



The Elwha Victory

Celebrate !...Then Forge Ahead

by Jim Baker

Two victory parties took place last fall to celebrate the passage by Congress of the historic Elwha legislation. One party was thrown by environmentalists, in Seattle, and the other, in Port Angeles, by the Elwha S'Klallam Tribe. Both ceremonies recognized the hard work of countless leaders in Congress (especially former Senator Brock Adams and Representative Al Swift), the Tribe, the State of Washington, federal agencies, City of Port



Rick Rutz, Polly Dyer, and Norm Winn at Elwha victory party.

Photo by Phil Dickert

Angeles, business, and the conservation community.

The Seattle bash singled out Rick Rutz, the first person ever to formally petition FERC to remove a standing hydroelectric dam for environmental reasons. In special recognition of what one person can accomplish by dint of hard work and intellectual courage, Rick was awarded a signed and framed certificate by Norm Winn for The Mountaineers, OPA, and Friends of the Earth; and a bonsai by Polly Dyer. (See *President's Corner* p. 2)

At the Elwha Tribe's celebration in Port Angeles, the headliner award -- a ceremonial paddle -- was given to Rep. Al Swift, whose district previously contained the Elwha watershed, and who went to the proverbial mat pushing the Elwha bill to its

See Forge Ahead, page 2.

Rick's Elwha Vision

by Polly Dyer

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.

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

See Vision, page 7.

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In the next issue:

Acquisition of inholdings
(private and/or state lands)

North Shore Quinault:
A Tribute

At the Elwha celebration in Seattle in November, a certificate of appreciation was presented to Rick Rutz in recognition of his outstanding efforts. The certificate was signed by Don Heck as President of The Mountaineers, Dave Ortman as Northwest Representative of Friends of the Earth, and myself for Olympic Park Associates.

The President's Corner

By Polly Dyer

Certificate of Appreciation

Presented by
Olympic Park Associates
Friends of the Earth, The Mountaineers,
Seattle Audubon Society, Sierra Club,
and the entire Northwest conservation community

to

Richard Rutz

In recognition of his foresight, diligence, and determination in the pursuit of a free-flowing Elwha River. His vision, dedication and tireless efforts have helped to make restoration of the Elwha ecosystem possible.

November 14 1992

Here is an approximation of what the certificate looked like..

Forge Ahead, from page 1. successful passage. Also recognized at the salmon feast was a long line of Tribal, local community, federal agency, and conservation leaders.

What probably made the occasion most memorable was the sight of so many people (including representatives from Daishowa and James River), who for many years had engaged in sometimes bitter conflict, breaking bread together at the Tribal Community Center and congratulating each other on their mutual good fortune. For example, Jeff Pomerance, Port Angeles City Manager, in formal remarks, noted that the new Tribal Center on Ediz Hook will become a "major asset" to his city.

Forging Ahead

Two major hurdles remain, for real-

ization of the Elwha Restoration Act, which provides authorization for the federal government to acquire and remove the Elwha and Glines Canyon Dams.

First, under the bill, the Department of the Interior must prepare a comprehensive report which must include an engineering plan for the dams' removal, a review of alternatives to removal, and a study of salmon and anadromous trout restoration in the watershed. The Act sets January 31, 1994, for the report's completion -- a very short deadline which begs conservationists' involvement to assure Interior's diligence. Moreover, the Interior report must undergo public review which gives an opportunity for nay-saying by the remaining local

See Forge Ahead, page 3.

So Many Trees, So Little Ancient Forest

As this spring's timber summit approaches, the Washington Wilderness Coalition, Western Ancient Forest Campaign, and Olympic Park Associates urge conservationists to write their congressmen in support of ancient forests. It is urgent that those in Congressman Dicks' 6th District and Congressman Kreidler's 9th District write these key players soon. Letters are also needed to Sen. Patty Murray.

Address your letters to:

Congressman _____
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

Senator Patty Murray
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510



Photo from U.W. Archives.

In your letters, please stress these key points:

- *Ancient forest reserves must have *permanent* protection.
- *Any ancient forest solutions must be *scientifically* based.
- *Solutions should abide by existing laws, & maintain citizens' access to courts.
- *Solutions should protect the *full range* of old-growth-related species, including wild fish.
- *Solutions should include assistance to timber communities.

Anyone wishing to help with a morning's doorknob-hanging in Tacoma in March, please contact Joe Walicki at the Washington Wilderness Coalition, 206-633-1996.

Forge Ahead, from page 2.

opponents of dam removal.

Second and most important, the bill only authorizes the removal of the Elwha Dams. It does not (and by the Constitution, could not) appropriate funds for the restoration of the watershed. Under the bill, the companies must receive \$29.5 million from the federal government for the dams. Estimates of expenses to stabilize sediment loads behind the dams and then tear down the structures have run from \$60 to \$100 million. In an era of a growing \$4 trillion national debt, Congress will not easily appropriate these funds for the Elwha restoration. Conservationists must work hard with many leaders on Capitol Hill, especially Rep. Norm Dicks, who received the Elwha in Congressional redistricting, and who holds a ranking seat on the House Appropriations Committee.

On the Wider Scope

While much work remains in the Elwha watershed, conservationists who are celebrating the bill's passage face many challenges nearby and further afield. Wild salmon runs have declined sometimes precipitously in many rivers on the Olympic Peninsula and down the Washington Coast. Chief culprits are clear-cut logging in fish spawning habitat, poor siting and management of hatcheries, and overharvesting. Re-licensing of the Cushman Dam

on the southeastern flank of Olympic National Park continues in a difficult FERC proceeding. And the Elwha experience should demonstrate the wisdom of once and for all cancelling ill-considered proposals for fish-killing hydroelectric development such as the Elkhorn project on the Dosewallips.

To provide salmon and steelhead with access to former spawning grounds, fishery agencies, Tribes, and environmentalists have proposed removal of two more obsolete hydroelectric projects: the Condit Dam on the White Salmon River in Columbia Gorge, and the Enloe Dam on the Similkameen near the Canadian border. And last year the National Marine Fisheries Service listed wild sockeye and chinook in the Snake River Basin for protection under the Endangered Species Act, but the electric utility agencies and industry remain combatively opposed to structural and operational modifications of the eight mainstem federal dams on the Lower Snake and Columbia which are grinding these fish stocks to the brink of extinction. If the Elwha bill proves that salmon restoration can go forward without crippling economic dislocations or political conflicts, then the new law's supporters have a special role to play bringing hope to these disputes which have broken out some distance from the Olympic Peninsula.

Goat Management: A Failure of Courage

Editorial by Harry Lydiard

Twenty-five years ago a group of Port Angeles Klahhane Club hikers were traversing the trail between Klahhane Ridge and Heart o' the Hills in Olympic National Park. The summer sun warmed the rapidly melting snow. Mountain goats frequented the Starvation Flats area, and the hikers enjoyed watching their activities amidst the wilderness scenery of rocks and flowers.

Eating lunch at the windswept divide between Second and Third Peaks of Mt. Angeles, the Klahhaneites looked forward to dropping into the lushness of the mountain rhododendron, lupine, and alpine fir lining the trail to the west of their lunch spot. They shouldered their packs and headed west from the divide.

To their dismay they soon entered, not the expected parklike greenery, but a trampled, over-browsed hillside badly damaged by the goat friends they had so lately watched with pleasure.

Warning flags went up!

Alerted, the National Park Service went into action. Obviously the fragile alpine ecosystem of the Olympic Mountains was threatened by this man-introduced species of caprines.

A federally funded program of research on goats and their habitat followed. These studies all confirmed the alarming observations made that summer day 25 years ago. Goats and the natural heritage values of Olympic National Park are like oil and water: they don't mix! Either we have a national park without goats, or we have a mountain goat pasture.

This was obvious 25 years ago. It is obvious today!

The first recorded study of ONP goats was done by private citizen Larry Lack. He studied many characteristics of the animals but did not record vegetative damage. Later, Bruce Morehead, Ed Schreiner, and Douglas Houston of the National Park Service headed multifaceted efforts to study feeding habits, vegetative and slope damage, as well as ways to contain and reduce goat populations within the park. These studies began in the late 1960's and continue to date. Public relations and ancillary efforts involving hearings, publicity, and education have paralleled the Schreiner, Morehead, and Houston work. Costs are in the millions of dollars.

Core opinion with the National Park Service supports elimination of goat populations on the peninsula. This

would solve not only the ecological crisis that goats cause within the park, but the drain of federal money which goes on year after year.

However, courageous, management-oriented, nonpolitical leadership is lacking. Diversionary activities abound. Joint studies, new studies, elimination methodology studies, outside experts, public opinion surveys, education efforts, attempts at compromising: all have taken time, meanwhile failing to eliminate the goats from the peninsula or even from the park.

The E.I.S. on goat management being developed jointly with the Washington State Department of Wildlife, the U.S. Forest Service, and ONP, was due in the fall of 1992. Cat Hoffman of ONP stated in the *Peninsula Daily* of Jan. 21, 1993, that it won't be finished until the spring of 1993.

In this effort we find the earlier oil-and-water comparison applicable. The State Department of Wildlife, with a public mandate that is entirely different from that of the National Park Service, is not going to agree to a program that will eliminate mountain goats in their jurisdiction. Paltry sum though it is, license money from goat hunting in the Olympics is basic to the support of the Department of Wildlife budget and therefore to the continued employment of personnel. The continuing enormous federal expense is of little concern to the state agency. Otherwise, they would soon apply pressure to

See Goats, page 5.

Draft EIS on Goat Management Due This Spring

The Interagency Goat Management Team (Olympic National Park, Olympic National Forest, and WA Department of Wildlife) will release the Draft Environmental Impact Statement for its Goat Management Plan sometime this spring. Agencies will need to hear your views regarding the removal of non-native goats from the Olympic Peninsula. To receive a copy of the Draft EIS, write:

Interagency Goat Management Team
c/o Olympic National Park
600 E. Park Avenue
Port Angeles, WA 98362

And watch for future mailings from OPA.

Olympic Coast Protected Against Oil Drilling

Representative Jolene Unsoeld announced in November, 1992, that President Bush had signed into law a bill that permanently bans any oil and gas drilling in the proposed Olympic Coast National Marine Sanctuary.

The proposed marine sanctuary would stretch from Point Granville near Moclips, Pacific County, to the Strait of Juan de Fuca at the furthest Northwest corner of Washington State. Because the sanctuary runs thirty to forty miles off shore, the sanctuary and the ban on drilling will provide extensive protection to marine life and the Washington coast.

The area within the sanctuary had been previously subject to a moratorium on off-shore drilling, but the new legislation, which is part of a broader international fisheries bill, now permanently bans drilling within the area.

Representative Unsoeld, who is a member of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, was a key supporter of the ban on oil and gas drilling.

Goats, from page 4.

the Washington State Legislature for a legislative mandate to deal with the goat problem, permission they now claim to lack.

Since government agencies fail to act, apparently it is time for the conservation community to step into the political picture and urge early legislative action on the state level ordering the Department of Wildlife to cooperate fully with the National Park Service in a management program eliminating goats from the Olympic Peninsula.

Otherwise unnecessary waste, both of public money and of rare and valuable public treasures within Olympic National Park, will go on, and on, and on.

OPA Salutes Board Member Ira Spring Winner of Theodore Roosevelt Award

by Joan Burton

Excerpted from *MRNPA NEWS*, Vol. 7, No. 1

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

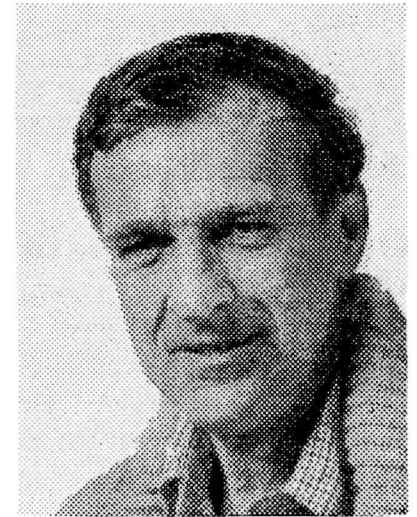
Ira and his twin brother Bob were twelve years old when the Kodak Company said it would give a free box camera to every twelve-year-old in the U.S. The effect was instantaneous on the Springs. The boys grew up in Shelton, next to the Olympics, where they spent much of their leisure hiking and photographing 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 parks, national forests, and wilderness 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 ORV's 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 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.]



Roosevelt Award Winner Ira Spring

Lake Cushman Memoir

by Ira Spring

It will take a lot of imagination to visualize Lake Cushman as it was in 1914 when my now 101-year-old father visited it. When Dad first went there the real Lake Cushman was about one mile long. He remembers the Lake Cushman Hotel, but doesn't recall what it looked



Cushman Hotel as it was in 1904. Photo from UW Archives

like or whether the lake was surrounded by virgin timber. He does remember a camping trip with his friend, Harry Cleese, and their wives.

The two couples drove from Olympia through Shelton to Hoodport, and then up the hill to Lake Cushman, passing a farmhouse near the lake. It was a long day's drive on the narrow, twisty road. They way had recently been paved as far as Shelton, but beyond that it was dirt.

While the women stayed in camp, Dad and Harry hiked up a wooded hill and got mixed up. Fortunately, Harry had a compass and Dad heard a cow mooing, so they found their way back.

In 1918 my parents moved to the East Coast, and then moved back again to Shelton in 1927. During that period Cushman Dam was built, drowning the hotel. I remember one year, when the reservoir was almost dry, we paddled our canoe and could look down on the old hotel foundation.

Hotels come and go, but flooding the valley was a tragedy as it destroyed much of the winter habitat for elk and deer. What little habitat is left between Staircase and the lake can be recognized by the parklike appearance where elk have grazed and browsed on brush.

During the summer of 1928, Dad took my twin

brother, Bob, and me for a climb of Mt. Ellinor. The Lake Cushman road ended at a resort near the dam, where Dad rented a rowboat to reach the trailhead at the other end of the lake. Rowing was tough going, as the lake had trees and debris which had not been cleaned up before filling the reservoir. About one half of the lake was covered by great drifts of logs that moved with the wind. The lake remained choked with debris until the 1950's, when Tacoma was finally made to clean it up.

After rowing across the lake, we landed under Mt. Ellinor and found the Staircase trail. Dad tried to locate the Mt. Ellinor trail but evidently went the wrong way. I remember passing lovely Cushman Falls that plunged through a narrow, fern-covered slot. The cliff with the slot was eventually blasted away to make room for a logging road.

Instead of Mt. Ellinor, we found the Mt. Rose trail and changed our plans. As now, the trail dead-ended before we had a view. On the way down, Dad and I stepped on a bee's nest. Bob was bringing up the rear and, as often happens, the bees swarmed on him.

In the 1930's the CCC extended the road around the lake all the way to the Flapjack Lake trailhead. If conservationists hadn't stopped the project, the road eventually would have crossed the Olympic Mountains to Lake Quinault.

With the coming of the road to Staircase, Mt. Ellinor became our favorite day hike from Shelton. During our youth the trail started at lake level with a 4,840-foot elevation gain. Bob and I were much sturdier in those days and probably spent more time getting a ride to the trailhead than hiking. I don't remember ever meeting anyone. Now logging roads have shortened the elevation gain to only 2,100 feet, and the trail is crowded.

Until 1989 the old trail ended at the 4,500-foot level. From there it was a steep rock scramble to the top. The elevation gain weeded out the inexperienced. After the trail was shortened it attracted hundreds, many on their first hike, who didn't realize the difficulties resulting in falls and falling rock. Fortunately, three 80-year-old volunteers built a trail that avoided the rock scramble.

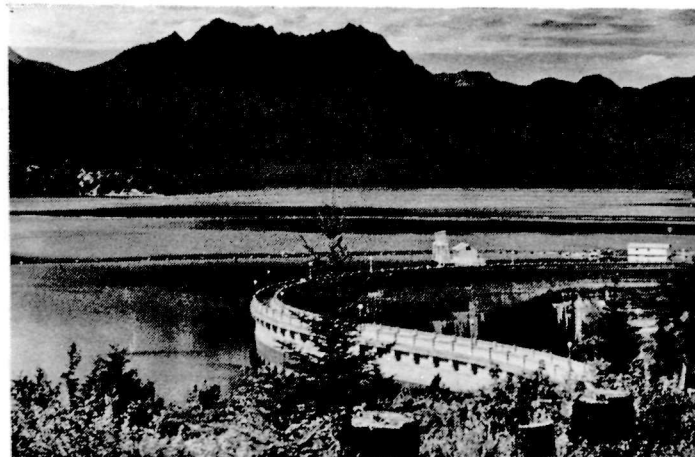
The elk in the Skokomish valley have always been one of the area's greatest attractions. In springtime we often

See Cushman, page 7.

Cushman, from page 6.

encountered elk on the North Fork trail. In the summer we saw huge herds of elk grazing on the slopes of Mt. 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 that wasn't flooded by the original dam. The park is working with Tacoma City Light to mitigate the loss of elk habitat. However, it remains to be seen what impact the reservoir will have on animal life.



Cushman Dam

Photo by Ira Spring

Vision, from page 1.

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 built 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

See Vision, back page.

Footprints in the Olympics:***An Autobiography***, by Chris Morgenroth.

Edited by Katherine Morgenroth Flaherty. Ye Galleon Press, Fairfield, WA.

Reviewed by Tim McNulty

In the spring of 1890, Chris Morgenroth was among the first to homestead the Olympic Peninsula's Bogachiel Valley. At the time a rough, 40-mile trail linked the small settlement of Forks Prairie to the logging boomtown of Port Crescent. Travel south to the Bogachiel and Hoh valleys was overland through untracked coastal forest and miles of cedar swamps.

Morgenroth fell in love with the beauty and possibility of his new land, and he dedicated his considerable energies to its exploration and settlement. That first winter he built a trail from Forks to the Bogachiel valley, then on to the Hoh and eventually to the Queets.

Over the next several years Morgenroth explored the Bogachiel headwaters, the upper Hoh valley and Mount Olympus. He also helped numerous homesteaders get settled on their claims. Almost from the start Morgenroth seemed a cut above the pioneering ethic of the day. Unlike many other pioneers, Morgenroth didn't take part in the slaughter of wolves and cougars for bounty. His descriptions of the magnificent rainforest valleys and the wildlife that inhabited them also show a sensitivity and awareness remarkable for his time and place.

Between 1900 and 1903, more than 700,000 acres of the original Olympic Forest Reserve was fraudulently deleted and opened to claims. The great majority of these were sold immediately to timber speculators, resulting in a quick profit to the claimholder and a government-subsidized bequest to the timber companies.

Morgenroth witnessed this, and fought fires resulting from destructive logging practices that followed. In 1903 the young homesteader signed on with the Olympic Forest Reserve. He later wrote, "Deep inside me was the determination to succeed at something in this magnificent forest that I had come to love and respect."

That determination took him to every corner of the Olympic backcountry over his quarter-century career, building trails, ranger stations, and fire lookouts. His efforts at fire prevention set the direction of the fledgling Forest Service, and he was among the first in the service to initiate a major reforestation program. He constructed the trail from the east end of Lake Crescent to Sappho, a route now followed by Highway 101, and he championed the idea of an interconnected trail system in the Olympic backcountry, for fire suppression and to encourage recreational use. At a time when logging companies showed a complete disregard for conservation, he was a strong advocate for forestry reform. And when local development pressure succeeded in carving the newly created Olympic National Monument down to half its original size, he became an early advocate for a national park.

Though no environmental saint, Morgenroth was an outstanding conservationist for his time. His firsthand account of early wilderness management on the peninsula makes vivid and compelling reading. (His accounts of the 1921 "Blow" and the Bear Creek Fire are unmatched.) Editor Katherine Flaherty did an excellent job of supplementing the fragmentary and unfinished text with correspondence, journal entries and published accounts. For those nostalgic for the Forest Service's early stewardship role on the peninsula, *Footprints* is a must.

Best Hikes With Children In Western***Washington and the Cascades, Volume 2***

By Joan Burton. Seattle: The Mountaineers, 1992

Reviewed by Bob Sotak

As the days get longer and brighter, trail fever sets in. With small children, this can be a challenge: where can we go as a family that will be enjoyable for both kids and parents?

Joan Burton help answer this question by adding a *second* volume of her wonderful hiking guides. Eighty-two hikes are described in detail in *Volume Two*. Each

hike description includes distance, difficulty, trail highlights, possible turnaround points, and best seasons. Symbols indicate the features mentioned above. These, along with the well written text, provide excellent tools for quickly finding important information about the hike.

I especially like the identification of turnaround points, places which can be destinations themselves, where tired feet can turn homeward with a sense of accomplishment. With this information, many of the more

See Hikes, page 9.

Hikes, from page 8.

difficult, longer day hikes or overnight hikes can be turned into enjoyable picnic or short hike destinations. Each hike is rated as easy, moderate, or difficult. While these designations are approximate, I found them realistic based on my experiences with children on some of the hikes described in the guide.

Joan's experience hiking with children is evident in the useful information found in her introduction. It contains valuable advice concerning the challenges of hiking with kids, such as incentives, parental attitudes, and good outdoor manners. Good outdoor manners are increasingly important as the number of wild places in Washington continues to shrink and the number of people trying to share them increases. The outdoor manners section provides a fine review for parents, as well as a guide to behaviors and attitudes to instill in our children.

My family's favorite hike is included in this volume: the Sand Point/Cape Alava loop at Ozette. The trail is flat most of the way, there are sandy beaches at Sand Point, and tide pools at Cape Alava. The children enjoy sitting on the beach in the evening, imagining what it was like being a native American, living along the coast before the first settlers arrived. Details of the experience seem to show up in their school reports on native Americans on a regular basis.

Seventeen hikes on the Olympic Peninsula are described in *Volume Two*. Add to that the ten Olympic Peninsula hikes in *Volume One*, and the family can find hikes for any season of the year and any difficulty level. With proper clothing and lots of high energy food, low elevation hikes are an excellent way to enjoy the crisp clear days in late winter to early spring and avoid the crowds of summer. This volume provides a means for parents to share their love of the outdoors with their children year round.

Wedding Rock, on the way to Cape Alava & Sand Point.

Photo by Ira Spring



One for the Dipper

(Cinclus mexicanus)

by Tim McNulty

To be as sure
& light-footed among rapids
as the dipper:

slate-gray puff
of feather and song
twiglike yellow feet

dip, dip, on a sudsing rock
cheeps off upstream
no higher than spray...

one yesterday --
drinking delicate little
beakfuls

from a boulder
mid-Dungeness
wild with three weeks' rain.

From *In Blue Mountain Dusk:*

Poems by Tim McNulty.

Seattle: Broken Moon Press, 1992.

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Vision, from page 7.

session of Congress, they pulled out all the stops to assure enactment by Congress of P.L. 102-495. Special thanks go to 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!
