

# VOICE of the WILD OLYMPICS

Olympic Park Associates

Founded in 1948

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## Dosewallips Road Plan Threatens Ancient Trees & Critical Salmon Habitat *Road-to-Trail Option Was Not Considered*



*Old-growth forest threatened by proposed road around Dosewallips washout. Photo by Tim McNulty  
by Tim McNulty*

In June, Olympic National Forest and the Federal Highway Administration released their **Dosewallips Road Washout Project Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS)**. After years of study, two failed starts, and hundreds of pages of public comment, the agencies still refuse to consider the only sensible solution for the Dosewallips: convert the upper road to a recreational hiking, biking, and equestrian trail.

### Forest Service Offers Unacceptable Alternatives

Instead, the DEIS offers three alternatives for rebuilding the washed-out road. Two of those

*Continued on P. 3, Dosewallips DEIS*

## OPA Board Meetings

**Next:** September, 2008, to be announced. Please see web site.

**Time:** 6:00 pm

**Place:** Kingston Community Center

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

**The regular OPA Board meetings** are in the Kingston Community Center on the 4th Wednesday of odd-numbered months, except for Thanksgiving, and no meeting in July.

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Phone (DC): 202-224-2621

Fax: 202-224-0238

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E-mail: [Senator\\_Murray@murray.senate.gov](mailto:Senator_Murray@murray.senate.gov)

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Phone (DC): 202-224-3441

Fax: 202-228-0514

Seattle: 206-220-6400

E-Mail: [maria\\_cantwell@cantwell.senate.gov](mailto:maria_cantwell@cantwell.senate.gov)

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##### Representative Jay Inslee, Dist. 1

308 Cannon House Office Building

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FAX: 202-226-1606

WA: 425-640-0233

Web: [www.house.gov/inslee](http://www.house.gov/inslee)

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Phone (DC): 202-225-2605

FAX: 202-225-4420

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Web: [www.house.gov/larsen](http://www.house.gov/larsen)

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1721 Longworth HOB

Phone (DC): 202-225-3536

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WA: 360-695-6292

email: [brian.baird@mail.house.gov](mailto:brian.baird@mail.house.gov)

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Phone (DC): 202-225-5816

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1708 Longworth HOB

Phone: (202) 225-2006

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2467 Rayburn HOB

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Web: [www.house.gov/dicks](http://www.house.gov/dicks)

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1035 Longworth HOB

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[www.olympicparkassociates.org](http://www.olympicparkassociates.org)

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## Dosewallips Draft EIS Is Unacceptable

*Continued from P. 1*

alternatives (B and C) would construct a bypass road across a steep, wet, unstable hillside through a spectacular old-growth forest adjacent to the Buckhorn Wilderness. Road building costs would range from \$2.5 to \$3.75 million. A third approach, a bridge across the 500-foot washout (alternative D) would cost a staggering \$8 million. (Alternative A is the no action alternative.) No preferred alternative was selected.

Olympic Park Associates, Olympic Forest Coalition, Olympic Peninsula Audubon Society, Conservation Northwest, and other conservation groups are protesting the action, charging that bypass road or bridge construction would be costly, environmentally destructive to critical salmon and wildlife habitat, and completely unnecessary.

The new, nearly mile-long road would cut a 6-1/2 to 7-acre swath through an exquisite grove of ancient forest, destroying dozens of old-growth trees, some reaching six feet in diameter. The area is a late-successional reserve and critical habitat for federally threatened northern spotted owls and marbled murrelets. It is in a riparian reserve and key watershed that provides habitat for federally listed fish.

### Road-building Alternatives Violate NW Forest Plan

According to the DEIS, all three road-building options would be in violation of the Northwest Forest Plan, the law that preserves old-growth forests and wildlife habitats in Northwest forests. The planned road construction would require up to five “amendments” to the plan.

For the public, a wonderful opportunity to restore the upper Dosewallips valley to a family-friendly recreation area for hiking, biking, horseback riding, and quiet camping in the absence of cars, pollution, and noise has been dismissed out of hand.

“Relocating the Dosewallips Road through some of the most spectacular old-growth forest in the east Olympics just doesn’t make sense,” says OPA president Donna Osseward. “Ensuring public access is a worthy goal, but to do so while destroying irreplaceable forest and putting federally threatened salmon and wildlife at risk is unacceptable.”

*Continued on Page 4, Dosewallips DEIS*

### What You Can Do

The DEIS is available on the Olympic National Forest web site at: [www.fs.fed.us/r6/olympic/projects-nu/index.shtml](http://www.fs.fed.us/r6/olympic/projects-nu/index.shtml).

Copies on a CD-ROM are available from Tim Davis at Olympic National Forest [see address below].

**Write:** Forest Supervisor, Olympic National Forest, 1835 Black Lake Blvd. SW, Suite A, Olympia, WA 98512,

**or email your comments to:**  
[comments-pacificnorthwest-olympic@fs.fed.us](mailto:comments-pacificnorthwest-olympic@fs.fed.us).

**Deadline for comments on the DEIS are due August 19.**

### Points you can make:

- Support a non-motorized recreational future for the upper Dosewallips valley. Say “no” to road construction through ancient forest.
- The “purpose and need” of the DEIS is too narrowly defined to restore motorized use of the upper Dosewallips Road. Conversion to a non-motorized recreational trail is the only ecologically sound option for the upper Dosewallips valley.
- All three action alternatives are excessively expensive (\$2.5 million to \$8.75 million). Money would be far better spent restoring fish and wildlife habitat in the forest and developing recreational facilities (trail heads, parking areas, stock loading facilities, and campgrounds) downstream from the washout.
- Every effort should be made to protect critical habitat for endangered and declining populations of spotted owls, marbled murrelets, and listed fish stocks — not destroying sensitive habitats to increased motorized access.
- The Northwest Forest Plan is our best bet for preserving the last of our region’s ancient forests. The Forest Service should adhere to this important plan, not look for ways to circumvent its protections by amending its standards and guidelines to allow for new road construction.
- At a time of climatic shift and frequent flooding, agencies need to reevaluate roads in floodplains and allow for natural river processes where feasible.
- Nature has given us a wonderful opportunity on the Dosewallips to plan for low-elevation, non-motorized hiking and camping opportunities in a stunning wilderness setting free of cars, noise, and pollution.

**For more information and photographs, go to:**  
[olympicparkassociates.org](http://olympicparkassociates.org) and [olympiicforest.org](http://olympiicforest.org)

### A Short History of the Dosewallips Road

Much of today’s conflict over the Dosewallips Road stems from poor decisions in the distant past. In the decades before the creation of Olympic National Park, commercial interests pushed hard for a road across the Olympics. The Brinnon to Lake Quinault route was at the top of their list. The Forest Service was compliant, and photographer Asahel Curtis was conscripted into the promotional effort. By the 1930s CCC crews blasted a road up the steep grade of Dosewallips Falls to Muscott Flat. Thankfully, with the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938, road construction was halted.

This legacy of early road building abounds in the Olympics. Hikers today seldom notice that stretches of scenic hiking trails at Staircase, the North and East Fork Quinault, West Elwha, Obstruction Point, Deer Park or Duckabush were at one time early roads. Trail conversions have lessened ecological impacts and created new recreational hiking opportunities that few regret. A Dosewallips River trail would provide nearly year-round hiking, biking, and equestrian access through a magnificent valley forest. It would access two quiet, streamside campgrounds and a spectacular falls. It is by far the best choice for the Dosewallips.

# Dosewallips Draft EIS Is Unacceptable

Continued from P. 3.

**Ensuring public access is a worthy goal, but to do so while destroying irreplaceable forest and putting federally threatened salmon and wildlife at risk is unacceptable.**

**Donna Osseward  
President, OPA**

OPA and Olympic Forest Coalition (OFCO) plan to challenge the final decision. Bonnie Phillips, executive director of OFCO faults the agencies for ignoring public support for converting the road beyond the washout to a year-round recreational trail. "Conversion of the upper road to a family-friendly hiking, biking and equestrian trail is the only sensible solution for the Dosewallips. But it's a solution the Forest Service refuses to consider."

In the meantime, your comments are needed to persuade the Forest Service to abandon this flawed approach and reconsider converting the upper five miles of road to a non-motorized recreational trail.

The deadline for comments is August 19. [See sidebar, *What You Can Do*, P. 3.]

## The Wrong Road in the Wrong Place

Problems with the Dosewallips Road began in January, 2002, when record floods swept

away a 300-foot section of road ten miles west of Highway 101 at Brinnon. Repeated floods since then have nearly doubled the size of the washout. Prior to 2002, the road accessed two

primitive campgrounds (the Elkhorn campground in Olympic National Forest and the Dosewallips campground in Olympic National Park) as well as two national park trail heads. The park campground and trail heads can now be reached by a scenic

five mile hike along the river. The Forest Service campground is less than a mile past the washout.

Two earlier Forest Service plans to rebuild the road were challenged by OPA and other conservation groups and individuals, and were withdrawn. But in the six years since the washout, no effort has been made by the agencies to establish parking, horse unloading, or camping facilities downstream from the washout. OPA urged that the current plan consider such an approach, which would be similar to the solution adopted for the frequently flooded Carbon River Road in Mount Rainier National Park. Instead, the Forest Service narrowly defined the "purpose and need" of the proposed action to rule out this common-sense approach.

Federally listed Puget Sound chinook salmon are known to spawn in the area, and the cut slope exposed by the river has been identified as a significant source of spawning gravel for chinook. Federally listed Puget Sound steelhead and Hood Canal chum are also present in the Dosewallips. Bulldozing a new road across steep, unstable slopes poses a long-term threat to salmon habitat in the river. Frequent flooding in recent years compounds the threat.

"This road is an artifact of the 1930s," says Bonnie Phillips. "Climate change and continuing floods are a fact of life now. Forest Service officials have an opportunity to plan for meaningful, long-term recreational use for this spectacular valley. Instead, they remain stuck in the past."

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**This road is an artifact of the 1930s. Climate change and continuing floods are a fact of life now.**

**Forest Service officials have an opportunity to plan for meaningful, long-term recreational use for this spectacular valley.**

**Instead, they remain stuck in the past.**

Bonnie Phillips Executive Director  
Olympic Forest Coalition

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**The deadline for comments is August 19.**



Photo by Tim McNulty.

# Olympic National Park Final General Management Plan Falls Short

by Tim McNulty

Olympic National Park released its final General Management Plan (GMP) in March. Two volumes, 900 pages, and seven years in the making, it will guide park management for the next twenty years. The GMP takes some positive steps toward ecosystem protection. But despite the urging of conservationists, it tends to be overly focused on motorized use and development and presents a timid approach to preserving the wilderness integrity of this world-class park.

## The Good News

First the good news. “No take” intertidal reserves are recommended for sensitive sections of the coastal area, adding extra protections to about one-third of the Olympic coast.

Boundary expansions are recommended for three areas adjoining the park: Lyre River at Lake Crescent, Ozette Lake watershed, and the Queets River corridor. (These areas would not be added to the park until purchased from willing sellers.)

Wilderness eligibility studies are recommended for Ozette Lake, the north slope of Lake Crescent, and other areas. And Kalaloch Lodge and highway 101 will be moved away from the coastal erosion zone. Other worthwhile recommendations include increased interpretive and educational programs and development of accessible, frontcountry trails.

## The Not-So-Good News

On the other hand, a number of initiatives recommended by OPA and other conservation organizations were not included in the final plan.

Park additions are much smaller than conservationist recommendations, amounting to less than a quarter of the total acreage recommended. No recommendation was made for wolf reintroduction, and scant mention made of non-native mountain goats.

None of the park’s spectacular wild rivers was recommended for Wild and Scenic designation (though a future evaluation is promised), and no river protection zones were instituted. The Hoh, Queets, and Quinault rivers were identified for possible river restoration, but road and visitor center relocation may include changing wilderness boundaries.

All park roads are to be maintained regardless of impacts, including year-round use of the Quinault loop road (which requires continued bulldozing of Finley Creek) and seasonal access to the Dosewallips (involving Forest Service road construction through a magnificent old-growth forest grove. (See the story on Dosewallips Draft EIS on P. 1 of this issue).

The GMP expands front-country development zones, often into adjacent old-growth and floodplain forests (though an objectionable 250-site campground limit was cut back). Campground expansions are planned for the Elwha, Sol Duc, and Ozette areas (OPA and others recommend new developments be placed outside the park).

Finally, the GMP does little to strengthen the park’s checkered approach to wilderness management. No wilderness plan is included (though one is promised...again). References are made to OPA’s successful wilderness suit against the Park Service, and the final plan vows to protect wilderness character.

## Myopic Guide to 21st Century

But the same myopic vision that brought the park to federal court prevails in the plan. In the absence of a wilderness management plan, forty-four structures and eight “cultural landscapes” are to be maintained in designated wilderness. Among the latter are several old homestead fields and the historic “U.S. Forest Service Trail System” — presumably all 700-plus miles of it.

In spite of some positive steps and obvious concessions to conservationists’ concerns, the final GMP continues to shortchange ecosystem restoration and to compromise wilderness character. It is a poor guide to lead this planetary resource into the 21st century.

**View the General Management Plan  
on the NPS planning website:  
<http://parkplanning.nps.gov>  
Following the links to Olympic.**

**Read OPA’s comment letter to the draft GMP at  
[olympicparkassociates.org](http://olympicparkassociates.org).**

# Justice Served: Memories Shared of Historic Hike on Peninsula's Pacific Coast Led by William O. Douglas

by Diane Urbani de la Paz, *Peninsula Daily News*. Published on June 1, 2008. Reprinted with permission.

PORT ANGELES — Highways and dams came in waves through the 1950s and '60s, choking rivers and cutting into mountainsides.

A few believed that the way to stop this was to put soles onto sand.

Fifty years ago, a few dozen men and women set out on the coast of Olympic National Park for a hike that would alter the history of the state and nation.

In *The Hike that Saved the Coast*, a free presentation at Peninsula College Friday night, two of the women on that wind-washed outing in August 1958 shared their fond memories, and a still-bright belief in the value of wilderness.

## Standing ovation

Polly Dyer, 88, came from her home in Seattle to take part in Friday's panel discussion, and before she could say a word, the assembled 60 people rose to give her a standing ovation.

Dyer's ongoing activism began with her work for the Wilderness Act, Elwha River Ecosystem Restoration Act and establishment of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary.

Her face broke into a smile as she remembered her long beach walks — though trails were at times nonexistent, and high tides often made hikers wait to skirt the Olympic headlands.

Dyer remembers setting up camp at midnight, rising a few hours later and cooking breakfast "for the guys," with the Pacific providing a backdrop and soundtrack.

"We really loved it," Dyer said.

Among the guys on the 1958 hike: the late U.S. Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

Douglas, a Yakima boy who became former President Franklin D. Roosevelt's choice for the high court, brought together the 70 people who made the Olympic coast hike.

They traveled on foot 22 miles from Lake Ozette to Cape Alava, and then south to Rialto Beach.

The impetus: a proposed highway along the coast, with access roads and developments planned for the major beaches. The National Park Service was pushing for it all.

Douglas and Dyer, out to call attention to the coast's wild beauty, invited journalists to hike with them.

And so photographs and stories of Olympic National Park, "untrammled" as Dyer described it, circulated around the country.

There wasn't a single moment when the highway plan died, but "it moldered away," after the protest hike, said Doug Scott, the historian and lobbyist who provided context during Friday's discussion.

## Wilderness advocate

Scott, policy director for the Campaign for America's Wilderness, painted a vivid portrait of Douglas, who died in 1980 at the age of 81.

Douglas had retired from the Supreme Court in 1975, after serving on it for 36 years.

Humans need wilderness as much as they needed water and shelter, the Supreme Court justice believed, Scott said.

They need places "free of the noise, smells and sights of automobiles," he added.

Douglas also believed in the power of "a protest hike, where people would go out on the land, to see what was at stake."

Building a highway along Olympic National Park's rim, to Douglas' mind, would be "a tragedy, a sacrifice" of something irreplaceable.

"The impulse to save wilderness is alive and well," Scott added.

The Wild Sky Wilderness of Washington State was dedicated just last week, and many bills to protect wild lands are active in Congress.

Oil drills have yet to be built in Alaska's Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, though "it's not for lack of trying," Scott said.

He's optimistic on that front, and added that both the Democratic presidential candidates, Hillary Clinton and Barack Obama, and the Republican presidential nominee, John McCain, "are all on the record opposing drilling" in the refuge.

## Peaceful places

On the Olympic Peninsula and elsewhere in the country, people are realizing that more

*Continued on P. 7, Justice Douglas Hike*

## Justice Douglas Hike

*Continued from P. 6.*

development doesn't always mean more tourist appeal, Scott said, and travelers want to know that there are still peaceful places left.

Media coverage of events such as the Douglas hike helped begin to change attitudes toward national parks, he added.

It's no longer "the thing to do to make it all look like Gatlinburg, Tenn., or Cannon Beach, Ore."

Donna Osseward, who was 19 when she joined the Douglas hike, capped the discussion.

She's now president of Olympic Park Associates, a group devoted to preserving Olympic National Park's wild character.

Both OPA and the Olympic Park Institute, an outdoor school based at Lake Crescent, sponsored Friday's event.

The park's 56 miles of coastline provide a place to feel "the curvature of the Earth," Osseward said.

This is "where the 75 percent of the planet that is sea meets the 25 percent that is land."

The Olympic coast is "a wondrous place," she said, "good for us and for the coming generations — on foot."

**OPA President Donna Osseward's  
comments at the  
50th anniversary celebration  
are on Page 8.**

*Photo by Bob Kaune.*



# *OPA President Donna Osseward Recalls the Douglas Hike and the Birth of OPA*

*by Donna Osseward, OPA President. Presented at 50th anniversary celebration of Douglas Hike.*

At age 19, I participated in the Douglas Hike as a third generation conservationist.

My father's father immigrated to this country from Holland in the 1800s. He was amazed at the vastness and the beauty of America's lands.

He felt that as Americans, we could do better than the Europeans could. We should be able to save some of the natural beauty and wild places as habitat for the native plants and animals.

He was a pharmacist in the time when pharmacists made many of the medicines they sold. He understood the need for learning from nature and the plants that then provided many of the medicines used.

Aspirin came from willow bark. Many of our current medicines are still derived from plants.

My grandfather admired Theodore Roosevelt because of his conservation actions to preserve the national forests and create national parks and monuments.

My father, John Osseward, was born in the year Roosevelt ran for re-election: 1904. He learned his conservation philosophy from his father. As a boy, he loved to roam the woods around Seattle and, as he got older, to hike the hills and mountains he could see from Seattle: the Olympics. As a young man, he participated in a conservation organization in the hope of helping to save wild places in Western Washington.

In later years my father used his accounting skills to analyze forest practices and economics to show that the forest areas of the park were more valuable as wilderness than timberland. Interestingly, he compared European and American forest practices to show that Americans could get better yields and more sustainable yields by adopting better forest management practices.

When the depression came, my father went to Alaska to find work, and there he met my mother and started family life. During my father's time in Alaska, Olympic National Park was signed into being by Franklin Roosevelt.

We returned to Seattle a month before Pearl Harbor was attacked. With our entry into WWII came a demand for raw materials of all

kinds to be used in the war effort. One of the first attempts to reduce the size of Olympic National Park came in 1943, only 5 years after its creation.

The need for spruce trees was the reason given. At a hearing, the Congressional committee was shown that there were still plenty of spruce trees available outside the park, and Congress decided there was no need to remove any land from the park. A member of that committee was Henry Jackson.

It was at these Congressional hearings in Seattle that the founders of Olympic Park Associates got to know each other. At the hearings, my father met Irving Clark, Sr., Dick Brooks, and Robert Woods. Dick Brooks and Robert Woods hiked in the Olympics as boy scouts and wanted to keep these areas in the park.

In 1947, they and some others got together to form Olympic Park Associates to serve as a watchdog organization to protect the park from any other attempts to reduce its size and to keep its wilderness character. Wilderness: to protect the wildlife and native plants, maintain the peninsula's clean air and waters - for the people and the fish, and as a place for recreation that would not despoil those qualities.

I grew up listening to dinner table conversations about my father's youthful adventures on the Olympic Peninsula. In one story, he told us of the time he was camping on the ocean beach and was chased into the waves by some black bears that were scampering down the beach, batting about some small crates that had come in with the tide.

From these conversations, I absorbed the reasons Olympic National Park was such a marvelous and valuable place.

As a youngster, I was recruited to join others circling a table to collate, staple, and label newsletters. As a high school student, I spent a week typing 99 individual letters to each member of the legislature about a wilderness issue. (No desktop computers capable of mail merge in those days. Xerox machines didn't even exist.)

The year of the Douglas hike, I was in college and it was the year I joined the Moun-

*Continued on P. 9, Donna Osseward Remembers*

## Donna Osseward Recalls

*Continued from P. 8.*

taineers and began working with its conservation committee.

The Douglas hike was an interesting collection of seventy people and one dog – Justice Douglas’s dog.

Dan Beard, Olympic National Park Superintendent and son of the founder of the Boy Scouts, said, “How do you tell a justice of the Supreme Court he can’t bring his dog?”

The first night on the hike, the place where we slept was visited a couple of times by skunks, sniffing and scratching about. That caused flashlight beams to fly around the campground and earnest but quiet conversations.

No one smelled of skunk at breakfast.

On the second day, we stopped to camp by a river that had become a pond. It was rich brown in color. People were speculating as to its purity, as it was the only source of water. Olaus Murie, a biologist who had explored much of Alaska, especially the Arctic, reassured us saying it was only colored by vegetation and it wouldn’t hurt us any more than drinking tea. I didn’t drink it until after I boiled it and added Tang to it. It became an interesting color, but it tasted fine. And no one was seen doing the green apple two-step.

On the third day of the hike Superintendent Beard managed to slip a few beach rocks into Polly Dyer’s pack, which she didn’t find until she went for her water bottle mid-morning. She began throwing the rocks out of her pack, and from Dan Beard’s laughter we discovered the perpetrator.

The wild Olympic coast has always been a magical place for me. It is a place where the 75% of the planet that is sea meets the 25% that is land. The wild Olympic coast is like seeing the planet in a microscope. Sitting on a log, you see the interaction of land and sea, and how each relies on the other.

It is where the tides, influenced by the moon and the sun, show our connection to the rest of the universe. It is one of the best places on earth to see all the stars because the curvature of the earth, the mountains, and trees block civilization’s bright lights.

You can wake up in the middle of the night to watch the iridescent ribbons of waves roll to the beach and crash on the headland rocks. The iridescence is lit by the microorganisms living in the sea – the microorganisms that feed fish and whales. The microorganisms, in turn, are fed by what comes down from the land, with the rivers, into the sea.

Protected and treated well it is a wondrous wild place – good for us and the coming generations – on foot.



*Justice Douglas, center, admiring salmon cooked for dinner.  
Photo by Hazel Wolf.*

*Below, standing on left with pipe, John Osseward. On far right, Paul Wiseman. Seated, Sigurd Olson and Polly Dyer.*



# Yellowstone Wolves Visit Olympic Peninsula (OK, Not Really)

By Tom Bihn, OPA Treasurer

On April 18th, Olympic Park Associates was proud to sponsor a presentation on the reintroduction of the wolf to Yellowstone

Photo by Jeff Rich.



National Park by noted wildlife biologists Nathan Varley, PhD, and Linda Thurston, MS.

Approximately 80 people attended the presentation, held in the Carver Room of the Port Angeles Library.

Grey wolves were reintroduced to Yellowstone National Park between 1995 and 1996, with a total of 41 wolves relocated from Canada. The population now numbers approximately 140 in the park and 300 in the greater Yellowstone

area. Varley and Thurston talked about the success of the reintroduction within the park, as well as the complicated relationship between wolves and livestock ranchers outside the park.

Color photographic slides and graphs showed the dynamic and evolving impact the wolves have had not simply on elk and bison, but on competing predators, scavengers, and even vegetation.

Of particular interest to the Port Angeles community was the positive economic impact that the increasingly popular activity of “wolf-watching” has had on the small towns surrounding Yellowstone. Hundreds of wildlife watchers from around the world travel to Yellowstone each year to see wolves, and especially wolves in the Druid pack, made famous by the PBS special “In the Valley of the Wolves.”

Though the talk focused on the specifics of wolf reintroduction to Yellowstone NP, those attending found it easy to envision the potential of successful wolf reintroduction to Olympic National Park.

Nathan and Linda can be found at:

<http://www.wolftracker.com>

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## New Superintendent Named For Olympic National Park

From National Park Service, April 21, 2008. Excerpts.

Karen Gustin is the newly appointed superintendent of Olympic National Park, replacing Bill Laitner who retired earlier this year.

Gustin is transferring from her post as superintendent of Big Cypress National Preserve in Ochopee, Florida. As superintendent of Big Cypress National Preserve, Gustin worked on issues ranging from off-road vehicle use, to panther management, to the largest prescribed fire program in the national park system, to a complex lands management program including more than 160 private inholdings.

Gustin has served in leadership roles in national park units from Guam to Alaska, including serving as superintendent of Effigy

Mounds National Monument, Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore, and War in the Pacific National Historical Park on Guam and American Memorial Park on Saipan. She was responsible for day-to-day operations of the field office for Katmai National Park and Preserve, Aniakchak National Monument, and Alagnak Wild River.

Karen Gustin is a graduate of Colorado State University with a B.S. in Outdoor Recreation. Karen and her husband, Grant, have two children, Keely and Ross. She and her daughter own horses and are avid equestrians. She is expected to arrive at park headquarters in Port Angeles in early to mid-July with her family.

**Book Review:**

*Fast Moving Water: Images and Essays from the Hoh River*

Photography by Keith Lazelle. Preface by Art Wolf. Essays by Phil Davis, Tim McNulty, Gordon Hempton, David Montgomery, Gary Peterson and others. Published by Documentary Media, Seattle. Available from [books@docbooks.com](mailto:books@docbooks.com). ISBN 978-1-933245-10-2 \$35.00, cloth bound.

Reviewed by *Connie Gallant*.

The last great American river aptly describes the Hoh, a virtually intact river that begins its journey from high in the Olympic Mountain range and ends at some 50-plus miles into the Pacific Ocean. As the river weaves through protected tributaries within the Olympic National Park, it touches the towering and majestic old growth forests that support a remarkable diversity of wildlife, including the Northern spotted owl, marbled murrelet, bald eagles, deer, Roosevelt elk, black bear, cougar, fox, and many other mammals. The Hoh is a welcome home spot for adult salmon spawning on its clean gravel.

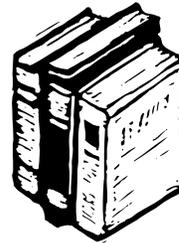
This is the area that Keith Lazelle, acclaimed nature photographer and a proud Washington native, chose as his subject when he agreed to collaborate with The Hoh River Trust in a special book commemorating the beauty and grace of the river, *Fast Moving Water: Images and Essays from the Hoh River*, published by the Hoh River Trust. The book is a magnificent wedding of prose and

stunningly composed photographs that nourish the eyes and soul, and makes us feel incredibly grateful to be living near such beauty.

The book will guide you through the many faces of the Hoh. Expertly written by contributors well acquainted with the area, the words are full of awe, love, and inspiration.

Keith Lazelle is a master photographer who captures Mother Nature at her very best during all seasons. Superb natural lighting and exquisite colors are the norm for his artful compositions.

*Fast Moving Water: Images and Essays from the Hoh River* is a must for anyone who truly enjoys the wanders and beauty of nature.



*Washington Coast Cleanup 2008*

From *Olympic National Park Newsletter*, May 9, 2008

Nearly 1,200 volunteer CoastSavers removed over **21 tons** of marine debris from Washington's beaches during this year's inaugural Washington Coast Cleanup.

Although beach cleanups are a long-standing green tradition along Washington's Pacific beaches, this year's April 26 cleanup marked the first unified event along the entire coast.

On park beaches alone, over **five tons** of plastic, rope, tires and other debris were carried, hauled or dragged to trailhead dumpsters by 475 volunteers.

Olympic National Park is proud to be one of eight founding members of the Washington Clean Coast Alliance, which was founded earlier this year.





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**Celebrate the Wild Olympics!**  
Saturday Sept 13, Sequim  
Saturday Sept 27, Pt Townsend  
See Page 12 for info.

**Olympic Park Associates**

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Membership includes subscription to the 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.*

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

**Save These Dates!**

***Celebrate the Wild Olympics!***

**Saturday, September 13<sup>th</sup>**

Ramblewood Environmental Learning Center  
Sequim Bay State Park

**Saturday, September 27<sup>th</sup>**

The Upstage, Port Townsend

Join other members of the Washington conservation community for these two events to celebrate the Wild Olympics.

More details will be coming soon, but in the meantime mark your calendar!

**For more information contact**

**Benjamin Greuel, Sierra Club Public Lands Organizer**

**206-378-0114 x319**

**or [ben.greuel@sierraclub.org](mailto:ben.greuel@sierraclub.org)**