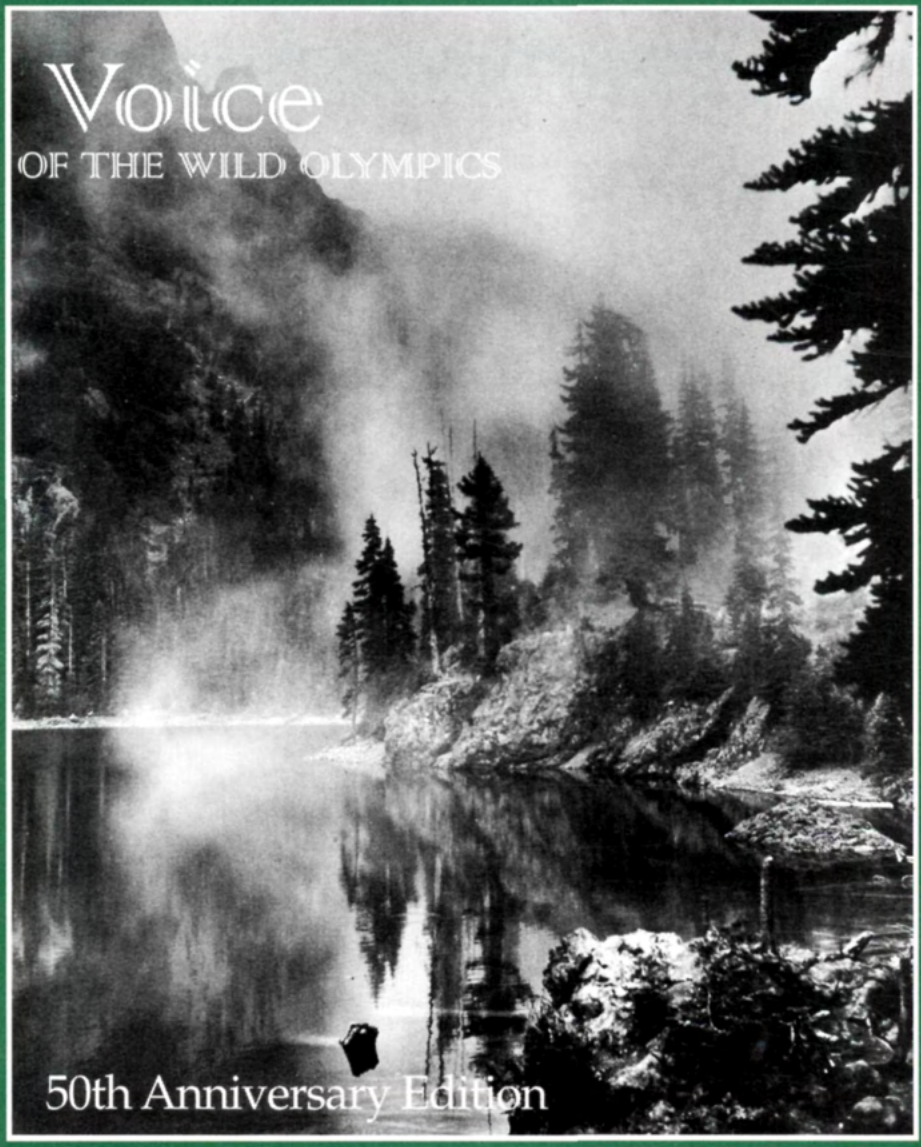
Voice
OF THE WILD OLYMPICS



50th Anniversary Edition

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Voice of the Wild Olympics

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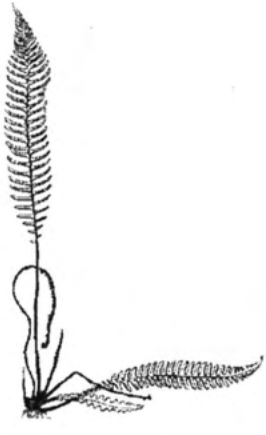

Voice *of the* Wild Olympics

Special Edition
Celebrating
the 50th Anniversary *of*
Olympic Park Associates

Sally Warren Soest, Editor and Designer
Published by Olympic Park Associates
Seattle, Washington 1998

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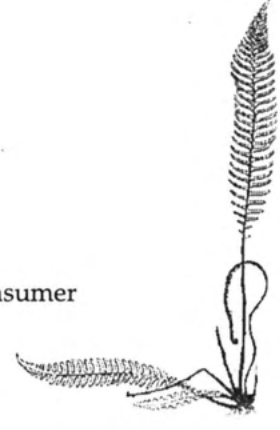

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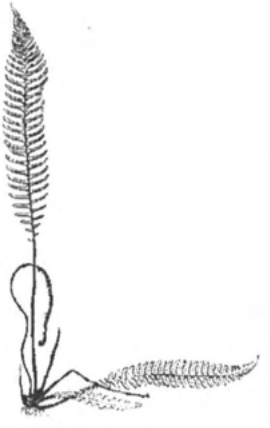

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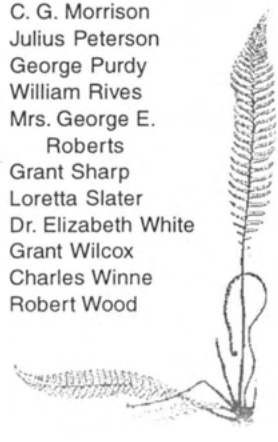
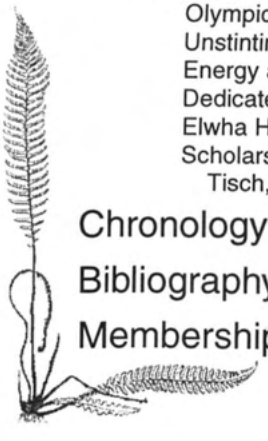


Contents



Mount Olympus and avalanche lilies on High Divide. Photo by Ira Spring.

"It has no geysers
but every other requisite for a national park,
as many wonders and natural beauties
as can be found in any localities,
and it is today the last home of the noble elk....
Without some protection
he soon will be what the buffalo is today...."

Lieutenant Joseph P. O'Neil,
19th Century explorer,of the Olympics.

From ***Men, Mules and Mountains:***
Lieutenant O'Neil's Olympic Expeditions,
by Robert L. Wood. Seattle: The Mountaineers.

Introduction

Welcome!

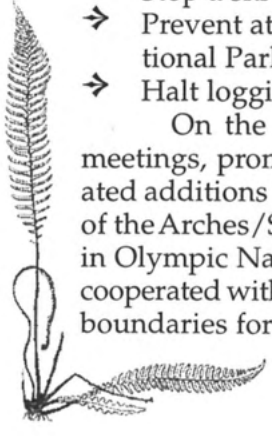
by Phil Zalesky, Secretary, Olympic Park Associates

Please join us in celebrating Olympic Park Associates' 50th anniversary. We claim to be the oldest conservation organization in the state of Washington devoted to a single conservation focus - ours being Olympic National Park and the Olympic peninsula. Formed 10 years after President Franklin Roosevelt signed Olympic National Park into law in 1938, the Olympic Park Associates was born after a tumultuous 1947 Congressional hearing on the removal of thousands of acres from the park. A group of conservation minded individuals from The Mountaineers and elsewhere decided that a watchdog organization must be formed to protect the park from the insatiable desires of the timber industry and their political friends.

And a watchdog we have been! There may be no other national park that has endured such frequent attacks. This organization has been at the forefront in ensuring the integrity of the park against the onslaught of the timber industry and the politicians' attempts to reduce the park in size. Olympic Park Associates has led the way -- and often has been joined by the efforts of other groups -- in battles to...

- Keep the Quinault Valley in the park.
- Successfully resist proposals for north-south and east-west highways.
- Stop a ski tramway to High Divide.
- Prevent attempts to build a highway along Olympic National Park's wilderness beach.
- Halt logging in Olympic National Park.

On the other hand, OPA has participated in public meetings, promoted important positive programs, and initiated additions to the park: for example, the inclusion of Point of the Arches/Shi Shi Beach, and the shoreline of Lake Ozette in Olympic National Park. And again, Olympic Park Associates cooperated with Olympic National Park officials in drawing the boundaries for the Olympic National Park wilderness.



Shortly after the creation of Olympic National Park, Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes made a speech in Seattle. A ***Seattle Post Intelligencer*** headline summarized his message: "KEEP OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK A WILDERNESS, ICKES URGES IN TALK HERE." Secretary Ickes would be proud of what citizens accomplished with a park in which he took such a personal interest.

All and all, Olympic Park Associates has spent a productive 50 years.

In this special addition of the ***Voice of the Wild Olympics*** we share these efforts with you. In addition, we have included much that reflects the character of Olympic National Park. Reprints of stories and much that is fresh and new is within these pages.

A number of Olympic Park Associates board members are authors of current books on the Olympics. Excerpts from each of these appear in this special edition.

Carsten Lien wrote a definitive political history of Olympic National Park with ***Olympic Battleground: the Power Politics of Timber Preservation.***

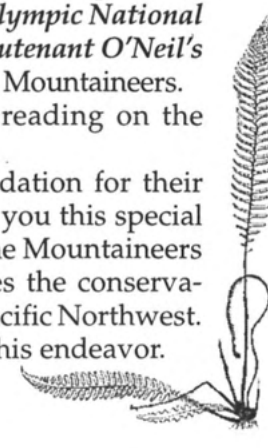
Tim McNulty's ***Olympic National Park: a Natural History Guide*** is unmatched in the natural history field. (Written by a poet, and it shows).

Ira Spring's autobiography, ***An Ice Ax, a Camera, and a Jar of Peanut Butter: A Photographer's Autobiography,*** is soon to be published by Mountaineer Books. He has generously permitted us to use many of his superb photos in this and other issues of the ***Voice of the Wild Olympics***.

Robert Wood, a former Olympic Park Associates trustee, has written numerous Olympic-related books. Excerpts from two are included in this issue: ***Trail Country: Olympic National Park,*** and ***Men, Mules and and Mountains: Lieutenant O'Neil's Olympic Expeduitions,*** both published by The Mountaineers.

The bibliography suggests further reading on the Olympics.

We applaud The Mountaineers Foundation for their grant making it possible for us to provide to you this special edition of ***The Voice of the Wild Olympics.*** The Mountaineers Foundation is a small foundation that serves the conservation/environmental community well in the Pacific Northwest. We are proud to be associated with them in this endeavor.



Olympic Milestones

The Day the Olympic Park Bill Passed 1938

by Carsten Lien, Trustee, Olympic Park Associates

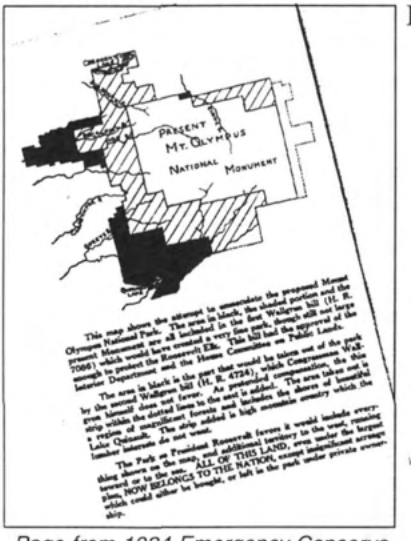
Excerpted with permission from the book ***Olympic Battleground: The Power Politics of Timber Preservation,*** *by Carsten Lien, Sierra Club Books, San Francisco, 1991. Lien dug deeply over a period of years while researching the history of the machinations surrounding the fate of the forests of the Olympic Peninsula. One of the players in the creation of the park was Irving Brant, an editorial writer and biographer of President James Madison. His political friends were people in the highest echelons of government: President Franklin Roosevelt, Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace, and many other powerful politicians. Here is an account of the manipulation behind the last ditch efforts to create Olympic National Park. Anyone who has an interest in National Park Service history will find Lien's book a must-read.*

On Saturday, June 11, [1938], the Senate Committee on Public Lands and Surveys reported favorably on HR 10024 with the boundaries of HR 4724 and with the proclamation clause drafted by Brant exactly as Brant had strategized. The bill passed the Senate on Monday with amendments that restored the boundaries of HR 4724 and with power to the president to add forests by proclamation. The bill was sent back to the House on Tuesday for a vote on the amendments the following day. Brant then discovered that the Senate was going to adjourn the next day before it was possible to get the park bill back from the House. The park bill was doomed. Brant again, however, was able to rescue the park, this time with the railroad unemployment bill which had passed the House the day before. In a note to Roosevelt, which he got White House staffer, Tom Corcoran, to agree to hand deliver to him, Brant listed all the political reasons why the

FDR at Quinault Lodge, October, 1937. This visit to the Olympic Peninsula inspired FDR's support for creating a national park. P.I. Collection, MOHAI.

railroad bill needed to pass before the end of the session. "I believe there are distinct advantages to passage of this bill," he told Roosevelt, "which I am told would go through instantly if you gave the word." When Roosevelt read Brant's letter, he picked up the phone: the Senate leadership responded by holding the Senate in session. The Olympic bill would now have time to return from the House, with time enough to pass the Senate....

Wednesday afternoon, June 15, [Senator] Rene DeRouen of the Public Lands Committee called the bill up for action. Under the rules, unanimous consent was required or the bill had to go to conference, a situation everyone was desperate to avoid. Republican leader Bertrand Snell objected, primed by Congressman Martin Smith of Hoquiam, forcing it to conference. Brant, though, had a hand in appointing the conferees. "DeRouen and I went over the list of Senators," Brant said later, "as I knew who were friendly...." Then they found that the House was going to recess without an evening session, so the conference report had nowhere to go. "DeRouen consulted the House leaders and came back saying he had a scheme that must be kept quiet," Brant said. "He would ask unanimous consent to file a conference report up to midnight. He said that only a few old timers knew that this would give the report privileged status and he could call it up anytime and get it adopted by a majority vote, instead of having to suspend the rules and get a two-thirds majority. He got the permission."



Page from 1934 Emergency Conservation Committee alert, by Irving Brant, describing deletions originally proposed by H.R. 4724. Osseward file, U.W. Archives.

When the conferees met at 7:00 in the evening, with Brant sitting outside the door to orchestrate the processes, "Senator Key Pittman objected to the plan of taking the House bill, and suggested sticking to the Senate bill, with an amendment limiting the total size of the park to

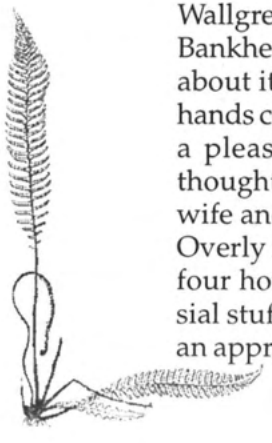
898,282 acres, and providing that the President should wait twelve months before adding land by proclamation." DeRouen came out to tell Brant about it. "I said I thought Pittman's plan was all right," Brant said, "provided there was a free choice of areas to be added...."

"The main problem had been to make it possible to restore the Bogachiel without having the whole bill thrown out on a point of order that the conference report created a park bigger than would be established under either the House or Senate bill. I had suggested," Brant went on, "that they meet this difficulty by adding the Bogachiel to the House bill and taking the seashore strip out..."

On Thursday, June 16, the House met at 10:00 o'clock in the morning and promptly agreed to the conference report. But shortly after noon, Senator Bone [of Washington] discovered that the clerk who wrote the conference report had used the words "to be added to" instead of the word "of," which meant that the president could add an additional 898,282 acres to the park, doubling its size. "It would have wrecked Bone politically," Brant believed. A concurrent resolution was offered to correct the error. The Senate adopted it quickly but it also had to pass the House or the bill was dead.

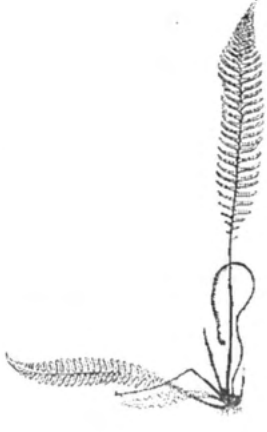
Here is what Brant had to say of the final moments before Congress adjourned:

> In the House, unless the resolution was agreed to unanimously, it would have to get a two-thirds majority under suspension of the rules, and since the bill still had the clause in it that Snell was fighting (proclamation power), it was in serious danger. Luckily, nobody except Wallgren [of Washington], DeRouen, Speaker Bankhead, and Majority Leader Rayburn knew about it. I saw DeRouen walk over and shake hands cordially with Snell, saying goodbye and a pleasant summer, old pal. Martin Smith thought it was all over and wasn't there. My wife and I were in one gallery; Tomlinson and Overly in another. The House had recessed for four hours and it was getting late. Controversial stuff came on , and the House voted down an appropriation for Tahoe National Park with



apparent relish. Then it became evident (from Wallgren's movements) that Rayburn had sandwiched the Olympic resolution in with some unanimous stuff to which nobody was paying any attention. Wallgren finally moved to take up Senate Concurrent Resolution 42, the clerk read it (Wallgren said afterwards that at this point everybody on the floor seemed to be turning to look at him) and the instant the reading stopped, Bankhead said: "Without objection the Senate Resolution is concurred in and a motion to reconsider laid on the table." Bang! That was over. Tomlinson and Overly and my wife and I all jumped up at the same moment, I let out a yip, and we left before anybody called the police. Read the record and you'd think nothing at all occurred, but DeRouen and Wallgren practically put in two solid days getting the bill through....

Both Van Name and [Rosalie] Edge stood in awe of Brant. "You are the master strategist," Edge told him. There would have been no park without Brant, who had a move to make for every impediment that emerged.



Olympic Park Associates Emerges 1948

by Phil Zalesky

Much of the basic information researched for this article comes from ***Olympic Battleground: The Power Politics of Timber Preservation,*** *Carsten Lien, Sierra Club Books, 1991.*

Enough was enough!

The creation of Olympic National Park in 1938 obviously had not been sufficient to protect the magnificent forests of the Olympic Peninsula from continuous, relentless foes. In 1947, after witnessing seventy years of desecration, degradation, and corruption, a group of conservationists realized that an organization was required to fight specifically for the preservation of the remaining forests within the young Olympic National Park. Thus, in 1948 — fifty years ago — Olympic Park Associates was incorporated.

The defining event was a Congressional hearing in 1947 that proved once again that the forests of the Olympic Peninsula were still under assault. The prime targets were forests of the Hoh, Quinault, Bogachiel, and Calawah within the young Olympic National Park. The National Park Service itself was a culprit, dancing to the tune of the West Coast Lumberman's Association and its leader William Greeley, a former Chief of the Forest Service. A whole series of nefarious characters in the National Park Service and elsewhere were marching to the industry drum: Director of the National Park Service Newton Drury, Secretary of Interior Julius Krug, Superintendent Owen Thomlinson of Mount Rainier National Park, Superintendent Preston Macy of Olympic National Park, Conrad Wirth who would emerge as a future director at the time of the infamous 1950's salvage logging within the park (see related article, this issue), Chief of the Forest Service Lyle Watts, Senator Warren Magnuson, Representative Fred Norman of the Grays Harbor area, and Representative Henry Jackson. And the drummer behind it all was Assistant Superintendent Fred Overly of Olympic National Park, a noted friend and former employee of the timber industry in Port Angeles, Washington.

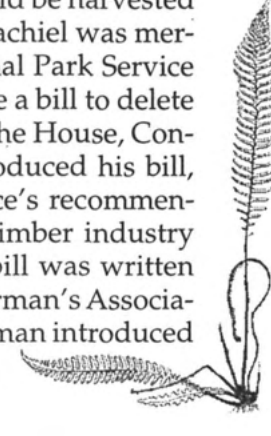
It was no more than three weeks after a strange dedication of Olympic National Park in 1946 when the Director of

the National Park Service, Newton Drury, wrote to his boss, Secretary of Interior Krug, that the National Park Service was prepared to defend revisions to the boundaries of Olympic National Park. Thus, while reassuring the public about preservation, he contrived simultaneously to rid the park of its rain forests! According to Drury these were areas of "not of such outstanding significance that it is essential for retention in the park."

The Hoh, Quinault, Bogachiel, and Calawah were not essential?! These were precisely the areas that local conservationists and the eastern Emergency Conservation Committee had fought so long and hard to place in a national park!

The main friend of the park in government had been Secretary of Interior Ickes. His resignation in 1946 was a break for Greeley, and for the West Coast Lumberman's Association, timber companies, and the Chambers of Commerce of Port Angeles and Grays Harbor. Shortly thereafter Ickes's replacement, Secretary of Interior Krug was quoted in the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer* as follows: "Emergency legislation by Congress to open up billions of feet of Douglas fir timber locked up in Olympic National Park was predicted here today..." The *Post-Intelligencer* continued: "Ickes successor, Julius Krug,.. is expected not only to take a favorable view towards opening up of the reserve but to lend his active support because of the extreme housing shortage."

To recommend the revisions, Director Drury appointed a committee of three which included a forester and two superintendents - Superintendent Preston Macy of Olympic National Park and Superintendent Owen Thomlinson of Mount Rainier National Park. This committee reported that 80 percent of the timber in the Hoh valley could be harvested economically and 75 to 80 percent of the Bogachiel was merchantable. With not much urging, the National Park Service found Senator Magnuson willing to introduce a bill to delete 6,000 acres in the Quinault from the park. In the House, Congressman Fred Norman, Grays Harbor, introduced his bill, too, encouraged by the National Park Service's recommendation that it would make available to the timber industry some 555,699,000 board feet of timber. The bill was written by William Greeley of the West Coast Lumberman's Association. On the same day that Congressman Norman introduced



his bill, Congressman Jackson introduced the bill the Park Service had prepared. Director Drury distributed a press release saying, "The integrity of the great natural spectacle in Olympic National Park will be maintained, but boundary changes, if adopted, will eliminate from the park 56,000 acres containing 2.5 billion board feet of merchantable stumpage which will be available for use by local industry."

Page from 1947 Emergency Conservation Committee alert by Rosalie Edge, describing proposed deletions from the park containing 2,500,000,000 board feet of timber. Osseward file, U.W. Archives.

This became a call to arms for conservationists. Harold Ickes, now writing a daily national column, joined the outrage expressed by the Emergency Conservation Committee, Irving Clark of The Mountaineers, the Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, and National Parks Association. Ickes in his column would write, "The tree butchers, axes on shoulders, are again on the march against some of the few remaining stands of America's glorious virgin timber.... And the tree butchers have, as guides for their assault, Secretary of Interior Julius Krug and with Newton B. Drury, Director of the National Park Service, in immediate command."

Such an avalanche of letters followed that the mail processing service in the Department of Interior ground to a halt. Even Eleanor Roosevelt became involved, with a letter to Secretary Krug stating, "I can only think that Mr. Drury has been weak enough to be bowled over by the lumber interests."

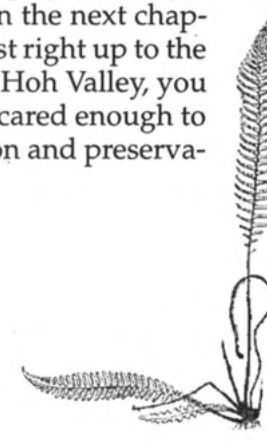
By the time of hearings on Representative Jackson's bill [Congressman Norman had died], everyone was back-pedaling. The Secretary of Interior withdrew his support, leaving the National Park Service to fend for itself. Even Assistant

Secretary of Interior Davidson repudiated the National Park Service bill at the hearings. The National Park Service now stood alone with its friends from the West Coast Lumberman's Association. After the hearings, Jackson was forced to withdraw his bill. Jackson took cover by claiming he had only introduced the bill because of a National Park Service request: "[A]t no time did I ever endorse this proposal." But that didn't jive with the role that conservationists knew Jackson had played : furthermore, a bill by request usually is so labeled.

The hearings on the Jackson bill were held at Rosemary Inn on Lake Crescent on September 16 and 17, 1947. The hearings were electrified when a Greeley friend and associate representing the mill owners in Grays Harbor and Port Angeles laid out the plans of the timber industry. These future plans included elimination of nearly every tree that could have commercial value. What volumes were at stake? About 60 percent of the timber volume in Olympic National Park, comprising ***10 billion*** board feet, were targeted with no assurances that eliminating this amount old growth would be enough to satisfy the timber industry's appetite.

The evening of the hearing the conservationists met and resolved to organize to repel further attacks on Olympic National Park and to preserve it for eternity. The principals who then agreed to form Olympic Park Associates were led by Irving Clark, Leo Gallagher of The Mountaineers, John Osseward, and Dick Leonard, secretary of the Sierra Club.

It would be nice to think that this futile effort by the National Park Service ended further land grabs by the timber industry, but it did not. Many further attempts were made to strip the park. Olympic Park Associates has played a major role in repelling these efforts, as chronicled in the next chapter. When you see nothing but butchered forest right up to the forested park boundary at such places as the Hoh Valley, you know that a great debt is owed to those who cared enough to commit themselves to national park protection and preservation.



Photograph by Ira Spring.

Reflections on Olympic National Park 1968

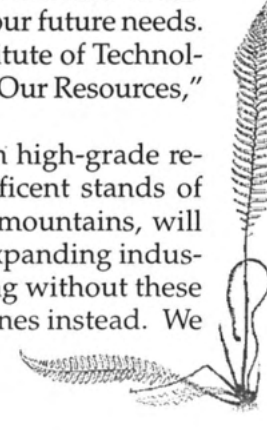
by John Osseward, 1904-1984, Founder, Olympic Park Associates

As I look westward through my office window, the Olympics have shed themselves of soft clouds before a gentle, dry north wind. Each of the peaks I have known for long years will be there for time beyond our count. To the east the peaks survey the entire Puget Sound basin with its timbered slopes under harvest to supply the hungry mills. To the west lie waves of wild mountain ranges, meadows, and valleys of primeval forests. By sheer luck the wilderness of Olympic National Park has been spared to serve a higher purpose than commercial exploitation.

All living things react to their environment. Americans have put up with the deterioration of their natural environment for some sixty years or more. Increasingly, however, forthright public demands have resulted in greater legal protection of lands needed for public enjoyment and recreation. Preservation of adequate recreational land from the blight of commercialism has now become a part of our federal land-use policy. Meanwhile, the long neglect of urban environment creates a situation that becomes more explosive each year. Any provision for the protection of our natural heritage of wilderness is an aid to efforts aimed at remedying our urban and rural living problems.

It is simply not true that man must surrender the quantity and quality of his environment because it contains material resources which will be needed to supply our future needs. Professor James Bonner of the California Institute of Technology, in an essay entitled "The Ultimate limit of Our Resources," has said in part:

"The time must inevitably come when high-grade resources, rich deposits of this or that, magnificent stands of timber, water flowing in the streams of our mountains, will no longer suffice for the requirements of an expanding industrial society. We have to learn how to get along without these high-grade resources, and to use low-grade ones instead. We



know that we can in principle get along with low-grade resources for an essentially infinite time into the future.

"The pressure today for the despoliation and utilization of our natural areas in order to obtain from them material resources such as ores, trees, or fuel is immense. As high grade resources become ever more scarce the pressure to exploit and utilize the last little remnants will become ever more intense. There is, however, no logical reason why our society should yield to these pressures. The amount of any material resource obtainable by the despoliation of a natural area today is insignificant in comparison with the future requirements of our nation or of the world as a whole. To maintain a natural area in its native state will at the most delay but a second in time the moment when we must depend upon the lowest grades of materials anyway. Let us, therefore, resist those pressures for the despoliation of natural areas, pressures based upon the argument that the material resources which they contain are essential to the welfare of our culture. Let us maintain a portion of the surface of our earth in its original state. By doing so we do not cheat mankind of anything which is essential to his well-being, we merely hasten very slightly the day which must inevitably come anyway, the day when industrial civilization must live upon rock, seawater and air."

Olympic National Park is predominantly a wilderness park, despite the ten roads built on its periphery when the area was under the jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service. The future of this park, as it was conceived, lies in preserving its wilderness character and use from the pressures to "improve" it. This policy cannot be compromised, for each piecemeal concession weakens the conservation concept. Our goals and decisions are affirmed in terms of the conservation ideal.

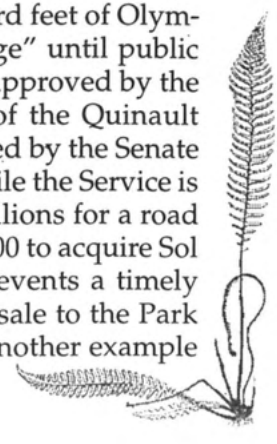
People from all walks of life have recognized in the Olympic National Park the last remnant of the Pacific Northwest ocean-oriented wilderness, a unique heritage of seashore, primeval forests reaching to alpine meadows, mountain ranges, and glaciers. Few areas can match the variety of unspoiled natural splendor contained in this park.

For thirty years, resolute determination on the part of conservation organizations and an aroused public has repeatedly

thwarted efforts of the wood products industries to commercially exploit the rain forests in the park. Equally unavailing have been the efforts of those who would despoil the remaining wild ocean strip with roads, those who want the present valley stub roads extended, and those who advocate a trans-mountain road through the heart of the park. Roads, and the inevitable developments that follow, cannot by law be included in wilderness classification. To preserve this wilderness these non-conforming developments must be curbed....

The Master-planning of national parks would present few problems if the number of visitors were stabilized. Planning is complicated, however, because visitation increases at an accelerated rate. Increased park attendance requires amplified facilities. Present planning must be conceived in terms of ultimate future aims, guided by criteria that conform to mandated park standards. Major accommodations should be dispersed as much as possible to private and federal lands outside the parks; otherwise, the quality of visitor experiences will be impaired by congestion, as is already the case in some parks. Increasing visitor density will regulate enforcement at service centers, on trails, lakes, and highways, in order to educate the public and preserve park resources for their proper use.

There is no doubt about the sincerity of the National Park Service, confronted as it is with serious dilemmas involving park uses. However, there appears to be a lack of research and criteria on which to base judgments. The best use of the Pacific Ocean Strip is an example. Judgments have vacillated for some thirty years as to whether it should remain in its wild state or be traversed by roads, which would ruin it. Other serious errors have occurred. Millions of board feet of Olympic National Park timber were cut as "salvage" until public wrath stopped the practice, which had been approved by the National Park Service. Recommendations of the Quinault Study Report of 1962 have been largely ignored by the Senate Interior Committee and the Park Service. While the Service is willing to contemplate the expenditure of millions for a road on the ocean strip and has spend some $900,000 to acquire Sol Duc Hot Springs, its archaic fiscal policy prevents a timely means of acquiring private lands offered for sale to the Park Service. Motor-boating on Lake Crescent is another example



of permitted misuse in Olympic National Park. The National Park Service, at the public Congressional hearings at Lake Crescent in 1947, approved the deletion of 59,000 acres of rain forest from the Bogachiel and Quinault valleys! An identical deletion was proposed again, early in 1966, by Fred Overly, a former superintendent of the park. For the second time the proposal was vigorously denounced. These judgment errors impose hardship on park superintendents, who are exposed to intense local pressures for resource exploitation, roads, and other development.

There is one school of thought in the National Park Service oriented toward recreational activity development and more roads. The question is development versus preservation. Strong pressures are also exerted by sportsmen to permit hunting in our parks. This new thinking stems from an attempt to rationalize the purpose of national parks, as stated in the 1916 National Park Act, the essential provision of which is that national parks are to be used by people, "but that their use is to be regulated by such means and measures...as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." Obviously, parks cannot be used and still be left unimpaired, but this does not mean that parks are to be choked with people and development until their impairment is assured.

The time will soon arrive when some form of reservations will be required to visit national parks when they become congested, as we normally have to do at hotels. It has been said that national parks bear the seeds of their own destruction. The increasing population densities of the west and the rapidly growing Puget Sound basin, located at the very backdoor of Olympic National Park, will pose a serious park accommodation problem, if policy is not formulated now to cope with it in the future. It is necessary to calculate saturation capacities now if planning is to be effective.

Parks are for people to enjoy, but not on their own terms. A golfer should not expect to play golf in national parks, since more appropriate areas are available for this type of recreation. Nor should a motorcyclist expect to ride national park trails. Are visitor limitations to be forced on park management only after there is no more space to be black-topped? During the congested times of the year it may be necessary to provide

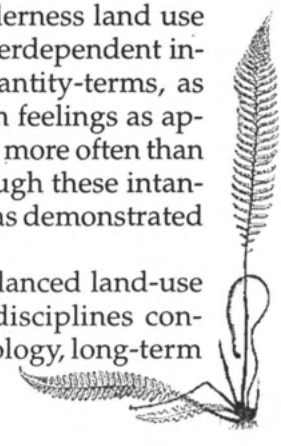
parking areas outside parks and use specially-designed bus conveyance into the parks. Already, trailer and camping space along the thirteen miles of ocean beach cannot meet demands. Relocating Highway 101 back from its present close proximity to the beach will provide much-needed space in this high-density service area. Even then, the saturation point is in sight.

Planning must be coordinated with other federal, state, local, and private agencies so they can share the responsibility of providing complementary services, recreation, and accommodations which may not be appropriate in a national park.

For some time, revolutionary methods of research and systems analysis have become standard tools for the solution of complex problems in the fields of business, manufacturing, engineering, federal, state, and local governments. The programming of these systems has become excitingly sophisticated and successful. Parks and their problems might provide a limited research field for computer use, which properly programmed, would compel a more realistic confrontation of our national park problems. Caution would be in order, however, for some park problems cannot be dealt with as simulated models subject to mathematical formula solutions. "The greatest good for the greatest number" is often used by resource exploiters to justify their ends. This overused quote cannot be evaluated exclusively within an economic frame of reference. National parks, wilderness areas, and wildlife refuges are simply not ordered by profits, per se. Preservation of such lands is a mandate of the Congress. All such uses of lands are costly, but the social and economic costs of misused and over-exploited commercial land are much greater.

The values of national parks and wilderness land use are concerned with a variety of important interdependent intangibles, which cannot be measured in quantity-terms, as most engineering problems can. Such human feelings as appreciation of beauty or pleasing environments, more often than not, can only be expressed by intuition. Though these intangibles defy quantitative measure, the public has demonstrated its concern for them in recent years.

Again, the criteria so necessary for balanced land-use judgments must be determined by all the disciplines concerned with land use — ecology, biology, sociology, long-term



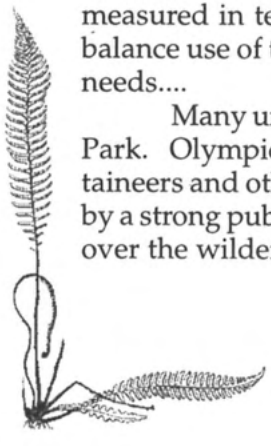
environmental planning, and a modern concept of responsible custodianship for commercial land exploitation.

Thus, the broad principles and methodology used to define and approach problems of public land use are, in many respects, as important as the problems themselves. The desired ends of balanced land use, both esthetic and commercial, should be sought in some commonly accepted measurement criteria, such as the ratio of recreational land preserved to the total amount of land. Such a basis would employ a common measurement and would not involve intangibles. Data is available for such an approach, to measure the adequacy of land which should be used for public enjoyment.

The future integrity of Olympic National Park demands a recognition of the existing old growth timber and, equally important, the pulp resources potentially useful for thinning in the large areas of second growth outside the park. Only five states possess more saw timber than do the four counties on the Olympic Peninsula. How vital is the need to cut timber in Olympic National Park, when in 1966 Washington and Oregon exported over a billion board feet of unprocessed logs, principally to Japan? Forty per cent of the logs exported from the state of Washington were shipped from the ports of Aberdeen and Port Angeles, communities adjacent to the park.

Conservationists need not apologize for the size of Olympic National Park. The entire land area of the forty-eight conterminous states set aside in national parks, wilderness, state, county, and municipal parks amounts to less than three per cent of the total land area of the United States. More, not less, of our land is essential for this type of public use, measured in terms of present and future needs to properly balance use of the land for living environment and industrial needs....

Many unsolved problems remain in Olympic National Park. Olympic Park Associates, Inc., of which the Mountaineers and other conservation groups are members, backed by a strong public interest and concern, keeps a watchful vigil over the wilderness integrity of this unique park....



Olympic National Park: A World Heritage Site 1982

Voice OF THE WILD OLYMPICS Fall 1982

Olympic National Park: the World's Heritage

by Tim McNulty, Vice President, Olympic Park Associates

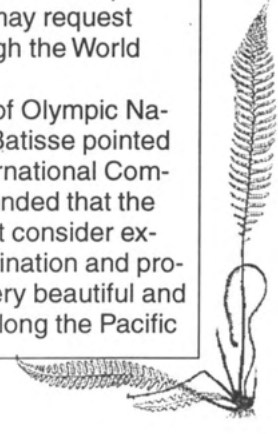
On June 29 Olympic National Park was host to more than 500 people who turned out at the Pioneer Memorial Museum at park headquarters to help celebrate a very special event. The World Heritage Convention of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) had chosen Olympic National Park to be part of its worldwide system of natural and cultural heritage sites. These are the spectacular places of the earth whose significance transcends politics and international boundaries. In short, they are the treasures of all humankind.

UNESCO has recognized 112 of these areas worldwide, ranging from the Pyramids of Egypt and the Taj Mahal, to the Galapagos Islands and Redwood National Park. It is Olympic Park's uniqueness and rich ecological diversity which has brought it to the attention of the world's scientific community. The combination of pristine coast, the world's most extensive temperate rainforests, an abundance of unspoiled watersheds and unique endemic plant and animal communities set Olympic apart as one of the truly matchless wilderness systems remaining on the planet. In his keynote address, UNESCO's Dr. Michel Batisse beautifully illustrated what the preservation of Olympic National Park, and other sites like it, means to all the peoples of the world....

"Certain sites — be they cathedrals or the Pyramids of Egypt, or all kinds of historical monuments — or be they national parks like the one in which we are now — are in a way older than the nation where they happen to be located. They belong in a way to the entire world. They are part of the human heritage; and as part of the human heritage, it is the human community, the community of nations, which has a responsibility for their long-term protection."

Dr. Batisse noted that it is very difficult to protect the world's natural heritage because most countries do not have the means to do so, even if they want to, and "we must help them." Nations may request such help through the World Heritage Fund.

In speaking of Olympic National Park, Dr. Batisse pointed out that the International Committee recommended that the U.S. government consider extending the nomination and protection "to the very beautiful and unique shores along the Pacific

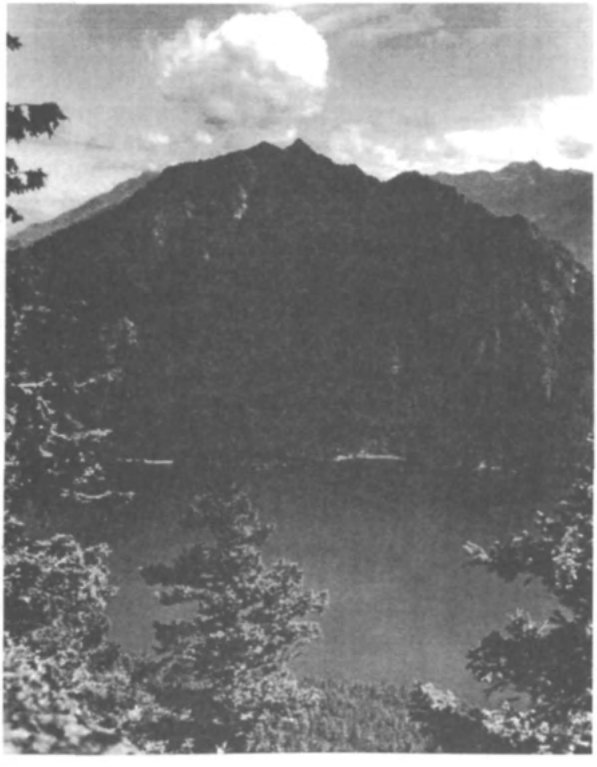


Ocean" not in the original submission, and he was pleased to note that these recommendations had just been implemented.

In his speech Dr. Batisse touched on a number of major world problems: nuclear war, the long-term effects of atmospheric pollutants, soil degradation with the loss of fertile land for food production and the loss of genetic resources, both plants and animals. "We have not yet —we are very clever — but we have not yet found a way to invent trees or animals."

In conclusion Dr. Batisse stated that the significance of the convention on World Heritage Sites was the support not only of governments but of people.

"Conservation will go nowhere without the support of the populations concerned, whether it is in this country or whether it is in the less developed countries of Africa, of Latin America or of Asia.... It is a convention which requires the support of all citizens in order to protect this heritage for now and for future generations."



Lake Crescent and Storm King from Pyramid Mountain. Photo by Ira Spring.

Olympic National Park 50th Anniversary 1988

Voice OF THE WILD OLYMPICS October 1988

Celebrating 50 Years of Olympic National Park

by Tim McNulty

Fifty years ago, on June 29, 1938, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the bill creating Olympic National Park. With this act, some of the richest old-growth forest and wildlife communities, rugged glacier-clad peaks, pristine lakes, and wild, free-flowing rivers remaining in the United States were set aside as a splendid wilderness park.

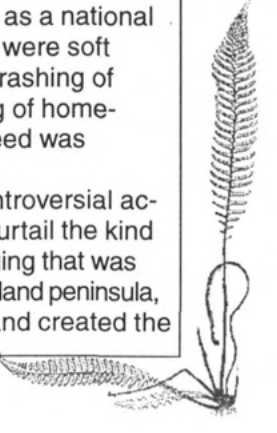
Over the five decades since its creation, Olympic National Park has achieved international renown. It was honored by the world community of scientists in 1976 when UNESCO designated Olympic an International Biosphere Reserve; and more recently in 1982 when the park was named a World Heritage Site. As such it joins Chartres Cathedral, the Pyramids of Egypt, the Galapagos Islands, and the Grand Canyon as part of the heritage of all nations of the earth.

The 1938 act also marked a culmination of one of the longest and most bitterly contested of any national park campaigns. No wonder. At stake were the finest, most extensive reserves of uncut, old growth forest in the Pacific Northwest. Destructive clear-cut logging of the Olympic Peninsula's virgin forests was progressing from coastal lowlands into the foothills in the 1930s, and the stakes were high. Lined up behind commercial timber interests in opposition to the park were hunting interests, hydroelectric developers, local chambers of commerce, and the US Forest Service.

But conservationists were undaunted. The movement to create an Olympic National Park had been building for decades, and a newly mobile public was witnessing the peninsula first-hand.

The beauty and allure of the Olympic Mountains were not always so well known. As recently as the late 19th century the interior mountains remained unexplored. But it didn't take long for the mystique of the Olympics to capture the imagination of the public. In 1890 two of the first explorers, Judge James Wickersham and Lt. Joseph O'Neil, proposed that the area be set aside as a national park. True, theirs were soft voices amid the crashing of trees and clearing of homesteads, but the seed was planted.

In a highly controversial action intended to curtail the kind of destructive logging that was devastating the lowland peninsula, President Cleveland created the



Olympic Forest Reserve in 1897. The Dodwell-Rixon timber survey began the following year, but before the three-year inventory was complete, over 700,000 acres of prime, low-elevation timber were deleted from the preserve on the peninsula's fertile west side. In 1907 the reserve became Olympic National Forest, but a national forest is not a national park, and efforts to establish a park continued.

The early years of the 20th century were a difficult time for wildlife throughout the West, and the peninsula certainly was no exception. By the late 1920s the gray wolf had been hunted to extinction in the Olympics, and serious damage had been done to cougar and bobcat populations. At the turn of the century entire herds of Roosevelt elk were being slaughtered, not for meat or trophies, but for their teeth, which fetched high prices in the East as watch fobs. As public outcry against the slaughter mounted, Gifford Pinchot petitioned President Theodore Roosevelt to protect the elk. Using the Antiquities Act, Roosevelt responded by creating the Mount Olympus National Monument in 1909. The 600,000-acre monument, managed by the Forest Service, protected significant elk range (and valuable forest) and included much of the interior high country. Most importantly, it brought much needed federal protection, for the first time, to the peninsula's invaluable wildlands.

Unfortunately, that protection proved short-lived. In 1915, at the insistence of timber and mining interest claims of national security, President Wilson reduced the monument by nearly one half. Not surprisingly, all the accessible lowland forests were eliminated. Throughout the war years, the flush times of the twenties, and the depression years that followed, the peninsula's forests continued to fall, and support for a national park grew. In the mid thirties, events began to accelerate. The Olympic Highway was completed around the peninsula and tourism increased dramatically. Advances in logging technology accelerated the cutting of steeper country. Within the monument, elk were once more in decline. The call for a national park rang loudly in Washington, D.C. Two more park bills were introduced, hearings were held, and the Forest Service redoubled its efforts to fend off a park. But by the time FDR visited the peninsula in 1937, the Olympics had become a national cause among conservationists. Willard Van Name of the New York Museum of Natural History, and Rosalie Edge of the Emergency Conservation Committee did much to publicize

the need for a national park. In a report mailed out nationwide, and distributed to every member of Congress that year, Van Name wrote:

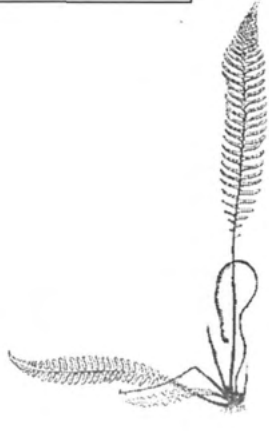
"The Peninsula affords the last opportunity for preserving any adequate large remnants of the wonderful primeval forests ... which were not so many years ago one of the grandest and most unique features of our two northwesternmost states, but which everywhere have been or are being logged off to the very last stick."

Their efforts, combined with the strong backing of such eloquent and outspoken supporters as Irving Clark, Irving Brant, Bob Marshall, and (then) Secretary of the Interior Harold Ickes, helped mount a groundswell of support, and insured final passage of the bill.

It was the clear intent of Congress to preserve Olympic as a complete and self-contained wilderness park, and provisions were made for later additions. Over the years these included the spectacular lowland forests of the Bogachiel and portions of the Quinault and Elwha valleys, the matchless wilderness coast, the Queets corridor, the Point of Arches/Shi Shi area, and the east shore of Ozette Lake.

Further boundary adjustments and refinements, as well as passage of the monumental Washington Wilderness Act of 1984, have broadened protection for Olympic's wild ecosystems. If current legislation to place over 97% of the park's wildlands into the Wilderness System is enacted, it would fulfill the intent of Congress a half-century ago.

We all have good reason to join in the celebration of Olympic National Park's first 50 years. Looking back, there is much to celebrate. But history tells us that we also need to look to the future. It will take continued and dedicated vigilance on the part of all who love the Olympics, to see Olympic National Park -- and the wilderness system of which it is a part - survive the next half-century. And the centuries that follow.



Grassroots Victories

OPA Stops Assault on ONP's Forests 1953

The Olympic National Park Review Committee (ONPRC)

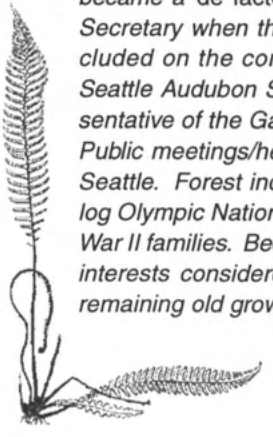
Reminiscence By Polly Dyer

The forest products industry began their attempts to dismember Olympic National Park (ONP) soon after the park was established, and they were unrelenting. After their 1948 effort (the impetus for the formation of OPA) was averted, one of the timber industry's next major efforts came to light when John Osseward of Olympic Park Associates and Arthur Winder of The Mountaineers secured a 1953 meeting with Washington State Governor Arthur B. Langlie. As Secretary of The Mountaineers' Conservation Committee, I tagged along. It was at that time that Governor Langlie revealed he had appointed an Olympic National Park Review Committee (ONPRC).

Immediately apparent to John and Art was the fact that the committee was "stacked", and was expected to recommend removal of the virgin forests from ONP. Forest industry interests did dominate the ONPRC; these included Colonel William B. Greeley, retired Chief of the U. S. Forest Service and subsequent head of an industrial forestry association; Charles Cowan, another industry spokesman; and Gordon Marckworth, Dean, College of Forest Resources, University of Washington, who chaired the ONPRC. A biologist also served — University of Washington Professor of Dendrology Frank Brockman, who seldom agreed with the forest industry people (and from whom I had some of my first introductions to the varieties of conifers).

Immediately after the meeting with Governor Langlie, we returned to The Mountaineers small clubroom, and John Osseward and Arthur Winder sent the Governor a letter suggesting some balance for the ONPRC. As a result, Governor Langlie appointed Mountaineer President Bill Degenhardt. Unable to attend the initial meetings, Bill asked me to sit in for him. I soon became a de facto *member of the ONPRC, and a little later became its Secretary when the U.S. Forest Service member stepped down. Also included on the committee were conservationists Emily Haig, President, Seattle Audubon Society, and Rosamund Engle, Washington State representative of the Garden Clubs of America.*

Public meetings/hearings were held around the Olympic Peninsula and in Seattle. Forest industry testimony mostly focused on the "urgent" need to log Olympic National Park forests in order to provide houses for post-World War II families. Because it was only eight years after the war ended, lumber interests considered this an excellent argument to get at the last of the remaining old growth forests in ONP.



As a result of alerts from Olympic Park Associates and The Mountaineers, ONPRC received a substantial number of citizens' letters absolutely opposed to removal of the forests, or any other part, from Olympic National Park. Following lengthy deliberations by the Olympic National Park Review Committee, two reports were submitted to Governor Langlie. (Prof. Brockman had an independent statement.)

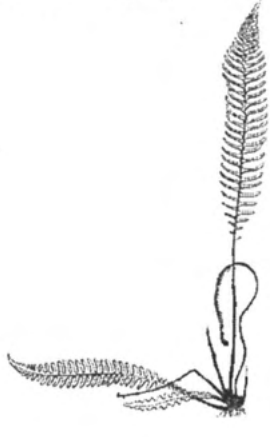
The Majority Report said, in essence, that due to a lack of consensus within ONPRC it recommended Colonel Greeley's proposal to refer the review of Olympic National Park's boundaries to higher authority, such as Robert Moses of New York City.

It had been Seattle Audubon Society's Emily Haig (a first rate parliamentarian for the Girl Scout Council and the Red Cross), who, at the ONPRC's first meeting in Olympia, had secured agreement by the new committee to allow a Minority Report should there be differing conclusions. The Minority Report, drafted in large part by Emily (with a little input from Polly), was signed by Emily, Rosamund Engle, myself, and the representatives of the two Unions — Bremerton Metal Trades Union and Puget Sound Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers. The union people had also concluded that Olympic National Park was important to their members as an area to be visited and enjoyed without having to spend a large part of their hard-earned income.

Months and months later, the Governor's response showed up as a small item in the **Port Angeles Evening News,** *saying that due to a lack of consensus in the ONPRC there was no need for further study. The Minority Report did the job Emily Haig had foreseen! And if OPA and The Mountaineers hadn't sought and gained a meeting with the Governor, the original "stacked" ONPRC would, no doubt, have given the Governor the recommendation he hoped for: Get those primeval forests out of ONP.*

So, OPA members and readers of this 50th Anniversary newsletter, here is a prime example of how citizen testimony and letters are crucial; this is as true in the 1990s and the next millennium as in the 1940s and 1950s.

One other result: Olympic Park Associates promptly invited Emily Haig, Rosamund Engle, Polly Dyer, and Earl Hartley of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union to become members of the Board of Trustees of Olympic Park Associates. We all accepted.



OPA Exposes A New Threat to Park's Forests 1956

If ONP Boundaries Are To Stay Intact,.. ...Try "Salvage Logging"

Reminiscence By Polly Dyer

In 1956 several teachers, working as summer seasonal rangers in Olympic National Park, came across a new tactic to get at the old, large trees in the Park: salvage logging. From the Northwest came William Brockman and Carsten Lien; from the East, Paul Shepherd. Bill and Carsty alerted Olympic Park Associates, The Mountaineers, and the Sierra Club's new Pacific Northwest Chapter. Members of these groups (with some overlapping memberships) joined together as an ad hoc committee. The acronym of its first name was deemed undignified, so instead of SLOP (Salvage Logging in Olympic Park), it became Salvage Logging in Olympic National Park (SLONP). Key members of the SLONP committee included John Osseward, Philip Zalesky, Patrick Goldsworthy, and me, with Bill Brockman and Carsty Lien as silent partners. (At the time, and for many years after, it was considered necessary to protect Carsty and Bill from any possible retaliation affecting future seasonal employment.)

Many meetings were held. Field trips were scheduled. One was to the North Fork of the Quinault River, where a logging high rig had been erected. Wading across the river, we entered the interior of the forest, concealed by trees along the river bank, to find huge trees cut and removed. One stump was approximately 15 feet across. Bill Brockman, a botanist, examined the remains of the trees, after the rest of their trunks had been cut and skidded across the river some days before. He found the tree tops to be from healthy trees, without any sign of disease or rot. Phil Zalesky, using a large borrowed camera, photographed most of the evidence; the large format, black and white pictures were published in **The Living Wilderness** *of The Wilderness Society.*

OPA members Polly Dyer and Phil Zalesky examine stump of 12-ft diameter Sitka spruce "salvage logged" in Olympic National Park, 100 ft. from S. bank of N. Fork of Quinault River in1955. Photograph by Carsten Lien. From the Osseward files, UW Archives.

100 Million Board Feet: The Logging of Olympic National Park

by Phil Zalesky

What would a vast forest look like with 100 million board feet of Douglas fir, cedar, and spruce gutted from it? If it were from one forest area, it would create quite a hole.

But 100 million board feet happens to be the amount of forest that was logged here and there in Olympic National Park in the 1950's. This logging in the park was done by Superintendent Fred Overly with the full concurrence of Director Conrad Wirth of the National Park System. Feeling the bite of the timber industry's appetite, the National Park Service decided to compromise by throwing the timber industry a bone. They would engage in "small scale logging -- a few blow downs and diseased trees."

Overly managed to snooker local conservationists, including the board of Olympic Park Associates, by indicating that he was just taking a few trees to build the Natural History Museum. The real depth of the cutting was revealed by seasonal rangers within the park, but they had sat on the knowledge for several seasons attempting to protect their likeable Chief Naturalist Gunnar Fagerlund. They felt that if they went public, Fagerlund would be blamed, since they were his naturalists.

What changed this situation was a fortunate mistake made by park personnel! In 1956 Olympic National Park hired a summer naturalist named Paul Shepard, who happened to be executive secretary of Garden Clubs of America.

Shepard convinced the rest of the seasonal naturalists that what was going on was bigger than the job of one man, and organized them into action. Two of the seasonal rangers with ties to the Seattle conservation community parlayed with a group of conservationists, and an *ad hoc* committee called Salvage Logging Olympic National Park (SLONP) was formed.

Although the principals on the SLONP committee represented many different organizations, such as The Mountaineers, Sierra Club, Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, and Seattle Audubon Society, almost all of these principals were, in fact, board members or members of Olympic Park Associates, and all were members of The Mountaineers Conservation

Committee. (Four SLONP members still are board members of Olympic Park Associates.)

SLONP organized a September field trip with the seasonal naturalists to survey the extent of the damage. Huge trees were observed felled along the Quinault River. Trees along some of the roadways were removed, too. A sizeable clear cut was evident at the parking lot at Olympic Hot Springs, and trees were taken from Lake Mills, Hoh Valley, and near the Fairholm campground. On a Saturday logging trucks on Bogachiel River were observed and photographed well within the national park, barging out trees from a log jam as well as cut trees from the river bank. In some places the river itself was being used as the roadway.

"Salvage logging" equipment (3 logging trucks, a log loader, and a bulldozer) operating in the Bogachiel River opposite Mosquito Creek, within Olympic National Park. Observed and photographed by OPA members. 9/16/56. From Osseward files, U.W. Archives.

The field trip group reported back to the *ad hoc* committee, and concluded that even more board feet may have been distributed to local mills than reported. Rumors from the taverns suggested this as "sweetening of the load." But for whose benefit? What to do about the findings? After a lengthy discussion, a well crafted telegram went to the Director

of the National Park Service: *"Request immediate cessation of logging operations in Olympic National Park pending confidential investigation of possible irregularities in logging park timber."* Without specifically saying so, the telegram hinted at the suspicion of graft.

The message received an immediate response. The Director ordered Regional Director Merriam from San Francisco to join a field trip with four members of the *ad hoc* group. The committee requested that Overly not be present. Asked whether he had ever seen anything like the logging along the Bogachiel River, Regional Director Merriam responded, "I have never seen anything like this in any national park."

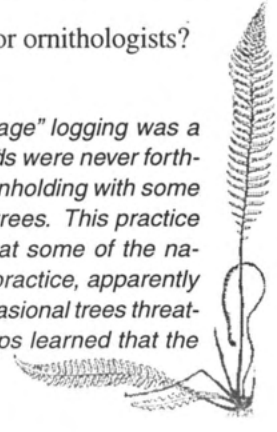
Meanwhile Paul Shepard had returned to the East and stirred up interest in the logging. SLONP sent pictures to The Wilderness Society showing the logging. Even the Democratic National Campaign in this election year was making inquiries. The heat was on the National Park Service. Congress became involved through a SLONP connection in Washington's 2nd Congression District, Congressman Jack Westland. Meanwhile a delegation of the leaders of Washington, D.C. conservation organizations managed to meet with Wirth: Sierra Club, Izaak Walton League, Garden Clubs of America, Wilderness Society, and National Parks Association. Wirth suggested there would be no more cutting of potential "diseased trees."

A few months later Superintendent Overly was transferred to Great Smoky Mountain National Park. At his farewell dinner, attended by his many friends from the West Coast Lumberman's Association, Chamber of Commerce, and such politicians as Senator Henry Jackson, Overly was reported to have said, " The butterfly wing of the bird watchers society got me!"

Could there be any finer praise for lepidopterists or ornithologists?

Reminiscence By Polly Dyer

The park leadership's rationale had been that "salvage" logging was a good way to acquire private inholdings since federal funds were never forthcoming: the logging company would purchase a private inholding with some of the profit gained from selling Olympic National Park trees. This practice had been in effect for several years. It was learned that some of the national conservation organizations had concurred in the practice, apparently having understood that the "salvage" program was for occasional trees threatening campgrounds and such. When the national groups learned that the



logging companies and Olympic National Park had been going after live, healthy, old-growth trees (something like kids in a candy store), the national conservation groups joined the SLONP committee's call for dismantling salvage logging activities in Olympic National Park.

A post script: Fred Overly, ONP Superintendent, who had promoted and authorized ONP "salvage" logging operations, was transferred to Great Smoky Mountains National Park as its superintendent. Later, he joined the then newly established Bureau of Outdoor recreation, returning to the Pacific Northwest. He was bitter. During hearings on proposals for a North Cascades National Park, Mr. Overly (with concurrence of the Secretary of Interior) recommended substantial boundary changes to Olympic National Park. [See related story, this chapter. Ed.] Fred Overly, forever after, blamed John Osseward of Olympic Park Associates as the conservationist most responsible for all of his troubles when the "salvage" logging program was discovered and stopped; Fred told me this when I was introducing him to Rod Pegues at an Outdoor Recreation Congress sponsored by the ***Wenatchee World.*** *(Rod was the second Northwest Regional Conservation Representative - at that time, for all Pacific Northwest conservation groups, including OPA). Overly had known that SLONP included me and certainly must have known of the others as well. Fred Overly never again spoke to or deigned to acknowledge John Osseward when in the same room. From then on John Osseward was affectionately known by all of us as "Mr. Olympic National Park".*

Incidentally, a previous creative attempt at logging in the park had occurred soon after the onset of World War II, when the forest industry tried to have entry into Olympic National Park to cut spruce for airplanes. At hearings on the proposal, John Osseward and college student Dick Brooks testified in opposition, pointing out that spruce was available elsewhere and ONP should not be logged. Olympic Park Associates didn't exist then, but Dick Brooks some years later served on OPA's Board of Trustees.

OPA member Patrick Goldsworthy examines a 9 ft. diameter Douglas fir stump felled between 1953 and 1955 during "salvage logging" in Olympic National Park. A 180 foot long section was removed between stump and crown. 9/15/56. Photograph by Carsten Lien. From Osseward files, U.W.Archives.

OPA Defeats Another Attack On Park's Rainforests 1966

by Phil Zalesky

"Here we go again!"

That was the reaction in January 1966 to yet ***another*** attempted "boundary adjustment" to Olympic National Park. Senator Henry Jackson had called a press conference in Seattle and released the results of a study for a North Cascades National Park. Three agencies had been involved in the study: Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, National Forest Service, and National Park Service.

The shocker came when Senator Jackson called on Fred Overly, his friend and the man he had politically placed in the Regional Office of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, to lay out his boundary adjustment proposal for Olympic National Park. The so-called "Overly Report" was essentially the 1947 Congressman Jackson proposal to eliminate 56,000 acres in the park (with only slight modifications). [The 1947 proposal was the impetus for organizing OPA. See related story. Ed.] As usual, the main deletions were to take place in the Bogachiel, Calawah, and Quinault valleys. At the press conference Senator Jackson made it clear that both the North Cascades Study and the Overly Report would be on the table at his Senate Interior Committee hearings to be held the following month.

Hearing on North Cascades N.P., 1967, held at Olympic Hotel. Sen. Henry Jackson presiding, Governor Dan Evans at witnesses' table. ***P.I.*** *Collection, MOHAI.*

In essence, Senator Jackson was saying: if you want the North Cascades National Park, you are going to have to compromise by giving up timber volume in Olympic National Park. The Overly Report was Jackson's *quid pro quo*. As usual, if there was to be a fall guy with this proposal, it was not going to be Jackson. It would not be Secretary of Interior Udall, either, even though he had involved himself favorably in this decision. Overly would be it. The newspapers realized this, reporting, "[I]t was unusual for Overly to be introduced by Jackson from the same platform occupied by two cabinet members."

For Olympic Park Associates this *quid pro quo* was serious. How would the conservation community respond? Would they be willing to sacrifice Olympic National Park to obtain a North Cascades National Park? Or would they be willing to fight for both parks? With one month to prepare to defend the boundaries of Olympic National Park, the conservationists of Olympic Park Associates had work to do. But there was a potential problem in OPA, too, because most of these conservationists on the OPA board had their feet deeply into the North Cascade battle. Three board members decided to focus on Olympic: John Osseward, Phil Zalesky, and Polly Dyer. Letters went out immediately alerting the national organizations and key individuals, such as Irving Brant. An alert was drafted, mailing lists acquired, money gathered for mailing, and the word went out.

Irving Brant, an editorial writer for the St. Louis Star, had been President Roosevelt's point man on the creation of Olympic National Park. He had also been appointed by President Roosevelt to make the acreage enlargements to the park that had been called for in the park bill. Now he wrote a stinging letter to Secretary Udall suggesting that Udall distance himself from the Jackson proposal in his own interests. He spoke of Overly as one who had insurmountable disqualifications to make such a recommendation. Within the National Park Service, Brant wrote, "...he [Overly] remained in fundamental thought a logging engineer and his exile from Olympic National Park set up a mental torment."

As a former employee of the timber industry in Port Angeles, Overly remained a logging engineer throughout his career in the National Park Service and the Bureau of Outdoor

Recreation. It was his obsession that the industry should never be denied the trees on the peninsula. Even after he retired from government office, he pursued that agenda, as revealed in the following recommendations by the Olympic Peninsula Heritage Council (a timber industry front organized by Overly):

1. No wilderness status for areas containing commercially valuable forest.
2. Permit salvage logging.
3. Open up Whiskey Bend-Hurricane Road.
4. Expand enclave idea in the wilderness.
5. Build a road up Little River to Mount Angeles with a tramway connecting to Hurricane Hill.
6. Build a road connecting Deer Park and Obstruction Point, a road connecting Sol Duc Hot Springs with Olympic Hot Springs.
7. Build the Tshletshy Ridge-North Fork Road.
8. Extend East Fork Quinault Road.
9. Build a tramway near Mount Steel.

Add to this list his desire to build a road along the wilderness beach.

Obviously, Olympic Park Associates had major concerns about support at the February, 1966, Senate Interior hearing in Seattle. More was at stake than just the North Cascades Park. How would people respond in letters and at the hearing?

Several government spokespersons were cautious on the *quid pro quo*. Superintendent Bennett Gale had made speeches to local clubs, but not once had he come out against boundary adjustments. Governor Dan Evans spoke at the hearing denouncing the *quid pro quo* linkage without endorsing the agencies' study team proposal. Regional Forester R.E. Worthington suggested that even if the Bogachiel were turned over to the Forest Service, it would be highly unlikely that the Forest Service would log it. His point was that it had been of recreational value when the park was created, and it would likely have the same value for the Forest Service. They obviously felt that a linkage would damage their chances to hold on to the North Cascades.

Olympic National Park was not forsaken by public supporters. People wrote and attended Senate Interior hearings in large numbers supporting the North Cascades park, but

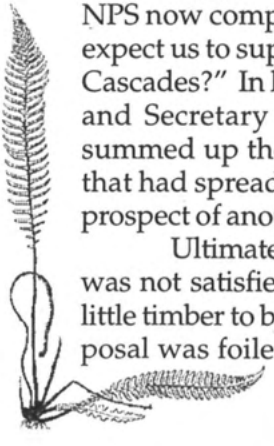
also condemning the Overly Report for sacrificing Olympic National Park.

Edward Crafts, Chief of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, addressed a spring luncheon at the 1966 Northwest Wilderness Conference in Seattle. Craft announced that 20 people were opposed to the Overly Report to every one person supporting it. He announced that the Overly Report proposal was dead.

But as conservationists learned long ago, some proposals have a tendency toward reincarnation. Senator Jackson, as chair of the Senate Interior Committee, seemed determined to adjust the boundaries of Olympic National Park. So in January 1967 Jackson called on the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, National Park Service, and Forest Service to make further studies. Secretary of Agriculture Orville Freeman indicated that his agency wanted no part of this, but under pressure from Jackson agreed to have the Forest Service act in the capacity of technical advisers. At Senator Jackson's insistence and over the wishes of the Chief of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Fred Overly was appointed to represent the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Close friendships, obviously, never die. Eventually a seven member study team was appointed. The Seattle *Times* expressed its objective accurately: "...to release quantities of timber for harvest."

Olympic Park Associates once again sprang into action. Letters went out to the national conservation organizations and to individuals. Olympic Park Associates' letters said: "The NPS may feel they can handle Fred Overly or this committee. I do not believe it! Overly will force them into concessions that will tamper with the integrity of the park. If the NPS now compromises with the Overly Report, how can they expect us to support its administering of the lands of the North Cascades?" In letters to Director Hartzog of the National Parks and Secretary of Interior Udall, Olympic Park Associates summed up the universal anger at the National Park Service that had spread throughout conservation organizations at the prospect of another boundary study in Olympic National Park.

Ultimately compromises were struck. Senator Jackson was not satisfied, for the committee compromises allowed too little timber to be removed. Thus, the boundary adjustment proposal was foiled.



We learned, however, that one item remained on the table ready to be adopted. A mole in the federal bureaucracy uncovered the draft of a proposal to build a highway along the wilderness beach coast. This was to be a concession, once again, to Merrill and Ring, Crown Zellerbach, and Rayonier. Again, letters flew furiously back and forth to alert the national organizations. Once this plan was uncovered, pressure was applied which led to the demise of the proposal.

Will there be an echo of "Here we go again"? We hope not, but don't count on it. The watchdogs of Olympic National Park must be ever vigilant!

Photograph by Ira Spring.

Keeping the Olympic Coast Roadless

by Polly Dyer

The trials and travails of the Ocean Strip of Olympic National Park (ONP) could fill a book. The archives show that in the 1930s Irving M. Clark, Sr., proposed inclusion of the coastal area in the bill establishing Olympic National Park. The coast didn't make it into the park 1938, but the Act did provide for additions to ONP, after further study.

Irving Brant, a publisher and an advisor to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Secretary of Interior Harold Ickes, examined possible additions to Olympic National Park on their behalf. Irving considered both the eastern and western areas next to ONP, determining that some coast should be protected, but also that it was desirable to extend the ONP boundaries eastward beyond the mountain ridge tops. With the acreage limitation included in ONP's enabling legislation, it was not possible to do both. Irving concluded it was essential to preserve some pristine ocean front, and that was his recommendation to the Administration. Acting on Brant's recommendations, in the 1940s the National Park Service began acquiring

Voice June 1994

History: Protecting the Wild Olympic Coast

by Polly Dyer

1953: President Truman, by executive order, adds ocean strip and Queets River to Olympic National Park.

1956: Pressure increases for a road along coast. OPA consults Howard Zahniser, Exec. Sec, The Wilderness Society, who proposes a special hike to dramatize ecological & recreational values of this roadless coast.

1958: US Supreme Court Justice William 0. Douglas leads a hike from Cape Alava to Rialto Beach, and turns back proposals for a road along the wild Olympic coast.

1964: Justice Douglas leads a second hike from the Hoh to Third Beach, laying to rest forever the road threat.

1976: Congress adds 7 miles of roadless coast N. of Ozette R., including Point of Arches and Shi Shi Beach, to park.

1988: Congress adds to ONP the intertidal area (to extreme low tide, not part of the original ocean strip), plus Destruction Island, the wildlife refugees, and the offshore rocks and islands adjacent to the ocean strip.

coastal lands for ONP.

The next major step in protecting the Olympic coast did not occur until 1953, when President Harry Truman was leaving office. OPA's Irving M. Clark, Sr., and John Osseward got in touch with Irving Brant and urged him to strongly recommend to President Truman that he add the Ocean Strip to Olympic National Park by Executive Order. The President did so.

Justice William O. Douglas Leads Hikes To Protect the Olympic Coast

Reminiscence By Polly Dyer

1958: The First Douglas Coastal Hike

Unfortunately, some early language had termed the Olympic National Park (ONP) coastal strip a "parkway." This was interpreted by the ONP Superintendent to mean a highway as close to the beach as possible. Business communities and chambers of commerce also liked the idea, presumably anticipating even more visitors to the Olympic peninsula. In 1956, after the first Northwest Wilderness Conference held in Oregon, Howard Zahniser, Executive Secretary, The Wilderness Society (TWS), and OPA's Irving M. Clark, Sr., also a member of the Governing Council of The Wilderness Society, visited with me in our Auburn home. We discussed a variety of conservation topics, the primary one being the strong threats from interests working to have a highway all the way through ONP's Ocean Strip.

Zahnie asked if we thought it would help if Justice William O. Douglas would consent to lead a hike along ONP's Coastal Strip. He pointed out that a few years before Bill Douglas had led many people along Washington D.C.'s C & O Canal barge path (an 18th Century barge/donkey route before railroads were established) to show what would be lost if a proposed expressway were built there. That hike was successful: the expressway was not built, and people in D.C. continue to enjoy the C & O Canal as a pleasant walkway. Of course, Irving and I jumped at the suggestion to have William O. Douglas's help. When Zahnie contacted Justice Douglas, he was enthusiastic. As it turned out, Douglas, with several others, owned a fishing shack at Mora. He had also hiked the ONP coast a couple or so times earlier, in the company of his friend, August Slathar (of smoked salmon fame in the Forks/La Push area).

Thus in the summer of 1958, Justice William O. Douglas headed up a group of some seventy hikers. Most were invited by TWS. The group also included a few local people from Olympic Park Associates and some members of the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs (FWOC), co-sponsor of the hike with TWS, plus a few interested young people from Spokane. Logistics

were handled by August Slathar and me (I was then President of FWOC). The Justice hosted a salmon barbecue outside his fishing shack, where we all spread out for the night in our sleeping bags. Jitney buses took us over logging roads to the head of Lake Ozette from which the hike began. Out to Cape Alava we went, then south to Sand Point for the first night's camp. OPA's John Osseward, in spite of a bad hip, did make that segment, camping with the party at Sand Point before hiking back to Lake Ozette.

Trip organizers had invited proponents of the road to join the hike, but

Members of Olympic Park Associates and friends on the 1958 Justice Douglas beach hike. Left to right: John Osseward, Grant Conway, Sigurd Olsen, Polly Dyer, and Paul Wiseman. Photograph by Olaus Murie.

they gradually backed out, including one at the last minute. Without the road-for-the-coast people, the press kept telling us this was a put-up job; where were the would-be road builders?

However, at the end of the hike, arriving at Rialto Beach (not built up as it is today), we were met by Larry Venables and his children with signs saying essentially, "Bird Watchers, Go Home," and similar epithets. What Larry didn't know then, but perhaps may have realized later: he made our day. He made our story legitimate for the press. We couldn't have hoped for a better opportunity for spreading our story — that the Olympic Coast ***had to remain roadless.***

1964: The Second Douglas Coastal Hike

In 1964 Justice Douglas got in touch with John Osseward, Olympic Park Associates president, proposing another coastal hike — to cover the southern stretch of the Olympic coast, from the mouth of the Hoh River to Third Beach. This time we took all comers, amounting to about 150 people. In consultation, Douglas told me this was okay as long as the people were in good shape and well shod. This hike, like the first one, started the evening before at the mouth of the Hoh River with a salmon barbecue hosted by the Justice. Not all at the beach feast went on the hike, including Hazel Wolf (later an OPA Board member), then in her mid-60s, attending one of her first conservation events. Hazel's snapshots show August Slathar preparing the salmon.

August Slathar preparing salmon barbecue on beach prior to 1964 Olympic Coast hike with William Douglas. Photograph by Hazel Wolf.

With so many people along, one logistical solution was essential. The day before the official hike began Bill Zauche (Mountaineers, Sierra Club, OPA) hiked the entire distance to prepare latrines, with privacy plastic curtains, at each overnight camp site.

Not everyone was in as good a hiking condition as they had thought. Not even halfway to the first campsite, one woman could barely walk. The ONP rangers accompanying us made a crutch out of sturdy branches. That evening our hike physician reported her only problem was unused muscles, and she couldn't continue on. The Park rangers radioed for a boat to come in over the surf to pick her up; instead, to our dismay, a small plane landed on the beach. That, we had wanted to avoid: for a number of years OPA had been objecting to aircraft landing on any beaches in or adjacent to ONP. Don Page, the reporter from the **Seattle Post Intelligencer**, *sent his story out with the plane, scooping the* **Seattle Times** *reporter who had started hiking early that morning to, I believe, be in radio contact with the* **Times'** *reporters paralleling the hike in their car on U.S. 101.*

Barbecued salmon on the beach. Justice William O. Douglas is in the middle. Photograph by Hazel Wolf.

1976: Point of the Arches and Shi Shi Beach Are Added to Olympic National Park

by Polly Dyer

In 1976, the latest addition to Olympic National Park's (ONP) coastal strip was finally achieved, adding the last seven miles of roadless coast, north of the then existing ONP Ocean Strip and south of the Makah Indian Reservation. This addition was set in motion during a meeting of North Cascades Conservation Council Board members Patrick Goldsworthy, John Osseward, and myself with Governor Dan Evans to discuss the North Cascades National Park. Phil Zalesky recalls us reporting back after the meeting that Governor Evans had asked what he might be able to do for Olympic National Park before his term as Governor ended. (Pat, John, and I happened also to be Board members of Olympic Park Associates, and Governor Evans has been a longtime ONP wilderness hiker and enthusiast.)

We discussed with Governor Evans OPA's desire to add Shi Shi Beach and the Point of the Arches to Olympic National Park. The Governor was much in favor of this and turned the project over to his top aide, Jim Dolliver. Jim assigned Elliot Marks the task of negotiating with the private forest industry owners of land abutting the beach. Olympic Park Associates stepped back, out of the "limelight," and Doug Scott, Northwest Conservation Representative (mostly Sierra Club by then) assigned his assistant to work on behalf of the conservationists with the Governor's office and the industry. As things were advancing toward a recommendation, Olympic Park Associates then joined in a meeting with the forest industry representatives. As I recall, Crown Zellerbach relinquished their holdings, in trade for other federal forest lands on the Olympic Peninsula. However, two sections sort of "took a bite" out of the coastal strip, when Weyerhaeuser refused to let them be added to ONP.

Congressman Don Bonker, representing the Olympic Peninsula, introduced the bill. Hearings were held in Washington, D.C. Governor Evans and Jim Dolliver testified, and I testified as Olympic Park Associates' representative. The Governor demonstrated the scenic value and need to include Point of the Arches and Shi Shi Beach in ONP's coastal strip, using

maps prepared by his office. The most compelling exhibits, however, were the three photos of Point of the Arches and Shi Shi Beach taken by and donated by artist-photographer Johsel Namkung, a long time member of Olympic Park Associates' Board of Trustees. Governor Evans had the photos enlarged to approximately 3' x 4' feet, providing a dramatic display for the congressional committee.

Some back and forth negotiations ensued about the exact eastern boundary for this extension of ONP's coastal strip, Olympic Park Associates wanting to have more of the uplands included. However, Congressman Bonker and the Congress settled on the boundary as it exists today.

Also included at this time was a narrow area bordering the southern and eastern shores of Lake Ozette. Today, concerns are being raised about the ONP Lake Ozette land area being too narrow. Olympic Park Associates were concerned back in 1975, but our representative in the industry negotiations pointed out that any greater acreage might possibly exceed the 1938 acreage limits placed on additions to ONP, and would appear to be too much to the industry cooperators, and thus might work to a disadvantage in passing the legislation.

Another really good outcome in this legislation was Doug Scott's influence in obtaining legislative language that eliminated the acreage limitations that had originally been placed on the size of Olympic National Park.

Shi Shi Beach. Photograph by Ira Spring.

Voice OF THE WILD OLYMPICS Winter 1987

Park Protection Won for Fragile Coastal Zones

by Phil Zalesky

Quillayute Needles and Flattery Rocks, the intertidal zones, and the surface waters and submerged lands of Lake Ozette and Ozette River are part of the significant additions to Olympic National Park contailed in legislation signed by the President on November 7, 1986. Along with hydrographic boundary adjustments between Olympic National park and National Forest, these coastal treasures make up one of the most significant pieces of legislation for ONP since the addition of Point of the Arches to the Park in 1976. Protection of these areas was urged when ONP was dedicated a World Heritage Site and International Biosphere Reserve in 1985. The legislation is the end result of years of effort by Olympic Park Associates to protect critical resources and ensure the integrity of the Park and purposes for which it was established.

Quillayute Needles & Flattery Rocks

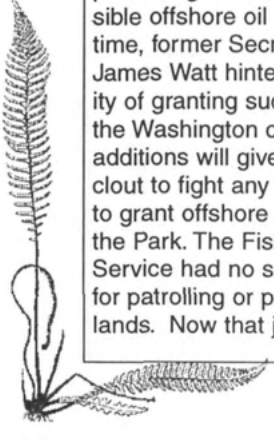
The addition of Quillayute Needles and Flattery Rocks could have long-range significance in protecting the Park against possible offshore oil leases. At one time, former Secretary of Interior James Watt hinted at the possibility of granting such leases along the Washington coast. These two additions will give us far more clout to fight any future proposals to grant offshore oil leases near the Park. The Fish and Wildlife Service had no special program for patrolling or protecting the islands. Now that jurisdiction has been transferred to Olympic National Park. The islands can come under a more watchful and protective eye. In addition, research on the islands' flora and fauna can be coordinated with the linked ecosystem of islands, ocean, intertidal zone, and the uplands.

OPA board member Carsten Lien gave our efforts to protect these areas a significant boost when he was in Washington, D.C. doing research for a book on the history of Olympic National Park. The legislation was being marked up at the time so he visited Sen. Dan Evans to explain the importance of the offshore rocks and islands to the coastal ecosystem. The senator's staff then consulted with the Fish and Wildlife Service which concurred in the transfer.

Intertidal Zone & Coastal Strip

The rugged coast of Olympic National Park is one of the longest remaining undeveloped coastlines in the contiguous United States (62 miles). The intertidal zone is strikingly beautiful and diverse, but also extremely fragile. The number of visitors continues to rise, causing significant negative impact on life in the tidal pools. For example, one exploiter tried to pay people to harvest the gooseneck barnacle for shipment to Spain where the delicacy would bring a good price.

How could this happen? The intertidal zone was owned and controlled by several state agencies, and ONP was unable to take legal action to protect the tidal creatures. As a bill to revise the hydrographic boundaries for the Park began to take shape, Olympic Park Associates



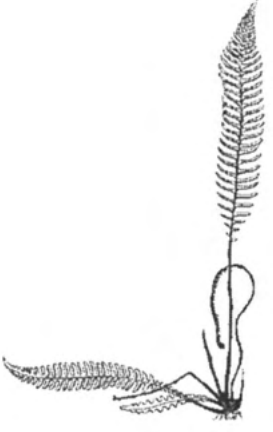
President Polly Dyer contacted Governor Booth Gardner, who then entered into negotiations with the Department of the Interior to bring the intertidal zone under Park jurisdiction. Under the new law, clam digging, smelt fishing, and mussel gathering will be permitted but state agencies will have the right to establish limits on these resources. NPS will now be able to promulgate rules to ensure against further destruction of this fragile area.

Ozette Lake & River

Legislation passed in 1953 and 1976 left Ozette Lake, the third largest freshwater body in the state, as a state-owned enclave totally surrounded by the Park. The lake was a potential time bomb, open to any use or industrial operation that may have been proposed. In fact, passage of this legislation nipped plans for one such operation in the bud. In 1983 the Port Angeles Chamber of Commerce proposed a logbooming operation for the lake. In the past, motorboat races have also been held in this wilderness setting. Under the new law, the surface waters and submerged lands of Ozette Lake and River are now within the protection of the Park.

Accolades Are in Order!

This legislation represents another evolutionary stride to ensure the future integrity of Olympic National Park, but it might not have occurred without the efforts of an organization such as Olympic Park Associates. Accolades are in order for OPA board members Polly Dyer and Carsten Lien, and also for Senators Dan Evans and Slade Gorton, Governor Booth Gardner, Congressman Al Swift, and officials of Olympic National Park and the National Park Service.



Olympic National Park's Coastal Strip, Low Tide, and Offshore Rocks and Islands

Reminiscence by Polly Dyer

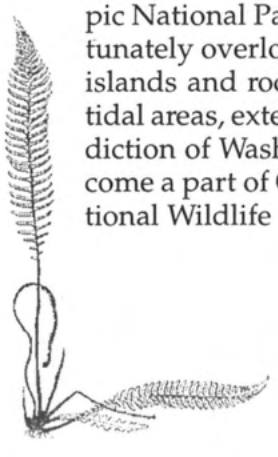
For many years Emily Haig, one of OPA's early Board of Trustees members, had dreamed that Olympic National Park's (ONP) Ocean Strip would some day extend seaward as far as mean low tide. Her dream became coupled with a proposal by Carsten Lien, an OPA board member, that the offshore islands and rocks be included in the exterior boundaries of ONP when the 1988 National Park Wilderness Bill was pending. Most of those islands were part of several Wildlife Refuges under the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Carsty and I had extensive telephone conference calls with the congressional committee handling wildlife refuges, and had almost persuaded the committee staff that these should be transferred to ONP. But that didn't sit well with the committee's legal counsel when he returned to D.C. from a trip.

The final version of the National Park Wilderness Act fulfilled Emily's dream by extending the intertidal zone to extreme low tide. The Act gave the offshore rocks and islands dual jurisdiction, continuing as U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Refuges within the boundaries of Olympic National Park. Also added to ONP was Destruction Island, which had had no protected status. Funds were appropriated for Washington State in exchange for its tidal area added to ONP. Subsequently ONP Superintendent Robert Chandler purchased lands elsewhere that Washington State desired and transferred them to the state.

Offshore Rocks and Islands Still Need Park Protection

by Polly Dyer

The legislation that extended the Coastal Strip of Olympic National Park to extreme low tide on the mainland unfortunately overlooked the need also to incorporate the offshore islands and rocks into Olympic National Park. These intertidal areas, extending to extreme low tide, remain under jurisdiction of Washington State. Someday these, too, should become a part of Olympic National Park and the associated National Wildlife Refuge islands and rocks.



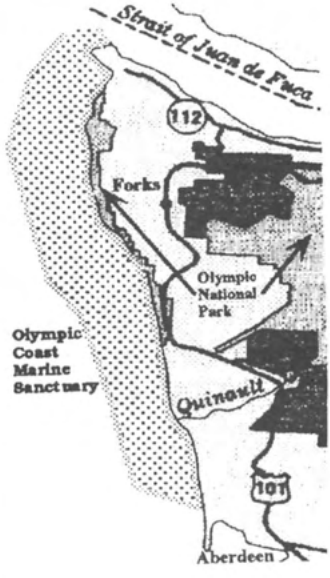
Voice OF THE WILD OLYMPICS June 1994

The Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary Dedication at Kalaloch: July 16, 1994

by Fred Felleman, M.Sc.
Conservation Consultants, Inc.

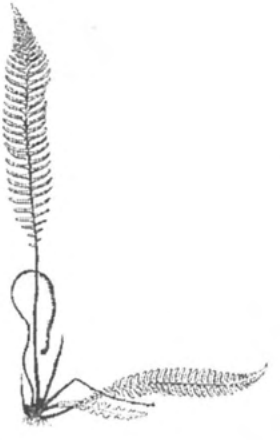
On Saturday, July 16, at Kalaloch we will mark an historic occasion: the public dedication of the Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary, the 14th such sanctuary in the nation. Come, join the celebration! The process of creating the Olympic Coast Sanctuary began in 1988 when, under the leadership of Congressman Mike Lowry and with the support of the entire Washington delegation, Congress directed NOAA to create a sanctuary off the Olympic Coast by June, 1990. Four years behind schedule, the concept finally has become a reality.

'The boundaries of the Olympic Coast National, Marine Sanctuary extend from the Canadian border in the Strait of Juan de Fuca to the south end of Copalis Wildlife Refuge just north of Gray's Harbor. This covers a north-south distance of 135 miles. The western boundary follows the 100 fathom isobath, which extends 30 to 40 miles offshore, bisecting the mouths of the Juan de Fuca, Nitnat, and Grays submarine canyons. The eastern boundary follows the high tide line along the Park and the low tide line along tribal lands. In all, the Sanctuary encompasses 3,310 square miles, more than, twice the size of Yosemite National Park. In addition to providing resources for research and education on the Olympic Coast Marine environment and coordinating the various agencies responsible for coastal management, the Sanctuary brings with it the following additional regulations: 1) no oil, gas, mineral exploration; 2) no over-flights under 1000 feet within a mile of the National Wildlife Refuges, including the Navy's bombing practice on Sea Lion Rock; 3) new limitations on dredging, dumping, and alterations of the seabed; 4) no removal or damage to historical or cultural resources; and 5) the scope of regulations includes the possibility to regulate marine traffic. NOAA has hired a Sanctuary Manager, Todd Jacobs, who previously served as the research and education coordinator of the Channel Islands Sanctuary off Santa Barbara, California. The Sanctuary office will be in the Federal Building in Port Angeles, with a field office at the Soleduck Ranger Station near Forks. NOAA also has contracted to have a vessel constructed for research and enforcement activities.



The Pacific Northwest has a wide diversity of issues affecting its coasts and oceans. If sanctuaries are to flourish in the Pacific Northwest, they must serve as models of how we can sustain our coastal communities by protecting the marine ecosystems upon which they depend. As the first sanctuary in Washington State, the Olympic Coast Sanctuary will establish important precedents that the public will use to base their impression of the national program and its ability to work with coastal communities, both on the Peninsula and surrounding the Straits.

We should be particularly grateful for the vision of Mike Lowry, who as congressman and governor has assured that the extraordinary marine productivity of this region is finally being recognized for its unique biogeographic representation.



1984: National Forest Wilderness Act Protects Olympic Park Ecosystem

by Norm Winn, Board of Trustees, Olympic Park Associates

The 1984 Washington Wilderness Act is one of the great success stories of Northwest environmental protection. As a result of this legislation, approximately 1 million acres of National Forest in Washington State were designated wilderness, and additional areas achieved other types of protected status.

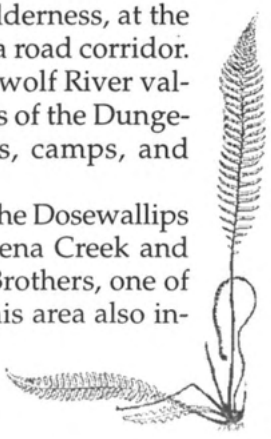
Thirty-eight organization across the state cooperated on the bill. Some of the organizations were small groups concerned with a particular area, and some were national organizations that have a long history of wilderness activism.

All of the proposed wilderness additions on the Olympic Peninsula were adjacent to the Park. The bill proposed by Olympic Park Associates and the environmental community supported wilderness additions adjacent to the north, east, and south sides of Olympic National Park, totaling 135,000 acres. The additions would provide added protection for most of the great rivers that flow from within the park.

Starting at the northeast corner of the park, the bill proposed wilderness areas along the Gray Wolf, Dungeness, Quilcene, Dosewallips, Duckabush, Hamma Hamma, Skokomish, Quinault, and Elwha Rivers. These wilderness additions would have provided protection for fisheries resources and wildlife, since wilderness status prevents roads and logging.

The two segments of the Buckhorn Wilderness, at the northeast corner of the Park, are separated by a road corridor. The northern segment protects the lower Graywolf River valley, and the southern segment protects portions of the Dungeness River as well as several popular trails, camps, and Buckhorn Mountain and Mt. Constance.

The Brothers Wilderness starts south of the Dosewallips River road corridor and continues south to Lena Creek and Lena Lake, the access point for climbing The Brothers, one of the, most popular climbs in the Olympics. This area also includes Mt. Jupiter and several trails.



Between the Hamma Hamma River and Lake Cushman is Mount Skokomish Wilderness, another very popular recreation area, which includes Mt. Washington, Mt. Elinor, and Mt. Cruiser. Lake Cushman itself is not within wilderness because of an existing road corridor along the north side, but an area west of the lake is included in the Wonder Mountain Wilderness. This area has high fisheries and wildlife values in addition to its outstanding recreation values.

At the southeast corner of the Park, the Colonel Bob Wilderness looks north and west towards the Quinault River and protects Mt. O'Neill and Colonel Bob. Again, the river itself is in a non-wilderness corridor because of an existing road, but the new wilderness addition protects several tributary streams that flow down from the peaks into the river.

On the northern boundary of the Park, the Storm King-Baldy Ridge area and the McDonald Mountain area were proposed for wilderness but were not included in the final bill. They would have provided protection for the Lake Crescent area and the Elwha River north of Highway 101.

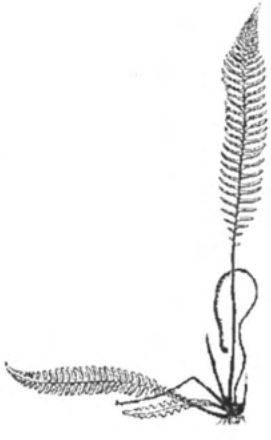
Most of the proposed wilderness additions had few commercial timber stands. Almost all of the lands had highly erodable soil which would have created major problems for siltation in rivers and streams after road building or logging. In addition, the poor soils meant that the chance for regeneration of timber was very poor, leading to the term "timber mining."

The battle for the wilderness areas across the state of Washington took nearly a decade. A new organization, the Washington Wilderness Coalition (WWC), was formed specifically to promote a statewide wilderness proposal. WWC was a coalition of many organizations across the state, including Olympic Park Associates. Many groups collected information on specific areas in their vicinity and prepared briefing papers. Eventually there were stories on the proposed Wilderness Bill in the Seattle papers, and some television coverage. WWC, the Sierra Club, Olympic Park Associates, and other groups sent out thousands of flyers, organized rallies, and assisted in setting up meetings with members of Congress,

As is normally the case, there was substantial opposition to the bill. The timber industry pointed out that there

were already a number of parks and wilderness areas in the state and claimed that the environmental organizations were trying to "lock up the state". In many small towns close to the proposed wilderness areas there was great concern that timber jobs would be lost. ORV enthusiasts vigorously fought the wilderness proposals because of concern that they would lose access to national forest lands.

Many members of Olympic Park Associates worked vigorously for passage of the 1984 Wilderness Bill, particularly as it related to areas of the Olympic Peninsula. Several members of Olympic Park Associates testified before Congress and met with the Washington delegation. Eventually, after years of work, the Washington Wilderness Act of 1984 was passed by Congress and signed by President Reagan. The thirty environmental organizations and hundreds of grassroots activists deserve our admiration and thanks for this outstanding legislation.

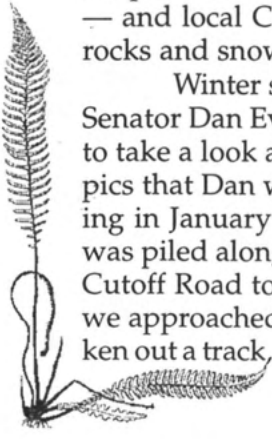


1974-1984: The Campaign For the Olympic National Forest Wilderness

by Tim McNulty

After a decade of grass-roots organizing, letter-writing, mailings, meetings, and hearings at home and in D.C., Congress was making the final decision on which of Olympic National Forest's roadless lands would be saved as wilderness — and which would be lost. I knew well what the alternative was. Working and hiking in the Olympic foothills in the early 1970s, I had encountered steep, logged-off mountainsides well up almost every Olympic river valley. It was seeking help in protecting the last few wild valleys of Olympic National Forest that brought our small group of Peninsula activists to Olympic Park Associates. At the time, irreplaceable lowland forest valleys, salmon streams, and winter elk range just outside the park were at risk of being clearcut. Loggers had already made inroads up the Graywolf, Dungeness, Dosewallips, Duckabush, Hamma Hamma, Skokomish, and Quinault valleys, and timber sales were going briskly.

The Forest Service, nodding slightly in the direction of conservationists, was willing to save a few high "scenic" areas — Mount Townsend, Buckhorn Mountain, The Brothers, and Mount Washington — leaving the intervening lowlands open to roadbuilding and clearcutting. Olympic Park Associates took the lead in the Olympic Wilderness campaign. Working diligently with other conservation groups, we tried to convince Forest Service and our representatives in Congress, of the need for an ecologically sound wilderness surrounding the park. We had won broad popular support, but the agency — and local Congressman Al Swift — held doggedly to the rocks and snow.



Winter still gripped the mountains early in 1984 when Senator Dan Evans sent environmental staffer Joe Mentor out to take a look at a few of the controversial areas in the Olympics that Dan was unfamiliar with. It was a clear cold morning in January when I met Joe outside Sequim. Fresh snow was piled alongside Highway 101 when we turned up Taylor Cutoff Road toward the Graywolf River. Snow deepened as we approached the Graywolf turnoff, but log trucks had broken out a track, and my old humpback Volvo somehow chuffed

its way to the trailhead.

We took off on foot through a dazzling whiteness of snow and sunlight. A couple of hours hiking brought us into the spectacular lower canyon of the Graywolf. The river purled blue-green between snow-dusted boulders, and trees on the cliffsides were etched in white. Joe must have shot a roll of film that day, and it was clear to me that he would return to D.C. a strong advocate for protecting the Graywolf. The next day also dawned clear (a rarity in winter) and Joe asked me to tag along on a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service flight over all of the proposed wilderness areas. We flew every contested valley — it was my first glimpse of Olympics from the air — and just as the day before, the beauty and power of the Olympic wilderness spoke eloquently.

We stayed in touch after Joe returned to D.C., and I sent him additional information. I don't know what went on behind the closed doors of the committee room while the delegation thrashed out what would be included in the final Washington wilderness bill. But I know Dan Evans was a strong advocate for the east Olympic valleys: the Graywolf, Dosewallips, Duckabush and Skokomish. All were doggedly opposed by Al Swift and the Forest Service, in spite of overwhelming popular support. But when the final lines were drawn on the map, the vast majority of those lowland valleys were protected as Wilderness.

These days, I live "a stone's throw" from the Graywolf, and I hike the lower valley, alone and with my family and friends, throughout the year. But I've yet to see it as dazzlingly beautiful as the day Joe and I pushed our way up the snowy trail and into the gorge. I like to think that the power of unbroken wildland can speak eloquently on its own behalf, providing there are eyes and ears willing to look, and listen, and act.

Wilderness In Olympic National Park

Reminiscence by Polly Dyer

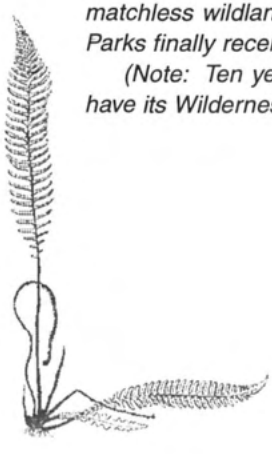
The Wilderness Act of 1964 directed the National Park Service to identify areas to be permanently protected as Wilderness. Tentative areas had been determined by Olympic National Park, Mt. Rainier National Park, and the North Cascades National Park Complex (which includes the Ross Lake and Lake Chelan National Recreation Areas). Yet twenty years later, no wilderness bills had been introduced for the national parks in Washington State, and nothing could move forward without Congressional action.

By 1988 former Governor Dan Evans had succeeded Senator Henry M. Jackson, who had died not long before. Press reports indicated that Senator Evans, a wilderness hiker and a good friend of the Olympics, did not plan to seek another term. At the same time, Olympic Park Associates continued to be concerned that Wilderness had not yet been designated in Olympic National Park (ONP) by Congress.

On a trip to Washington, D.C., I was able to meet with Senator Evans. My message was that he was the only person in the United States Congress with an interest in and love for Wilderness; it was imperative that Wildernesses for Washington's three national parks be designated while he was still in Congress. We saw no likelihood of others in Washington State's Congressional delegation taking the lead.

Senator Evans did introduce the legislation; he did fight for it. He told us later there had been one "sticker," in that Senator McClure of Idaho insisted that waters of any national park wilderness had to be excluded from Wilderness protection. (An earlier attempt had been made by some members of Congress to prevent Wilderness classification for streams in National Forests in Colorado.) In any event, Senator Evans later told us that some language (non-threatening from our standpoint) had been accepted by the Idaho Senator. Senator Evans's National Park Wilderness Bill was enacted: Olympic Park Associates board members Glenn Gallison, Phil Zalesky, Harry Lydiard, and Tim McNulty worked closely with Olympic National Park staff to insure that boundaries afforded maximum protection to the park's matchless wildlands. Olympic, Mt. Rainier, and North Cascades National Parks finally received their capitol "W" Wilderness.

(Note: Ten years later -- 1998 -- Olympic National Park still does not have its Wilderness Management Plan in place!)



Voice OF THE WILD OLYMPICS October 1988

Finally, Park Wilderness Victory Is at Hand

by Polly Dyer, President, OPA

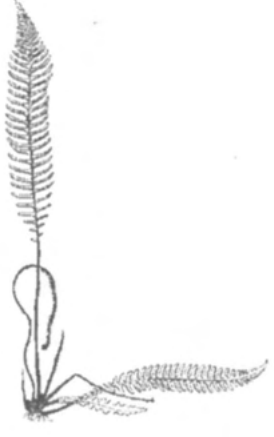
As this issue went to press Congress was due to vote any day on legislation to designate wilderness in Olympic National Park, as well as in Mt Rainier National Park and the North Cascades National Park complex. The Sentate Energy and Natural Resources Committee reported out S.2165 on September 9, while the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee reported out the companion bill, H.R. 4146, on September 14. Earlier this summer, two OPA board members flew back to Washington, D.C. for the committee hearings. Richard Rutz testified at the Senate hearings and Carsten Lien testified at the House hearings in support of these bills. Congressional designation of wilderness requires that these park areas be protected and administered under the 1964 Wilderness Act.

Olympic Park Associates had significant input in developing the wilderness legislation. OPA representatives were invited to work with Olympic National Park staff in drafting wilderness boundary recommendations for Congress. Although the overall proposal was quite good, OPA recommended some additions that are now in the current legislation including the Queets River corridor area north of the road, the intertidal zone to low tide of the Ocean Strip, and the slopes north of Lake Crescent. In doubt is wilderness protection for the waters of Lake Ozette. Its shores were added to the park in 1976, and the lake itself was included in 1986. However, the lake is technically owned by the state, and that fact plus motorboat usage may deter wilderness protection.

Conservationists did not succeed in adding language to the bills to provide for studies outside of each of the park boundaries to identify the overall ecosystems of which the parks may be only one part. However, the Senate Interior Committee report includes a directive to the National Park Service to study "...the watershed of Lake Ozette ... and consider the various alternatives to protect this area..."

As the history of the wilderness preservation campaign shows, these efforts sometimes take awhile, but the wait is worthwhile if success finally ensures that Olympic's wildlands will be protected for future generations.

On the Bogachiel. Photograph by John Spring.



OPA Protects Sol Duc Old Growth 1985-1987

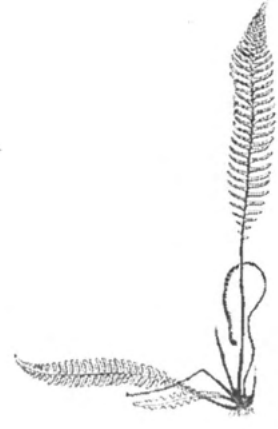
Voice OF THE WILD OLYMPICS Spring 1985

Plan to Widen Sol Duc Road Threatens to Destroy 4000 Trees

A National Park Service plan to reconstruct 11 miles of the Soleduck Road would destroy 4000 old-growth trees. Olympic Park Associates and other conservation groups just recently learned of the plan and have registered strong protests. OPA finds that the environmental assessment prepared by NPS is completely unacceptable because it does not address the damage that would be done by the reconstruction. It appears that the agency did not believe the project was significant enough to raise public concern.

The original road was built in 1910, providing a lovely drive through Douglas fir and western hemlock. Although narrow, the road has no sharp turns and is adequate for its current level of usage. The $3.5 million Park Service plan would widen the road and add guardrails and retaining walls, requiring the removal of 4000 trees. Hoping to complete the project quickly, the Park Service has already accepted a final construction plan, staked the road, and had intended to put the project out for bid in June.

OPA and other conservation groups maintain that the road only needs surface repair, not a major reconstruction. They feel such "improvements" would only encourage more traffic by large recreational vehicles and would strain the limited parking facilities at the lodge and hot springs. The conservation groups are calling for a full-scale environmental impact statement on the project.



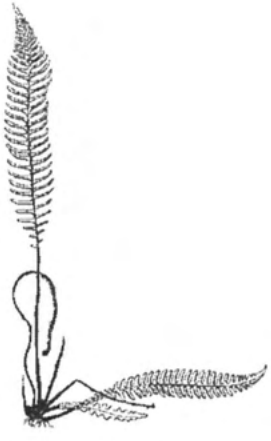
Voice OF THE WILD OLYMPICS Winter 1987

Sol Duc Road Project Revamped To Preserve Old-Growth Trees

Reconstruction of the Soleduck Road began last fall, but it will not involve the removal of 4,000 old-growth trees as specified in the original environmental assessment. Protests by OPA and several other conservation groups led to several meetings and field trips with Olympic National Park and Federal Highway Administration officials (FHA designs and is responsible for road reconstruction and repair in national parks).

As a result, the project was altered to reduce the width of the clearing and the amount of construction disturbance. The maximum number of trees over two feet in diameter to be felled is now reduced to 400. Some of the downed trees will be left on the ground, serving as "nurse" logs for seedlings and decaying as part of the natural process. The finished road will have nine-foot lanes with two-foot paved shoulders and a two-foot vegetation zone. The amount of guard rail also has been reduced from 9,700 to 3,900 linear feet. The Soleduck Road, hot springs resort, and trailhead will be closed for the next year, with reopening expected in the spring of 1988.

We appreciate the cooperation of several National Park Service officials: NPS Director William Mott, who made a special trip to inspect the road and the proposal; Acting Regional Director William Briggle, who delayed the project until it could be examined fully; and Superintendent Robert Chandler, who met willingly with us and expedited the alterations in the proposed construction.



OPA Takes On the Dams 1987 - Present

Voice OF THE WILD OLYMPICS Spring 1987

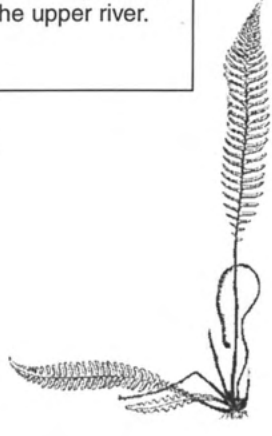
OPA Joins FERC Intervention For Elwha/Glines Dam Projects

by Rick Rutz

The Elwha River is a swift stream which is often deceptively smooth. At times it plunges into wild gorges with rugged, vertical walls, then flows quietly through gravel beds and into deep pools. Historically, the Elwha contributed to the production of some of Puget Sound's major salmon and steelhead runs, but such days are long past. Forty miles of mainstream and over 20 miles of tributary habitat are totally barred to the access of anadromous fish by two unladdered, impassable dams.

The dams were constructed in the period of 1911-1927, and even then they were in violation of state law that required the provision of passage facilities for food fish. But the state agencies were weak, the park had not yet been designated, and the dams were constructed and the fish runs destroyed. Only the lower 4.9 miles of the river remained accessible to the fish, and over the years the habitat has deteriorated because of the lack of gravel replenishment below the dams. For many decades the dams have provided benefits to their operators with the costs to the environment going almost completely unmitigated and uncompensated.

It is now time for the dams to be relicensed by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. The Olympic Park Associates and several other groups want the commission to correct the abuses of the years. OPA maintains that the upper dam — Glines Canyon, which impounds Lake Mills and is contained completely within Olympic National Park — should not be relicensed. Instead, the dam should be removed and the area restored to its natural condition. This action would remove an eyesore within the national park and one of the obstacles to the return of the anadromous fish runs to the upper Elwha. The lower dam — the Elwha Dam — should be required to provided full passage for the fish. Furthermore, there should be compensation for the losses of fish over the years, and for the losses of the wildlife that depend heavily on the fish carcasses in the upper river.



Voice OF THE WILD OLYMPICS December 1987

Earth First! Cracks the Elwha Dam

by Janine Blaeloch

Earth First! (the radical environmental organization of some national renown) has never been, shall we say, particularly fond of dams. The upper Elwha dam, which resides within Olympic National Park, is worse than most. It's illegal, unstable, ugly, and well, it's just completely unnatural. The Elwha dams are obstacles to all that we believe in: wild and free nature.

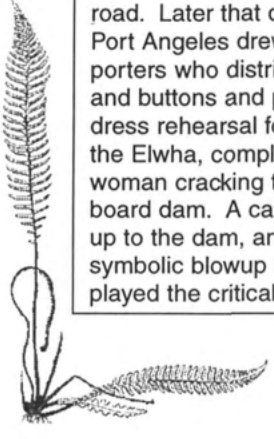
Early last summer several local Earth First!ers went down to the NPS Seattle headquarters to discuss removal of the dams with park planners. The usual frustrating dialogue ensued, with the planners throwing up their hands and claiming there is nothing they can do. Earth First!ers decided to take matters into their own hands by staging a demonstration.

Act 1: On June 30th, two Earth First!ers, hanging from the top of the upper dam, painted the words ELWHA BE FREE and the image of two leaping salmon on the face of the dam, visible from the tourist road. Later that day, an EF! rally in Port Angeles drew about 20 supporters who distributed fact sheets and buttons and performed a dress rehearsal for the release of the Elwha, complete with a salmon woman cracking through a cardboard dam. A caravan then drove up to the dam, and staged the symbolic blowup (a firecracker played the critical role in this drama).

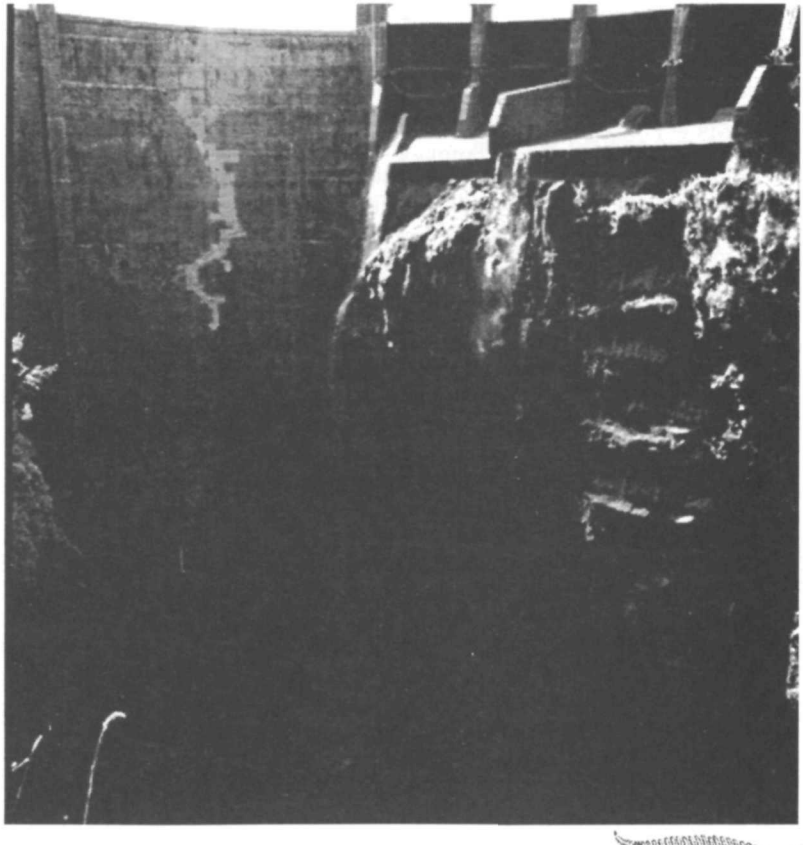
Act 2: On August 10 about 20 Earth First!ers assembled at ONP headquarters and presented park officials with a set of demands that would fulfill their mandate to the public and the ecosystem of Olympic Park: (1) Park officials should assert their jurisdiction over the upper dam and recommend that it be removed, and (2) the research now being used as a delay tactic must be refocused toward the question of how best to remove the dams. After 45 minutes of discussion, park officials admitted that, indeed, "Ideally, the dams should come down."

Act 3. Sometime in the dark of night on September 1, two Earth First!ers calling themselves the River ELF (Elwha Liberation Front) scaled the sheer face of the upper dam and painted on a 100 foot crack next to the words ELWHA BE FREE. These words and the symbolic crack will call out the river's plight to all who pass by and will inspire those who dream of a free-flowing Elwha.

How will this environmental drama play out? Earth First! continues to spread the word about the Elwha, and we are now circulating petitions for its release. We aren't patient people, but we do know that nature bats last, and that it is only a matter of time before the Elwha flows free again and the salmon head for home base.



Earth First! cracks Glines Canyon Dam. Photograph by George Draffan.



Voice of the Wild Olympics October 1992

Congress Passes Elwha Legislation

by Richard Rutz and Shawn Cantrell

The destruction of the ecosystem for short-term gain, with subsequent harm to the human communities that depend on it, is a familiar story. But for the Olympic Peninsula's Elwha River, a new chapter is being written, as the long tragedy of the Elwha River Basin comes to a close.

H.R. 4844, the "Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act," passed both houses of Congress in the first week of October. While there has been no official word from the administration, the bill has bipartisan support and it is expected that the President will sign it.

Elements of the Legislation

Like most legislation, this bill is not perfect, even after going through more than four major rewrites. Most importantly, the bill does not mandate the removal of the dams. However, the legislation directs the Secretary of the Interior to prepare by January, 1994, a report on his plan for achieving the full restoration of the anadromous fisheries and the ecosystem of the Elwha River and Olympic National Park. The report must include *a definite plan for dam removal,* complete with a timetable for "deconstruction" and salmon restoration measures.

If the plan finds dam removal necessary to restore the ecosystem and fisheries, the Secretary must then acquire the two dams from the owners for $29.5 million and implement the removal plan. If the Secretary concludes against dam removal, the matter then reverts back to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) and the courts for resolution.

Other important provisions of the bill address in part damages suffered by the tribe as a result of the dams, protect existing water quality for the local Port Angeles water supply, provide for replacement power for the Daishowa paper mill (at the same market rate as other local industries), and provide for the upper dam site to be fully integrated into the park and for the management of the lower dam site as a refuge.

Olympic Park Associates and the conservation community will need to continue to aggressively press for dam removal during the preparation of the study mandated by this bill, and to help secure the necessary appropriations from Congress to accomplish the removal.

History and Impacts of the Dams

The Elwha River flows north from the heart of the Olympic Mountains and Olympic National Park, through forests and canyons to the Strait of Juan de Fuca. All five Pacific salmon species — plus steelhead trout, sea-run cutthroat trout, sea-run Dolly Varden, and sturgeon — spawned in the Elwha River. Hundreds of thousands of pink salmon once returned to the river, and the spring chinook reached 100 pounds in size. But nearly 80 years ago, the Elwha Dam was constructed across the river about five miles from the Strait, blocking the access of ocean migrating fish to 70 miles of habitat

in the upper river and tributaries. This blockage was in violation of Washington State law which required the installation of fish passage facilities for food fish. In the late 1920's a second dam, Glines Canyon, was constructed, also without fish passage facilities.

Blockage of gravel transport downstream also impacted shellfish beds. These multiple losses in turn destroyed a large part of the livelihood and cultural base for the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe. The dams and their reservoirs obliterated sacred sites and other tribal use areas. The absence of salmon carcasses upstream robbed the ecosystem of a significant protein source and resulted in a major reduction in the area's ability to support wildlife.

Efforts to Remove Dams, Restore the Ecosystem

The license for the Glines Canyon Dam under the Federal Power Act expired in 1976, and at about the same time federal courts determined that the Elwha Dam also needed to be licensed. The two dams are now before the FERC, the federal licensing agency.

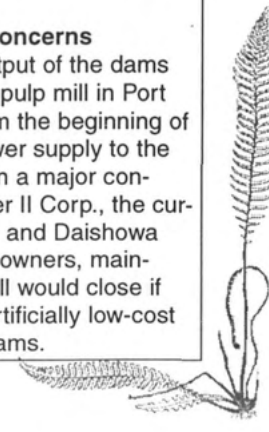
The present legislation is the product of more than five years' work by a varied group of organizations: government agencies (National Marine Fisheries Service, National Park Service, Washington Department of Wildlife, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), native Americans (the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe), peninsula residents (Friends of the Elwha), and conservation and wildlife organizations (Olympic Park Associates, Seattle Audubon Society, Friends of the Earth, Sierra Club, Trout Unlimited).

The conservation groups petitioned for the removal of the two dams, and for the restoration of the fish runs and ecosystem of the Elwha River and Olympic National Park. They also argued that the relicensing of the Glines Canyon Dam in the Olympic National Park would be unlawful, and with the assistance of attorneys from the Sierra Club Legal Defense Fund and the Seattle firm of Keller Rohrback began to take steps to support their position.

The government agencies and Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe have also publicly called for the removal of the dams. Scientific work by biologists and fisheries managers from the agencies and tribes have shown that the restoration prospects under a dam removal scenario for sockeye and spring chinook native runs are fair, and good for all other runs. For a trap and haul scheme with dams in place, restoration chances for coho and sea-run trout would be fair, poor for chinook, and nonexistent for pink, chum and sockeye. Park Service studies have also confirmed the probable adverse impacts of blocked salmon runs upon wildlife populations in the Elwha River Basin.

Power Supply Concerns

The entire output of the dams supplies a single pulp mill in Port Angeles, and from the beginning of the battle the power supply to the pulp mill has been a major concern. James River II Corp., the current dam owners, and Daishowa America, the mill owners, maintained that the mill would close if deprived of the artificially low-cost power from the dams.



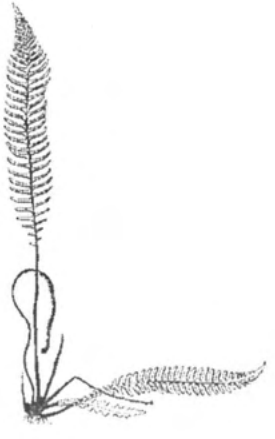
Conservationists responded to this challenge by developing an alternative power supply plan. Under their "Creative Solution", energy conservation and efficiency measures plus industrial energy conservation assistance through the on-line programs at the Bonneville Power Administration would completely remove the need for the power of the dams. Jim Baker, Friends of the Earth, and the Northwest Conservation Act Coalition took the lead in developing this landmark proposal.

Events in the Past Two Years

Since late 1990, legal skirmishes between the FERC versus the conservation groups and their allies has attempted to determine whether FERC had the authority to relicense the Glines Canyon Dam within the park, despite two opinions from the General Accounting Office that the relicensing was not permitted. Conservation groups preferred a negotiated settlement, but filed motions in the 9th Circuit Court of Appeals in order to protect their legal rights. The case has been on hold pending legislation.

Meanwhile, in March, 1991, FERC released a draft EIS which, while not choosing a preferred alternative, clearly undercut the alternative of retaining the Elwha River dams.

As information developed by the agencies and FERC indicated that dam removal was both necessary and feasible, and that replacement power and funding could be found, public sentiment proved to be overwhelming in support of restoring the ecosystem. Elected representatives responded favorably to that public support. Senator Brock Adams and Congressman Al Swift introduced legislation this year. They and their staff have worked tirelessly with conservationists, local leaders, and government agencies.



Voice OF THE WILD OLYMPICS June 1996

A Remarkable Grassroots Effort: the Work of the Elwha Citizens' Advisory Committee

by Harry Lydiard, Member of Olympic Park Associates Board of Trustees, and Member of the Elwha Citizens' Advisory Committee

On October 24, 1992, the President of the United States signed the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act, and the forces of conservation won a signal victory.

Or so we thought.

This act authorized the purchase of two dams on the Elwha River together with associated lands and power-producing facilities. In addition it authorized the Secretary of Interior to make recommendations to the Congress regarding the best method for ecosystem restoration.

Thus culminated a decades-long struggle to find a means of restoring the fabulous and renowned fish runs on the formerly free-flowing Elwha River.

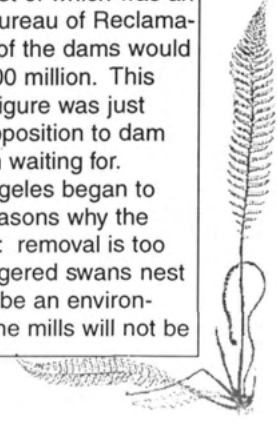
The death knell for the Elwha salmon first sounded in 1913 when the first dam was built less than five miles from the mouth of this more-than-70-mile-long river habitat. A fish hatchery was required, but it never functioned. Then the upper dam was constructed between 1925 and 1927 without any fish enhancement.

By the time the expiring license for the second dam was up for renewal, and the never-licensed lower dam was required to seek a license, the effects of the environmental movement were being seen in regulatory actions. The interested public was now being heard. Not only would fish passage be required, but the mitigation would have to be effective. In addition, Olympic National Park had been created in 1937, and one of the dams was within the park boundary. Could the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) license a dam in a national park?

Enter Earth First!, who focused immediate attention on the dams. At the same time, OPA and other conservation groups intervened in the licensing proceedings, urging removal of the dams. Though most everybody felt (in Sinatra's immortal words) "a ram can't knock down a million kilowatt dam", still those "rams" were determined to try.

And try they did, until the mill owners reevaluated the situation and decided that it would be in their best operational and financial interests to get out of the business of power production. This decision led to the cooperative effort between the environmental community, the dam operators, and the Elwha s'Klallam tribe, which culminated in the passage of the "Elwha Act".

New problems immediately arose, not the least of which was an estimate by the Bureau of Reclamation that removal of the dams would cost well over $300 million. This ridiculously high figure was just what the latent opposition to dam removal had been waiting for. People in Port Angeles began to find all sorts of reasons why the dams should stay: removal is too expensive; endangered swans nest on the lake; it will be an environmental disaster; the mills will not be



able to operate without that power, and will close, and jobs will be lost....

The political climate began to sour as local opposition to dam removal reached the ears of Washington's congressional delegation. When Congressman Norm Dicks lost Clallam County in his 1964 reelection bid, he blamed the loss of that one county on the dam issue. Senator Slade Gorton, always luke-warm on the issue of dam removal, continued to support federal purchase of the projects, but that was all the support he offered.

Meanwhile, the clock was ticking as the remaining salmon fishery slipped ever closer to extinction. Something had to be done to counteract this misperception that the public was opposed to dam removal. Enter members of OPA, working together with Trout Unlimited. A grassroots process was conceived, by which people in the Port Angeles area could demonstrate to Congress in general, and to Dicks and Gorton in particular, that local popular opinion was more amenable to dam removal than it was being portrayed.

With modest funding, they gathered together four Port Angeles citizens with diverse opinions on dam removal, and asked each of them to select three or four other community leaders with similarly diverse views who would be willing to invest some time and effort in preparing a report that could represent a consensus on the subject.

This rather daring process, whose results could have gone either way, turned into a remarkable example of citizen involvement. Among the 16 people on this voluntary citizens' committee, 15 dutifully participated in six months of almost weekly discussions and presentations by experts on the Elwha dam issues, in sessions lasting from two to six hours.

The result is a document of about 30 pages entitled "The Elwha River and Our Community's Future". Its creation has had a great influence on the opinions of its creators. Within its 30 pages are a plethora of unspoken compromises made through a combination of learning, common sense, and local knowledge and aspirations.

The results fell short of my own original position on the Elwha issues, which I'm sure is a common statement that all of the committee could make. That perhaps is the clearest indication that the committee was successful in achieving a consensus.

The committee's discussion of its recommendations covers some 26 pages, all of which should be read in order to understand the conclusions and recommendations.

Recommendations to the Washington congressional delegation and to the Secretaries of Commerce and Interior are as follows:

1. Pursue immediate acquisition of the dams from James River (Corporation) and place them in federal ownership.

2. Create an Elwha River restoration fund to finance restoration activities. This fund would be fed by power generation revenues from the operations of the dams, fees from Olympic Park visitation, grant revenues from non-federal resources, proceeds from sale of Elwha project lands, and federal

appropriations.

3. Begin immediate restoration of Elwha River salmon stocks. The highest priorities are Elwha chinook stocks which are at a critically low level.

4. Implement a restoration strategy for the Elwha ecosystem, with milestones to ensure fiscally responsible solutions and to verify feasibility of dam removal, salmon stock restoration feasibility, and protection of critical waters supplies.

5. Assure no net loss of private property (or property tax base) resulting from project acquisition, by utilizing land exchanges or by disposing of project lands (or equivalent value federal lands elsewhere in Clallam County).

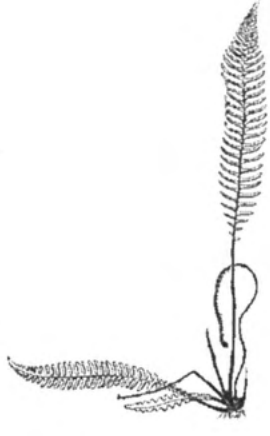
6. Maintain public access to the Elwha River corridor through public lands after project restoration.

Keep in mind that this report and its conclusions come from a diverse group of Port Angeles area residents, most of whom hold or have held elective offices in the community. I believe it is reasonable to state that, of the 15 active committee members, at least six had openly opposed removal of the dams while only three had openly supported such action.

I was gratified by the results. I found this committee's work to be one of the most exciting and satisfying activities I have participated in, in over 40 years of public service.

It remains to be seen whether the committee's recommendations will impel congressional action toward the goal of restoration of the Elwha River fisheries and ecosystem. OPA and other conservation groups continue to work to secure funding for dam removal.

It seems hopeful that in the not-too-distant future we may be able to say, "Whoops, there goes another million kilowatt dam."



Voice OF THE WILD OLYMPICS November 1996

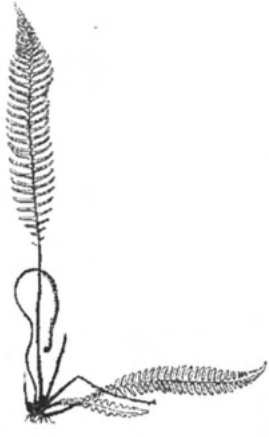
Jefferson County PUD Finally Gives Up On Dosewallips Dam

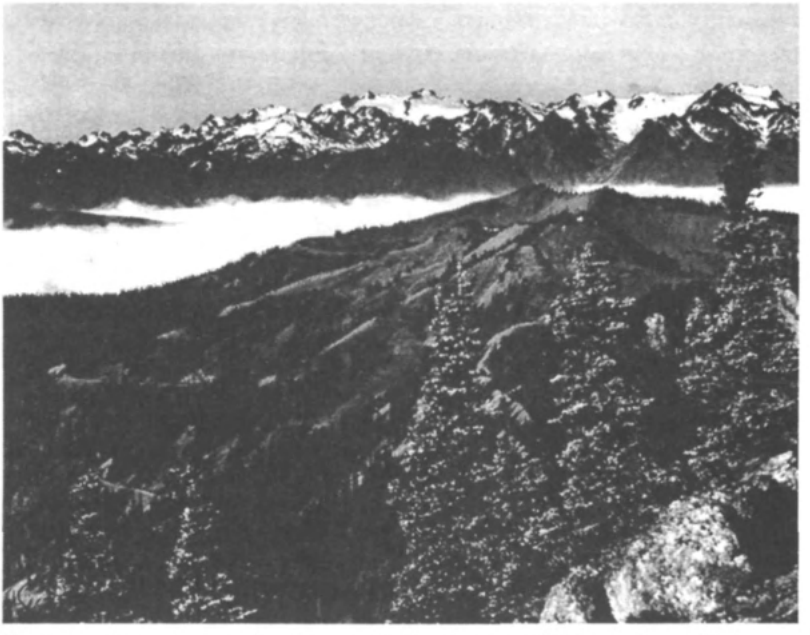
The final death knell for the proposed Dosewallips dam sounded on October 14. That's when Jefferson County PUD No. I wrote the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) withdrawing its license application for the Elkhorn Hydroelectric Project on the Dosewallips River. Conservationists breathed a long sigh of relief.

Nearly a decade ago, OPA and six other environmental groups filed an intervention in the FERC proceedings for this project requesting that FERC deny the license on both environmental and legal grounds. The proposed dam threatened to impact at-risk salmon runs and a declining elk population on the Dosewallips River, and Jefferson County PUD No. I had no legal authority to produce or sell hydroelectric energy.

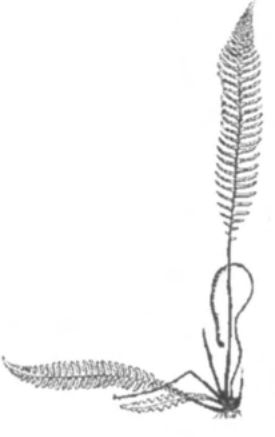
Earlier this year, FERC granted Jefferson County an eleventh-hour extension to attempt to gain voter approval for this ill-conceived project, but there was little chance that the proposed dam would ever pass voter scrutiny. It met with a resounding two-to-one defeat when it was brought before Jefferson County voters in 1984, and it makes even less economic sense now than then.

Jefferson County PUD's final withdrawal of its application was long overdue. Nonetheless, PUD manager James Parker maintained in his letter to FERC that the Elkhorn project "provides little impact on the environment" and that "the project will some day prove to be feasible." The PUD's enduring attachment to this project underscores the need for National Wild and Scenic River status for the Dosewallips River -- and a dozen other free-flowing rivers on the Olympic Peninsula. Including these rivers in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System is the *only* way to permanently protect them from environmentally destructive projects like the Elkhorn dam.





Hurricane Ridge, Mount Olympus, and Bailey Range. Photograph by Ira Spring.



The Future of the Park

Protecting the Olympic Ecosystem

by Tim McNulty

The diverse natural systems of the Olympic Peninsula — from rocky reefs aswirl with seabirds to lush subalpine meadowlands — are parts of a single ecosystem. We are extremely fortunate in the Olympics that so much of this magnificent system has been protected. Generations of Americans touched by the beauty and power of the Olympics have worked for its protection, and they've been successful. We enjoy one of the most complete and intact networks of national park, national forest wilderness, national wildlife refuges, and marine sanctuaries anywhere in the U.S.

But protection for the Olympic ecosystem is far from complete.

Continued deforestation of the peninsula's lowlands, degradation of salmon streams, conversion of forestlands to residential development, and increasing hunting pressure on all sides of the park call for novel approaches to conservation. The "island ecology" that gave rise to much of what is unique about the Olympic ecosystem has become its biggest liability. Genetic isolation places old-growth dependent species like the northern spotted owl and the fisher in a vulnerable position. Extirpated species like the gray wolf are unable to naturally recolonize the area as they are in the Northern Cascades.

If we are to complete the century-long process of protecting the Olympic wilderness, a process begun in 1890 by James Wickersham, one of the early explorers of the peninsula, and carried on by Olympic Park Associates, then a number of tasks remain.

→ Key lands need to be added to the park and to national forest wilderness areas but such additions alone will not insure ecosystem protection.

→ As a top priority, the destructive dams on the Elwha River need to be removed, and the native salmon runs restored to the park's largest watershed.

→ Protection needs to be extended to portions of existing

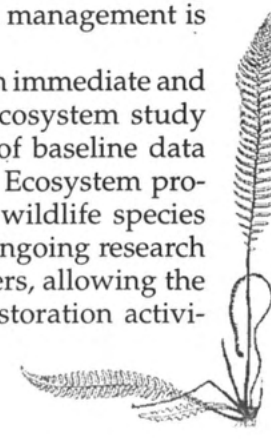
free-flowing rivers that lie outside the park's boundaries. A number of the peninsula's streams have been targeted for small-scale hydroelectric development, and logging and disruptive development continues within sensitive riparian areas.

→ Congress needs to take action to designate National Wild and Scenic Rivers on the Olympic Peninsula, and complete this vital link in ecosystem conservation. At present, no Olympic river is included in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers system. The Forest Service has recommended portions of three rivers for designation; OPA has proposed several more.

→ Another necessary step is restoring the Olympic's top predator, the wolf. Wolf restoration has been a tremendous success in Yellowstone, revitalizing the ecosystem. Restoring wolves to Olympic would rekindle this predator's evolutionary relationship with Roosevelt elk and blacktail deer, and return its haunting music to our coastal valleys and ridges.

With an eye toward the next century and beyond, scientists and resource managers must look beyond existing administrative boundaries. Managers need to seek new avenues of cooperation among administrative agencies, state, tribal, and local governments, as well as among commercial developers, timber companies, and private landowners. As the local population and the number of visitors to the peninsula continue to swell, it is essential to establish cooperative measures and partnerships to secure seasonal wildlife easements on private lands, protected migration corridors, networks of integrated old-growth habitats, wetlands conservation strategies, and site-specific hunting and fishing regulations. Interagency efforts focusing on endangered species elsewhere in the West may provide working models; but over the long term, specific legislation keyed to ecosystem management is needed.

For this approach to succeed, there is an immediate and pressing need for adequate research. An ecosystem study would provide a comprehensive inventory of baseline data and habitat requirements on the peninsula. Ecosystem process studies would determine how various wildlife species react to changes in forest composition, and ongoing research would feed information back to land managers, allowing the fine-tuning of resource management and restoration activities over time.



The world scientific community has twice recognized the importance of Olympic National Park on a planetary scale: in 1976 as a Biosphere Reserve, and in 1982 as a World Heritage Site. Olympic National Park now takes its place among some of our planet's most treasured natural and cultural sites, places that are part of our common human heritage. We owe it not only to this magnificent place itself, but to the people of the world to see that it remains whole.

Photograph by Ira Spring

The Roof of the Forest

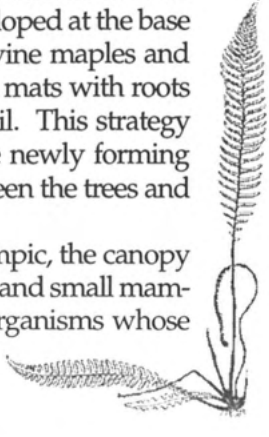
by Tim McNulty

Excerpted with permission from ***Olympic National Park: A Natural History Guide,*** *by Tim McNulty, Houghton Mifflin Company, 1996. McNulty is vice-president of Olympic Park Associates, author of several books on national parks, wilderness, and forests, and a published poet. His scientific perspective on the riches of the Olympic rainforest reminds us of the importance of the role of Olympic Park Associates and others as vigilant watchdogs of Olympic National Park.*

While the cycle of life is easily seen in nurse logs and colonnades, much of the life of the rain forest is less apparent to visitors because it goes on above their heads. A profusion of mosses, lichens, liverworts, and ferns drape the limbs and trunks of rain forest trees. Virtually all canopy plants are epiphytes, plants that grow on other plants without parasitizing them. Drawing their nutrients from the atmosphere, rain, blowing dust, and fog drip passing through the canopy, these epiphyte communities serve a number of functions beneficial to health and maintenance of the forest ecosystem.

Easily the most noticeable of these communities are the luxurious hanging mosses that drape the limbs of bigleaf maples. These aerial gardens, which form moss mats six to ten inches deep, are composed primarily of clubmoss, *Selaginella oregana*. Closer in structure to a fern than a moss, salaginella is joined by sphagnum and other mosses, as well as liverworts, lichens, and ferns. With a collective weight of a ton or more per tree, these moss mats have twice the biomass of the understory plants that grow on the forest floor and are four times heavier than the trees' own foliage. But the bigleaf maples and other rain forest trees do not merely serve as toeholds for these epiphyte communities. Scaling climbing ropes into the canopies of big leaf maples, researcher Nalani Nadkarni discovered tree roots growing in the organic soil that had developed at the base of epiphyte mats. The large bigleaf maples, and vine maples and cottonwoods to a lesser extent, tap into their moss mats with roots identical to the roots they put down into forest soil. This strategy enables them to garner extra nutrients from these newly forming soils, and completes a symbiotic relationship between the trees and the epiphyte gardens.

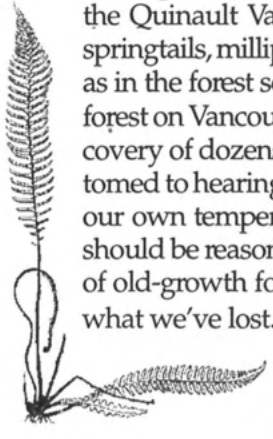
Throughout the old-growth forests of Olympic, the canopy is home to a rich assortment of invertebrates, birds, and small mammals, as well as a complex community of microorganisms whose



importance to the health of the forest ecosystem is only now beginning to be understood. More than 130 epiphytes have been identified in the Hoh Valley alone, the great majority of them lichens. Lichens are forms of a partnership between fungi, which provide structure, and algae, which photosynthesize sunlight. One group of canopy lichens provide the valuable function of "fixing" essential nitrogen from the atmosphere and making it available to the forest ecosystem. These cyanolichens, as they are called, are capable of producing two to six pounds of nitrogen per acre each year — a considerable portion of the total nitrogen needs of the forest. Some cyanolichens, like the common *Lobaria oregana*, are blown down from the canopy in winter storms and provide a nutritious and easily digestible food for elk and deer. Another group, the Alectorioid lichens, are extremely sensitive to air pollution and serve as excellent indicators of air quality. Chemical analysis of some of these lichens in the Hoh Valley indicate that the Olympic rain forest has some of the cleanest air in the world.

Various groups of lichens occur at different stages of forest development. For instance, important cyanolichens and Alectorioid lichens do not appear until younger forests begin to age, and they do not dominate canopies until the forests reach 400 years. Lichens and other epiphytes also arrange themselves in zones in the forest canopy. Fog drip, rain, and snowmelt filtering through the canopy as "throughfall" becomes chemically altered as it leaches through each successive layer. The resulting solution, a nutrient-rich stew loaded with nitrogen and phosphorus, is an important source of nutrients for forest plants including the trees themselves.

The old-growth forest canopy has been called the "last scientific frontier." Early research suggests a wealth of new invertebrate species are likely to be discovered there. Studies conducted in the Quinault Valley found that arthropod communities — mites, springtails, millipedes, and spiders — are as numerous in the canopy as in the forest soil. A more extensive study conducted in a similar forest on Vancouver Island's Carmanah Valley may result in the discovery of dozens of arthropod species new to science. We're accustomed to hearing of this kind of diversity in tropical rain forests; that our own temperate forests could also contain this level of richness should be reason enough to preserve the last unprotected remnants of old-growth forests. If we fail, we may never know the extent of what we've lost.



Unique Plants of the Olympic Mountains

by Ed Tisch, Board of Trustees, Olympic Park Associates

*Originally published in **Outdoors West,** Vol. XVI, No. 2 (Winter 1993-1994), and reprinted in **Voice of the Wild Olympics** with permission.*

Mountains have remarkable ways of shaping the life in and around them. By virtue of their great heights and distinctive geologic and topographic features, they create complex habitat mosaics with numerous ecological niches, all of which contribute to biodiversity. In addition, their locations relative to prevailing winds, large bodies of water, and adjacent land masses exert considerable influence on regional weather patterns. The Olympic Mountains of Washington State combine all of the above in shaping the biology of their particular locality.

In general, the major Olympic peaks are 6,000-7,000 feet high. Mount Olympus, in the west-Olympic Bailey Range, is the tallest, approaching 8,000 feet. Geologically, the range includes a mixture of igneous rocks derived from submarine lava flows; sandstones, shales, conglomerates and siltstones of sedimentary origin; and a variety of unconsolidated materials transported by glaciers, water, wind, and gravity.

Piper's Bellflower

A strong rain-shadow affect, produced by the mountains themselves, contributes to climatic and biological diversity. The gradually ascending western slopes of the Olympics gather and condense vast amounts of moisture from the Pacific, generating local precipitation in excess of 200 inches per year. Much of this falls as wet snow on the massive, glaciated summits of the Bailey Range. Situated to the leeward side of the Baileys, the northeastern corner of the range is much drier, with well-developed alpine tundra, and adjacent lowlands, near the town

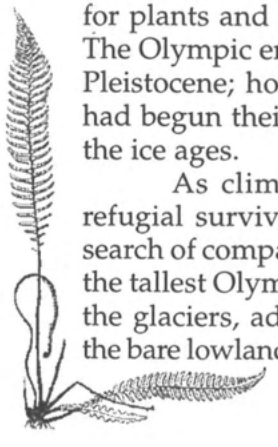
of Sequim, where rainfall approaches that of the arid grasslands in eastern Washington.

The Olympics exhibit interesting examples of floristic overlap with the Wenatchee Mountains of eastern Washington, as well as with the northern Rockies — as far east as Montana — and with the Blue Mountains of Northeastern Oregon. Past biogeographic continuity between the Olympics and these surrounding regions permitted the introduction of a number of plants which persist in the Olympics to this day, widely separated from their ancestral populations. These "disjunct" species include the blunt sedge, Brewer's cliff-brake, lance-leaved draba, the least bladdery milk-vetch, moonwort grape-fern, sagebrush buttercup, and the soft-leaved sedge.

While the Olympic biota reflect a general convergence of organisms from the north, south and east, they have, by virtue of their geographic isolation, evolved a relatively large number of "endemics", native species found only on the Olympic Peninsula.

During the Pleistocene, massive ice sheets surrounded the Olympics on essentially all sides. The current distribution of glacially deposited rocks — particularly granite "erratics" rafted in from Canada — indicates that the northern Olympics were flanked by glaciers several thousand feet thick! These great walls of ice blocked off north-flowing rivers and created elongated lakes which stretched southward into their respective valleys. Fortunately, however, many Olympic peaks extended well above the surrounding glaciers and evidently provided snow-free environments during the Pleistocene summers.

These high-elevation mountain tops served as "refugia" for plants and animals trapped by the encroaching glaciers. The Olympic endemics may have become distinct during the Pleistocene; however ever, it seems just as likely that some had begun their evolutionary divergence before the onset of the ice ages.



As climates warmed, about 12,000 years ago, the refugial survivors probably retreated higher and higher in search of compatible environments near the rocky summits of the tallest Olympic peaks. With the gradual disappearance of the glaciers, additional plants and animals began to invade the bare lowlands, some of them arriving from the south during

warm post-glacial interludes. These fairly recent arrivals include a number of Californian species, such as bristly manzanita, Garry oak, madrona trees, Pacific rhododendron, poison oak, and Whipplevine. The native Olympic reptiles probably arrived from the south during these warm climatic periods.

Flett's Violet

With the exception of certain extreme environments, such as rock outcrops, cliffs, and very dry sites, most Olympic terrain below 5,000 feet is now blanketed by forests. These range in age from very young "second growth" stands to "ancient forests" of gigantic trees dating back many hundreds of years. Olympic forests are essentially continuous with those from surrounding portions of coastal Washington, and in general contain relatively few rare species and essentially no endemics. The drier forests of the northeastern Olympics tend to have higher percentages of southern plants and animals, whereas the "rain forests" to the west draw more heavily from forest regions to the north. Rare Olympic forest plants include the boreal bedstraw, fringed-pinesap, ground cedar, phantom-orchid, pine broomrape, spleenwort-leaved goldthread, and tall bugbane.

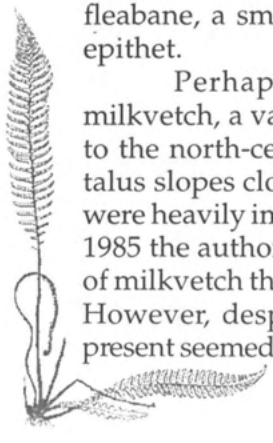
In the Olympics, most endemic plants and many of the disjunct ones occur near or above timberline, particularly in the northeastern comer of the range. They tend to grow in rocky environments where competitive exclusion by associated species is somewhat minimized. Very few are considered to be abundant. Their continued survival has become the rallying cry of environmentalists urging the elimination of mountain goats introduced to this area early in the 20th Century. By the 1980's, non-native goats had multiplied to levels which threatened not only the rare plants and animals, but even the biotic communities to which they belong.

The list of endemic animals is relatively short, including the Olympic marmot, a subalpine butterfly, and perhaps. one or two amphibians and fish. G. N. Jones, in his ***Botanical Survey Of the Olympic Peninsula,*** (1936), published a list of 20 species and varieties of plants he then believed to be restricted to the Olympics. He felt that most Olympic endemics were "relics" (leftovers from an earlier flora), because they "lack the characteristic aggressiveness of species in an active phase of migration and evolution." Some members of his list are no longer recognized as valid taxa, and several have been relegated to near-endemic status after being discovered on Vancouver Island, to the immediate north of the Olympic Peninsula. Tisch's saxifrage, classified in the 1980's, belongs in the near-endemic category. Like most Olympic endemic plants, it is small, herbaceous, and relatively uncommon.

There is one endemic shrub, the Olympic rock mat, which is usually found growing on basaltic cliffs in moderately rainy portions of the Olympic high country. Its closest relative, the Chelan rock mat, occurs east of the Cascade Mountains.

The best known endemics appear to be Piper's bellflower and Flett's violet. Of comparable stature and ecology, these petite species occupy rock crevices and scree over a sizable portion of the eastern and northern Olympics. Piper's bellflower has tiny, holly-like leaves and sky-blue (rarely, white) flowers. The violet's purple-veined leaves are relatively succulent, and its pinkish-violet blossoms are simply exquisite. These endemics are named after C. V Piper and J. B. Flett, two mountaineering botanists who frequented the Olympics near the turn of this century. Flett also discovered the Flett's fleabane, a small daisy which bears his name in its specific epithet.

Perhaps the rarest endemic is the Olympic Mt. milkvetch, a variety of locoweed which seems to be confined to the north-central Olympics, usually occurring on basaltic talus slopes close to timberline. The few known populations were heavily impacted by mountain goats prior to 1980. About 1985 the author discovered on Blue Mountain a sizable patch of milkvetch that wallowing goats had apparently devastated. However, despite their ordeal, the several hundred plants present seemed to be growing and reproducing quite effectively.



The Olympic Mt. groundsel, discovered by E. B. Webster, a local journalist who loved Mount Angeles, was once believed to be rare and essentially restricted to that mountain. Recent discoveries have fortunately expanded its range well beyond Mount Angeles. This species' preference for steep, high-elevation talus slopes apparently kept it out of sight for many years.

Another uncommon endemic, the Olympic variety of cut-leaf synthyris, is largely confined to high mountain tops in the northeastern Olympics. This fuzzy species has stiff, dissected leaves and attractive blue flowers that are rarely observed because the plants often bloom while snow is still on the ground. Their closest relatives occur far to the east in Montana, Wyoming, and Utah.

Tisch's saxifrage

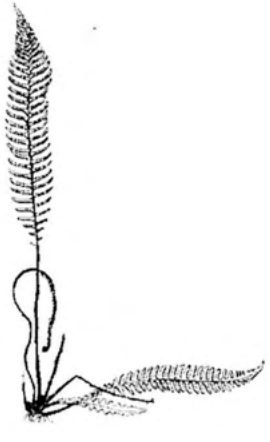
A real eye-catcher, the sand-dwelling wallflower, has a strongly perennial, multi-stemmed variety that seems to be endemic to the Olympics. The yellow flowers of this member of the mustard family are admired by many visitors to Olympic Park. The perennial wallflower has an annual counterpart which also occurs in the Olympics. One wonders what keeps these two varieties distinct. Why don't they interbreed and blend with one another?

Additional endemics and near-endemics include Thompson's wandering fleabane, a low-elevation, bog-dwelling daisy; the magenta paintbrush, a local race of the magenta paintbrush; Olympic Mt. aster, a medium sized species with relatively few heads per plant; and the blood-red pedicularis, with fernlike foliage and leafy clusters of crooked, maroon flowers.

The Olympics undoubtedly contain undiscovered endemics.

In closing, I am inclined to predict that future finds will generally share several characteristics. They will be small, uncommon, inconspicuous species belonging to groups that taxonomists often ignore, or they will resemble related forms so closely that scientists may overlook their uniqueness. C. L. Hitchcock, in his Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest, called Tisch's saxifrage an "apetalous" form of the redwood saxifrage — which it resembled, but was not.

Illustrations from C. L. Hitchcock et al., ***Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest, Parts 1-5.*** *Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1955-1969.*



Wildlife Management

Voice OF THE WILD OLYMPICS October 1988

Wildlife Management at the Park's 50-Year Point

by Bruce Moorhead,
Olympic National Park

Wildlife management remains an important concern at the 50-year point in the history of Olympic National Park.

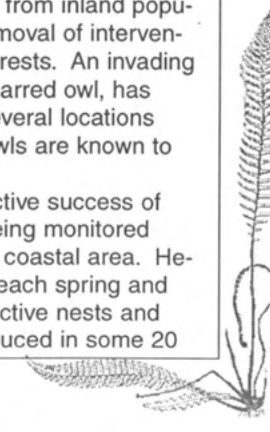
One issue currently in high focus is the overpopulation of mountain goats. In the late 1920s about a dozen mountain goats were introduced to the Olympics by local residents. Few were seen for many years, but by 1983 a helicopter census of the population indicated nearly 1,200 goats, with 80-90% located in the park. The goats have caused a tremendous amount of damage to vegetation and the ecology of sensitive alpine areas. In 1988 park managers began a live removal program aiming toward eventual control or elimination of the population.

Protection of the Roosevelt elk has been a high priority since the park's inception. Modern research suggests that elk and old-growth forest processes occur in a relatively stable equilibrium in the park, without marked fluctuation or "damage" to the ecosystem. Annual helicopter counts along the Hoh and Queets River valleys from 1984-1988 indicate stable densities of 4 to 6 elk per square mile. Successful perpetuation of this population in its old-growth forest habitat is one of the major accomplishments in the park's first 50 years.

As roads, logging, and other developments increase around the park, however, elk and other wildlife near boundaries are increasingly affected by habitat alterations and human disturbance. Many herds once protected by isolation are now closely adjoined by lands intensively managed for timber and wildlife production. Vehicle traffic and extended hunting seasons now occur on all sides of the park. With improved boundary access, illegal hunting — sometimes miles within the park — is difficult to prevent or apprehend. The cumulative impact on undisturbed wildlife processes is not yet clear, but obviously may widen and deepen as such activities continue.

Old-gowth forest dependent birds such as the spotted owl, marbled murrelet and a number of other species inhabit the park, although scientific knowledge about their status is only beginning. Surveys of spotted owls since 1985 suggest they are widely distributed at lower to mid elevations in the park interior, but only one nest has been found. Along the Pacific coastal area spotted owls may soon be isolated from inland populations by the removal of intervening old-growth forests. An invading competitor, the barred owl, has been found at several locations where spotted owls are known to occur.

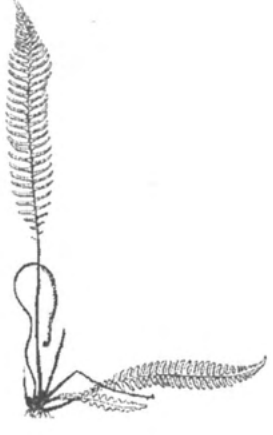
The reproductive success of bald eagles is being monitored along the Pacific coastal area. Helicopter surveys each spring and summer locate active nests and young birds produced in some 20



nest territories. This year nests that failed to produce young were examined for evidence of biocontaminants in prey remains at the site.

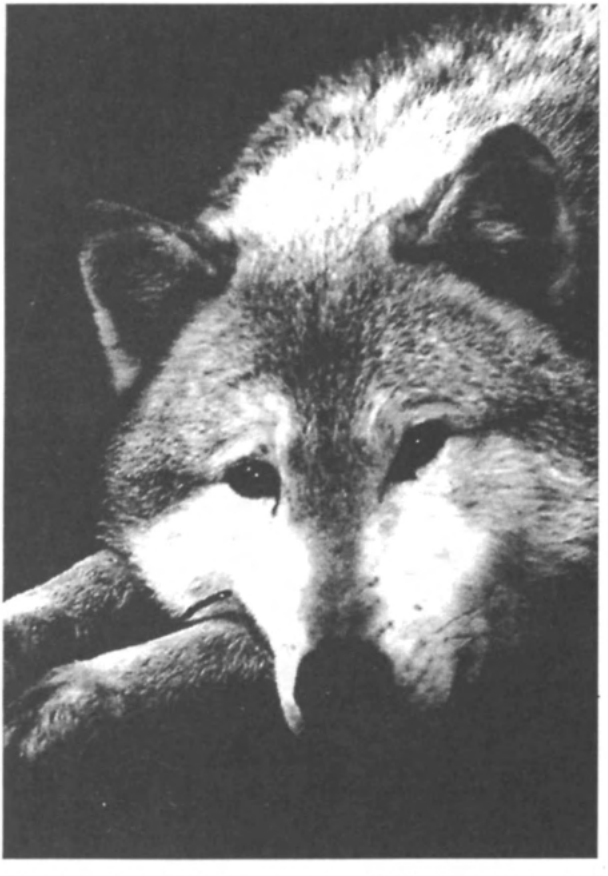
A new program to inventory and monitor human impacts on intertidal biotic communities is now underway along the Pacific coastal area. In 1989, a reconnaisance study will be conducted to classify and intially describe intertidal ecosystems and landforms, and assist in developing improved monitoring procedures at a number of locations.

All in all, prospects in the next 50 years for most wildlife species in the park are rather encouraging but not without problems. Mountain goats will be removed or at least controlled. Minimizing the impacts of adjoining land uses and illegal hunting will require increasing attention and better information. Scientific monitoring and cooperative programs with neighboring agencies will be essential to the future of an increasing number of wildlife species. Whether or not restoration of the timber wolf will ever be a realistic possibility is unclear.



ELK

Photograph by Ira Spring.



Photograph by Pat Colton, courtesy of Wolf Haven International.

Wolves In the Olympics: An Historical Perspective

by Tim McNulty

The story of the wolves on the Olympic Peninsula echoes their fate across the West. By the turn of the century a combination of subsistence and commercial hunting had all but eliminated Roosevelt elk from the Peninsula and severely reduced deer populations. In 1909, at the behest of conservationists, President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed a 600,000-acre Mount Olympus National Monument to protect dwindling elk herds. Three decades later, in 1938, Olympic National Park was established. But by that time the question of gray wolves in the Olympic Mountains was moot.

Earlier 19th-century visitors found wolves abundant on the Peninsula. In 1861, ethnologist James Swan recorded "innumerable quantities of wolves" on Sequim Prairie. Billy Everett, who began exploring the mountains as a boy in the 1880s, told biologist Olaus Murie that wolves were numerous then. They were reported to be common as late as 1894.

Although settlement came relatively late to the remote Peninsula, settlers lost no time in launching an intensive war against predators. It was carried out with guns, traps, and strychnine-baited carcasses, and subsidized by government bounties. In the winter of 1916-17, the federal government sent field biologist Olaus Murie to the peninsula to trap wolves. He left without having found one. Two years later Amos Cameron caught a wolf in a bear trap in the upper Gray Wolf River. The following year Grant Humes trapped a male wolf on the Elwha River. Although records show that bounties were paid on wolves on the Peninsula until 1929, Humes's wolf was the last verified one of its kind known in the Olympics.

In 1934-35, noted biologist Adolph Murie conducted wildlife studies on the Peninsula for the National Park Service. His report made it official: the wolf was extinct here. But Murie broached an idea that was new. He recommended that the Park Service reintroduce wolves to the Olympics.

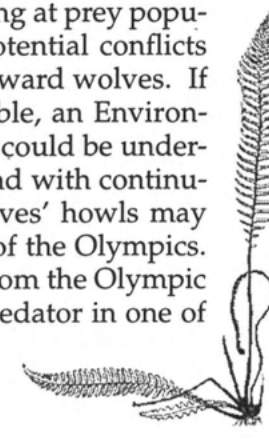
It was decades later when the 1973 Endangered Species Act officially reversed our national policy on wolves by protecting remaining populations from jeopardy and directing federal agencies to work toward restoring wolves to their historic ranges. In a draft management plan released the following year,

Olympic National Park concluded that a study was needed to determine the adequacy of the area for sustaining a breeding population of wolves. A 1975 Evergreen State College study determined that the Park could support a population of 40 to 60 wolves and that wolf predation would not be the major factor contributing to deer and elk mortalities, but action on the local front was slow.

In 1981, a National Park Service Advisory Board task force chaired by renowned wolf biologist Durward Allen recommended that planning and public information programs be started for "early experimental reintroductions" of wolves in the nation's two most promising national parks, Yellowstone and Olympic. Ten years later, Olympic National Park echoed this — and its own 1974 recommendation — in a resource management plan declaring: "It is timely for Olympic to initiate studies of the feasibility of wolf reintroduction... [and to] participate in interagency programs to increase public awareness of wolf ecology and recovery."

Olympic Park Associates and other onservationist groups continued to press the issue, and in 1997 this long history at last bore fruit. Defenders of Wildlife and Congressman Norm Dicks hosted an Olympic Wolf Conference at Lake Crescent. Dicks told the standing-room audience that his experience with the successful wolf reintroduction at Yellowstone had shown him that it led not only to a better balance in the ecosystem but was a catalyst to visitation in the park. "You rarely in public life get a chance to correct a historic mistake," Dicks told the audience. "The government played a major role in eliminating the wolf. The government erred, and we have a real responsibility to repair that wrong."

With the enthusiastic support of conservationists, Dicks' office secured funding for a feasibility study on wolf recovery in the Olympics. The study is looking at prey populations both inside and outside the park, potential conflicts with livestock owners, and local attitudes toward wolves. If the study shows that reintroduction is feasible, an Environmental Impact Study on wolf reintroduction could be underway by late next year. With good science, and with continuing broad public support, the music of wolves' howls may once more echo among the forested valleys of the Olympics. And the wolf — the only mammal missing from the Olympic ecosystem — may resume its place as top predator in one of the world's greatest wilderness preserves.



Good Fishing Makes Good ene

by Robert C. Wunderlich, Brian D. Winter, and John H. Meyer

Excerpted with permission from August 1994 article in ***Fisheries*** *(Vol. 19, No. 8): Restoration of the Elwha River Ecosystem, by Robert C. Wunderlich (fishery management biologist at U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service), Brian D. Winter (Fishery biologist for National Marine Fishery Service), and John H. Meyer (fishery biologist with Olympic National Park). Appeared in December, 1994 issue of* ***Voice of the Wild Olympics****.*

In 1992, the U.S. Congress passed the Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act (Public Law, 102-495), the express purpose of which was the "full restoration" of the ecosystem and anadromous fish runs that historically inhabited the Elwha River in northwestern Washington State. The act provides a unique opportunity for ecosystem and fishery restoration because it allows for removal of the hydroelectric dams on the Elwha River....

Possibilities for Restoration Are Promising

The river historically supported a rich and diverse anadromous salmonid fauna, but now more than 115 river kilometers (rkm) of pristine anadromous salmonid habitat are totally blocked by the dams....

Except for the two Elwha dams and the absence of anadromous fish, much of the Elwha River basin is in pristine condition. A greater proportion of the river basin, approximately 83%, lies within the park than any other river basin on the Olympic Peninsula. Natural ecological processes in many other north Olympic Peninsula rivers have been harmed by extensive land use, particularly timber harvest, but the Elwha basin remains largely in a natural condition above the dams. The river's water quality is rated by the Washington State Department of Ecology as class AA — extraordinary quality....

Spawning Impeded Even Below Dams

Elwha Dam has stopped downstream movement of gravel for more than 80 years, leaving very course substrate in the lower 8 rkm; only limited amounts of substrate below both dams remain suitable for spawning by anadromous or resident salmonids.

The dams also increase water temperatures in the middle and lower reaches of the river in late summer and early fall because of heat storage in Lake Mills and Lake Aldwell. Dur-

ing years of low snow pack and rainfall, summer water temperatures exceed 18° C which aggravate parasite and disease infestations, resulting in large losses of prespawning adult chinook the lower river; approximately two-thirds of the 1992 return died prior to spawning....

Prior to hydropower development, the Elwha River was considered the most prolific fish producer on the Olympic Peninsula.... The Elwha was one of the few rivers in the contiguous United States that supported all the anadromous salmonids native to the Pacific Northwest: spring- and summer-fall-run chinook *(Onchorhynchus tshawytscha)*, coho *(0. kisutch)*, chum *(O. keta)*, pink *(0. gorbuscha)*, and sockeye salmon *(0. nerka)*, summer- and winter-run steelhead *(O. mykiss)*, sea-run cutthtoat trout *(O. clarki)*, sea-run native char [Dolly Varden *(Salvelinus malma)* and bull trout *(S. confluentus)*].

The Legendary Elwha Salmon

Elwha River was particularly renowned for its run of large chinook salmon. Brown (1982:61) stated that these Salmon were "easily the largest on the Olympic Peninsula." He recounts how Manuel Quimper, a Spanish explorer, purchased a number of salmon of 45 kg (100 lbs) from Native Americans near the Elwha on 25 July 1790. These chinook salmon were apparently uniquely adapted to the temperature regimen, flow patterns, and other environmental variables found within the Elwha drainage, its estuary, and ocean migration route; some unknown factor or combination of factors selected for large size (Brannon and Hershberger 1984)....

U.W Archives N.W. Collection.

Neither the Elwha nor Glines Canyon dams has provision for fish passage. When Elwha Dam was constructed, Washington law required fish passage wherever food fish (salmon) migrated upstream. Nevertheless, then-State Fish Commissioner Leslie Darwin allowed the dam builders (Olympic Power Company) to build a hatchery in lieu of a fishway by allowing the dam to "be considered a state obstruction for the

taking of eggs to supply the hatchery" (Brown 1982)....

Anadromous fish have been restricted to the 8 rkm below Elwha Dam for close to 80 years, and their numbers are acutely reduced due to loss of upriver habitat. Nehlsen et al. (1991) list native Elwha River sockeye Salmon as extinct, spring chinook and chum salmon as possibly extinct, pink salmon at high risk of extinction, and sea-run cutthroat a species of concern. Summer steelhead are considered depressed (VVDF et. al. 1993).

Unfortunately, no large (45 kg) chinook salmon has been observed in the Elwha River for many years. The size of Elwha chinook salmon now appears to be typical of most other Puget Sound and Washington coastal rivers. However, Brannon and Hershherger (1984) believe the genetic potential for large fish has been preserved in the remnant stock, but current hatchery practices are suppressing its expression....

[R]etention of either or both dams, even with the provision of fish passage facilities, would not allow for full restoration of native anadromous fisheries such as chinook, chum, and pink salmon (USDI et. al. 1994). Assessments by the U.S. General Accounting Office (1991) and FERC (1994) have closely agreed....

In contrast, dam removal and restoration of anadromous fish would result in returns of fish to the river throughout the year, optimize use of all accessible portions of the watershed, produce much greater numbers of fish, and restore ecosystem processes. Wildlife prey would be provided by fish carcasses, juveniles, and eggs....

Restoring the Salmon Runs

[M]ost of the river's stocks would take advantage of the large amounts of pristine habitat within the park and could be expected to provide harvestable surpluses. Lower river spawners, such as chum and pink salmon, could require a longer recovery period as the lower river stabilizes after dam removal. Anadromous fishing opportunities would expand from the 8 rkm currently available to the entire river. Catches would also shift away from fisheries of short duration targeted on hatchery stock to year-round fisheries on wild stocks....

Reintroduction of existing Elwha fish stocks should yield the greatest adult return (Nickelson et al. 1986;

Reisenbichler 1988), and use of native Elwha stock is a first priority in rebuilding fish mm. However, past hatchery introductions and lack of access to upriver habitat have depleted native Elwha stocks so nonnative introductions may he necessary for some stocks....

Natural recolonization is fully anticipated for some fish stock because adult anadromous salmonids would gradually penetrate the upper drainage and reestablish themselves once access is regained. In Puget Sound, for example, when access to 145 rkm in the upper Skykomish River above Sunset Falls (a natural barrier) was provided, chinook and pink salmon penetrated the upper reaches of the basin, and their populations peaked in 15 and 25 years, respectively (Seiler 1991).

Chinook

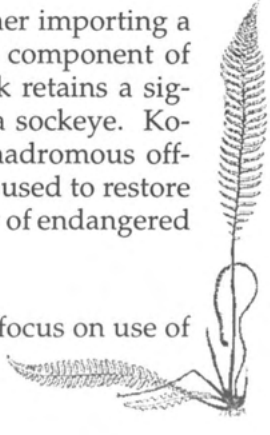
Restoration of spring chinook salmon would primarily rely on outplanting juvenile summer-fall Elwha stocks in their historic range (the uppermost reaches of the basin) and their allowing natural processes to establish an early run.... Chinook salmon are known to adapt rapidly to new situations (Healey 1991), and significant shifts in spawn timing have been reported in response to new environmental conditions (Kwain and Thomas 1984). In the Elwha, the existing summer-fall chinook salmon stock could eventually exhibit an earlier timed component (spring type), responding to the upper river's cooler temperate regimen, which requires an earlier return and spawn timing to complete the life cycle.... Whether Elwha chinook would again exhibit their large size (up to 45 kg) is problematic; however, the environmental conditions that produced these large fish would again be available....

Sockeye

Sockeye restoration would involve either importing a suitable stock or enhancing the anadromous component of Lake Sutherland kokanee, assuming the stock retains a significant genetic element of the original Elwha sockeye. Kokanee, although landlocked, may produce anadromous offspring that, through captive rearing, could be used to restore depleted sockeye stocks proposed for recovery of endangered Snake River sockeye....

Steelhead

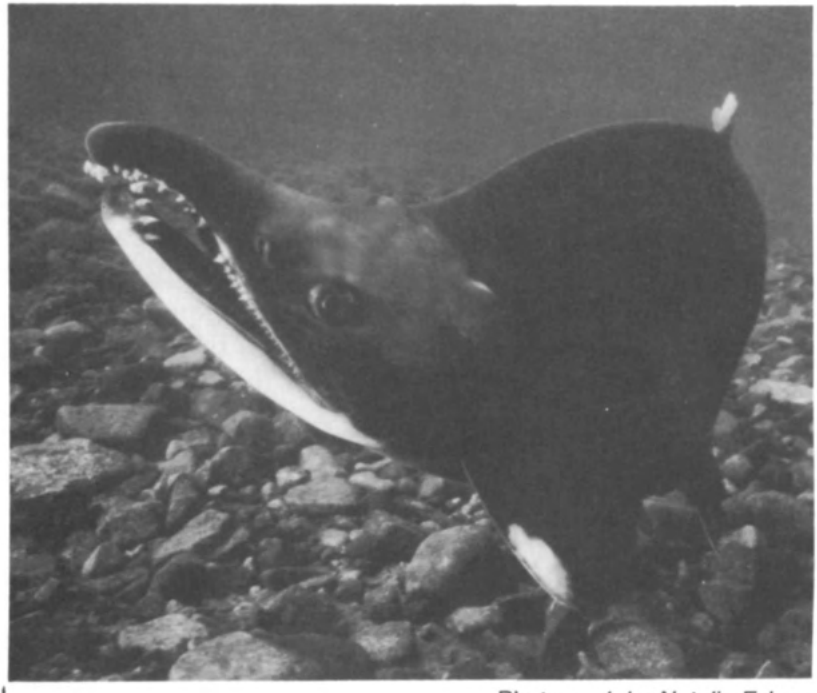
Restoration of Elwha steelhead would focus on use of



native Elwha stock. Reisenbichler and Phelps (1989) suggest that the upper Elwha River rainbow trout *(0. mykiss)* may be descendants of the original Elwha steelhead, trapped in the upper river since Elwha Dam closed....

To rebuild native runs of sea-run cutthroat and native char, natural recolonization would be relied on. Remnant, landlocked forms of these species may also exist in the upper watershed in an analogous manner to rainbow/steelhead...

Dam removal, as well as ecosystem and fishery restoration, are feasible. The short-term costs are high, but the long-term returns are substantial (restoration and protection of treaty Native American fishing rights, increased commercial and recreational fishing and tourism, re-establishment and protection of ecosystem diversity, and research opportunities). The [Elwha River Ecosystem and Fisheries Restoration Act] offers a once-in-a-life time opportunity to fully reverse an environmental mistake.



Photograph by Natalie Fobes.

Non-Native Mountain Goats in Olympic National

The History of the Mountain Goat Problem

by Randall D. Payne, Board of Trustees, Olympic Park Associates

"[T]he fauna of the Olympic mountains has, for some peculiar reason, never included the Mountain Goat," wrote Port Angeles resident E.B. Webster in his book, ***The King of the Olympics,*** in 1920.

But that was about to change....

Just four short years later, at the urging of hunters and animal-enthusiasts alike, the U.S. Forest Service had captured and released four mountain goats (from British Columbia) into the forests near Lake Crescent. By decade's end, as many as eight more mountain goats (obtained from Alaska) were also climbing the rocky, forested slopes of the Olympics.

By 1938, less than 20 years after their introduction, these newcomers found themselves within the boundaries of the newly established Olympic National Park and forever safe from the sights of hunters' rifles. From this modest beginning of 12 individuals, in the absence of predators in this non-native but rich environment, and further protected from hunting within the National Park, the population grew to an estimated 1200 individuals peninsula-wide by the early 1980's. But while mountain goats were safe from hunters in the park, there were others 'gunning' for their removal.

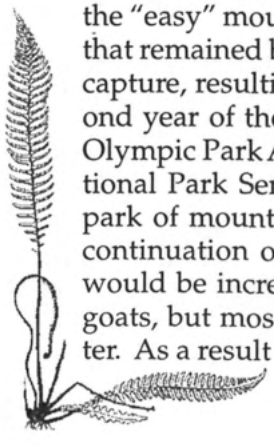
In 1968, Port Angeles resident, Dr. Harry Lydiard and his fellow Klahhane Club members, brought to the National Park Service's attention that the Club's members had observed a marked degradation in habitat in areas frequented by an escalating number of mountain goats. Over their many years of hiking Olympic's majestic mountains, their data suggested that the mountain goats were having a noticeable impact on the flora; plants such as the mountain rhododendron were being picked clean, and mountain goat trails were clearly visible on the rocky slopes of the northern Olympic Range.

"A personal favorite of mine is the *Senecio websteri* or Olympic Mt. groundsel," reminsced Dr. Lydiard. "This small flowering plant is found only on the Olympic Peninsula and nowhere else in the world. It is disheartening to see a beautiful, rare plant being devoured by an invading horde of mountain goats." By 1969, Park Biologist, Bruce Moorehead also ex-

pressed concern over the possible impacts of goats on native plant communities and endemic species/varieties. But the years progressed, the mountain goat population continued to expand, and Olympic Park Associates, with long-time OPA Board member Dr. Lydiard championing the issue, continued to press the National Park Service to take action to remove these animals and stem the tide of mounting environmental damage.

In the early 1970s, the National Park Service began studies, in earnest, to document mountain goat impacts and to develop a management plan to address the problem. Their early investigations revealed what had been suspected — impacts to rare and endemic plants, loss in vegetative cover, and evidence of dramatic soil removal and loss of soil structure. Olympic Park Associates and other conservation organizations continued to express their concern regarding this issue. In 1977, a series of comprehensive studies began, which culminated in an Environmental Assessment (EA) published in 1981. This EA called for a five-year experimental management program, which included a range of actions to reduce the population levels in key areas in the park. These management actions included live capture and removal (using capture methods never tried before on mountain goats), experimental sterilization (in the hopes of developing a breakthrough technique to reduce the mountain goat population), and some shooting of mountain goats (for biological collection and analysis).

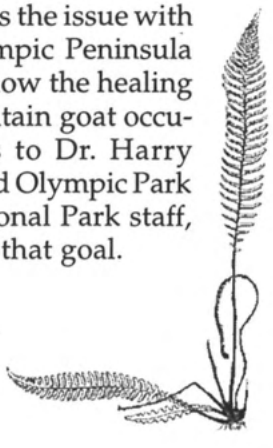
This management program resulted in the 1988 publication of yet another Mountain Goat Management EA. Due to failures in the development of a sterilant, the 1988 EA called for the continued use of live-capture/removal. Unfortunately, the "easy" mountain goats had already been captured. Those that remained became increasingly difficult and dangerous to capture, resulting in an escalating death rate (19% in the second year of the program) of those animals captured. While Olympic Park Associates has been very supportive of the National Park Service over the years in their efforts to rid the park of mountain goats, there were grave concerns that the continuation of the live-capture program with a helicopter would be increasingly dangerous; not just for the mountain goats, but most especially for park personnel in the helicopter. As a result of the increasing mountain goat mortality and



an Office of Aircraft Services prohibition on one-skid, toe-in, and step-out helicopter landings (due to "the degree of risk to park personnel for serious injury or fatality is high"), capture operations were suspended in 1989, pending re-evaluation.

Unfortunately, during the decade of the 90s, mountain goat management regressed from sound, science based management policies, to politically-dictated management policies. Increased pressure from animal-preservationists delayed management actions until the 1995 release of yet another Mountain Goat Management Draft Environmental Impact Statement. This document proposed complete removal of the mountain goat from Olympic National Park by lethal methods, since all previously explored options failed. Political wrangling and micro-management of Olympic National Park affairs by external forces, has shelved this document probably until the next century. The mountain goat population is stable, for now, but the environmental degradation continues.

Olympic Park Associates remains committed to preserving and protecting the ecological integrity of the Olympic Peninsula ecosystem. As E.B. Webster noted as early as 1920, and as others have learned since, the evidence clearly indicates that mountain goats are not native to the Olympic Peninsula. As alien invaders, mountain goats have had, and continue to have, a powerful and negative impact on native flora and fauna. As Dr. Lydiard has said, and others have similarly observed over the years, "Mountain goats are wonderful animals to watch and observe, but not at the expense of a unique ecosystem that is recognized the world over, and one which I have enjoyed hiking and exploring during my nearly 50 years of living on the Peninsula. My fellow Olympic Park Associates board members and I will continue to press the issue with the National Park Service to ensure the Olympic Peninsula will someday be mountain goat-free and to allow the healing process to begin after nearly 75 years of mountain goat occupation and habitat degradation." Thanks to Dr. Harry Lydiard's active involvement with this issue and Olympic Park Associates, the commitment of Olympic National Park staff, and concerned park activists, we will achieve that goal.



Goats as Olympic Naturals Is All Bull

by Doug Rose

Reprinted originally in April, 1997, ***Voice of the Wild Olympics*** *with permission from the* ***Port Townsend-Jefferson County Leader***

Whether you think the remaining goats in Olympic National Park should be shot or not, the bullying of park officials into delaying a final EIS management plan by Norm Dicks and other members of the Washington Congressional delegation should ring alarm bells for anyone who cares about the Olympics.

Indeed, the inescapable conclusion to be reached by from this whole tawdry episode is clear: Norm Dicks, well-funded animal rights groups and a coterie of Olympic Peninsula residents with a long history of antipathy towards the National Park Service intend to micro-manage the park on a wide range of issues.

"We have maintained for nearly a decade that a handful of park officials have engaged in a campaign designed to mislead the public about the Olympic mountain goat issue," Cathy Sue Anunsen, regional coordinator of the New York-based Fund for Animals told the Bremerton Sun after Dicks began to pressure the park in December. "We have believed all along that the park was immoral and that their science was corrupt."

I don't have anywhere near the space that would be necessary to document all the slanders, inaccuracies, and hare-brained nonsense contained in *Olympic Monarchs*, the lavishly prepared pamphlet in which the Fund for Animals (FFA) makes its case against the park's goat research. So I'll examine the premise that all of the rest of the FFA's argument rests upon — their claim that goats are native to the Olympics.

"Game is plentiful..." the Fund for Animals pamphlet quotes Samuel C. Gilman from an article he published on the Olympics in the ***National Geographic*** in 1896. "...[I]n addition to elk...are mountain goat."

There are a host of problems with citing this identification as authoritative. For one, the quote is entirely without quantification as to where, how or when the goat was observed or if Gilman had ever seen a goat previously. Moreover, the time Gilman spent in mountain goat habitat was extremely

limited.

"Aside from their journey up the East Fork Quinault, however, "Olympics' historian Robert L. Wood wrote in ***Men, Mules, and Mountains***, "the Gilmans did not explore the mountains."

Further undermining the scientific usefulness of the Gilman sightings is the fact that he included "partridge" in the same species list with the goat, "grouse, quail, and pelican." There are not now, nor have there ever been, partridge on the Olympic Peninsula. Gilman could simply have referred to a different species of bird — a band-tailed pigeon, say, or a blue grouse — as a partridge, but then that raises accuracy problems for all of his identifications.

The second eyewitness account cited by the FFA — an observation made by Press Expedition member Charles Barnes in a ***Seattle Press*** newspaper feature — is even more suspect.

"One goat was seen by the party..," Barnes wrote. That's it.

Anyone who has spent any time reading about the 1889/90 Press Expedition takes their observations with considerably more than a grain of salt. Indeed, these are the people who mistook the drumming of grouse for geysers. Moreover, in the same article quoted by the FFA, Barnes also describes seeing pheasants and chickens on the expedition.

Believe it or not, these two sentences — utterly unsubstantiated and with misidentification of other creatures within their very midst — comprise the entire visual record that the FFA and, presumably, Dicks cite to argue that goats are native.

Now let's take a look at three other late 19th and early 20th Century hikers who spent considerably more time in the high country than either the Gilman or Press parties.

In 1885 Lt. Joseph P. O'Neil led the first exploration into the Olympic backcountry, climbing the steep north face of the Olympics to Mount Angeles, Klahanie Ridge, and reaching east to the Dungeness headwaters. Four years later he commanded a scientific and trail building expedition that spent five months in the southern and central Olympic high country.

West End pioneer homesteader Chris Morgenroth hiked up the Bogachiel Valley to High Divide and Seven Lakes Basin in 19892. During his subsequent quarter-century career

as a Forest Service ranger, Morgenroth built dozens of high country trails and criss-crossed virtually every inch of the Olympic backcountry.

E.B. Webster, co-founder of the Klahanie hiking club and the author *of King of the Olympics*, an early natural history of Olympic Peninsula wildlife, spent hundreds of days among the crags and aeries of the Olympics during the early decades of the century in search of mountain wildflowers. He was also instrumental in the planting of the goats on Mt. Storm King in 1925.

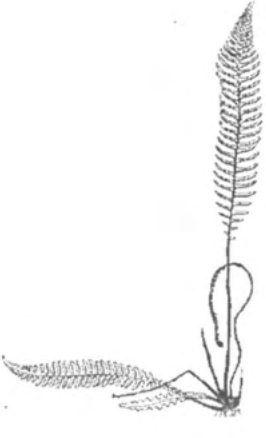
O'Neil, Morgenroth, and Webster spent thousands of hours in prime goat habitat, and they all describe the wildlife they encountered in writing. Yet not one of these experienced high country travelers reported seeing mountain goats.

"While the fauna of the Olympic Mountains has, for some peculiar reason, never included Mountain Goat..," Webster wrote in *King of the Olympics*.

I don't know about you, but I would come down on these men's side of the issue any day.

Mountain goat wallowing in alpine meadow,Olympic National Park.

Art by Karen Luil-Butler



People: vision & devotion

Olympian Visionaries: Van Name, Edge, and Brant

by Carsten Lien

Willard Van Name

No person had a more profound effect on the national park system as we know it today than did Willard Van Name, a towering figure in science as well as in environmental protection. Van Name spent his life as Associate Curator of the Department of Invertebrate Zoology at the American Museum of Natural History. In that role he was a distinguished scientist to whom the pages of *Science* and other journals were open for whatever he wanted to say.

Willard G. Van Name.
Original photo in American Museum of Natural History.

What Van Name really devoted his life to was the saving of trees and intact ecosystems while he earned a living as a scientist at the American Museum. All during the 1920s he fought all alone as an environmental activist to prevent the National Park Service from divesting the parks of their commercially valuable forests in return for high alpine open lands that were economically worthless but considered by National Park Director Steven Mather to be "scenery" and which Chief Forester William Greeley wanted to exchange. In April, 1934, however, Van Name launched the most important environmental battle of the 20th century with his pamphlet, *The Proposed Olympic National Park*. Without reference to what may have been politically wise, he proposed as a scientist that nearly all of the remaining old growth forest lands

west of the then Mount Olympus National Monument be saved in a national park along with the monument. And he exacerbated the conflict he had set in motion by labeling this "the minimum area that should be added to that of the monument." Out of his own pocket he paid for the printing and distribution of the pamphlet far and wide.

Van Name and his cohorts were attacked as fanatics and dreamers and the processes of the timber industry, the Forest Service, the National Park Service, the local chambers of commerce, and the newspapers aligned themselves against those working for a park and against the views in his pamphlet. The official policy of the Park Service at the time was, *"A national park is not created for the purpose of conserving valuable stands of timber. That is the function of the Forest Service."* As the Park Service fought to prevail with a small park without the rainforests that the timber industry coveted, Van Name and his friends had to defeat this park proposal as well as those who were out front as their enemies. With four years of work they won with an Olympic park bill that passed in 1938. In every real sense, Willard Van Name is the father of Olympic National Park.

Rosalie Edge

When Rosalie Edge began her environmental career, she was 50 years old and came with a background that would serve her in good stead. She had been an active participant in the suffragette movement from which she learned first hand that conflict was the essential ingredient in getting change of any kind. And that managing the conflict to one's advantage was the name of the game. Even creating conflict where none existed was important she believed because it attracted media attention to one's cause, attention that otherwise would not be there.

Rosalie Edge
Photograph by Carsten Lien.

She launched the Emergency Conservation Committee to define for the public what the "will of the people" was through the publication and distribution of pamphlets on numbers of environmental issues. Fifty years or more ahead of her time on nearly everything, she was the first to launch an anti-fur coat campaign because of the cruelty involved in the trapping of animals. More than 50 years later, the effort emerged again without the knowledge that Edge had started it all. She campaigned for the preservation of all remaining old growth forests inside the national forests at a time when this was considered an extreme position, only to have it appear as part of the efforts of numbers of environmental groups.

In the battle to create Olympic National Park, Edge brought not only a sharp mind, acid tongue, and quick wit to the fight, but also organizational skills without which the whole effort would have failed. An excellent writer and editor, she knew instinctively what would capture the public: sometimes a cartoon, sometimes a map, sometimes a picture. One after the other, they found their way into ECC pamphlets. With pamphlets, letters, and phone calls she contacted anyone and everyone who could help. Edge's position in the New York social register gave her access to nearly everyone she chose to have access to. She worked tirelessly for those conservation goals in which she believed. The Olympic National Park campaign was only one of Rosalie Edge's many conservation activities, yet the saving of its rainforests in the 63rd year of her life became one of the high points in her career.

If Willard Van Name can be called the father of Olympic National Park, Rosalie Edge is certainly its mother. Without her nurturing, the campaign to create it would have failed.

Irving Brant

Irving Brant was the power broker behind the creation of Olympic National Park. As a political reporter he was acquainted with nearly all the first, second, and third tier key persons of the New Deal administration of Franklin Roosevelt. He knew cabinet secretaries, he knew their administrative assistants and he knew legislators from both houses of Congress as well as many of their staff members.

Brant joined Willard Van Name and Rosalie Edge in

Irving Brant
Photograph by Tom Gentle.
Copy courtesy of Carsten Lien.

the Emergency Conservation Committee when he was recruited by Edge to write a pamphlet about the secret muskrat trapping that the Audubon Society was profiting from on its Rainy Wildlife Refuge. During the Olympic park battle, Brant lived in St. Louis and worked as the editorial page editor of the ***St. Louis Star Times***. Communication was by mail.

Probably no citizen activist before or since ever ended up so deeply involved in the process of government of as did Brant. He was the master strategist who understood every nuance of power in the domain of politics and public administration. Brant knew *the power of proximity to power*, the power of access to power, and he used it so effectively that before the park battle was over he was a power in his own right. Brant attended all the top level meetings between the president, the cabinet secretaries involved, and the governor of Washington State, not as a resource person but as a key participant. He was as deeply involved inside the Congress as he was in the executive branch. Key committee chairmen looked to him for strategy and allowed him to participate in the selection of committee members involved in the passing of the 1938 park bill. Without Brant's presence, there would have been no Olympic National Park.

Unstinting Dedication: Polly Dyer

The North Shore of Lake Quinault: A Tribute to Polly Dyer

by Phil Zalesky

Originally published in **Voice of the Wild Olympics,** January 1994.

When I read Carsten Lien's *Olympic Battleground,* I found one story not told that needed to be told. Behind each conservation victory, more often than not, you will find one leader who persevered and carried the day for our cause. Here is one such story.

When Franklin Roosevelt toured the future Olympic National Park in 1936, he looked across Lake Quinault at the North Shore and indicated that the area must be included in the proposed park. And so it was; but in the process numerous private property inholdings were encircled within the park's boundaries, creating a preeminent management headache for the National Park Service and a challenge to park integrity.

After the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938, the National Park Service failed to adopt adequate management procedures for the citizens of the North Shore of the Quinault valley. The original intent was to buy out the inholders on a willing seller basis and to restore the area, but the National Park Service year after year proved short on funds. So, following an initial period of euphoria, most of the inholders soured on their condition. Growing more and more contentious, the inholders continually used what political clout they had to endeavor to remove themselves from the park by a change of boundaries.

Numerous attempts at this deletion have been made.... [See related stories in *Grassroots Victories* chapter. Ed.]

[One of the most chapters] in the attempts to delete the North Shore of the Quinault opened in 1974. If it had not been for OPA's current president, Polly Dyer, we would have lost many acres of the park adjoining Lake Quinault and up river.

This chapter really begins in the waning months of the Evans administration. Olympic Park Associates had been working on a proposal for the addition to the park of Shi Shi Beach - Point of the Arches - Lake Ozette shore. The proposal had fallen through the cracks with Senator Jackson, and Governor Evans,

an old Camp Parsons boy scout who had deep feelings for Olympic National Park, agreed to meet with John Osseward, Polly Dyer, and Pat Goldsworthy to discuss it.

OPA had mapped two possible boundaries for the addition, one of which went deeper back of the beach to the hydrographic divide, while the other was closer to the beach. Governor Evans's office began working on the proposal with OPA, representatives from the Northwest Conservation Office, and the timber industry, eventually compromising on the narrower coastal addition to the park.

Polly Dyer

With the timber companies agreeing, Governor Evans initiated the bill to be presented to Congress by Representative Don Bonker, assuring Bonker that there was no controversy since the timber land owners in the area agreed to the park addition. However, at the last minute before passage, the Quinault inholders convinced someone in our Washington congressional delegation that there should be a trade-off: in exchange for the Shi Shi beach - Point of the Arches - Lake Ozette shore addition, we would have to give up the inholding area of the North Shore Quinault, to the tune of 2,000 acres.

A reduction of 2,000 acres in the Quinault valley was not acceptable to Olympic Park Associates: among other reasons, the reduction would impact key winter habitat for the Olympic, elk, and possibly also anadromous fish spawning. Continued human habitation of the area would clearly be harmful, for even the use by the present inholders was having an impact,

Alas, President Franklin Roosevelt's concept of what was to be a great asset to the park was now under threat. Hope of saving it while also including the Shi Shi - Point of Arches Lake Ozette addition seemed doomed.

Polly Dyer and I made arrangements to see Congressman Lloyd Meeds in his office in Everett to try to stop this trade-off. We presented our case: Meeds was not easily convinced, Finally, after much discussion, Meeds agreed to arrange for a compromise to be part of the bill: the Quinault would go out of the park *unless, within, 90 legislative days,* one

house of Congress acted to stay its execution. The 90 days would start after Congress had received the recommendations of a study which was to be made by an impartial contractor.

This crack in the door was meant to appease us, but no more than that. Many of us, including the board members of Olympic Park Associates, had a hopeless feeling that we had lost either the addition or the chance to prevent the deletion. Nobody anticipated the tenacity of Polly Dyer's resolve.

Hopes sank even further when the Regional Director of the National Park Service suggested that the required study be carried out by the U. of W. College of Forest Resources. Knowing their long record of opposition to Olympic National Park, Olympic Park Associates found this suggestion unacceptable.

Fortunately, Polly Dyer spotted an opening through which she was able to voice our vehement objections to the study team as originally proposed. In response, Regional Director Russell Dickinson and Glenn Gallison, Associate Regional Director (former Chief Naturalist of Olympic National Park) made a highly innovative decision: not only would they seek bids from private contractors for the Quinault Valley Impact Study, but they would allow the disputants to observe the selection of the contractor.

Gallison then established a broadly representative advisory committee to the contractor, which included Polly Dyer representing Olympic Park Associates. As a member of this committee, Dyer drove to the Quinault and Montesano for numerous evening meetings, accompanied by board member Donna Osseward. They devised many of their strategies along the way. Dyer fought for any advantage available.

The study was completed in 1978 without making a recommendation. Based on the study, Regional Director Dickenson *reversed his predecessor's deletion recommendation* and found that the Quinault area was indeed of national park caliber.

However, Secretary of Interior Andrus then submitted the report to Congress *without including a recommendation.*

The 90-day legislative clock began to tick. Remember, now, that unless one house of Congress moved to save the 2,000 acres, the Quinault lands would automatically be deleted from the park.

Dyer lobbied feverishly to have the study report pulled back; but once it had been sent to Capitol Hill, there was no

stopping it. Then on day 57 of the 90 legislative days, Congress adjourned. Dyer worried that when Congress reconvened, with only 33 days remaining for action, the Quinault would be lost. But by a parliamentary maneuver, possibly encouraged by Dyer's lobbying and by her urging national conservation groups to lobby likewise, it was concluded that the study report would have to be resubmitted to the new Congress. This started a new 90-day-clock, and bought valuable time for the conservationists.

Meanwhile, Russell Dickenson had now become Director of the National Park Service, and was ordered by Interior Secretary James Watt to prepare the Quinault report with a recommendation *for deletion.* Dyer made a couple of trips to the other Washington, pursuing efforts to sidetrack the resubmission of the report.

On the Senate side, Dyer sent a detailed letter to Senator Jackson, pointing out the merits of an undeveloped North Shore. In 1978 the "significant" forests identified on the inholdings totaled 33%, these being large standing trees seventy or more years old; 40% was in woodlot, 6% clearcut.... The study contractor, Management and Planning Services, made the prediction based on five year intervals, culminating in 2000 A.D., that there would be 0% significant forest, 20% clearcut, 48% woodlot.

In the end, aggressive lobbying by Dyer and other conservationists paid off. The bill was not pushed by either Jackson or Bonker, whose "uncontroversial" bill had become anything but! Nor did either of them request that Secretary Watt send the Quinault Valley Impact Study up to Congress, possibly because Dickenson was able to persuade the Administration that it would lose. In addition, in an unrelated case, the U.S. Supreme Court declared that action by one house of Congress was unconstitutional.

Thus, through a combination of some Houdini-like magic, great leadership, and a bit of luck, the 2,000 acres in the Quinault escaped the ax.

Olympic Park Associates mission statement says, "To preserve the integrity and wilderness of Olympic National Park." In preventing the Quinault deletion, OPA through its president has served its mission well.

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

Energy and Enthusiasm: Ira Spring

OPA Salutes Board Member Ira Spring Winner of Theodore Roosevelt Award

by Joan Burton

*Excerpt from **MRNPA NEWS**, Vol. 7, No. 1, appeared in **Voice of the Wild Olympics**, February, 1993.*

Ira Spring, long time activist for Northwest trails, has been awarded one of twenty-five Theodore Roosevelt Conservationist Awards given annually by the President to environmental activists across the nation.

Ira and his twin brother Bob were twelve years old when the Kodak Company said it would give a free box camera to every twelve-year-old in the U. S. The effect was instantaneous on the Springs. The boys grew up in Shelton, next to the Olympics, where they spent much of their leisure hiking and photographing mountain scenery.... Ira's energy and enthusiasm for mountain trails have led to a lifetime spent hiking, climbing and backpacking in Washington's Cascades and Olympics....

[R]easons for the environmental award are his monitoring Washington's national p derness trails, and lobbying of the Washington delegation, the Interior Committee on Public Lands, and the Sub-Committee on Land and Water Conservation. For many years Ira has spoken out ardently about such trail-related issues as ORVs and the Forest Service road budget. He has repeatedly traveled to Washington, D.C. to address Congressional committees at his own expense. As a member of the R.E.I. Board of Trustees, Ira helped found the R.E.I. Conservation Committee, which

Ira Spring

directs a percentage of profit to conservation-oriented lobbying.

Recently he founded the Emergency Trails Committee, an action group organized to save back country trails for hikers.... Membership categories: 1. Grumblers who write letters: FREE. 2, Grumblers who do nothing: $1,000.00 annually....

To the amusement and amazement of the presenters of the Teddy Roosevelt National Conservationist Award, Ira insisted he is not a conservationist, but a recreationist. Whatever the designation, members of Mount Rainier National Park Associates salute him too. [...as do members of Olympic Park Associates. Ed.]

My Mountains, or My Love Affair With the Olympics

by Ira Spring

Excerpts, with permission, from chapter two of ***An Ice Ax, a Camera, and a Jar of Peanut Butter: A Photographer's Autobiography,*** *by Ira Spring, Mountaineers Books, publication date October 1998.*

Lake Cushman

Our first year in Shelton Dad took Bob and me to Lake Cushman for a climb of Mount Ellinor. It's hard to visualize what Dad saw on his first visit to the lake in 1914....

The natural Lake Cushman discovered in 1852 was homesteaded in 1885. In 1890 Lieutenant O'Neil used it as a jumping-off place for his expedition across the Olympics. Later that year a road was opened from Hoodsport. The reports from the O'Neil party in 1890 brought trappers, prospectors, and tourists. The road allowed easy access to the heart of the Olympics and several hotels were built on the lakeshore.

The old Antlers Hotel, on Lake Cushma, before flooding by dam. U.W. Archives, N.W. Collection

Apparently, the first trail into the Olympics was built by the O'Neil party, starting at the lake and following the south side of the river. Most of the way was easy valley bottom. At Staircase though, the river butted up against the 400-foot cliff of "Fisher's Bluff." At low-water periods O'Neil would have been able to wade the river, but during high water the travelers had to find a route over the cliff, which was first named "Devil's Staircase" and later became simply "Staircase." Beyond Staircase the valley again flattened. Eventually a trail was blasted around the base of Fisher Bluff and though the Staircase trail up and over the cliff was no longer used, the name stuck.

In 1918 my parents moved East, returning to Shelton in 1927. During their absence, in 1926, Tacoma built Cushman Dam, drowning the hotel, the homesteads, and much of the valley bottom. I remember one year when the reservoir was almost dry we paddled our canoe to where we could look

Cushman Dam. Photograph by Ira Spring.

down through the water to the old hotel foundation. The reservoir also wiped out the trail to Staircase. A new trail was built around the north side of the lake and up the north side of the river. A suspension bridge, sturdy enough for a pack train, was constructed across the river to the Staircase cabin camp on the south side of the river. A ranger station was built on the north side.

The elk in the Skokomish valley have always been one of the area's greatest attractions. In springtime we often encountered bands on the North Fork trail. In summer we saw huge herds grazing on the slopes of Mount Stone, and I remember a newspaper account of a bull elk who blocked a bridge on the Staircase road. The driver of a Model A truck came off the loser when he tried to nudge the elk off the bridge and ended up with a broken radiator. If Tacoma has its way, the dam will become higher, raising the reservoir and flooding the remaining small area of winter elk range. Although the Olympic National Park is working with Tacoma City Light to mitigate the loss of elk habitat, it remains to be seen what impacts the reservoir will have on animal life. Hotels come and go but flooding the valley was a lasting tragedy, destroying much of the winter habitat for elk and deer. What little is left between Staircase and the lake can be recognized by the city-park neatness where elk have grazed and browsed on brush.

Flapjack Lakes

Today's hikers have little notion of how much "civilization" there used to be in the Olympic wilderness. In the 1920s and 1930s dozens of three-sided shelters and peak-top lookouts were scattered throughout the mountains all strung together with miles of telephone wire. I remember using shelters up the North Fork Skokomish River at Big Log, Camp

Pleasant, Nine Stream, and Flapjack Lakes, and I found a schoolmate's name with a 1936 date carved on a shelter that is still standing on the South Fork Skokomish River.

The Antlers Hotel was destroyed when a dam flooded Lake Cushman. A small resort with 50-20 cabins was located at Staircase. A two-story building was located across the North Fork from Eight Stream, probably a dormitory for miners. (There turned out to be no more ore to mine, just stock to sell.) A resort and large swimming pool were at Olympic Hot Springs, and the historic two-story Enchanted Valley Chalet, 13 miles from the nearest road, is still something to marvel at.

Up the Hamma Hamma valley was the Putvin Cabin. Besides the nine buildings at Camp Cleland, Lena Lake had a three-sided shelter and Conway's Cabin, built by a prospector of that name. A tiny cabin stood at Milk Lake, a short distance from Upper Lena Lake. I understand there were buildings at the Black and White Mine near Smith Lake, reached from the Flapjack Lakes Trail. Up the Dungeness River Valley trail 14 miles from the nearest road was the camp town of Tubal Cain Mine, another hole in the ground producing nothing but sweat. Deer Park had a pair of shelters built before construction of the road. The road allowed Deer Park to become a ski area of sorts, with a warming hut, bunkhouse, and rope tow.

Many big ideas were puffed up for ways to give automobiles the "freedom of the hills." During the depression, promoters, using WPA (Work Progress Administration) and CCC (Civilian Conservation Corps) workers, made great plans to criss-cross the Olympics with roads. The roads to Deer Park and Hurricane Ridge were the two ends of a planned ridge-top meadow drive. The location stakes still could be found after World War II. The first two miles of trail to the Enchanted Valley follow the proposed across-the-Olympics highway to Hood Canal. The first 3 1/2 miles of the North Fork Skokomish River trail are on the road that was intended to go over Home Sweet Home to Lake Quinault. Fortunately, the road stopped at the Flapjack Lakes trailhead, but not before trees were cut in the next mile.

We can thank the "radical environmentalists" of that period who understood the value of wilderness and were able to stop the roads before they permanently changed the character of the Olympic Mountains. We now have a network of wilderness trails instead of a network of roads.

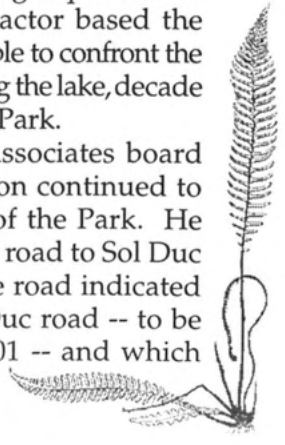
Dedicated Professionals: Glenn Gallison

by Carsten Lien

Glenn Gallison lived his whole life committed to the protective ideals of the Park Service, having grown up in Yosemite Valley, as a part of a Park Service family there. A Berkeley forestry school graduate, he never doubted that he would spend his life anywhere but in the national parks, which he loved. Gallison became Olympic National Park's Chief Naturalist, chosen because of his forestry background by a logging engineer superintendent who thought a forestry background would bring with it sympathy for the park's recently concluded logging program. [See salvage logging story in Milestones chapter. Ed.] Gallison was instead committed to the preservation principles embodied in the organic act of 1916 that created the national Park Service.

A world class fly fisherman, an inveterate backpacker, and a photographer of note Gallison understood what the wilderness back country had to contribute to the world and the region in a period of exploding population growth and changing pressures on the decision-making processes of the Park Service. After several assignments in other parts of the country, Gallison returned to the Pacific Northwest as Associate Regional Director in the Seattle office. From that crucial position, he was always a force to raise the questions that might cause the Service to rethink long held positions. He was in this way able to get a complete reversal of the Park Service's long held view that it ought to divest the north shore area of Lake Quinault. For the first time, Gallison raised the right questions in the Request For Proposal on which the contractor based the study.For the first time, the Park Service was able to confront the development that could be projected to occur along the lake, decade by decade, if the area were separated from the Park.

As a member of the Olympic Park Associates board after he retired from the Park Service, Gallison continued to make many contributions to the protection of the Park. He discovered, for instance, when driving up the road to Sol Duc Hot Springs, that the stakes he saw along the road indicated the boundaries of a new and relocated Sol Duc road -- to be constructed to a higher standard than US 101 -- and which



would require the logging of over 4000 old-growth trees. Ultimately, the road was redesigned and built to a much lower standard, saving several thousand trees as well.

After being diagnosed with brain cancer, Gallison fought a valiant but losing battle. He died in the spring of 1991 at 67 years of age. At his request, his ashes were spread in Cat Creek Basin, an area he loved and to which he returned countless times during the decades of his involvement with Olympic National Park.

Olympic Trails: From Deer Paths to Hikers' Haven

by the late Glenn Gallison, former Chief Naturalist, Olympic National Park, former Regional Director, National Park Service, and former Trustee of Olympic Park Associates.

First published in October 1988 ***Voice of the Wild Olympics.***

The extensive trail system of Olympic National Park traces its origins to the paths made by deer and elk. Early explorers discovered that every river bottom had its game, and they improved and joined them with bits of trail they made themselves. The first trails fully blazed by men were constructed by expeditions in the late nineteenth century. Early settlers on the north and east sides of the Olympics also constructed trails to move their sheep into the high country for summer grazing.

Later, the Forest Service constructed other trails to provide access to administer the Olympic Forest Reserve and protect it from fire. Whenever Possible, the Forest Service followed the example set by the explorers and used the elk trails, linking them together for continuity. During the 1930s laborers from the Civilian Conservation Corps built a number of trails for the Forest Service.

When Olympic National Park was established in 1938 the National Park Service inherited much of the existing trail system and added several new ones. A few other early Forest Service trails were dropped from the system and are no longer maintained. Trail maintenance priorities focus on the most popular hiking routes. Thanks to the increased budgets of recent years, most of the major trunk trails are in excellent condition with improved drainage structures, good puncheon, and in swamp areas built-up gravel sections called turnpikes. [Ample budgets are hard to imagine today. In the 10 years

since this was written budgets have dwindled and park maintenance has suffered the consequences. Ed.]

Anyone wishing to explore the Olympics will find Robert Wood's *Olympic Mountains Trail Guide* an excellent reference for planning trips and a valuable companion on the trail. Bob, a member of the OPA Board of Trustees, has hiked all of the trials at least once, and some of his favorites many times. His love of the Olympics pervades this guidebook. We thank him for his great contribution to all who would explore and appreciate the Olympic Mountains over the 900 miles of trail on both Forest Service and Park Service lands

Photograph by Ira Spring.

Elwha Hero: Rick Rutz

by Polly Dyer

First published in February, 1993, ***Voice of the Wild Olympics.***

When the Elwha ecosystem is restored,
and the salmon return to the headwaters,
remember how it all started: Rick Rutz and his Vision.

Restoration has drawn much closer for the Elwha River ecosystem and its magnificent runs of salmon. In October, 1992, Congress enacted and President Bush signed H.R. 4844, requiring a study of dam removal and a report of feasibility to Congress by 1994.

Rick Rutz

This happened because Rick Rutz had the vision and conviction it could be achieved. It was Rick who found (and reminded the rest of us) that the Federal Power Act of 1921 stipulated that there shall be no hydroelectric dams in national parks. It was Rick who argued that expiration of the 50-year license for the Glines Canyon dam should not be treated as a renewal but as a new license application, and that the Lower Elwha Dam not be licensed. It was Rick who had the vision of a restored ecosystem in Olympic National Park, from which the anadromous salmon had been excluded some 80 years earlier by the lower dam.

It was Rick Rutz who convinced four conservation organizations to intervene before FERC: Olympic Park Associates, Seattle Audubon Society, Sierra Club, and Friends of the Earth. Although not an attorney, Rick Rutz wrote their legal intervention. These original four groups were joined by the Northwest Steelhead and Salmon Council of Trout Unlimited. The Lower Elwha Tribe, with the Bureau of Indian Affairs, also joined, and later other groups: The Mountaineers, National Parks and Conservation Association, Washington Wilderness Coalition, Northwest Conservation Act Coalition, Northwest Rivers Council, Olympic Rivers Council, American Rivers, Friends of the Elwha, National Wildlife Federation, and Long Live the Kings. Subsequently government agencies intervened before FERC: National Marine Fisheries Service, National Park Service, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

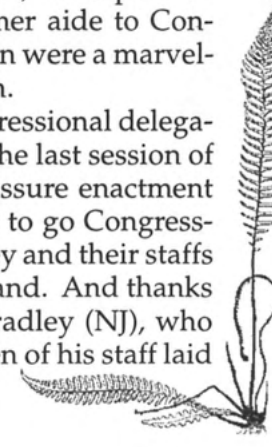
With restoration of the ecosystem, we can anticipate that the populations of native wildlife of Olympic National Park in the upper Elwha can rebound to close to what they ordinarily would have been. A study a few years ago determined that twenty-two species of birds and mammals fed on spawned-out salmon carcasses as one source of their nutrition.

It should be noted that the dams not only prevented fish from moving up beyond them. In addition, the dams trapped the material that ordinarily replenished the river delta, habitat for shellfish, thus reducing those species on which the Elwha Tribe had depended. Ediz Hook, protecting Port Angeles harbor, has been deprived of the gravel and bed load materials from the Elwha, requiring the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to shore it up continually with riprap to maintain the installations both on Ediz.

The Elwha battle demanded the energies and persistence of many supporters. Friends of the Earth, Northwest, found funds to first hire Mike Rossotto to represent the conservation intervenors. When Mike left for law school, Jim Baker took over. He helped form Friends of the Elwha with Jim Curnew as its president; he met with the companies, congressmen, and the *pro bono* attorney, Jim Baker and the N. W. Conservation Act Coalition developed what became known as the "creative solution" to have Bonneville Power Administration (BPA) conduct its first model industrial energy conservation audit at the Daishowa America mill, and provide replacement electrical power. When Jim moved to Pullman, Shawn Cantrell continued his predecessors' tremendous work.

Lots of credit is due our *pro bono* attorneys. First on the scene was Ron Wilson of Washington, D.C., an expert on FERC's operations. Then Len Barson, former aide to Congressman Al Swift, volunteered. Len and Ron were a marvelous team. We can never thank them enough.

All ten of our Washington State Congressional delegation earned our thanks. Toward the end of the last session of Congress, they pulled out all the stops to assure enactment by Congress of P.L. 102-495. Special thanks to go Congressman Al Swift and Senator Brock Adams. They and their staffs did first rate work: Eric Niles and Mike Weland. And thanks should not be forgotten for Senator Tom Bradley (NJ), who visited the Elwha early on; he and Tom Jensen of his staff laid

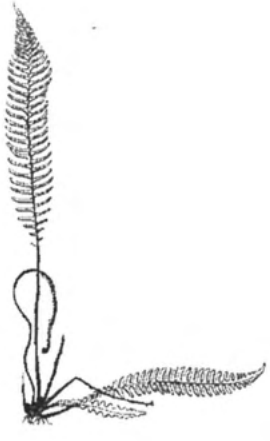


some groundwork to start the process.

Many, many more people deserve our appreciation. Olympic National Park Superintendent Maureen Finnerty was steady in her Elwha leadership within the National Park Service. Especially important is the Lower Elwha Tribe and their leaders, including Elwha recovery leader Robert Elofson and attorney Russ Busch. Many others deserve thanks — so many more than is possible to include here.

And it all began with Rick Rutz and his vision.

Thanks, Rick!



Scholars, Poets, and Philosophers

High-Dry Olympics: a Botanical Wonderland

by Ed Tisch, Trustee, Olympic Park Associates

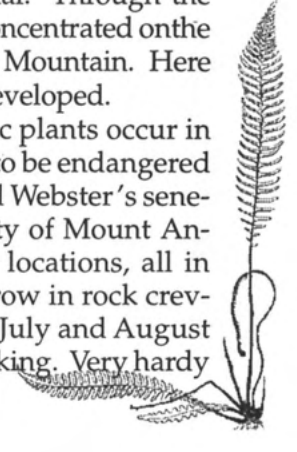
First published in October, 1988 ***Voice of the Wild Olympics.***

The high-dry Olympics, a formidable assemblage of ridges, peaks, and canyons, run across the park's northeastern comer. Situated in the rain shadow of the Bailey Range, they include mounts Angeles, Baldy, Tyler and Townsend, Maiden Peak, Graywolf and Klahane Ridges, and Blue, Elk, and Buckhom Mountains.In the "dry" Olympics unique botanical features are evident even at lower elevations. For example, the montane forests are quite open, with Douglas fir dominating most overstories. Undergrowth is sparse and often depauperate. Salal shrubs no taller than six inches may occur in association with grasses, lichens, kinnikinnick and, occasionally, even manzanita. These mid elevation forests commonly include alpine fir, a highcountry tree that descends nearly to sea level here. Similar lowland-to-timberline distributions are exhibited by ocean spray, Oregon grape, Rocky Mountain juniper, Douglas maple, and a variety of herbs, including tiger IiIy and sword fem.

At subalpine levels the high-dry Olympics are an ecological wonderland. Crystalline lakes glisten in cirques of long-defunct glaciers. Avalance chutes fan through tongues of forest and talus. Flowery meadows of every description dot the hillsides. Groves of krummholz timber slice the skyline with their windtwisted profiles. Cliffs tower above heaps of basaltic rubble.

The alpine areas are equally spectacular. Through the years studies of Olympic apline tundra have concentrated onthe high ridges between Mount Angeles and Blue Mountain. Here the tundra vegetation is accessible and well developed.

Essentially all of the Olympic endemic plants occur in these northeastern mountains. None appear to be endangered at this time. The rare Olympic milk-vetch and Webster's senecio, once known exclusively from the vicinity of Mount Angeles, have been discovered at several new locations, all in the high-dry sector. Most of the endemics grow in rock crevices and talus near and above timberline. In July and August their miniature floral displays can be breathtaking. Very hardy

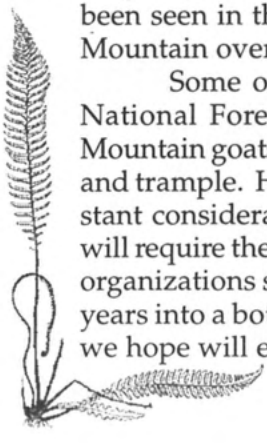


endemics, such as the cutleaf synthyris, have been observed blooming here as early as February above 6000 feet!

At these alpine and subalpine levels an interesting convergence takes place. This is where botanical west meets botanical north and east. Floristic studies indicate that the high-dry Olympics share phytogeographic histories with Alaska, British Columbia, Idaho, Montana, even Wyoming and Utah. During the Pleistocene the-se peaks extended above the glacial ice sheets, providing refuge for numerous boreal and cordilleran species. Some of the Pleistocene occupants may have been recent arrivals; however, others were long-term residents already evolving into endemic violets, fleabanes, and bell flowers.

Having survived the ice age and warm postglacial periods, the Pleistocene relics now occur as disjunct populations, sometimes widely separated from their ancestral stocks. There are populations of arctic willows, boreal saxifrages, buttercups, and moss campions. Several species have their closest relatives in the Wenatchee Mountains, which occupy a similar rain shadow east of the Cascades. There is also a locoweed from northeastern Washington, a sedge from the leeward slopes of the Rockies, and possibly some brand new (undescribed) taxa.

The existence of this unique, partially endemic flora requires that we pay close attention to the high Olympics. Some of the disjuncts are growing very close to their ecological limits, occurring as isolated populations with dangerously small gene pools. These populations may be faced with local extinction, either natural or accelerated. One rare fem, for example, is known from a single rock near Buckhom Pass. A widely disjunct bluegrass seems to be restricted to several ledges in that same general area. The snow douglasia has not been seen in the Olympics since its initial collection on Blue Mountain over 40 years ago!



Some of the rare plants are known only in Olympic National Forest and have limited protection at this time. Mountain goats continue to threaten the species they feed upon and trample. Human impact, though minimal, remains a constant consideration. As years go by, the high-dry Olympics will require the continuous vigilance of concerned citizens and organizations such as OPA. Olympic National Park is only 50 years into a botanical history that goes back millions, and that we hope will evolve naturally into the future.

Two OPA Board Members Honored With Prestigious Awards

*Originally appeared in November, 1997, **Voice of the Wild Olympics**.*

Hazel Wolf
Senior Board Member Earns Junior Ranger Award

The Junior Ranger Certificate is the latest, and not the least cherished, in an impressive series of honors bestowed upon Hazel Wolf during her 99th year of environmental and social activism. This year Dr. ("Doc") Wolf was awarded an honorary doctorate from Seattle University, the Chevron Conservation Award, and the Audubon Medal, presented by the National Audubon Society to only one recipient each year. These and many other honors are the icing on the Hazel Wolf cake. Underneath is what is really important: warmth that embraces all living creatures, commitment to justice for all people, wisdom to see to the heart of an issue, courage to act decisively, dedication to leave no worthy work undone, and the wit to inspire others.

Junior Ranger Pledge: I promise to preserve and protect the plants, animals and history of Olympic National Park and my community by showing respect for the environment wherever I go. I will observe park rules, stay safe, and help rangers care for all parks.

Hazel Wolf is a very good Ranger.

[In March, 1998, Hazel celebrated her 100th birthday. Ed.]

Tim McNulty
Receives Governor's Writers' Award For Olympics Book

Tim McNulty earned the 1997 Governor's Writers' Award for his authoritative, delightfully readable book on the natural history, geology, flora, and fauna of the Olympics, *Olympic National Park: A Natural History Guide*. The 10 recipients of the Award were chosen from among 400 nominees, on the basis of the literary merit of their work and the quality of publication. Selection is made by the WA State Library and the WA Commission for the Humanities.

A poet and naturalist, Tim has a rich perspective on the Olympics, a mixture of art and science. As a resident of the Olympic Peninsula, Tim is intimately acquainted with the Olympics, and has been an active conservation leader and a

valuable resource on the Board of Olympic Park Associates. His Olympics book was reviewed by Phil Zalesky in Volume 4, No. 2 (November, 1996) of OPA's newsletter, *Voice of the Wild Olympics*.

Watch for another McNulty volume, this one on Mt. Rainier National Park, due out in time to celebrate the park's centennial, 1999.

McNulty's Olympics book is published by Houghton Mifflin, 1996 (ISBN 0-395-69980-0).

Photograph by Pat Colton. Courtesy of Wolf Haven International.

Photograph by Pat Colton. Courtesy of Wolf Haven International.

Winter Solstice Eve Descending Graywolf Valley

by Tim McNulty

Snow on the upper slopes
has given way to rain along the river.
High storm clouds roll north
while a light bank of cloud moves
mistlike up valley, west.

Adrift in the shallow band of clearing,
spur ridges climb briefly
to nowhere;
their combtooth treetops sift the fog,
and a fine rain
falls on slant floors of moss and lichen,
wetting the chestnut backs of deer,
fretting the winter wren home.

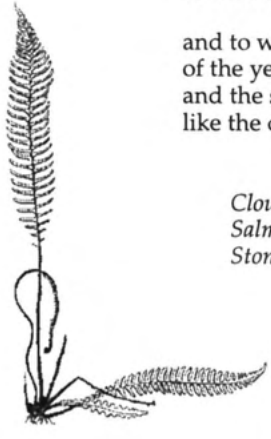
Along a narrow rocky bar,
an eagle takes his winter meal of spawned salmon.
His tail and head feathers
show luminous in the gray-turquoise light
of the river at dusk.

As I approach
he lifts his wings slowly into the dark trees.

Sutherland Creek, Twin Creek, flat
bouldery terrace where the river
leans and cuts at its bank, and the trees lean.
Others, behind them, stand
as they have stood at the turn of countless years
— rain and snow — who know
the vanished wolves' call
and the pull of toppling storm winds
in their limbs,

and to whom these turns
of the year must come as days,
and the seasonal pulse of the river
like the chords of a song,
never undone:

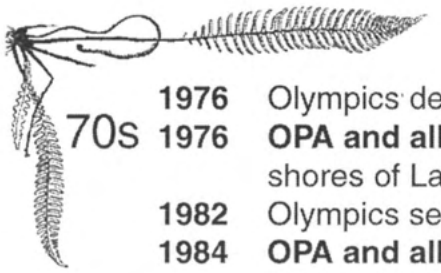
Cloud-mover,
Salmon-giver,
Stones all gone to sand
at your feet.



From *In Blue Mountain Dusk,*
Broken Moon Press, Seattle, 1992.

Chronology of Olympic Park Associates

			See story on page...
	1938	**Olympic National Park created.**	3
40s	1947	**Congress tries to remove 56,000 acres** of old growth rainforest from Olympic National Park.	7
	1948	**Olympic Park Associates is formed** in response to threats to the park from timber interests in industry, Congress, and even from within the National Park Service.	7
	1953	OPA is instrumental in getting **ocean strip and Queets River added to Olympic National Park.**	35
50s	1950s	**Salvage logging is occurring within the park,** unbeknownst to the public.	25-29
	1956	**OPA and allies expose and halt salvage logging in the park.**	25-29
	1958	**Justice William O. Douglas joins OPA and others on beach**	36-40
60s	&	**hikes**, defeating two efforts to build a road along the pristine	
	1964	Olympic coast.	
	1967	**OPA defeats the aims of the Overly Report:** a renewed timber industry attempt to delete 56,000 A of rainforest from the park *and* build a road along the coast.	30



	1976	Olympics declared a **UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.**	
70s	1976	**OPA and allies win additions to park:** 7 miles of coast plus shores of Lake Ozette now protected.	39
	1982	Olympics selected as **World Heritage Site** by Unesco.	18
	1984	**OPA and allies win wilderness protection** for Olympic National Forest under the Washington Wilderness Act.	46-50
	1986	**OPA saves nearly 3,000** big trees from destruction along the Sol Duc Road.	54, 55
80s	1986	OPA convinces Congress to **include all of Lk. Ozette in park.**	41
	1988	**WA National Park Wilderness Act creates Olympic Wilderness.**	51, 52
	1988	OPA convinces Congress to **add intertidal area, wildlife refuges, offshore islands, and Destruction Island to park.**	41-43
	1992	**Elwha Dams to be removed:** Congress passes legislation inspired by OPA board member, backed by OPA and allies.	56-64
90s	1994	**Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary** created by Congress at behest of OPA and allies.	44
	1996	**Dosewallips Dam proposal dies** after a 12-year effort by Tacoma City Light and opposition by OPA.	65
2000+		**The Future:** wilderness management, non-native goat removal, wolf reintroduction, resource preservation.	67-93

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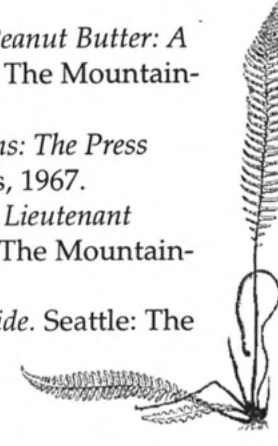

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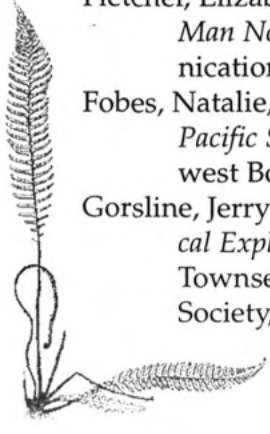

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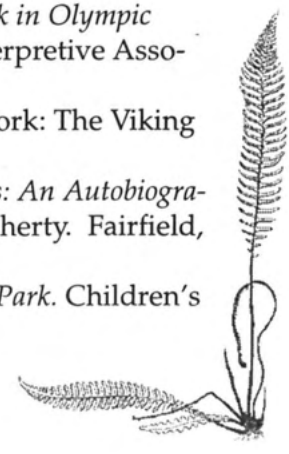

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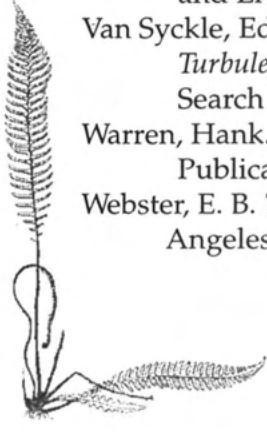

Notes

Membership

Olympic Park Associates

Membership Application

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

☐	$250	Life
☐	$50	Associate Organization
☐	$35+	Contributing
☐	$25	Family
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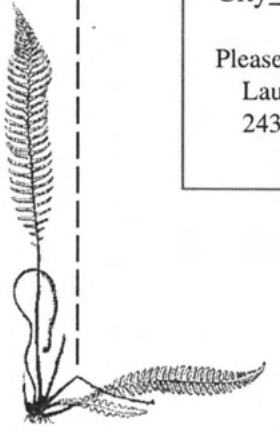
2433 Del Campo Drive, Everett, WA 98208



Olympic Park Associates ENDOWMENT FUND

Established in 1997 at the request of OPA member Herpel Keller, of Portland, who also supplied seed money to start the program. In the words of Mr. Keller:

The fruits of this gift will accrue perpetually to the benefit of all those affected by the future of Olympic National Park.

To become part of this heritage, mail your contribution to:

Endowment Fund
Olympic Park Associates
13245 40th Avenue NE
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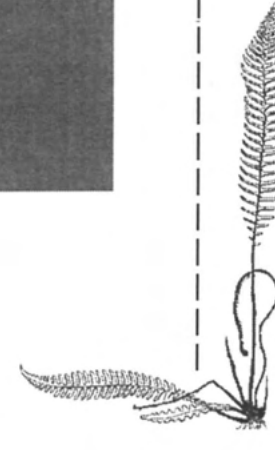
Thank you!



To preserve
the integrity and wilderness
of Olympic National Park

Olympic Park Associates
Founded in 1948

Price $7.50