them.

Local Essay



One morning, after I'd lived on the place for five years, I went out to the barn to milk our cow and heard a roaring sound. It was dark out, winter-time, and it had been raining hard all night. I figured that the noise was from Hilp Creek, running through my place a hundred yards from the barn.

I sat on my stool, milking the cow, and as the sun came up, I was able to see out across the valley and realized what was going on. The river had jumped its banks. The high water was running through the bottoms. A whole new river was running parallel to the main channel and all across the bottoms the swales were full of brown water, smaller rivers intertwining and feeding into the two main flows.

The words "flood plain" came to me and with them an explanation for the swales: flood channels cut by the high water. I thought I understood now how the bottoms were formed. But it wasn't until four years later that, almost by accident, I finally learned the truth.

I was interviewing a fisheries biologist for the Forest Service. While telling me about salmon and steelhead habitat improvement projects up Steamboat Creek, he mentioned that

*This is the third of three parts of an essay excerpted from local writer Bob Heilman's book: **Overstory Zero: Real Life in Timber Country**, published in Seattle by Sasquatch Books. To order, please call: 1-800-775-0817*

the Willamette River, which runs in a single channel today, used to be a braided stream. In the stretch between Eugene and Corvallis the river ran all year round through a network of nine to eleven major channels, with many side sloughs.

The Willamette Valley was a vast wetland, with beaver ponds, marshes, and an island between the main channels. Flooding was an annual event. The river channels were choked with debris, which slowed down the river current and spread it out, allowing the soil washing down from the mountains to settle out and build up. The marshes were home to huge flocks of geese and ducks. Thousands of herons and cranes and swans, osprey and eagles lived there. Fish and amphibians and insects provided food.

The Missouri Bottoms below my house must have been a smaller version of the same sort of marsh. For years I'd looked out over that land, but it never occurred to me that the river used to run all year round through several shallow channels.

Several things suddenly made sense to me. Old Highway 99 runs

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"...the Umpqua River...needs to be watched over..."

(Continued from page 10)

along the hillside on the opposite side of the valley. I knew that it followed the old Applegate Trail and that the pioneer trail followed the old Applegate Trail, and that the pioneer trail followed the Indian trade route, but why did it go up on the hillside instead of through the flatter bottom where the freeway runs? Because the bottom was a swamp—you couldn't walk through there, let alone drive a wagon through it.

I understood how thirty feet of topsoil had built up. A single channel would never have slowed down enough to leave that silt behind, but a marsh, one that became a seasonal lake every spring, would.

I recalled passages from settlers' diaries that mentioned the huge flocks of waterfowl, so thick that to hunt them, they simply startled the birds into flight and fired randomly into the air, bringing down ducks and geese with every shotgun blast. Where had these uncountable thousands of birds lived and why weren't they around anymore?

The South Umpqua, as we see it now, a single channel with banks twenty to thirty feet high, is a modern creation. The marsh was drained for farmland, forcing the water into a single channel, which flowed faster and cut its way down the soil to bedrock.

What's the effect of that? For one thing, the soil eroded from the mountains no longer settles in the valley; it washed downriver to Reedsport, where the Army Corps of Engineers dredges it out to keep a navigation channel open.

The wetlands used to store wa-

ter and did it much more efficiently than any dam because the water was stored in the soil, keeping the groundwater table higher. Along with storage the marsh provided filtration and cooling, so not only is there less water now, but what we have isn't as cool and clean as it used to be.

Of course, we've lost the wildlife habitat too. Wetlands are tremendously productive. In order to make wheat fields and hay ground and pasture, we've drained our wetlands, but in terms of sheer protein per acre, the "dismal swamps" were much more productive than the farmland that replaced them.

Someday we may decide to restore the marsh. We may decide that the benefits of erosion control, flood control, water storage and filtration, and wildlife enhancement outweigh the value of the crops that the land produces.

The San Fernando Valley, down in Los Angeles, is also an alluvial plain. Although they've built a city on it, the essential nature of the place hasn't changed. It's still a catch basin for the runoff from the surrounding mountains, and every once in a while nature reminds them of that fact with a flood.

Back around the turn of the century, Los Angeles County was the top farming county in California. I can still remember driving through the San Fernando Valley as a child and seeing farmers working their fields while housing projects were springing up all around them. My father once told me about coming to Los Angeles in the 1930's. He used to hunt ducks and geese in the marshes of the San Fernando Valley. The old nickname for the valley was "The Frog Pond," and people still call it that sometimes.

To see the place now, it's hard to imagine how it was when waterfowl wintered there and condors still soared above the hills. But the change came in a single generation, in the thirty years between my father's early manhood and my own.

My father came to a place of beauty to start a family because his birthplace couldn't provide a decent living. I had to do the same thing because my birthplace had become a wasteland of concrete and asphalt and smog and crime. I'm hoping that my son won't have to do it all over again, that maybe this time we've found a place that will stay beautiful and safe.

It's hard to say whether that will happen or not. Dangerous changes come, sometimes unexpectedly and sometimes slowly. But if this place is to survive, the Umpqua River, the living heart of these valleys needs to be watched over and cared for so it can continue to take care of us, its people.

Professional storyteller and writer **Robert Leo Heilman** began to write after a roofing accident prevented him from continuing seasonal labor. He lives with his wife and son in Myrtle Creek, Oregon. Heilman was awarded the *Northwest Writers 1996 Andres Berger Award for Overstory: Zero*.

UW, Inc. would also like to thank Karen at *While Away Books* for donating a brand new copy to our office. She has many more copies to sell.

Finally, UW gives an obvious and huge Thank You to YOU, Bob, for sharing.

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His Voice in the Silence

(Continued from page 3)

*With the power of Your presence
And Your beauty all around me,
As the heavens stand in awe of You,
Let me hear Your voice,
The gentle whisper of Your voice.*

Chorus

*Father, I long to stand before You
And lay my life before You.
I come to worship You alone, oh my God.
I reach my hands toward You,
with all my heart adore You,
Let me hear Your voice.*

I have been a member of Umpqua Watersheds for a little over a year now and I am still trying to find my niche in the broad spectrum of environmental needs and concerns in this community.

I am a Christian by faith and it is my prayer that whatever help I can offer will bring health, strength, prosperity, and restoration to the environment as well as to my fellow man.

I work at the V. A. Hospital in Roseburg where I am currently trying to establish a waste reduction and recycling program. I am also trying to establish a Christian community outreach through **Green Cross** and **EEN** (Evangelical Environmental Network). 🚗

Thank you for listening! **Ron Perkins**

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Ding - Dong the Wicked Dam is Dead



The Milltown Hill Project, the most expensive public works project in Douglas County history, was essentially eliminated on June 5th at the Oregon Fish and Game Commission hearing in Portland. The commission voted 5 to 1 to require the county to build a fish passage component in the dam. They did not prohibit the county from building the dam, that was not their charge. The extra cost was impossible for the county to justify. This effectively ended a six-year resistance to building this dam which we opposed for fiscal and environmental reasons.

Readers should keep in mind that this dam was (is) only one of a number in long-range plans that the county has had for years. Citizens for Voter Participation succeeded in getting an initiative passed last year which now requires the county to get approval from voters before going into debt for more than 2 million dollars. At least that gives us a chance to prevent folly by appealing to people's pocketbooks.

This dam was the last in a group of dams "grandfathered in" when the Bureau of Reclamation ended the program that supported loans for dams when questions and allegations of fiscal malfeasance surfaced. Now that it is cancelled there will be no funds available to resurrect it. Alternatives to the "Millstone" were researched by opponents and pointed out to officials in the county and the City of Yoncalla. Water for the city of Yoncalla is available and should be developed.

Public opposition to this dam was initiated by a board member of Umpqua Watersheds in 1992. The full board signed on later and was joined, over the years, by local groups such as Steamboaters and Umpqua Valley Audubon. Organizations concerned

about the effects of the dam on the environment later signed on: Oregon Trout, ONRC, Water Watch of Oregon, American Rivers, Pacific Rivers Council, The American Fisheries Society, and most importantly, The Western Environmental Law Center. WELC's involvement was key in organizing and presenting the crucial legal issues. The Fish and Game Commission complemented the opposition (us) for one of the most persuasive cases with which they had ever dealt. This decision was the first time in history that the commission had ever ignored the opinion of the staff of ODF&W in making their decision. This writer is especially indebted to Carrie Stillwell of WELC, an attorney who, while taking a lot of abuse, kept a spirit of optimism during what often seemed to be a futile effort. One final note of praise came from Will Stelle, National Marine Fisheries Director. In a letter to the Fish and Game Commission after the decision, he complemented them on their "willingness to speak for the anadromous fish species in so much trouble." Remember that NMFS did not stop the dam when they could have, but approved the county's mitigation plans. Politics makes strange fish.

This was a victory for all who support the values of environmental and fiscal responsibility. It will also keep open the options for the county to have the ability to support the human services needs of our citizens which are always the first to be jettisoned when funds are short. These positive outcomes help us deal with the times when the results will not be in our favor. As the gospel hymn says, "keep your eyes on the prize". 🚗

*Bob Allen is a
Health Care Administrator,
Umpqua Watersheds Board Member
and Chair of the Personnel Committee.*

"Society is always taken by surprise at any new example of common sense."

Ralph Waldo Emerson

Rare Wolverine Threatened!

(Continued from page 1)

ing numerous nesting sites. These sales will also **degrade habitat for the American Martin and Pileated Woodpeckers**, indicator species of Ancient Forest habitat. But what the Forest Service doesn't know is the impact on the Wolverine.

The wolverine is a very rare, State of Oregon Threatened species, and very sensitive to human disturbance. In the winter of 1997, a Wolverine den was discovered in the Mt. Thielsen Wilderness, next to the timber sale project areas. On March 23, 1998, an ODFW Wildlife Biologist, wrote: "This is the second year of helicopter den surveys for wolverine on the Umpqua National Forest. Last year we **were successful in locating tracks and a den in the Mt. Thielsen Wilderness** the first week in March... This year we found wolverine type tracks but no den was located.." However, "just west/northwest of Mt. Thielsen" tracks were discovered, and the biologists were "sure they were wolverine."

One of the wolverine tracks sighted was only 1.5 miles away from the blasting that will occur on a rock pit needed to build roads to log the timber sales. The wolverine tracks were only 4.5 miles away from one of the new permanent roads to be built, and only 2.5 miles away from the closest clearcut unit (unit 39). The entire Warm Springs sale area is likely within the home range of this wolverine. (Home range of wolverines is about 99,000 acres).

In fact, the rock pit sits right on the boundary of the Oregon Cascades Recreation Area (OCRA), which is supposed to be managed to "maintain the natural scenic characteristics". Building roads, clearcutting and blasting rock disturbs habitat needed by wildlife within the OCRA. But even after numerous confirmed sightings of wolverine tracks, and numerous unconfirmed sighting of wolverines themselves, the environmental analysis (EA) for the massive logging in the area only says that the timber sales "will not affect the long term viability of the wolverine." Even though Forest Service personnel were on the expeditions that

discovered the wolverine tracks, no mention of the discovery is mentioned in the Environmental Analysis for the timber sales.

We are losing these roadless areas because of the Northwest Forest Plan and advances in helicopter logging. It is hard to feel good about the areas the Northwest Forest Plan has saved when what we have to sacrifice becomes a reality. It is especially sad to see the Dread and Terror Ridge Roadless Area being logged, and our hiking trails degraded.

TAKE - A - HIKE

Sun. October 24th



Join us on a hike
to the threatened
Dread and Terror Trail
near the popular
North Umpqua Trail.

Meet behind County Courthouse
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For more info call Bob Hoehne: 679-7077

The official public comment period is over, but you can still speak your feelings to the Forest Service at anytime. 🐾

Send your comments to:
Don Ostby, UNF Supervisor,
PO Box 1008 Roseburg, OR 97470

Article and photographs by Francis Eatherington. She works fulltime as UW's Public Forest Monitor. In order to help Francis in the forest, join UW's Monitoring Committee by calling our Volunteer Coordinator: Terry Kilcullen 672-1298.

Why Roadless?

(Continued from page 3)

According to the Forest Service, 922 communities get their drinking water from National Forest streams that frequently harmed by the building of logging roads. When logging and road construction remove forest cover they also impair the ability of the land to hold rain and snow runoff. Healthy forests help regulate the flow of streams and provide clean filtered water to cities and towns. Logging and road building turn normal runoff into torrents that deliver silt and mud into municipal water supplies, sometimes disabling entire water systems. The city of Salem, Oregon lost its water supply for several weeks in 1996 due to sediment increases caused by logging in the Santiam Watershed. Flooding results in not just clogged pipes but a big increase in the cost of drinking water treatment and reservoir maintenance.

Fish Habitat Threatened by Roadbuilding

Today, the National Forest System includes over 380,000 miles of roads and each year the Forest Service proposes to build more. Most of these roads were built for the Forest Service timber program. When this massive road system is combined with the damage caused by decades of over-logging the effects are devastating. Run-off from roads and clearcuts increases the amount of fine sediment in streams. Sediment accumulation smothers and kills developing fish eggs and disrupts normal feeding activity.

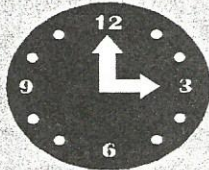
"Intact and pristine watersheds (e.g. roadless and wilderness areas) serve to function as critical habitats and biotic refuge areas for fish and wildlife of adjoining ecosystems." 🐾

R. Wissar et al.
"A History of Resource Use and Disturbance in Riverine Basins of Eastern Oregon and Washington, Northwest Science 68, (Special Issue) 1994.

"Life is an error-making and an error-correcting process, and nature in marking man's papers will grade him for wisdom as measured both by survival and by the quality of life of those who survive."

Jonas Salk

Give One Hour a Month



Umpqua Watersheds has many opportunities for **YOU** to get involved. Call our Volunteer Coordinator, Terry Killecullen to find out when the next meeting is:

Please call Terry 672- 1298

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