

Voice of the WILD OLYMPICS



Olympic Park Associates
Founded in 1948

Olympic National Park Begins Work On Twenty-Year General Management Plan

by Tim McNulty

This fall, Olympic National Park (ONP) began a planning process for the park's General Management Plan (GMP), which will guide park management over the next 15 to 20 years. Meetings were held around Puget Sound, and the public was invited to share ideas. Olympic Park Associates (OPA) outlined its vision, issues and concerns for the park in a letter to park planners.

ONP faces critical management issues in the coming years, and all park supporters should be part of the planning process.

To receive newsletters on ONP's general management plan, see the margin note on page 3 of this newsletter.

The full text of our eight-page scoping letter is available on OPA's web site. (Note: OPA's new web page address is <<http://www.drizzle.com/~rdpayne/opa.html>>) The following are highlights of OPA's position.

ONP's Purpose, Significance, and Mission

OPA shares a vision of the park that would protect and restore the outstanding wilderness qualities for which Olympic was established, as outlined in U.S. House of Representatives: House Report 2247, April 28, 1938.

" . . . [P]reserve for the benefit, use and enjoyment of the people the finest sample of primeval forests . . . winter range and permanent protection for the herds of native Roosevelt elk and other wildlife indigenous to the area . . . conserve and render available to the people, for recreational use, this outstanding mountainous country . . . and a portion of surrounding verdant forest together with a narrow strip along the beautiful Washington coast."



Photo by Susan Melrose

Our vision for the park in 20 years is that of a fully restored wilderness ecosystem with its original components and habitat functions intact. Human use would be managed to insure enjoyment of the park while protecting the healthy functioning of its ecosystems into the future.

Ecosystem Restoration

While the park's first priority is non-degradation of natural systems, it is important that critical ecosystem functions be restored. ONP is no longer surrounded by vast areas of undisturbed forest. Roads, logging, cumulative impacts on lower rivers, residential development, increased recreational use and illegal hunting pressures have fragmented habitats and impaired ecosystem functions. Human use is increasing dramatically, and climate change will likely affect park resources.

For a general management plan to adequately address these issues it should include a comprehensive ecosystem study. Such a

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Next OPA Board Meetings

Dates: January 23, March 27

Time: 6:00 p.m.

Place: Kingston Community Center

A short walk up the hill from the ferry, white building on the right.

Please join us. OPA members are always welcome at Board meetings.

OPA Board meetings generally are in the Kingston Community Center on the 4th Wednesday of odd-numbered months, except no meeting in July.

How to Reach Your Members of Congress

U.S. Congress Switchboard: (202) 224-3121

From this number you can reach any member of the U S Senate or House of Representatives.

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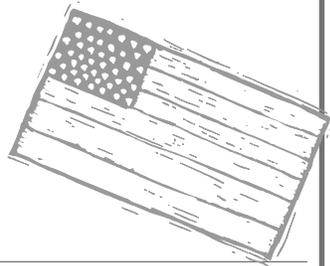
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\$250 for an individual life membership.



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General Management Plan For Olympic National Park

Continued from P. 1.

study would provide an inventory of baseline species and a survey of critical habitats outside park boundaries, and would include process studies to see how species adapt—or fail to adapt—to human-caused changes in habitat. It would provide necessary groundwork for long-term decision making by park managers.

Salmon

While the park is undertaking the most promising salmon restoration project in the Northwest (the Elwha River), there is a pressing need to insure that all native stocks of anadromous and resident fish are protected in park waters. The decline of wild salmon stocks is perhaps the most pressing environmental issue currently facing the park.

Species Reintroduction

The General Management Plan (GMP) should give direction regarding reintroducing native species that have been extirpated from the park, including the park's top predator, the wolf. The park service should be an advocate for wolf reintroduction (and resulting ecosystem revitalization as experienced at Yellowstone). Another candidate for potential reintroduction includes the fisher, which seems to have been eliminated from the park's forests.

Non-native species

The draft environmental impact statement for management of non-native mountain goats has hung in limbo for several years. The scientific review panel findings are in: mountain goats are indeed non-native to the park. A final EIS should be completed and management undertaken to address the problem of non-native goats.

Wild and Scenic Rivers

The GMP should include an inventory of the park's 11 major river systems to determine their eligibility for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and make recommendations to Congress. Currently, no peninsula rivers have been included in the system. With the fate of salmon stocks at issue, future designations—and resulting river-specific plans—may play key roles in preserving salmon habitats peninsula-wide.

Wilderness

A shortcoming of park management over

the past decade has been the absence of a wilderness management plan. A detailed wilderness management plan that addresses levels and types of wilderness use, management guidelines and desired outcomes is needed. Specifically, a number of issues should be addressed to enable the park to fully protect its wilderness resource: minimum tools, stock use, fire policy, and shelter management to name a few. (See *OPA Comments on Olympic National Park Fire Management Plan*, page 6 in this issue.)

Ozette Lake

The plan should also consider managing Ozette Lake as a wilderness lake. Since its establishment in 1976, the boundaries around Ozette Lake have proven inadequate. A study should be undertaken to assess the feasibility of expanding the park boundary to include the drainage basin of the Ozette watershed. The GMP is the logical point to initiate a feasibility study for full protection of the lake basin.

Access and Roads

Road maintenance and repair on west-side rivers has come into conflict with salmon habitat.

Armoring banks with riprap is known to degrade salmon and steelhead habitat and accelerate downstream bank erosion. The GMP should survey the road system in the park and review river reach analyses to discern which sections of road are most likely to be undermined by natural river processes, which riprapped sections of roads are contributing to accelerated downstream erosion, and which road sections impinge on salmon and steelhead habitat.

Shuttles

Traffic congestion due to increasing visitor use at popular areas could be lessened by shuttle busses. Hurricane Ridge and Hoh Rain Forest are two candidate areas. Other parks, Denali, Zion, and Yosemite among them, have benefited by introducing shuttle service. Mount Rainier's GMP calls for busses to ease parking congestion at Paradise; they are required for overnight users there.

Trails

Olympic National Park's trail system is superb

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To receive newsletters on ONP's General Management Plan contact
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National Park Service
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P.O. Box 25287
Denver, CO
80225-9901

Olympic National Park faces critical management issues in the coming years, and all park supporters should be part of the planning process.



General Management Plan for Olympic National Park

Continued from P. 3.

and adequate to access most areas of the park. Many problem areas of erosion and rutting have been reconstructed in recent years. A renewed commitment to trail maintenance and reconstruction, particularly when trails have been zoned for levels of use, would have big payoffs in resource protection as well as visitor safety.

Areas currently accessed only by way trails or mountaineering routes should remain that way to preserve their undeveloped character. Similarly, old Forest Service trails that have been abandoned for decades should be officially closed, not reopened as "cultural sites".

Future trail development should focus on short loop trails to meet the needs of non-backpacking visitors: families, the elderly and disabled. Such trails also provide ideal interpretive opportunities.

The wilderness management plan should zone all wilderness trails to appropriate use and maintain them accordingly: high maintenance standards for popular day-use trails like Sol Duc Falls and Spruce nature trail on the Hoh, less maintenance for "primitive" trails like Aurora Ridge, Cat Peak and Grand Pass. High use areas are appropriate in wilderness if they are managed in a way to minimize human impacts on wilderness resources.

Visitor Facilities

In general non-educational developments inside the park should not be expanded. Recreational services, lodges, conference centers etc. could and should be provided outside park

boundaries. Campgrounds should remain at their current capacity. New developed campgrounds should be discouraged. Developed camping facilities, RV hookups and the like are best located outside the park.

Education and Interpretation

Olympic has one of the best interpretive programs we know of. However, funding constraints in recent years have limited expanding the program to new and under-served audiences, especially in surrounding communities. There is a need to expand education programs into surrounding schools and youth groups, organizations, libraries and local parks and recreation departments. Decision-makers in governments and agencies surrounding the park constitute an additional audience for educational programs. Education regarding the park's purposes, values and benefits is sorely needed as policies are established on lands and watersheds adjacent to the park that affect park resources.

The Future

The park's newsletter asks, "What is your greatest concern about the future of the park?"

OPA's greatest concern is that this remarkably diverse and intact ecosystem will experience a gradual and incremental degradation. Generations have worked to preserve the richness and beauty of Olympic National Park, and millions have been inspired by it. We owe it to future generations to preserve ONP's unique natural treasures and restore what we've let slip away.



Third Olympic Coast Clean Up: April 20, 2002

⊗ **April 5:** deadline for sign-up.

⊗ **Sign-up** form on page 10.

⊗ **Orientations for volunteers:**

♦ 7:00 pm March 28 at REI, Seattle, and

♦ 7:00 pm April 2 at Sequim Audubon Center.

Last year volunteers removed more than

14 tons of debris!



~~You are invited to participate~~ in a grand adventure: to join other volunteers and remove debris from 60 miles of Olympic National Park's ocean beaches the weekend of April 20, 2002. Help preserve the natural beauty of this unparalleled Washington wilderness resource.

The clean up is energized by a partnership of community service organizations, businesses and government agencies. Volunteers will comb 60 miles of Olympic National Park coast from Shi Shi Beach on the north to South Kalaloch Beach. Marine debris will be piled at cache sites for disposal, and ONP staff will remove the caches at a later date.

Some beaches are easily accessible by car or a short hike, and are appropriate for a one-day outing.

Emphasis this year will be on remote wilderness beaches that may never have had a thorough clean up before. Hardy, experienced, no-trace wilderness backpackers are needed.

Volunteers will register at one of four field operation sites: Forks Information Center, and Olympic National Park Ranger Stations at Mora, Ozette, and Kalaloch.

Those entering the Park from Shi Shi Beach are to register at Olympic National Park Information Center, Port Angeles.

Volunteers will record data about the debris that will help identify sources of the debris and will be used by naturalists and marine scientists from the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary and Olympic National Park.

North American Wilderness Conference 2002

May 3 - 5, Mountaineers Building, Seattle, WA, USA

Program (preliminary)

FRIDAY, May 3, 2002.

Cultural Values of Wilderness

Educational Values; Wilderness Activism; Indigenous People & Protected Areas

Transboundary Conservation

Overview; ANWR; Migratory Birds; Marine Sanctuaries, Baja to Bering Sea

Political Viewpoints

Canadian panel; Mexican panel; Yellowstone to Yukon; Wilderness Management

SATURDAY, May 4, 2002

First People

Bison, Grizzlies, Wolves; Salmon recovery

Eco-regional Planning

SE Alaska/Canada; NE US/Canada; Canadian/U.S. Cross-Boundary Wilderness

Future of the Wilderness

Vis a vis Trade, Transboundary Issues, Fire, Youth.

Banquet Keynote Speaker: Dave Foreman

SUNDAY, May 5, 2002

Wilderness Art Exhibit (open to the public).

Energy Policy & Wilderness & Public Lands

Climate Change; ANWR, Energy Options & Policy

The Conference Organizing Committee includes environmental activists from throughout NW US and SW Canada. The Academic Planning Group includes distinguished faculty from Seattle University, University of Washington, Western Washington University, Evergreen State College, the Zahniser Institute for Environmental Studies, and the Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute.

Sponsors of the conference include more than 40 northwest and national conservation organizations.

Conference Mission:

To assess the effects of national and jurisdictional borders on the preservation of wild lands and waters in the United States, Canada, and First Nations.

We will look at wilderness preservation from a variety of cultural and jurisdictional perspectives. Understanding such differences can result in better cooperation across the political and cultural borders, and in a habitat better suited to maintaining nature's ecological balance, which recognizes no boundaries.

Traditional energy resource development policies also threaten the future of the wildlands of the Northwest and the North American continent. North American Wilderness Conference 2002 will devote Sunday to those issues.

FOR MORE INFORMATION send your name, address, and e-mail address to:

NWWPC, 12730 - 9th Ave NW, Seattle WA 98177

E-mail: <osseward@juno.com>

Conference Web Site:

<www.speakeasy.org/~nwwpc>

Bulldozers Back in Finley Creek

by Tim McNulty

In September OPA wrote Olympic National Park Superintendent David Morris concerning the park's draft environmental assessment on channeling and diking Finley Creek. The action is undertaken on a yearly basis to protect the bridge where the North Shore Road crosses Finley Creek, a tributary of the Quinault River.

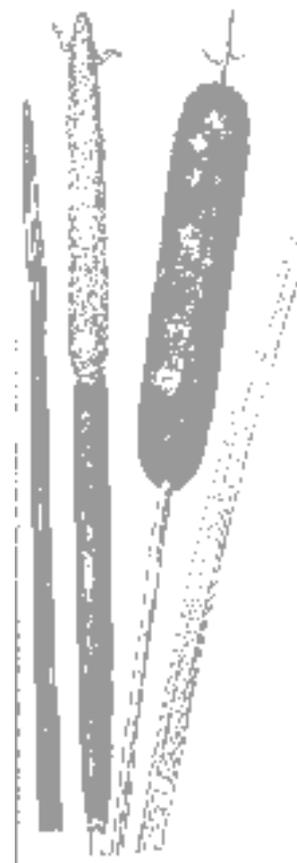
Coho salmon and cutthroat trout are known to use the upper section of Finley Creek. Because of the impact on fish habitat we urged Superintendent Morris to select an alternative action: removing the channel-obstructing bridge (which was due for replacement), allowing the creek to return to a natural flow, and grading a summer-only road across the dry creek bed (Finley Creek reverts to a subsurface flow in summer months). The inconvenience to travelers would be minor; the South Shore Road and Quinault River bridge provide year-round access to the area. Moreover, the ongoing ecological damage caused by channel excavation would be stopped.

As the park's environmental assessment made clear, continued gravel removing and

diking of Finley Creek degrades fish habitat, amphibian habitat and wetlands. Further, these actions will only exacerbate the severity of a "blow out" when the elevated creek bed does force the creek out of the channel upstream of the diked and channeled reach. Clearly, another long-term strategy is needed.

In November, we learned that a new replacement bridge was constructed over Finley Creek, and the channel was again bulldozed, apparently in violation of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The work was done without a "finding of no significant impact," and with a year-old Corps of Engineers permit that allowed work only within 200 feet of the bridge. Several hundred feet of streambed were excavated.

The need for a more fish-sensitive strategy for Finley Creek was underscored this winter when a spawning adult Chinook salmon was identified in the upper creek. OPA will continue to work with park officials to find long-term management solutions that provide reasonable visitor access but not at the expense of native wildlife.



OPA Comments on Olympic National Park Fire Management Plan

Olympic Park Associates' vision for Olympic National Park (ONP) would restore the outstanding wilderness ecosystems with all their original components and habitat functions intact. Thus with regard to the Fire Management Plan, OPA confined its comments largely to the wilderness areas of the park. With all our recommendations, visitor and employee safety concerns are absolute.

Ecosystem Restoration

Within the Park missing or diminished ecosystem elements should be restored, native elements now present should be preserved and foreign elements should be removed and precluded. In the past we have largely commented on the restoration of missing or greatly reduced species such as wolves and salmonids, but in this plan the restoration of an important ecosystem process, fire, must be the paramount goal. Accordingly, every effort should be made to allow naturally occurring fires (lightning strikes) to run their course. Suppression efforts in the past have included tree felling and the construction of control lines to mineral soil, and such lines have often proved to be the most noticeable and most damaging long-term effect of fires. Burned areas quickly regenerate vegetation, but the control lines remain as lasting and damaging scars. Construction of such lines should be considered only as a last resort in suppression or modified suppression efforts. Other activities resulting in long-term intrusions on the wilderness ecosystems, such as construction of spike camps and helicopter landing zones, should be prohibited.

OPA further recommended that every effort be made to reach agreements with Olympic National Forest to allow lightning fires originating on Wilderness Areas outside the park to spread across the Park/Forest boundary into the park. Native elements now present, with particular emphasis on threatened plant and animal species, must be safeguarded. Use of such noise producing suppression equipment as pumps, chain saws and helicopters should be precluded when in or near breeding habitat of threatened and endangered bird species. Protection of aquatic resources from chemical pollution, soil erosion and runoff should be maintained by restricted use of fire pumps and saws and by curtailing construc-

tion of control lines and any other soil-disturbing suppression activities. To the extent possible, the Fire Management Plan should support and reinforce park efforts to remove foreign or exotic elements. For instance, if fire should prove to be an effective tool in removing a population of exotic plants, its use should be considered.

Wilderness Values

Protection of wilderness as experienced by park visitors is also critical. The use of the minimum tool is required under wilderness policy and exceptions during fires should be unusual, not routine.

Use of helicopters, retardant airplanes, chain saws, motorized pumps and the like should be minimal to protect the wilderness experience from intrusive noise. Lasting scars on the landscape should be avoided by reducing the felling of trees and the construction of control lines, camps and helicopter landing zones.

Cultural Resources

In our comments on the General Management Plan OPA pointed out a distinct difference exists between Native American cultural sites and many sites of a more recent vintage. When fire management decisions are made regarding tradeoffs between natural resources in wilderness and human-made objects, such

decisions must favor the natural resources in most cases. OPA can see no justification in clearing natural vegetation, some of which could be centuries old, in order

Natural fire in wilderness is neither good nor bad; it simply is. Acreage is never "destroyed" by fire; vegetation is removed. The park has no "timber"; it has trees and forests.

to give protection to a 20th century structure.

With regard to Native American resources such as lithic sites or middens, it is highly likely that any ground-disturbing fire suppression activities would do more damage than the fire being suppressed. Buried resources such as these would suffer little or no damage from fires.

Natural Ignitions vs. Burning

In Olympic National Park it is doubtful that fire suppression activities in the past century have had a profound effect on the overall health and status of its ecosystems. Most large

Continued on next page, ONP Fire Management Plan.



Polly Dyer Honored As One Of 2001's Environmental Heroes

On Friday, November 30th, the Washington Environmental Council honored their 2001 Environmental Heroes in recognition of their passion, dedication and diligence in protecting our natural heritage in Washington State.

For over half a century Polly Dyer has spoken out, educated, and helped give others a voice to advocate for preservation of wilderness areas in the Pacific Northwest.

Her work began with The Mountaineers in the '50s working with others to create the Glacier Peak Wilderness Area. She and a few other visionaries then created the North Cascades Conservation Council. That organization played a crucial role in the establishment of the North Cascades National Park and continues to exert leadership in preserving the treasures of the North Cascades.

As president of Olympic Park Associates, Polly stepped forward to push for the addition of Shi Shi Beach, Point of Arches, and the Lake Ozette area to Olympic National Park. She quickly found herself involved in a difficult and complex lobbying effort to add these areas and not lose 2000 acres of the Quinault Valley. Fortunately, her endeavors were successful. She worked for Wilderness protection for National Forest roadless areas in 1984, and for Wilderness protection for 95% of Olympic National Park four years later. She was instru-

mental in setting up the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary, and she pressed hard for many years for the removal of the two dams on the Elwha River. Less dedicated, tenacious, and focused people give up, but not Polly. She continued to keep her hand in matters of the Park through her presidency of Olympic Park Associates. The extraordinary diversity of Olympic National Park we experience today is partly a reflection of her efforts over the decades. Not content to rest on her laurels, she is helping to organize the North American Wilderness Conference 2002. Having helped to organize this conference for at least five years, Polly worked to expand this year's conference to include wilderness advocates from Canada, the US, and Mexico.

Some people simply age, others improve with age, but Polly seems to improve and persevere without aging!

Also honored as WEC 2001 Environmental Heroes were: Bill Bidstrup of Colville, a whistleblower who held the Department of Natural Resources accountable for risky logging practices; Linda Marrom and Jamie Berg of Bellingham, leaders in the effort to protect the Lake Whatcom watershed from logging; and Helen Reddout of Yakima, a rural activist who protected water quality by forcing dairy farms to clean up their act.



"Unstinting dedication is a sign of a great leader. Polly Dyer has proved worthy of that label."

Phil Zalesky

ONP Fire Management Plan

Continued from P. 6.

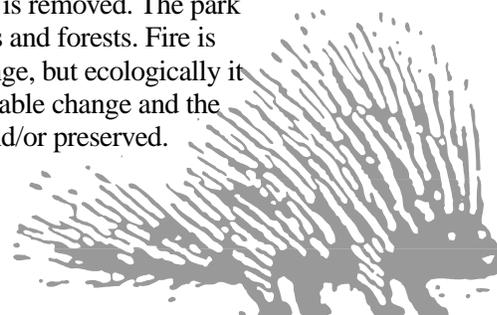
ignitions (for example the Queets, Hoh, Beaver and Chimney fires) have been extinguished more by a change in the weather than by expensive NPS suppression efforts. There do not appear to be large and unnatural build-ups of fuels, resulting from past suppression, that need to be reduced by controlled burning. Hence, natural ignitions preferably should receive less than total suppression if at all possible, and controlled burning should be used only in rare circumstances.

Education and Interpretation

Although progress is being made nationally in informing and educating the public about the role of natural fire in natural ecosystems, more is needed locally before the public "buys in." Especially during ongoing fires, NPS per-

sonnel should encourage the news media to refrain from using such terms and descriptions as "disastrous," "devastation," "Twenty acres were destroyed," and "Valuable timber has gone up in flames."

Natural fire in wilderness is neither good nor bad; it simply is. Acreage is never "destroyed" by fire; vegetation is removed. The park has no "timber"; it has trees and forests. Fire is rapid and conspicuous change, but ecologically it is totally natural and acceptable change and the process must be restored and/or preserved.



Olympic Elk, Riparian Habitats, and Land Trusts

by Bruce B. Moorhead

Bruce Moorhead recently became a member of Olympic Park Associates Board of Trustees. He retired from the National Park Service in 1995 after a 34 year career as a wildlife biologist, including 27 years in that role at Olympic National Park. Since retiring, he has served as a board member and wildlife consultant for the North Olympic Land Trust, and was recently elected its president.

Take a good look at any recent satellite photo of the Olympic Peninsula and it's obvious that Olympic National Park is a large island now amid a rapidly changing landscape. The Peninsula's many streams radiate outward like the spokes of a wheel from the glaciated central mountains and ancient forests of the park. This protected core is now surrounded by a checkerboard of managed forestlands, access roads, and growing communities on the north and east. Despite national park and national forest protection, the next 50 years are likely to see this landscape altered by more and more changes. Some of this change may even begin to resemble Bellevue or Everett. Exaggerated? I think not if you were raised, as I was, in more urban parts of the nation, where woodlands and fields I played in as a child became subdivisions and malls.

Development Fragments Habitat

For fish and wildlife on the Olympic Peninsula, this will mean increasing habitat fragmentation. Such changes will also likely affect wildlife inside the park and mobile species in particular, as protection of the park interior becomes less effective with increasing disturbance around the boundaries.

In December 2000, I attended a conference at the Olympic Natural Resources Center in Forks, Washington, on the prospects for Roosevelt elk on the Olympic Peninsula in the years ahead. In my early years as a wildlife biologist in Olympic National Park, attending such a meeting in Forks would probably have meant taking some heat from irate residents and hunters about "total protection" policies in the park.

Understanding Elk Habitat

So I found it rather hopeful 30 years later now to realize that concepts such as ecological process, biodiversity and ecosystem management are better understood and more actively considered by the public and land management agencies in planning for elk and other wildlife on the Peninsula. It was also encouraging to see how research in Olympic National Park has clarified the ecological role of elk in shaping and maintaining old-growth forests. This research has led in turn to an understanding of the need to maintain an array of habitats for healthy elk populations in managed landscapes, including mature forest stands. These studies have also shown the importance of riparian (streamside) communities for elk as foraging and calving areas. Where such habitats are most fully represented, such as the lower Hoh, Queets and Quinault River valleys, the highest densities of elk are found in the park.

Riparian habitats are crucial to stream stabilization, flood control, and pollution abatement. But they also provide essential reproduction

areas and movement corridors for elk and a variety of other creatures—from amphibians and salmon, to Neotropical birds and cougars. They serve, in a sense, as the arteries of the ecosystem. Adequate protection or restoration of riparian habitats across the Peninsula will largely determine how well the ecosystem fares in the years ahead, in and out of the park, amid increasing human activity.

The Role of Land Trusts

This new reality calls for a much wider involvement by both the private and public sectors. Through the Endangered Species Act, improved protection and restoration actions are already underway on public lands on the Peninsula, notably in salmon habitat recovery efforts along many streams.

On private lands, land trusts offer an opportunity for willing property owners to protect ecological, agricultural, historical, or scenic features on their land from inappropriate development. The idea grew originally from a need to protect historic sites on private, family lands in the eastern U.S., and more recently in the movement to create more "open space" in and around communities.

In 1950, there were about 50 land trusts in 26 states in the U.S. Now they occur in every state and have grown to 1200 trusts protecting 6.4 million acres! In a community, land trusts offer professional help to small landowners in developing protection strategies that will best meet their individual conservation and financial needs. Land trusts can obtain property either through donations or by managing the development rights on property land through a conservation easement, which is a legal document in the property's deed that restricts specified activities. Most importantly, land trusts actively monitor and protect the property and conservation easements in their care in perpetuity through endowments and grants.

Land Trusts On the Olympic Peninsula

On the northern Olympic Peninsula, the Jefferson Land Trust is in eastern Jefferson County. In Clallam County, the North Olympic Land Trust (NOLT) operates in lands north of Olympic National Park. Each of these trusts is

Continued on P. 9, Land Trusts

To learn more about land trusts, contact the Land Trust Alliance <www.lta.org>. To get involved on the Olympic Peninsula, contact the North Olympic Land Trust <www.northolympiclandtrust.org> or the Jefferson Land Trust <www.saveland.org>.

Take Action on Wilderness In Olympic National Forest

Washington Wilderness Coalition and OPA are working with local community groups, businesses and citizens to permanently protect wild areas in Olympic National Forest as congressionally designated Wilderness Areas.

These efforts are part of the Wild Washington Campaign, a statewide effort to protect over 3 million acres of wild forests on public lands.

There are still many pristine and ecologically valuable wildlands in Olympic National Forest that remain unprotected: South Quinault Ridge, South Fork Skokomish River, Lena Lake, Middle Dungeness River, and Elk-Read.

Dicks Considering More Wilderness

Right now, Representative Dicks is considering designating more Wilderness in the Olympic National Forest. Wilderness designation is the highest level of protection for a National

Forest. It permanently protects the forest from logging, road building, motorcycles, and other destructive uses. Yet the public can still hike, backpack, hunt, fish, horse pack, raft, kayak, and cross country ski in a Wilderness Area.

Write Today

Please urge Congressman Norm Dicks to protect our clean water, wildlife, recreation opportunities and our scenic natural heritage by supporting new Wilderness in our National Forests:

- ☸ the unprotected areas of Olympic National Forest, as well as
- ☸ the scenic Skykomish wild country of Mount Baker Snoqualmie National Forest.

Using your own reasons and words, let Congressman Dicks know that you believe in forest protection. Tell him the values that are most important to you.

Send your letter to:

Congressman
Norm Dicks
2467 Rayburn HOB
Washington, D.C.
20515

And please send
a copy to:

Washington
Wilderness Coalition
Attention:
Susan Melrose
4649 Sunnyside Ave N
#520
Seattle, WA 98103

To receive
e-mail alerts
on this subject,
join the

Wild Olympic Listserve
by e-mailing <susan@wawild.org>

Exploring the Olympic Mountains: Accounts of the Earliest Expeditions 1878-1890

Edited by Carsten Lien. The Mountaineers Books, 440 pp. \$35.

Reviewed by Caitlin McNulty, Sequim Middle School, eighth grade Pacific Northwest history class.

I went to Port Book and News in Port Angeles in September to hear Carsten Lien's talk about his new book, *Exploring the Olympic Mountains: Accounts of the Earliest Expeditions 1878-1890*. It is a collection of accounts done by the Seattle Press expedition, the Wickersham expedition, the O'Neil expedition and many others.

The explorations all began when Seattle was just becoming an established city. The people in Seattle then seemed to be the adventurous type, and there the Olympics were, unmapped, uncharted and unexplored. That's when the Seattle Press came up with an idea that would place them ahead of all the other newspapers. They would sponsor an expedition to map the Olympics, and they would feature the accounts!

In order to be the first white explorers, the Press got a group of cowboys, scientists and mapmakers together and set off—in mid-December! Not only was this the worst time to start, they set off during the worst winter on record.

The explorers had extensive amounts of hard liquor, not quite enough food, and relatively warm-weather clothing. Even so, they managed to return in four or five months, weather-beaten, half-starved, but with plenty of maps. The public went wild—they loved it!

The press expedition inspired many others, including the Wickersham party, which had three women! In fact it was Mr. Wickersham and Lieutenant O'Neil who first wrote to the President suggesting that the Olympics become a national park. Incredibly, they both lived to see it made one!



BOOK
REVIEW

"This is an
amazing book
with some
incredible
accounts in it."

Caitlin McNulty

Land Trusts

Continued from previous page.

governed by a volunteer board of trustees that includes attorneys and land professionals of various disciplines. NOLT was started in 1990 by a group of local residents. Its assets and role in the community are growing steadily and it now owns 100 acres and manages 21 conservation easements on 500 acres across the county.

NOLT is currently working with citizens, agencies, Indian tribes, and nonprofit groups in Clallam County to protect riparian habitats and

farmlands in the lower Dungeness and Elwha River valleys and other watersheds. Conservation easements can offer significant reductions in state and federal taxes for landowners. Local community officials are also slowly learning the importance of creating incentives for landowners to protect special resources like riparian habitats. In Clallam County, for example, annual property taxes can be reduced up to 90 per cent now on property with a conservation easement in qualifying riparian habitat.





VOICE of the WILD OLYMPICS

Sally W. Soest, Editor

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RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

Save These Dates!
Olympic Coast Clean-Up
April 20, 2002
(See page 4.)
North American Wilderness Conference
May 3 - 5, 2002, Seattle
(See page 5.)

Olympic Park Associates

Membership Application

Membership includes subscription to OPA publication, **VOICE of the Wild Olympics.**

- \$250 Individual Life
- \$50 Associate Organization
- \$35+ Contributing
- \$25 Family
- \$20 Individual Member
- \$5 Student / Low Income
- \$_____ Gift (not tax-deductible)

The value of an organization endeavoring to promote the protection and integrity of a World Heritage Site and its wilderness is infinite.

Name _____ Date _____
Street _____
City _____ State _____ ZIP _____

Please mail to:
Laura Zalesky, Membership Chair
2433 Del Campo Drive, Everett, WA 98208

THIRD ANNUAL Olympic Coast Clean-up: April 20, 2002

YES! I want to join this important volunteer community effort to preserve our unique Olympic Coast by removing debris from its beaches! I don't want to miss this opportunity!

1. My name is: _____
2. My address is: _____
3. My best phone number: _____ My email address is: _____
4. I know which section of beach I want to clean up. It is: _____
This will be for one-day ____, overnight ____, a remote beach ____.
5. I prefer that you suggest a beach that needs my help:
South Kalaloch Beach to Ruby Beach ____ Oil City to Third Beach ____
Shi Shi ____ Rialto Beach to Ozette ____ Ozette to Cape Alava ____
5. I will organize a group __. There will be about ____ in our group.
6. I would like to work with volunteers who are welcoming the volunteers at:
Ozette ____, Mora ____, Kalaloch ____,
Forks Recreation Information Center ____
7. I am interested in knowing more about being a volunteer with Olympic National Park. _____
8. I would like to know more about the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary. _____

MAIL TO, OR CONTACT FOR MORE INFORMATION:
Jan Klippert, 14036 Meridian Ave. N., Seattle, WA 98133
206-364-2689 email <jpklippert@aol.com>

**Sign up
by
April 5.**