

FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA GORGE

FALL 1989 NEWSLETTER

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GORGE COMMISSION UNVEILS DRAFT LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

On August 8, 1989, the Columbia River Gorge Commission and the Forest Service unveiled the draft land use designations for all land within the National Scenic Area. The designations are the result of many months of work by the land use planners on the Gorge Commission staff and the Forest Service National Scenic Area staff.

Many types of designations were made. Most of the draft designations appear to further the purposes of the National Scenic Area Act. However, there are a number of areas which we feel are improperly designated. Over the coming months, we will work hard to change those designations.

During the next four to six months, there will be a series of hearings, workshops and open houses throughout the Gorge to enable the public to review the land use designations, as well as provide input to the Forest Service and the Gorge Commission on their views. The schedule for the public involvement phase has not yet been finalized. During the same period, the Forest Service and Gorge Commission staff will work on guidelines to implement these land use designations, such as minimum lot sizes and density requirements. These guidelines will also be subject to public scrutiny in the future.

1. Residential Areas

Virtually all existing residential areas were designated as residential. This would allow future residential development in these areas, subject to compliance with *continued on page 3*



The west fork of Major Creek Canyon. This area has been given a temporary "dual designation" for open space/forest land. Other land along Major Creek has been designated open space. The open space designation provides the most protection for scenic and natural resources.

GARBAGE TRUCKS IN THE GORGE?

Jack Gray Needs Permit Before Trucks Can Operate

Many residents of the Portland area and the Gorge are unhappy about the contract signed by the Portland Metro Council with Jack Gray Trucking, Inc., to haul Portland's garbage through the Gorge by truck. Friends of the Columbia Gorge continues to oppose the contract. One of our most energetic efforts is our protest to the Public Utility Commission.

In order to operate their trucks on I-84, Jack Gray Transport must obtain a permit from the PUC. Two public hearings on their application were held in early August. In Hood River, testimony ran 17 to 1 against trucking the garbage. In a Portland hearing attended by nearly 100 people the mood was similar, with testimony running 20 to 1 against the trucks. Nancy Russell, Chairman Emeritus of Friends of the Columbia Gorge, testified about a number of concerns, including the serious safety hazards posed by these large trucks:

It rains between 80 and 90 inches a year at Cascade Locks. Water stands on the roadway and is thrown up on small trucks and passenger cars. It is like being in a carwash to pass a long, many-axle truck or to have one pass you.

The Gorge is especially vulnerable to ice and snow on the road. Last March we had a snow storm in Portland ... and an accident closed the westbound lanes from 1:30 a.m. to 5:30 a.m. The accident involved two trucks and a passenger car and sent a truck driver to the hospital.

* * *

The extreme wind conditions that make the Gorge world-renowned for windsurfing contribute to the instability of trucks and cars.... The Gray garbage trucks will return westbound empty. This is a category of high risk.

* * *

*...when four feet of snow came to Cascade Locks several years ago, a train brought supplies to the stranded truckers and bus and automobile travellers. Many trucks **must** use this highway. These garbage trucks do **not** have to use it.*

Safety of the public highways is just one of the factors the PUC must consider before issuing a permit. According to Oregon law, (ORS 767.020), it is also state transportation policy to "promote the conservation of energy" and "[f]oster sound economic conditions in transportation."

Trucking the garbage would require large amounts of diesel fuel. Barges would use half as much fuel, and trains only a third as much fuel as trucks. When practical alternatives are available, wasteful use of fossil fuels, which pollute the air and contribute to the greenhouse effect, should not be allowed— especially in a National Scenic Area.

The Portland contract, using only a twentieth of the landfill space, could be the beginning of a much larger caravan of garbage trucks. According to Jack Gray

Transport, "Metro is one of six public bodies in the Northwest that will be soliciting bids and proposals for the transportation of solid waste. Metro was the first. Jack Gray intends to participate in the remaining 5 procurements." (Seattle is to be congratulated for specifically excluding truck transport through the Gorge in its bidding process.)

The economics of the trucking contract are becoming more and more questionable. Originally, it was calculated that the savings due to the trucking contract would be just 23 cents per household per month compared to the next lowest bidder. More recently, that figure has been calculated at 14 cents. Because of a fuel escalation clause in the contract, that savings could be reduced or eliminated if fuel prices rose sharply at any point during the next 20 years.

The calculated savings also does not take into consideration the cost to the taxpayer of road repairs to the extent they are not covered by highway use taxes paid by the trucking company. One of these large trucks produces road wear equivalent to that of 9,600 cars. While the trucks will pay thousands of dollars annually in road use taxes, there is considerable controversy as to whether these taxes are sufficient to cover the actual costs involved in repairing the roads. Nor do they compensate other users of the highway for the delays, inconvenience and safety hazards of more frequent repair work.

After winning the contract, Jack Gray Transport applied for tax-exempt bonds to finance their operations. They first asked the Oregon Economic Development Commission for \$16.6 million, but withdrew that request after receiving an unfavorable opinion by the Oregon Attorney General. A new request for \$16.3 million was recently approved by the Port of Arlington. It remains to be seen whether Jack Gray Transport will be able to qualify for the tax exemption.

The company contends that its low bid did not depend on the availability of tax-exempt bonds. However, they have refused to provide financial information required by the PUC. The PUC needs that information to determine the company's fitness to perform the contract. It is against the public interest to issue permits to companies insufficiently capitalized to perform their contracts. Also, such companies are more likely to cut corners in safety measures to reduce costs.

In short, as the PUC protest continues, more and more questions have arisen about the appropriateness of this contract. Friends of the Columbia Gorge will be working hard to bring out all the relevant facts, and to keep these trucks out of the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area.



These trees in the western Gorge are eloquent testimony to the power of Gorge winds. Empty garbage trucks returning in these strong winds would present serious safety hazards.



An agricultural designation will protect orchards like these from residential subdivision. Photo: Oregon Historical Society neg. no. 14759.

Land Use Designations,

continued from page 1

minimum lot sizes and other guidelines yet to be developed. Some areas that have not yet been developed for residential uses were also designated residential. This reflects the decision of the Gorge Commission that these areas are "dedicated" to residential use because of development in adjacent areas.

While some of the residential designations are appropriate, we believe that many are not. Specific areas of concern include, but are not limited to,

Virtually all existing residential areas were designated as residential.

Latourell, Bridal Veil and pockets of residential designations along State Route 14 in Washington. These designations are one area on which we will focus our efforts in the coming months.

2. Commercial Areas

With two exceptions, the only areas designated commercial are those areas which are now being used or which have been used in the recent past for commercial purposes. Two of the areas which are no longer being used as commercial—the gas station at Dodson-Warrendale and an abandoned restaurant at Bridal Veil—are troublesome. Areas not in current commercial use should not be designated commercial. The Gorge Commission discussed changing the draft designation of these two areas, but the motion failed on a 5-5 vote, with one abstention. We

will work to change these designations during the public involvement phase.

The two places outside of urban areas where additional commercial development will be allowed are the small communities of Corbett, Oregon, and Skamania, Washington. These two areas were designated as "rural centers" which allow additional residential and commercial development. They were designated rural centers because they are already community gathering places with existing facilities such as stores and community meeting places. Several other areas were discussed as possible rural centers, but were not designated, including Rowena, Mt. Pleasant, Bridal Veil and Underwood. Public support for the agency decision could be important, since local residents may want them designated as rural centers.

3. Agricultural and Range Land

Much land was designated as agricultural, both for crops and grazing. The range land is predominantly centered on the east end of the Gorge. The designations primarily reflect the existing usage of the land.

4. Forest Land

Much land, primarily on the western end of the Gorge, was designated forest land. Similar to agricultural land, this primarily reflects the existing usage of the land. The majority of this land is in Special Management Areas on Forest Service land, but some is private land.

5. Open Space

The open space designation was based on a variety of protection-oriented considerations. Lands which have special value as fish and wildlife habitat; lands which contain rare, threatened or endangered plant or wildlife species; lands which contain plant species endemic to the scenic area; lands which are ecologically or scientifically significant natural areas; and lands which have other special uses warranting protection were designated open space.

This is an important designation, since open space land cannot be converted to residential, commercial or other uses.

Areas not in current commercial use should not be designated commercial.

The vast majority of lands designated as open space are publicly held lands already being managed as open space. Unfortunately, very little private land was designated open space.

Some areas were given dual designations, with open space as one designation and the existing land use as the other designation. For these areas, the Commission has deferred making a decision until the public has an opportunity to provide input. We are concerned that many areas that should be designated open space were not because

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YOUR HELP IS NEEDED

A series of workshops and open houses will be scheduled by the Gorge Commission and Forest Service to inform the public and to solicit public comment about the land use designations. These will be held throughout the Gorge and in Portland and Vancouver.

We need to know your specific concerns regarding the land use designations. A form is included with this newsletter for you to fill out and

return to us to identify areas of concern. It will also notify us if you are willing to provide comments or testimony during the public involvement phase. We will coordinate the involvement of members, and will assist by providing you with factual information to support your comments.

Your help can make a difference in creating a sound management plan to protect the beauty and many special resources of the Gorge.



Miller Island rock formation. This island in the eastern Gorge hosts rare plant species which are currently safe from degradation by cattle.

CATHERINE CREEK AND MILLER ISLAND

No Cows For Now

In the Spring Newsletter we reported that cattle grazing had been suggested for Catherine Creek, an extraordinary native wildflower area on the north side of the Gorge. Grazing had also been considered for Miller Island, a large island at the east end of the Gorge. Both of these areas contain native grassland which is especially sensitive to invasion by non-native plants, such as knapweed and thistle.

Cattle are destructive to native grassland ecologies in a number of ways:

Areas where cattle gather, such as along streambeds and under shade trees, are degraded by trampling which can entirely denude these areas of their natural vegetation, compact the soil and contaminate streams with fecal matter.

Cattle introduce weed species by eating seeds and transporting them to areas of native plants. Introduced species often have a competitive advantage because the controlling mechanisms

which evolved with them in their native habitat are not present in the new area. If the cattle have also stripped areas of native plants through trampling, hardier weed species get an extra head start.

Native American grasses are more tender and palatable to cattle than European grasses which evolved with cattle ancestors. As a result, cattle selectively eat native grasses first, further reducing their ability to compete with introduced grasses.

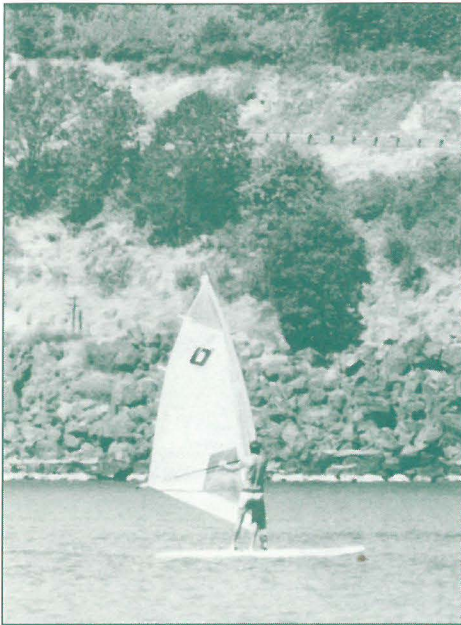
The U.S. Forest Service Mt. Adams Ranger District is currently the agency managing both Catherine Creek and Miller Island. After hearing from Friends of the Columbia Gorge and many others on this issue, they have decided not to allow livestock grazing at either Catherine Creek or Miller Island during the interim planning process. Long term planning for these areas will be part of the permanent management plan now being developed by the Forest Service

National Scenic Area Office and the Gorge Commission. We hope these agencies will continue protecting these special natural areas from cattle.



Oenothera pallida, pale evening primrose. This native wildflower is still relatively abundant, but other wildflowers on Miller Island are quite rare.

WIND, WAVE AND ASPHALT



Windsurfer near Hood River.

It is summer in the Columbia River Gorge, the best place in the world for windsurfing. Windsurfing is a clean sport. Sailboards use no fuel but the wind, and make no lasting mark on the water's surface.

Windsurfers appreciate the extraordinary beauty of the Gorge, and most want to conserve it. Of the windsurfers who responded to a Friends of the Columbia Gorge survey in November of 1988, 80% were "in favor of protecting the scenic, cultural, recreational and natural resources of the Gorge, even if it means some restrictions on development in the Gorge."

Any activity in the Gorge, however, has the potential to damage sensitive resources if not carried out with consideration, care and foresight. Several issues relating to windsurfing are of

special concern to Friends of the Columbia Gorge.

Shoreline Parking Lot Development.

One goal of the permanent management plan for the Gorge will be to improve river access for recreational purposes, including windsurfing. Current parking opportunities are inadequate, with large numbers of cars parked unsafely on road margins near popular sites. These parking lots need to be planned and designed carefully, however. Insensitive placement or overbuilding of large, paved lots could seriously damage both the scenic beauty of the Gorge and wetland habitats at river shorelines.

Conflicts With Other Users

Native American peoples were using the Gorge and carefully conserving its resources over 10,000 years before European Americans arrived on the scene. In 1855, the U.S. government signed a series of treaties with Columbia River tribes under which the tribes gave up most of their lands. They did not, however, give up their fishing rights, and the treaties specifically acknowledge their rights to fish at "all usual and accustomed fishing places." Recently, tensions have arisen between tribal fishermen and windsurfers, who may damage nets and interfere with fishing activities if they sail into the wrong area at the wrong time. All recreational users of the river need to respect treaty fishing sites.

Proposed Broughton Landing Resort Complex

A major windsurfing resort, to be called "Broughton Landing," has been proposed for a site near the old Broughton Lumber Co. mill near Underwood, Washington. The proposed 43-acre resort complex would include up to 50 condominiums, retail stores, restaurants, parking lots, and launch sites. Since the property is in a general management area, the development must be approved by the Gorge Commission before it can proceed. Although the site does offer good river access and could be appropriate for some level of recreational development, it is located in a highly visible and scenic area of the Gorge. Additionally, the Yakima Indian Nation has expressed concern that potential conflicts from intensified recreational use could interfere with use of treaty fishing sites in the area.

Friends of the Columbia Gorge has filed formal comments with the Gorge Commission expressing concern at the proposed development's size, intensity, and potential impact on scenic resources. We will continue to follow the review process closely.



Mobile homes have no permanent foundations and can be removed easily. A new Gorge Commission policy, challenged by FOCG, would allow any mobile home in the Gorge to be replaced with a permanent, site-built home.

FOCG FILES SUIT TO REVERSE COMMISSION POLICY ON MOBILE HOMES

A recent decision by the Gorge Commission would allow any existing mobile home in the Gorge to be replaced by a permanent, site-built home, despite the Act's restrictions on new development.

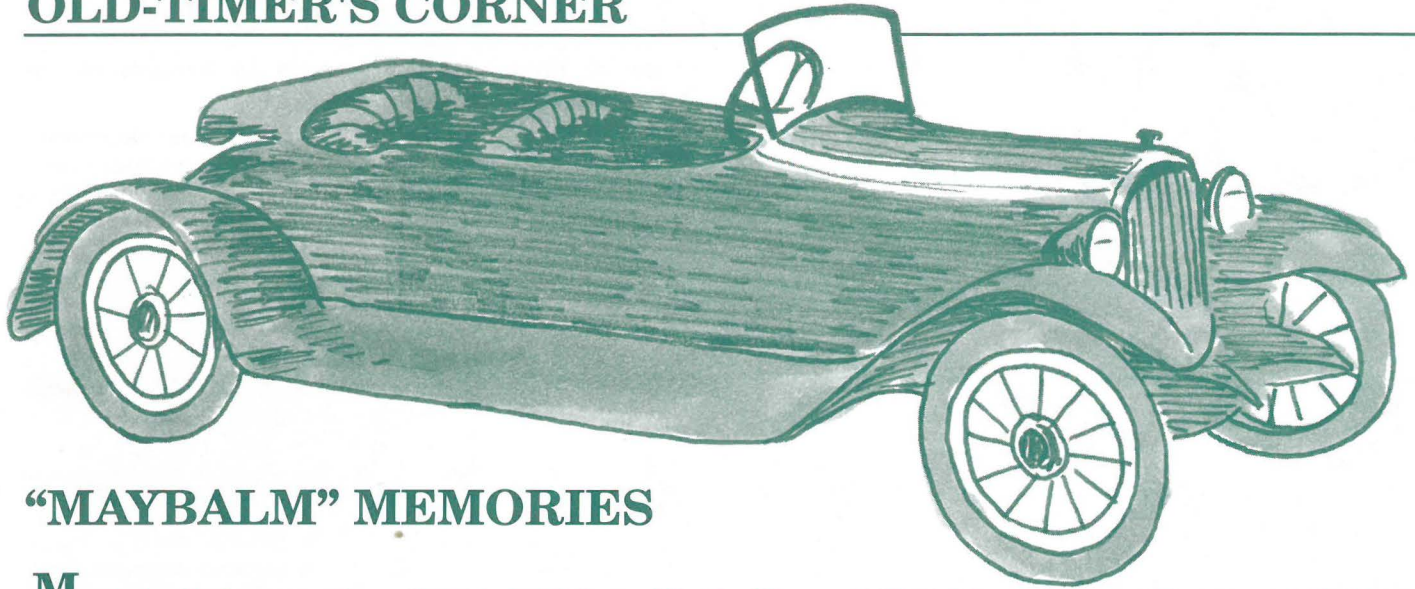
The National Scenic Area Act prohibits new residential development on lots of less than 40 acres in the special management areas. Shortly before the Act passed, many property owners quickly placed mobile homes on lots where they would not have been allowed once the Act became law. Burdoin Mountain is one area where many of these mobile homes went in.

These mobile homes could be removed at any time, leaving the land as scenic and undeveloped as before. If the new Gorge Commission policy continues

in effect, however, many of these mobile homes will be replaced by houses with permanent foundations. The new policy could generate windfall profits for landowners who hastily added mobile homes just before the Act was passed. Property approved for residential use and surrounded by scenic lands protected from similar development has far more value than property where more dense residential development is permitted.

We believe the mobile home replacement policy violates the Act, and have filed suit to have it overturned. Since the Act's provisions are particularly clear with respect to the 40-acre minimum lot size in special management areas, we believe we have a good chance of winning this case.

OLD-TIMER'S CORNER



“MAYBALM” MEMORIES

My father had our new house built in 1917 during World War I, when I was not quite four. I assisted in moving by wheeling my doll buggy and passengers up the hill from the cottage my parents had occupied since they were married in 1907. From our new house, one could look over all of our twenty acres: two hillsides with a valley in between which had an intriguing pond full of frogs who boldly announced the arrival of springtime. Red-winged blackbirds sang from the rushes and meadowlarks from fields of new-mown hay. Bluebirds and swallows chased insects through the sky, and the barn swallows built fascinating mud row houses under the eaves of the barn. The Union Pacific Railroad circled the entire east boundary of our property, hooting through the fir stand on their way to and from the Columbia River Gorge.

My mother had a fourth daughter in May of that year, and I was moved from a downstairs to an upstairs bedroom. I thought this was far more exciting than having a new baby in the house. I could sit on my knees in bed and watch the moon come up, reflecting its light as it ascended on the pond and the glass panes of the greenhouse where violets bloomed. From that viewpoint, I also had a first-class view of the trains rumbling through the night.

About that time, a strange man came calling on my father. It turned out that he was an automobile salesman trying to sell my father a car. The upshot was the most exciting experience of my young life. Arrangements were made that he would return on the following Sunday and take our entire family of three girls, a baby, and my parents for a trip along the newly completed Columbia River Gorge Highway. I have never remembered the name of the salesman, but the name of the car was etched into my memory. It was a “Maybalm.” I had not seen it inscribed on the car, but I had heard the salesman talking about it.

We drove east through Troutdale, a very old community, along the Sandy River, up the hill through Corbett, and on into the Columbia Gorge. I was spellbound. I had a book at home about fairies, and I was sure this is where they all lived and danced in the moonlight and bathed under the waterfalls. There were wildflowers everywhere, mingled with maidenhair fern. With the summer sunshine filtering through the trees, it was the most enchanting sight I had ever seen in all of my four years. Now, seven decades later, I know that it truly is the prettiest place in the whole wide world.

My father did not buy the “Maybalm,” but I never forgot it. Not so many years ago, I was telling an automobile man from Michigan about this vintage car and the trip, and he asked the name of the car. “It was a Maybalm,” I replied. “A Maybalm? There was no such car as a Maybalm. You must be thinking of a

Marmon.” Well, I knew it was no Marmon and that it was a Maybalm, but I couldn’t convince him, and I resolved that I would find out. After questioning every car dealer in the city of Portland, I was about to give up. About that time, I was working a lot at the FOCG office while all the staff were in Washington trying to get our Scenic Area bill through. I came home one evening and walked directly to my TV and turned it on, something I simply never do. There, flashed across the screen, was the one word: MAIBOHM. I was rooted to the station. “Ray Summers at Large” was in Wolf Creek, Oregon, interviewing an elderly man who was restoring a classic car. I called the TV station and talked to Ray, who didn’t know too much about the origin of the car but gave me the owner’s name, Harry Kempfi, so I telephoned him. He had bought it in Medford and “was fixing it up,” but he wasn’t well and the work was slow in progress.

I then wrote to the Henry Ford Museum & Greenfield Village at Dearborn, Michigan, which I had visited, and had an immediate response from the Curator of Special Collections in their Archives & Research Library. He wrote, “The name MAIBOHM is new to me. Suggest you contact the National Automotive History Collection, Detroit Public Library,” giving me the address and telephone. I did so and received a packet of photocopies of information and photographs of a 1912 MAIS Roadster and a 1917 MAIBOHM Roadster. The model I had ridden in was a MAIBOHM touring car. A Peter C. Maibohm was a blacksmith, wagon maker, and real estate man from Racine, Wisconsin. His son, H.C. Maibohm, reorganized his father’s businesses into the Maibohm Motors Company, and it built cars for several years in Racine until a fire destroyed the plant, when it was rebuilt in Sandusky, Ohio. The son eventually sold out to Arrow Motors, and he went into the manufacture of radios. Arrow Motors built a refined Maibohm and marketed it under the name of COURIER. This was not successful, and it ceased being marketed after 1923.

A few years ago Jeanne Norton and I were enroute to Grants Pass, and we decided to look up Harry Kempfi. We found the house, but a neighbor told us the old man had died a few months before and a man had come up from California and bought the old car.

Well, I still had my memories of a handsome, classic automobile, and of the fragile, ethereal, and indescribable beauty of the Columbia Gorge Highway in those early days, which was one of the very earliest asphalt highways in America. I didn’t see any oversize garbage trucks out there, and I hope I never do.

—Elva Olson Michael

NATIVE AMERICANS EXPLAIN RIGHTS AT GORGE SYMPOSIUM

by Kathleen Tyau

“As the stories unfold before you, you will see and hear about another way of life. [Ask yourself], has this culture been made a part of the Columbia Gorge Act?”

So queried the opening speaker for the “Native to the Gorge” symposium, Ted Strong of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (CRITFC). Hosting the June 19 meeting in Hood River, Oregon, were the CRITFC and its members, the Warm Springs, Yakima, Umatilla and Nez Perce Indian tribes.

Tribal council heads, representing over 10,000 Indians, joined attorneys, archaeologists and others in informing 130 attendees about the rights and concerns of the Indians in the Columbia River Gorge.

A symbolic salmon meal, storytelling and dancing by Warm Springs and Umatilla Indians accompanied the symposium.

Several themes emerged and their refrains echoed throughout the day.

Treaty rights; tribes as natural resource stewards.

Although the Indians ceded land in the Gorge in treaties with the United States in 1855, they retained many rights of access to the land, including the right to fish.

Antone Minthorn, Umatilla executive council chairman, portrayed the tribal governments as natural resource stewards. In 1855 the tribes were negotiating on behalf of their children. “Today in 1989,” he continued, “I realize that I am the children they were talking about.” The Umatillas adopted a comprehensive plan in 1979 which includes a natural resources element.

The Nez Perce also emphasize the preservation of natural resources through an executive committee of nine elected tribal officials who oversee subcommittees for various resources, including fish and wildlife, timber and agriculture. Allen Pinkham, Nez Perce executive council chairman, cited the U.S.-Canadian salmon treaty and the Columbia River Fish Management Plan as further examples of the Indians’ efforts to promote resource management.



Warm Springs and Umatilla tribe members performed traditional dances for symposium participants.

“In lieu” fishing sites. The United States promised the Indians fishing areas along the Columbia River as compensation for sites destroyed by the construction of Bonneville Dam. Five of these “in lieu” sites (totaling approximately 40 acres) are now in use, and a recent federal law designates 23 additional sites east of The Dalles. According to Warm Springs attorney Howard Arnett, these sites fall in the category of “Indian country,” a legal term used to describe land owned by Indians, on or off the reservation, which is not subject to state or local control.

The Gorge Act did not change the legal status of the Indians, who retained their treaty rights under the Act. The Indians are currently working with the Army Corps of Engineers and others to determine how the sites will be developed and managed.

Of major concern to the Indians is the growing use of the river by windsurfers. To the windsurfers in the audience, Levi George of the Yakimas implored, “Our thing is livelihood, yours is sports.” He urged them to ask other windsurfers to be considerate of Indian fishermen and to look out for fishing nets.

Effect of the Gorge Act. The windsurfing issue accompanied a common question: how will the Gorge Act’s promotion of economic development in the Gorge coexist with the Act’s preservation goal and the Indians’ treaty rights and conservation ethic? Michael Burney, an archaeologist working

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A WRITER’S IMPRESSIONS

I am not an Indian. I don’t live in the Gorge. I’m not even from Oregon. Yet, like many of you, I visit the Gorge frequently and enjoy her beauty and resources.

Last month I went to a symposium at Hood River hosted by the Indians in the Gorge, and what I heard is recorded in the accompanying article. What I learned is another story, just beginning for me. Listening to the Indians reminded me of my own culture, quietly drifting into obscurity with the death of my parents and the merging of my generation with a non-Hawaiian, non-Chinese culture.

Fishing is our livelihood, and the river is our religion, I heard the Indians say. Although we moved to reservations over a century ago, we have never left the Gorge. This is our home. We fish in order to live. We gather roots and berries for our sacred feasts. We also conserve these precious resources so that they and we shall continue to live. We tell stories, some so long they can be told for days. We are still learning from these legends the collected wisdom of our people.

Our people. The Indians spoke those two words over and over that day. When was the last time you referred to your family and ancestors as “our people”?

All these years the Indians have lived in the Gorge, and they know more about the land and the river than I, a visitor, shall ever know. When I return to the Gorge, and when I go back home to Hawaii, I shall step lightly, listen more carefully, and honor what I learn.

Kathleen Tyau is a freelance writer living in North Plains, Oregon.



In Memoriam



BORDEN F. BECK, JR.

No member of Friends of the Columbia Gorge contributed his talents more effectively and more faithfully than the late Borden F. Beck, Jr.

The complexities of creating federal designation for our Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area cannot be overstated. Many separate skills were badly needed. It was marvelous good fortune that Borden Beck, an attorney with the Portland firm Black, Helterline, Beck & Rappleyea, volunteered his exceptional legal talent to the Gorge effort in 1981.

Borden, who died on February 16 of this year, loved the Gorge with all his heart and was determined to see it adequately protected by proper legislation. With this in mind, he examined whatever scheme was proposed to carry out the protection goal, and reported back to Friends of the Columbia Gorge. My files bulge with his detailed critiques of various proposals. Some of these proposals were in fact offered by development interests — but all required a considered response.

Borden helped author the first Friends of the Columbia Gorge bill, S.B. 2318, introduced in 1982 by Senators Hatfield and Packwood and Congressmen AuCoin and Weaver. He served with Joan Smith on a two-person committee that recommended in 1981 that Governor Atiyeh of Oregon support federal legislation to protect the Columbia Gorge. Governor Atiyeh's letter of support to the Oregon Congressional delegation was a milestone in our effort.

Borden went to Washington D.C. with us to testify for the Friends in June of 1986 before the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. On November 17, 1986, the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act became law.

Borden Beck, the brilliant lawyer, had another side—the side that responded with great feeling to all the moods of wild nature, that loved great music, that pursued Indian pre-history and pioneer history with lively enthusiasm, that wrote poetry. Borden cared about good people and exploded with a gratifying sense of outrage at political scheming and shady shenanigans. He was passionate about all of it.

We will miss him.

—Nancy N. Russell

IVAN DONALDSON

A great and good friend of the Columbia River Gorge, Ivan Donaldson died July 3, 1989, at age 77 at his home in Stevenson, Washington.

Two years ago, while researching information for the Friends of the Columbia Gorge Guided Tour of the Gorge, Ivan and Louise Donaldson accompanied me on a splendid tour of historic sites on the Washington side of the Gorge—some unmapped and generally unknown. As we descended the road to an important 19th century steamboat landing, we passed a thicket of signs: “No Trespassing ... Absolutely No Trespassing ... Beware of Dog ... Trespassers will be Prosecuted.”

Ivan was not to be deterred. “Don't worry,” he said. “All will be well when I tell them I'm an historian.” Louise added, “Ivan goes anywhere.” We did go there, and the owners were happy to show Ivan and his friends the old landing and the remains of the station.

I met this resolute man and his wife in the early 1970s on a Native Plant Society of Oregon field trip. I learned more about the historic significance of the Gorge on that day than I had in all the years before. Subsequent trips and correspondence were a special joy.

For years Ivan had interviewed Gorge “old timers”—folks who had lived through the pioneer period of portage roads, great seasonal floods, steamships and fishwheels. He took detailed notes. Later, he remarked what a help a tape

recorder would have been. Ivan was, along with Ruth and Emory Strong, a mainstay of the Skamania County Historical Society at a time when it was not broadly supported. He was on the first faculty of the Columbia Gorge Short Course, and co-author of *Fishwheels on the Columbia*, published in 1971.

His work lives on in the National Scenic Area. Ivan supplied pages of well-organized information and marked large-scale USGS maps with all the Gorge historic sites. These maps and text supplied the basic historical information submitted by Friends of the Columbia Gorge to Congress in its testimony for designation of the Gorge as a National Scenic Area. The information was used again this year in a Recreation Inventory provided to the Gorge Commission and Forest Service for integration in the permanent management plan, so that the sites will be protected for posterity.

In his last letter to me on April 11, 1989, despite near blindness and severe heart problems, Ivan wrote about the shipping of Metro garbage by truck through the Gorge, “I wish that I were “Skookum” and had the time to combat this one!”

We will miss Ivan Donaldson, the premier historian of the Columbia Gorge. Perhaps one day a park will be named in his honor at a protected historic site in the National Scenic Area he helped to create.

—Nancy N. Russell

MEMORIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

In memory of Dr. Clyde H. Ryan

by

Mr. and Mrs. Jack W. Emahiser

In memory of Joan M. Polson

by

Gloria Joan Graves

In memory of A. Roy Philippi

by

Joan and Dick Civick

Symposium, continued from page 7

with the Umatilla Indians, recommended (1) continued financial support to the tribes, (2) meaningful participation of the tribes in Gorge issues, and (3) Indian involvement in conducting cultural resource inventories and programs.

Protection of cultural resources.

Kristine Olson Rogers, Gorge commissioner and law professor, summarized recent legislation, including a Washington state law protecting cultural property found on private as well as public lands. She proposed a model state statute for cultural property protection, along with a public education program.

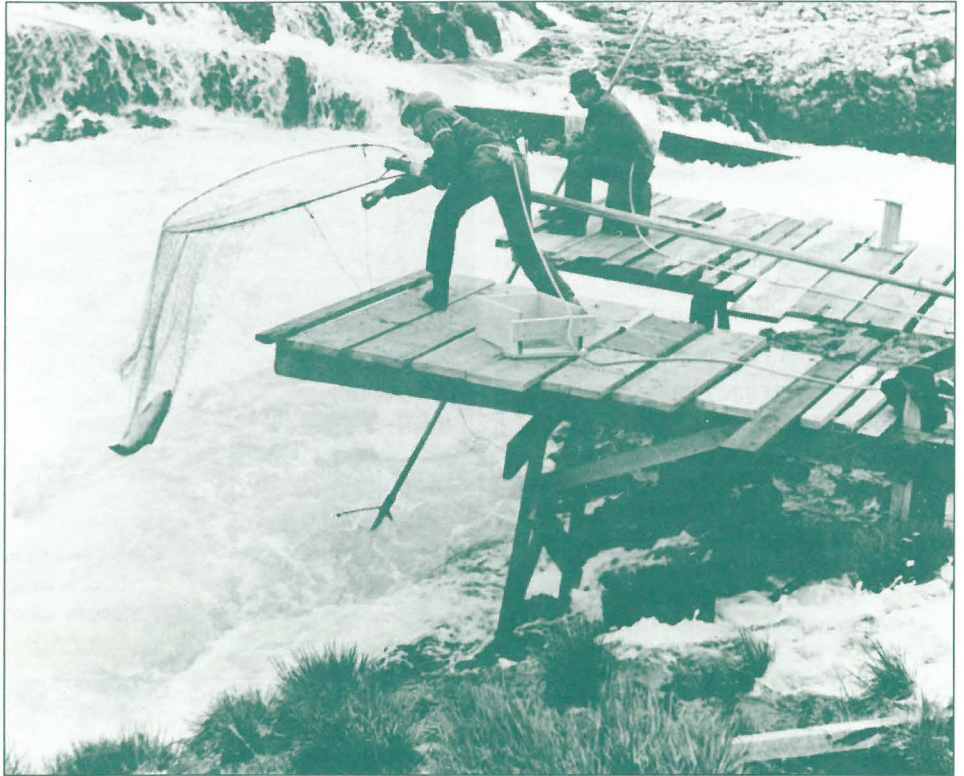
Not all solutions involve legal restrictions. When movie director George Lucas heard that the cliff dwellings at Mesa Verde National Park were sacred to the Hopis, he canceled plans to film part of an Indiana Jones movie there. One of Rogers' suggestions was the publicizing of cultural taboos about what happens to "pot hunters" who disturb sacred areas. "We need blended voices," Rogers urged, "to save cultural resources along the Columbia River which, if not maintained, will be lost forever."

"Blended voices" resounded that day in the Gorge, as Indians and non-Indians shared information and concerns about the lives of the first inhabitants of the Columbia River Gorge.

More information about the symposium is available from the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission, 975 S.E. Sandy Blvd., Suite 202, Portland, Oregon 97214, telephone (503) 238-0667.

The paper "Courage and Co-Venturing (An Archaeophile's Partnership Plan)— State Cultural Resource Protection Models Plus Public Education Planks" (coauthored by Kristine Olson Rogers and Elizabeth Grant, copyright June 1989), is available for review at the

FOCG office (please call in advance) or may be obtained from Kristine Olson Rogers, Associate Dean, Northwestern School of Law of Lewis and Clark College, 10015 S.W. Terwilliger Boulevard, Portland, Oregon 97219, telephone (503) 244-1181.



Native Americans fishing on the Deschutes River in the 1930s. Windsurfers should steer clear of treaty fishing areas to avoid interfering with fishing activities or damaging nets. Photo: Oregon Historical Society neg. no. 001582.

Land Use Designations,

continued from page 3

they are in private hands and are being used or considered for some type of development-oriented activity. This concern will be a focus of our efforts in the coming months.

6. Recreational

Several parcels of land were designated as either public or commercial recreation land. These designations will allow recreational development to take place at those sites. In addition, the entire Scenic Area was placed into one of four recreation intensity zones. This is an overlay designation which takes into account the suitability and capability of the land for recreational developments of different intensities.

In addition to the maps displaying the draft land use designations, a map was unveiled displaying the recreation intensity zones. The National Scenic

Area is divided into intensity zones 1 through 4, with 1 being the least intensive development and 4 being the most intensive development. One example of zone 4 intensity would be windsurfing sites with paved parking areas and accessory facilities.

Criteria have been prepared for development within each intensity zone. This does not mean that recreational activities will be allowed throughout the

These maps will be available for members to review at the Friends' office.

Gorge. Any proposed recreational development must be consistent with the underlying land use. This is merely an overlay zone, indicating the intensity of recreational development that may be allowed on a given piece of land.

Friends of the Columbia Gorge has ordered a set of maps showing the land use designations and the recreation

intensity zones from the Forest Service. These maps will be available for members to review at the Friends' office. We encourage and invite anyone interested in this process to come in and look at the maps to become familiar with the proposed land use designations. We also encourage members and other interested parties to attend the workshops and open houses to learn more about the designations and the guidelines for implementing the designations, as well as to let the Forest Service and the Gorge Commission know your feelings on specific designations.

Included in this newsletter is a form for you to fill out and send to us to let us know of any specific concerns you may have and whether you would like to comment during the public involvement phase. We have also included a form that can be sent to the Gorge Commission to have your name placed on the mailing list for direct notice of public involvement activities.

FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA GORGE, INC.
BALANCE SHEET
December 31, 1988

ASSETS		LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	
Current Assets		Liabilities	
Cash	\$ 16,685	Accounts payable	\$ 19,380
Investments	3,208	Accrued and withheld payroll taxes	1,264
Accounts receivable	2,582	Contracts payable – Note 3	<u>2,592</u>
Due from officer – Note 2	11,803	Total liabilities	<u>23,236</u>
Inventory	38,041		
Prepaid expenses	<u>4,429</u>	Fund balance	
Total current assets	<u>76,748</u>	Invested in office furniture and equipment	7,296
Office furniture and equipment	14,972	Unrestricted	<u>53,512</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>7,676</u>	Total fund balance	<u>60,808</u>
Office furniture and equipment – net	<u>7,296</u>		
	<u>\$ 84,044</u>		<u>\$ 84,044</u>

See notes to financial statements.

FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA GORGE, INC.
STATEMENT OF SUPPORT, REVENUE,
EXPENSES AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCE

Year Ended December 31, 1988

Support and revenue	
Support	
Foundation Grants	\$ 55,088
Contributions	<u>37,445</u>
Total support	<u>92,533</u>
Revenue	
Memberships	73,595
Fund raising sales net of cost of items sold of \$12,839	26,659
Other income	5,520
Interest income	<u>1,727</u>
Total revenue	<u>107,501</u>
Total support and revenue	<u>200,034</u>
Expenses	
Salaries	60,596
Payroll taxes and benefits	10,748
Rent	5,926
Copying and printing	12,357
Postage	9,084
Office supplies	5,867
Telephone	4,663
Subscriptions	940
Insurance	2,946
Professional services	6,895
Other services	16,687
Travel and entertainment	5,106
Brochures and materials	4,151
Newsletters	5,570
Maintenance	1,154
Interest	760
Depreciation	1,746
Other	<u>1,640</u>
Total expenses	<u>156,836</u>
Excess support and revenue over expenses	<u>43,198</u>
Fund balance December 31, 1987	<u>17,610</u>
Fund balance December 31, 1988	<u>\$ 60,808</u>

See notes to financial statements.

FRIENDS OF THE COLUMBIA GORGE, INC.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year Ended December 31, 1988

Cash flows from operations	
Excess support and revenues over expenses	\$ 43,198
Depreciation	1,746
Changes in current assets and liabilities	
Increase in investments	(1,937)
Increase in receivables	(2,131)
Decrease in due from officer	7,535
Increase in inventory	(30,616)
Increase in prepaid expense	(2,489)
Increase in accounts payable	16,884
Increase in accrued and withheld payroll taxes	<u>754</u>
Net cash flows from operations	<u>32,944</u>
Cash flows from investment activities	
Purchases of office furniture and equipment	<u>(2,952)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities	
Lease purchase contract on telephone equipment	1,780
Payment on contracts	(330)
Payment on loans from board members	<u>(15,422)</u>
Net cash flows from financing activities	<u>(13,972)</u>
Increase in cash	16,020
Cash December 31, 1987	<u>665</u>
Cash December 31, 1988	<u>\$ 16,685</u>

See notes to financial statements.

CAROL M. JONES
 Certified Public Accountant
 838 S.W. First Avenue
 Suite 200
 Portland, Oregon 97204
 226-2727

Board of Directors
 Friends of The Columbia Gorge, Inc.
 Portland, Oregon

I have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Friends of The Columbia Gorge, Inc. as of December 31, 1988, and the related statements of support, revenue, expenses and changes in fund balance and cash flows for the year then ended. These financial statements are the responsibility of the entity's management. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on my audit.

I conducted my audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards. Those standards require that I plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. I believe that my audit provides a reasonable basis for my opinion.

In my opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Friends of The Columbia Gorge, Inc. as of December 31, 1988, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles.

Carol M Jones
 Certified Public Accountant

July 13, 1989
 Portland, Oregon

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

December 31, 1988

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The organization was incorporated in Oregon in 1981 as a private not for profit entity. Its purpose is to protect the scenic, natural, cultural, historic and recreational values of the Columbia River Gorge, encourage compatible economic development within the urban areas along the Gorge and educate the public to obtain effective implementation of the National Scenic Area Act.

Funds are provided from memberships, contributions, grants and sales of Gorge memorabilia.

The financial statements are pre-

pared on the accrual basis of accounting whereby revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recorded when incurred. The more significant accounting policies used by the organization are summarized as follows.

Bad debts are recognized on the direct write off method. Management considers the accounts receivable at December 31, 1988 to be fully collectible and therefore no allowance for uncollectible accounts has been provided.

Office furniture and equipment is recorded at costs and is depreciated on the straight line method over estimated useful lines of three to ten years. Repairs and small items are expensed.

The organization is exempt from federal and state income taxes under provision of Internal Revenue Code Section 501(c)(3).

2. Due From Officer

A prior treasurer is reimbursing the organization for unauthorized loans and expenses and related costs. The final payment on this account is due April, 1989. A deed of trust on a condominium is held as collateral.

3. Contracts Payable

The organization has two leases of equipment which have been capitalized. Balances due at December 31, 1988 are as follows:

Telephone equipment lease due 69.95 per month including 24.12% effective annual interest	\$1,746
Copier lease due 147.48 per month including 15.93% effective annual interest	<u>846</u>
Total	<u>\$2,592</u>

Balance due over the next three years are as follows:

1989	\$ 1,271
1990	582
1991	<u>739</u>
	<u>\$ 2,592</u>

4. Commitments

The organization leases office space under a lease expiring in April, 1992. Monthly minimum payments are \$1,328.13. The terms of the lease provided for increases in the payments for increases in property taxes and operating expenses above 1988 levels. Future minimum lease commitments are as follows:

1989	\$ 10,625
1990	15,938
1991	15,938
1992	<u>5,313</u>
Total	<u>\$ 47,814</u>

The lease provided for six months free rent from November 1988 to April 30, 1989.

5. Contingencies

The organization has litigation pending relating to a claim of wrongful discharge on the part of a former employee. The organization's attorneys are of the opinion that the claim is defensible. It is expected that this case will go to trial in 1990 and be resolved at that time.

MISSION STATEMENT

Friends of the Columbia Gorge shall vigorously protect the scenic, natural, cultural, historic and recreational values of the Columbia River Gorge, encourage compatible economic development within the urban areas, and educate people about the Gorge in order to gain the public support necessary for effective implementation of the National Scenic Area Act.

Staff

Margaret Donsbach, Executive Director
Gary K. Kahn, General Counsel
Cheryl Dye, Office Manager

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Bill Bell
B. H. Bishop
Bowen Blair, Jr.
Phyllis Clausen
Debbie Craig
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Kate Mills
Yvonne Montchalin
Jeanne Norton
Doug and Judy Reid
Tom Reynolds
Ed Robertson
Nancy Russell
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NANCY RUSSELL'S WILDFLOWERS: Delphinium Burkei

When things are generally drying up in the eastern Gorge, an especially attractive larkspur comes out. This is *Delphinium burkei*, one of the five species of Gorge delphiniums.

There are a lot of springtime rills and wet spots on the benches that slope down to the river in that wonderful area across from and just east of Mosier. During the time that camas and rosy plecritis are in bloom, these wet areas are full of light-but-bright-green, much-lobed and dissected leaves. For a long while I wondered what plant it was. What a pleasure to return six weeks later and find the neatly arranged, 7-inch stalks of Burke's larkspur blooming bluely where seeps, rills, and low-lying foliage had been.

Poor Burke, the discoverer of this plant, did not have an easy time of things. His work is described in McKelvey's *Botanical Exploration of the Trans-Mississippi West* in a chapter headed, "Despite Thirty-Eight Months of Arduous Work, Burke is Virtually a Forgotten Collector." Burke was in our Northwest area in 1845-46. He seemed to be always pummeled by bad weather and in the wrong place at the wrong time for successful collecting. I think he deserves the kindness of being remembered by so lovely a flower.

MAKING A MEMORIAL GIFT

Several members have called recently to ask how to make a memorial contribution to Friends of the Columbia Gorge.

Nothing could be simpler. Just send your contribution to our office with a note indicating the name of the person in whose memory the contribution is being made, and the name and address of the next-of-kin so that we can inform them of your gift.

As with any contribution, we will send you a letter acknowledging your gift. We will also send a letter to the next-of-kin to let them know you have made a memorial contribution. Memorial gifts are also listed in the first newsletter printed after your contribution (unless you request otherwise).

We can think of no better way to honor a person who loved the Gorge than to help preserve its beauty and grandeur for generations yet to come.

NEWS FLASH!!!

The tentative schedule for public open houses and workshops on the land use designations (see front page article) is as follows:

October 12	Hood River, OR
October 16	Portland, OR
October 17	Klickitat County, WA
October 19	Corbett, OR
October 23	Camas, WA.
October 25	Wasco County, OR
October 26	Stevenson, WA

Members are encouraged to attend an appropriate meeting, and to contact us if they are interested in making comments.

TO: Friends of the Columbia Gorge
P.O. Box 40820
Portland, OR 97240

(Fill out any sections that apply.)

I am concerned about the following areas in the Gorge:

I feel that the draft land use designation(s) for the following area(s) should be changed:

Area:
Current desig.:
Change to:
Because:

Area:
Current desig.:
Change to:
Because:

(Use additional sheet of paper if necessary.)

I would like to attend one or more of the hearings and public meetings and provide comments or testimony about my concerns.

I would need transportation
 I can provide transportation

Name: _____
Address: _____
City/State: _____ Zip: _____
Home phone: _____ Work phone: _____
Best time to reach me: _____

TO: Columbia River Gorge Commission
P.O. Box 730
White Salmon, WA 98670

I am a member of Friends of the Columbia Gorge, and I would like to be included on your mailing list to receive notice of hearings, workshops, open houses and other public meetings relating to the land use designations and permanent management plan for the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area. Thank you.

Name: _____
Address: _____
City/State: _____ Zip: _____