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Manola's Thai no longer has problems with late-night loiterers. Pizza Hut invites the campers to come by after close to pick up any leftovers.

Whoville campers ask that Eugeneans support businesses in the area, who they praise for working with the homeless campers: Pancake House, Café Yumm, 7-11, Burrito Boy, Pizza Hut, 66 Motel, McDonald's, Daniel's Mexican Restaurant, The Mission and Manola's Thai.

Elijah says that over the Dec. 21-22 weekend, a protester who was disruptive to the camp and made many phone calls to the police was evicted with the help of EPD. "EPD was respectful and professional," she says, adding that police allowed Whoville to pack the camper's belongings with a videotaped record so that Whoville could make sure the camper didn't lose her few belongings.

City Council will reconvene on Jan. 13, and Elijah says visiting the camp is an important precursor to any votes or discussions about it. "City Council, please come visit before Jan. 13," Elijah pleads. "I think they'll be speechless at what they see when they come down. They'll see that we really can do this." — *Shannon Finnell*

BEAVER TRAP CATCHES MAN, IRKS HUMANE SOCIETY

The Humane Society of the United States (HSUS), Predator Defense and other wildlife advocates have long protested what they say are lax trapping laws in Oregon. A Dec. 15 incident in which a man's leg was broken in a beaver trap, in conjunction with a press release from the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife saying "dog owners share in the responsibility to keep their pets safe during trapping seasons," has strengthened HSUS's resolve to make ODFW tighten its trapping regulations.

Oregon state director for HSUS Scott Beckstead says Oregon's current trapping laws are "backwards and cruel and against the humane values most Oregonians embrace." He says that Oregon has among the worst trapping regulations in the Western U.S. and says that "depending what you are trapping for, you don't have to check some traps for up to 30 days," potentially leaving animals to suffer.

In its press release, ODFW says that "dogs running loose have accidentally been captured in legally set traps, causing injury or even death to the dog" and says that traps for bobcats, raccoons and coyotes are most likely to catch a dog. Winter is a big season for trapping because "pelts are in prime condition at this time," according to ODFW. The agency suggests that pet owners keep dogs in sight, on a leash or under voice command, to "be mindful of where and when trapping activities may occur — on public lands and on private lands by permission" and to remember lures and baits used by trappers can attract dogs too. ODFW also suggests people "carry the appropriate tools," which are a wire cutter and length of rope, "and know how to use them to release dogs from a trap."

According to *The Coos Bay World*, a man who was trying to catch his dog stepped in a beaver trap in a marshy area near Sturdivant Park, along Hwy. 42. He was found by passing drivers who said "the man was screaming 'Help me! Help me!'" They were unable to free him until the fire department came with bolt cutters; his leg was broken.

The trap was set legally, Coquille police say.

ODFW spokesperson Michelle Dennehy says any time you are in the wild with your dog there are risks, not just traps but also rough terrain, things that dogs shouldn't eat, young wildlife and nesting birds that a dog shouldn't disturb. These are all reasons a dog should be kept on leash or under voice command, she says. ODFW refers dog owners to the website utahpaws.org for information on how to release a pet from a trap.

Oregon's furbearer regulations say that traps can't be set within 50 feet of any designated public trail or within 300 feet of any designated trailhead, public campground or picnic area. "Killing traps" with a jaw spread between 7.5 and 9 inches set on public land cannot be placed more

than 50 feet from a permanent or seasonal water source. These are the tightened regulations that were put into place in 2012 after HSUS and wildlife advocates petitioned for reform in the wake of the trapping deaths of several pet dogs in Oregon.

Beckstead says those regulations are still too weak, and he says that telling the public to carry "bolt cutters in our backpacks so we can free ourselves" doesn't put the onus on trappers to be responsible and exercise caution.

"We will never stop pressing for trapping reforms in Oregon," Beckstead says. "And we will continue to explore every available option," including petitioning the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission, going through the state Legislature or via a ballot measure. — *Camilla Mortensen*

TEARING DOWN HOUSES, TEARING DOWN HISTORY

They don't look like much to the unknowing eye, but the 12 cottages at UO's Columbia Terrace Houses have a history that experts say dates back to WWII. That history marks big changes for Oregon, and that's why preservation advocates say they shouldn't be torn down or moved to make way for UO Housing's new central kitchen.

"We kind of think of WWII as having happened in Europe," says George Kramer, who wrote a book about Camp White and WWII. "People don't understand how much Oregon changed as a result of WWII."

During WWII, Oregon's second-largest city wasn't Eugene or Salem — it was, technically, either Camp White in Jackson County or Camp Adair north of Corvallis, where soldiers came for boot camp. Kramer says the architecture and arrangement of the cottages makes it obvious that one of the camps was the source.

"These little buildings, as simple as they are, are part of a tangible effort," Kramer says, and were probably used as mess halls or officers' quarters. After the war, UO's enrollment boomed, and it was able to purchase the buildings from the government. The cottages were sorely needed because during the war, building materials were all devoted to the war effort, and then UO's post-war enrollment boomed with the GI Bill.

Christine Thompson, who works in campus planning, says that there's no record of the origins of the buildings, but they and many other buildings were installed in 1946. UO purchased the cottages in 1963. She says that they've been altered with vinyl siding and in other ways, and they've been designated as "not contributing" as historic resources.

"The only physical expression at the UO that probably survives and really relates to the changes was the way they scrambled to house those soldiers," Kramer says. "We look at those buildings and think, 'Wow, they're not much.' Those guys looked at those buildings and thought, 'There's a ticket to a new life.'"

Michael Griffel, UO's director of housing, says the university will attempt to find new places for the cottages, but it will be a challenge because of the way they're built into a concrete slab. "The properties are in very poor condition and in need of substantial investment," he adds. The original plan was to demolish the buildings in the summer of 2013, but Griffel says the bids UO received were too high, so they're going through the

bidding process again. He says whether the cottages are torn down or moved will ultimately be decided by the firm UO contracts with.

Kramer says that as far as he's aware, the cottages at UO are the last publicly owned WWII camp buildings standing in Lane County. — *Shannon Finnell*

CHEMICAL SPRAYS CONTINUE SICKENING RURAL RESIDENTS

"Why do they treat people as if they are the problem?" asks Lisa Arkin of Beyond Toxics. She says residents of Gold Beach and Cedar Valley in Curry County who have been experiencing health problems from an Oct. 16 aerial spray of pesticides are being treated as if they, not the spraying of toxics, are the problem.

Arkin cites instances in which doctors and health professionals trying to treat people in Curry County for symptoms after the spray — including severe headaches, blurry vision, loss of balance, nausea, rashes and chest constriction — had not gotten calls back as of Dec. 12 to tell them what was in the "chemical soup" that was sprayed. The Curry County residents have joined with other communities west of the Cascades troubled by aerial spraying of pesticides over private forestlands to petition federal agencies including the Environmental Protection Agency and Centers for Disease Control to investigate the affects of the sprays and put a moratorium on their use.

Dale Mitchell of the Oregon Department of Agriculture says ODA cannot comment on the Curry County spray because there is an open investigation into the incident the agency does not want to compromise.

According to the petition, one helicopter, possibly two, made at least eight trips and pesticides were sprayed over streams that are the drinking water source for nearby homes. While Oregon has minimal buffer zones for fish-bearing streams when spraying on private lands, Arkin says, there are no buffers for schools and nearby private property. While sprays are supposed to be kept on the property being sprayed, Arkin points out that without buffers, there is no way users can keep the toxic sprays from drifting onto the homes of their neighbors. Idaho and Washington have bigger and better buffers than Oregon, she says.

Arkin also points out that applicators don't just spray one chemical, they spray what she calls a "toxic soup" of various pesticides mixed together. While doctors did not get an answer to what was sprayed in Curry County, a vet calling about a dog that got sick from the spray was told the chemical soup included glyphosate, imazapyr, metsulfuron methyl, triclopyr, 2,4-D and crop oil. In addition to the human illness, horses and other pets were also affected by the spray, and Arkin says one dog is about to be euthanized due to the toxic effects.

Beyond Toxics recently released a report called "Oregon's Industrial Forests and Herbicide Use: A Case Study of Risk to People, Drinking Water and Salmon" that concludes the "Oregon Forest Practices Act is inadequate to protect human health, drinking water and all surface water."

The Beyond Toxics report stems from the federal investigation into pesticide sprays along Hwy. 36 at Triangle Lake, outside of Eugene. According to that report, one major company is using tank mixes of three or more herbicides and "by doing so, timber companies increased the amount of herbicides they sprayed in the headwaters of salmon habitat by 99 percent in just three years."

The report also details how difficult it is for the public to get pesticide spray records or get notified of an impending spray — right now Oregon does not require neighbors to be notified. Timberland owners notify the Oregon Department of Forestry of impending sprays but do not say what chemicals will be used or what days the sprays will happen. People can pay a fee to get those notifications. Local group Forestland Dwellers collects these notifications and *EW* runs them in this section most weeks as "Lane County Area Spray Schedule." — *Camilla Mortensen*

lighten up
BY RAFAEL ALDAVE

I read that some countries are switching to plastic money. It's about time. The stuff people will spend it on has been made out of plastic for years.