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Mount Rainier National Park
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MRNPA NEWS

From the Summit

by John Titland

In the Seattle Times, July 10, 1995, I found a news article by Scott Sonner of Associated Press headlined "Republicans Want to Give Federal Land Back to the States". By the title you can guess the article's content, but it also quoted some members of Congress regarding federal lands.

As examples, Representative Linda Smith (R, Washington), explaining why federally owned lands are not the property of the U. S. taxpayers, was quoted as saying: "I don't believe the people in Virginia own my backyard. This is a states rights issue". Also Rep. Smith: "I don't foresee us giving the park around Mount Rainier to the state. But the National Forest around it could be managed as well by the state". Representative Doc Hastings (R, Washington): "I think we ought to be looking at selling some of those lands

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And what are you going to do with YOUR Mount Rainier files?

by Bette Filley

After just spending over a year running from library to library and strange out of the way museums and places of all sorts while researching a new Mount Rainier book, I soon learned what the real gems and jewels are.

They are personal records, and personal files which had been donated to the various libraries and museums. I also discovered many records, stories and items which should be donated to safe repositories.

If you're like me, (and I suspect most readers are), you have a fat file (or file drawers) full of clippings, photos, old maps, notes, records, reports and other assorted Mount Rainier written matter. What will become of it when you go to that great Paradise in the sky? Will your kids, or friends or relatives look at the files you so lovingly collected as just a bunch of junk? or will they know that those files are to be sent to the so-and-so library?

If you have a will, or a "final" instruction list, include the disposal of your Mount Rainier

files in it. You can't imagine how valuable those files are. After seeing how skimpy most library collections are, I came home and followed my own advice, and cleaned out my own files of everything other than my Mount Rainier files. I'm happy to say the State Historical Society's Mount Baker, Mount Adams and many

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that could be more productive in the private sector". Having been quoted out of context on a couple of occasions, I don't want to overreact to these statements, but I do think they illustrate the mind set of many current members of Congress.

As I thought about the article, it first struck me that even though Rep. Smith felt that Mount Rainier National Park was not open for being sold or "returned" to the state, Rep. Hastings was not necessarily in agreement. Considering that more than a million people per year visit Paradise, a "more productive" Park might include selling sites around the Paradise parking lot to the private sector for conversion to fast food restaurants.

And ignoring the issue of who could best manage the stump fields that surround Mount Rainier National Park, I wondered if Rep. Smith would see it as a state's rights issue if residents of Virginia claimed ownership of all the federally owned land in Washington, D. C., because it is their backyard.

More troubling than the quotes themselves was the deeper message that I got and that I find throughout this rush by the current Congress to strip public lands from federal control and place them in state or private hands. The message I find is: "Damn the future! If there's money to be made and nobody's making it, then the land is being mismanaged".

It obviously follows that any public lands that the federal government or other public agency manages for non-revenue generating activities (like forest and wildlife preservation, recreation, or other non-consumptive uses) could be managed better by someone who could be more easily controlled than can the federal government to disregard these non-revenue uses. There seems to be no consideration of the future, no long term plan, no concern about leaving anything for future generations, and no regard for what is lost and what is gained.

As a member of the Board of Trustees of MRNPA, a question I always try to ask myself whenever we discuss events in and around Mount Rainier National Park is "What will this mean to our grandchildren and our grandchildren's grandchildren?" The answer should always be: "They will find a Park as good as I found it". For me "as good as" means "as wild and as untouched" but for other people it may mean other things.

For some "as good as" may mean a Mount Rainier theme park surrounded by stands of state "managed" second

growth trees intermixed with unrestrained recreational housing development.

The NPS currently has some good people working to write a General Management Plan to guide how the Park will be managed so we can try to leave the Park as good as we found it. The problem is that their efforts and our efforts to preserve and protect the Park may be totally preempted by a Congress that cares more about transferring public lands to the states and exploiting the remaining lands than about the conditions of the lands, if any, that we pass to future generations.

So what will our grandchildren's grandchildren find? Will it be a landscape determined by vision for the future or be the residual remaining after decades of "productive" uses? Do we let the current Congress make the decisions? The discussions are taking place right now.

If we, you and I, want to influence the decisions that are made, now's the time to act. I have made this appeal many times before. Please contact your Senators and Representatives to let them know your feelings.

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The MRNPA News is published periodically by the Mount Rainier National Park Associates of Seattle, WA for the purpose providing general information about issues affecting Mount Rainier National Park in furtherance of the goals of the Mount Rainier National Park Associates - To Maintain, Restore, Nurture, Protect, and Appreciate the natural values of Mt. Rainier National Park.

The opinions expressed in the MRNPA News are those of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official position of the MRNPA.

Letters and articles from members and readers are welcomed. We reserve the right to edit for length, grammar or libel. Articles and comments can be sent to:

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many other mountain files are much fatter now, and I have a little more filing space. The beauty is, I can still go use them any time I want to, and now so can a lot of other people.

By the way, always date every clipping. An undated article can drive you crazy in trying to figure out when the event took place.

Something else that every Mount Rainier aficionado should do is produce a written record of their recollection of times at the mountain. What were some of the most interesting things you discovered? What are your earliest memories? Put them on paper. Even if nobody else ever sees them, a century or two from now, your descendents will find them interesting.

Here's one example of a descendent who did. In 1994, a grandson repeated his grandfather's feat, going to the summit exactly 100 years after his grandfather had. Only in this case, granddad had made it to the summit, he just never got credit for it.

According to the recently-disclosed old diary and photos, in 1894, Walter Bosworth was commissioned by the federal government to survey Mount Rainier. He and two other men took the train to Wilkeson and followed the Carbon River up to the Carbon Glacier. The three, - Bosworth, Arthur French and Guy Evans, were the first to circumnavigate the mountain at timberline, and the first to reach the summit via Emmons Glacier. They also claimed to be the ones to name Fryingpan Creek. The diary related that when the party threw their packs across a creek, a fryingpan fell out and was washed away.

At the summit, the diary noted, they found the tattered flag left by the Ingraham-Muir party of 1888. They also found a smaller flag and note left by one of the first women to reach the summit. The note was probably left by Susan Longmire, who at age 13 was the first young woman to climb it.

Gerry Bosworth, the grandson who commemorated his grandfather's century old achievement, produced the diary and photos, and did the climb July 31, 1994. Bosworth is an electrician from the San Francisco area.

Treasures are in photo albums too. One very old granddaughter of an Ashford area pioneer was showing me her photo album. There was an old brown photo of a funny little wooden doll that was so ugly it was cute. I asked her about the doll, and she told me it was actually a family doll. It belonged not to one little girl, but every little girl in the family. The whole clan lived up and down along the Nisqually, and at an appointed time and date, the doll was put in a box and floated downstream to the next little

girl. It was very important that dad be ready and waiting to catch the box and fish the doll out of the river. When it finally got to the last family downstream, it was given to someone going back up river and started the process all over again. That doll now belongs to the Historical Society, but is not on display.

Another real find was an assortment of oral histories which someone had the foresight to make while some of the earliest settlers were still alive. It's like being able to sit down and talk with them to read the stories.

The point of all this is, you may not think your files, stories and recollections are all that important, but someone, some day might. Put them in writing, and see that they're saved.

THE MOUNTAIN THAT WAS GOD CONTINUED

By Jeff Goulden

In 1842 the United States Exploring Expedition, under the command of Lieutenant Charles Wilkes, entered Puget Sound to map the coastline. They also measured the altitudes of various landmarks, among them Mount Rainier. Although he wanted to attempt the summit, Lieutenant Wilkes was only able to measure the mountain by triangulation from the prairies near Fort Nisqually. Wilkes decided that the altitude of Mount Rainier was 12,330 above sea level, a figure that was accepted for many years. In 1856 the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey recalculated the height of Mount Rainier to be 14,444 feet, very close to today's generally accepted altitude of 14,410 feet.

Since people have known there were mountains, they have wanted to climb them. Mount Rainier may have been first climbed by white men as early as 1854, when the Yakima Indian Saluskin guided two men to a base camp. They identified themselves only as "Governor Stevens' boys." Six days after leaving the Yakima camp, the two men packed lunches and started up the mountain, leaving Saluskin behind. Saluskin waited in camp all day for the men and thought than they had fallen on the ice and died. Upon their return, Saluskin recalled that "the men told me they went on top of mountain and look with glass . . . They said: 'We find lines.' They said ice all over top, lake in center and smoke or steam coming out all around like sweat-house. Next day I went home and did not know where these men went. I left them there."

From their description it seems possible that these two

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RESEARCHING MOUNT RAINIER

You're on the trail of some fascinating tidbit about our favorite mountain, where do you begin to search for answers? The following is a tentative list of institutions which have Mount Rainier material. Let us know if you know of any others.

Bellevue Library - Bellevue, (206) 455-6889. Has Seattle Times on CD ROM thus giving instant computer access to all Mount Rainier news mentions from 1990 on. Also good assortment of books, maps, clippings.

Federal Archives and Records Center 6125 Sand Point Way NE, Seattle, 98115. (206) 442-4500. Early pioneer census records on microfilm. No Mount Rainier archival material yet.

Federal Way Library 848 S. 320th, Federal Way (206) 839-0257. Good Mount Rainier book section.

Lewis County Historical Museum - 599 NW Front, Chehalis, (360) 748-0831 Pioneer records, good Longmire and Packwood records, good vertical file on early exploration and climbing.

Mazamas Library, 909 NW 19th, Portland, OR 97209. (503) 227-2345. This library contains Fay Fuller's scrapbooks.

McChord Air Museum - McChord AFB, Tacoma (206) 984-2485. Primarily photos of aircraft and the mountain. Historian has only McChord aircraft accident records, not accidents of planes flying in & out of McChord.

Mount Rainier Archives, Tahoma Woods. Not yet in shape for public access. The Park Service has just now hired a professional archivist and will finally be cataloging their collection in the near future.

Mount Rainier Library, Longmire. An excellent little library that's a gold mine of information. The only problem is coordinating your visit with the ranger who serves as librarian, and isn't in the library often.

Mountaineers Library 300 3rd W., Seattle, 98119 (206) 284-6310. Old Mountaineer bulletins, annuals and small book collection.

Museum of History and Industry Library, 2161 East Hamlin St., Seattle 98112. (206) 324-1125. Photos, Books, Clippings and Mountaineer Annuals.

National Archives and Records Administration, Wash. DC 20408. General National Park files.

Pierce County Library System 6300 Wildaire Rd. SW, Tacoma, (800) 346-0995. Many local libraries with much Mount Rainier material.

Puyallup Library excellent collection of historic pioneer

and Pierce County books with much data on Rainier area.

Renton Public Library 100 Mill St., Renton, (206) 235-2610. Excellent Mount Rainier and early history book section. One librarian is a real Mount Rainier buff and makes an extra effort to keep good files.

Seattle Public Library 1000 4th Ave., Seattle, (206) 386-4636

Tacoma Public Library Northwest Room 1102 S. Tacoma Ave., Tacoma (360) 591-5622. incredible comprehensive old newspaper clipping files note files, Alfred Smith manuscript collection, books, old photos including glass plates.

University of Washington Archives (N. wing of Allen Library) U.W. Campus, Seattle (206) 543-6509. Special collections (Photographs, Pacific Northwest materials, ephemera).

University of Washington Forest Resources Library 60 Bloedel Hall, AQ-15, U.W. Campus (206) 543-2758. Forestry and wildlife management, soil science, fire management including Mount Rainier references.

University of Washington Suzzalo and Allen Libraries Pacific Northwest Collection U.W. Campus, Seattle 98195 (206) 543-1929. Newspaper and periodical articles, pamphlets and collections of manuscripts. Also historical photography collection, map collection and graphics collection. Excellent source of Mount Rainier material.

Washington State Archives - 1120 Washington Street SE, Olympia, 98504 (360) 753-5485. Washington State Department of Transportation Rainier National Park Highway records, plus legislative and Governors' Papers related to establishing the park.

Washington State Historical Society Library 315 North Stadium Way, Tacoma (360) 593-2830. Many Asahel Curtis photos of Mount Rainier, plus some old Seattle Post-Intelligencer photos, newspaper clipping files, and manuscripts.

Washington State Library Northwest Room Olympia (360) 753-4024. Special collection of old newspapers on microfilm.

Washington State University Special Collections Division, Pullman, WA.

Whitman College, Penrose Memorial Library, Walla Walla, WA, Historic photos.

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men, whose names were lost in history, made the first successful ascent of Mount Rainier.

The first recognized ascent to the summit was in August of 1870 by Hazard Stevens and Philemon Beecher Van Trump. Stevens was the son of Isaac Stevens, the first territorial governor of Washington. Hazard Stevens grew up in Washington Territory during his father's administration. After serving in the Union army during the Civil War, Stevens returned to the territory to work as a federal revenue collector. During his travels across the territory, Stevens became enamored of the mountain and made plans to climb it with his companion Philemon Van Trump. Van Trump was a private secretary to Marshall F. Moore, the seventh governor of Washington Territory. The two men were accompanied by Edmund T. Coleman, an experienced alpine mountaineer, who is credited with making the first ascent of Mount Baker. Ironically, Coleman's experience kept him from making the Rainier ascent. He was ultimately held back by carrying too much equipment that he felt was essential to success.

On August 8 the trio left Olympia, arriving that evening at the Yelm Prairie ranch of James Longmire. Longmire had agreed to accompany them to the base of the mountain and to help them secure the services of an Indian guide.

After traveling through heavy forest the group reached Bear Prairie, about a mile south of the present Longmire Inn. After a day of searching the area for Indians, Longmire and Stevens happened upon the encampment of Sluiskin (not to be confused with Saluskin) and his family. Sluiskin agreed to guide the climbers to timberline.

From Bear Prairie the logical route to timberline would have been up the Nisqually canyon. Sluiskin, however, either wanted to prolong his services or discourage the men from climbing the feared mountain. He led them along the jagged crest of the Tatoosh Range which proved too much for the overloaded Coleman who was forced to turn back. After two days of rugged hiking, the group made their base camp in the meadows of Mazama Ridge.

After realizing that Stevens and Van Trump were serious in their intent to climb the mountain, Sluiskin tried to convince the men of the difficulties ahead. He also tried to persuade them that no human being could even

attempt the climb and survive. Sluiskin said that the mountain was inhabited by an evil spirit that lived in a fiery lake on its summit. Finding that his words were not convincing the climbers, Sluiskin finally said that he would wait three days for their return at which time he would return to Olympia to notify friends of their fate.

After another night, near the site of the present day Camp Muir, the climbers began their final ascent. They expected to quickly reach the summit and return to camp before nightfall. They had underestimated the distance, however, and the climb proved to be as difficult as Sluiskin had predicted. Late in the day Stevens and Van Trump finally reached the summit and "took out flags and fastened them upon the Alpine staffs, and then, standing erect in the furious blast, waved them in triumph with three cheers." Forced to spend the night on the summit in a steam cave, the men

returned to Mazama Ridge the next day. There, they found Sluiskin about to return to Olympia to report their death. When he realized they were not ghosts he started repeating in the Chinook jargon: "Skookum tilicum, skookum tumtum," strong men, brave hearts.

In the years following the Stevens - Van Trump climb, Mount Rainier continued to

attract climbers. Van Trump climbed again in 1883 and several more times in years to follow. James Longmire visited the summit at the age of 65. The famous naturalist, John Muir, climbed in 1888 and wrote accounts that attracted many more to the mountain. In 1890 Fay Fuller, a Tacoma teacher, became the first woman to reach the summit. Attired in ankle length bloomers she shocked the public, many of whom considered her outfit to be immodest. In 1905 Hazard Stevens again visited the summit, this time reaching base camp by train and automobile.

Toward the end of the nineteenth century, Mount Rainier was visited and enjoyed by so many people that it was literally being loved to death. There was a growing sentiment in the country that the mountain and its surrounds needed protection. In 1899 a vote of Congress established Mount Rainier as the nation's fifth national park.

During the early part of World War II military

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" Mount Rainier National Park, The nation's fifth, was established in 1899..."

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authorities needed to prepare for battle in the mountains of Europe. The proximity to Fort Lewis made Mount Rainier an ideal training ground to learn troop movement and action in alpine terrain. In 1942 a small detachment of Northwest skiers was stationed at Paradise Valley. This group of men eventually joined with other regiments to form the 10th Mountain Division. First on Mount Rainier and later in Colorado, they received training in mountain and cold-weather warfare which was later used in the Aleutian and Italian campaigns.

Because of its world-class climbing terrain and proximity to the population centers of the Pacific Northwest, Mount Rainier has been a training ground for many famous mountaineers. In 1962 the mountain was the site of training and testing for the 1963 American Everest Expedition of which Jim Whittaker from Tacoma was a member. Jim, the first American to reach the summit of Mount Everest, grew up along with his twin brother Lou on the slopes of Rainier.

It has been 200 years since Mount Rainier was first "discovered" by Captain Vancouver. Long before that discovery the "Mountain that was God" was a significant presence in the lives of those who lived in its shadow. To this day the mountain retains a place in the hearts and everyday lives of the people of the Pacific Northwest. A Deity to some, a physical challenge to others and a wondrous presence to many, Mount Rainier will always remain a precious part of the heritage and culture of the Pacific Northwest.

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ATTACK ON NATIONAL PARKS

An Update by John Titland

Readers of the MRNPA News will recall that in previous editions of the News, I have described the anti-National Park system agenda of certain zealots within the Congress. Readers may have regarded my concern as so much hyperbole and over-reaction. Not so.

Representative Hanson's (R, Utah) proposal to create a National Parks Closure Commission to identify National Park facilities to be shutdown or transferred

to the states or private organizations is included in a bill, HR 260, entitled the National Parks System Reform Act, co-sponsored by Rep Hanson and Rep Joel Hefley (R, Colorado). HR 260 contains some reasonable provisions for establishing a process to evaluate National Parks and it exempts the 54 major National Parks from the process. It does however require that the remaining 315 units in the National Park system (National Monuments, National Historic Sites, National Reserves, etc.) be evaluated and that the final recommendation for closure be left up to a commission made up of five members appointed by the Secretary of the Interior and six members appointed by the House and Senate caucuses.

In mid-September it became clear that HR 260 was not being treated like any ordinary bill in the House of Representatives. Rather than being subjected to hearings by various House committees, where the bill could be discussed and amended, HR 260 was rushed to a final vote by being placed on what is known as the "Suspension Calendar". Bills on this calendar are normally non-controversial administrative legislation and therefore the normal rules of the House of Representatives are suspended. Only one hour of debate is allowed prior to a final vote. To pass, a bill must get a two thirds majority.

The public seldom hears anything about legislation that is placed on the Suspension Calendar. When HR 260 was placed on the Suspension Calendar, it was scheduled for a final vote on Tuesday, September 19th. Because of the tactic of hiding HR 260 on the Suspension Calendar, organizations like the National Parks and Conservation Association (NPCA) only learned of the impending final vote on HR 260 on Thursday, September 14. Despite this short period of time for National Parks supporters to organize opposition, HR 260 failed 231 to 180. (House members voting to kill HR 260 included Dicks and White of Washington and DeFazio, Furse and Wyden of Oregon).

So HR 260, The National Parks System Reform Act was dead. WRONG! Less than 24 hours after a majority of the House of Representatives had voted in opposition to HR 260, the leadership of the House of Representatives Resource Committee attached HR 260 to the Department of Interior Budget Reconciliation Bill as an amendment. Again HR 260 is alive and given special status insulating it from debate or amendment, despite the expressed will of the majority of House members.

Where HR 260 will go from here, I have too little understanding of the legislative process to know.

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Maybe the Senate will remove HR 260 from the Budget bill. If it does not, maybe the President will veto. What I do understand are two things. First: HR 260 contains some provisions that are not supported by a majority of House members and would be opposed by the majority of American citizens. The House vote demonstrated this to be true.

Second: The leadership of the House and the sponsors of HR 260 in particular have no interest in conducting the legislative process according to the majority will of the House members or the people they represent. By whatever tactics available, they intend to promote their anti-National Parks agenda. It's a pretty sorry lot of people who claim to represent the will of the people while they use the prerogatives of leadership to frustrate the majority and advance their own aims.

As I write this, NPCA and other national organization are working very hard to get HR 260 removed from the budget bill. I wonder if that's only the beginning of what needs to be done. Isn't it about time to take the offensive and to publicly question the intentions, as well as the ethics, of those people working so hard to close down National Parks? Is this really what the voters wanted when they elected this Congress?

MURDER ON THE MOUNT

A Jack Prester Mystery

by Sandy Dengler

reviewed by Bette Filley

This is a murder mystery like none you've ever seen before. Why? Because the setting is Mount Rainier. The first thing that will get your attention is the vivid descriptions of places you know so well: hamburgers at the Scaleburger Shack in Elbe, Reflection Lake, Grove of the Patriarchs, Ashford, Mineral, everything along the Mountain Highway.

The plot revolves around an enthusiastic environmental activist who wants to preserve the park by making it inaccessible to anyone. The suspects range from the Park Service, to a druid who believes Mount Rainier is holy ground, to still another environmental activist who is campaigning for wheelchair access to the top of the mountain. Woven in is a Sasquatch, how to pronounce Puyallup, and the author's recipe for an out of this world Spaghetti Sauce.

It's a funny story, and one that will keep you reading well into the wee hours.

Speaking of the author, the book is from the fertile mind (and prolific pen) of Sandy Dengler, wife of the Park's Chief of Interpretation, Bill Dengler. While Bill interprets, Sandy writes. This is her 65th book. It was published by Moody Press, Chicago, 1994.

If you want a copy, I've got a few. Send \$8.95 +.75 tax + \$1.76 postage (\$11.46 total) to Bette Filley, Box

Mount Rainier Fall/Winter Operations Schedule as of October 15

Open during Winter:

- Sunshine Point campground (near Nisqually Entrance)
- Longmire Natl Park Inn, Store & Longmire Museum
- The Jackson Memorial Visitor Center - open weekends and holidays from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. only.
- Nisqually to Paradise Road - daylight hours only if cleared and safe from avalanches.

All other services, campgrounds and facilities are closed for the Winter.

All other park roads are closed following the first snowfall.

MRNPA is now on the Internet!

Randy Payne, Jeff Goulden and a team of MRNPA'ers have created an outstanding Web site for the National Parks of Washington State. Just log on to the Worldwide Web through your service provider (AOL, Compuserve, Prodigy or other provider) and enter the following URL address:

<http://www.halcyon.com/rdpayne/mrnpa.html>

(Remember! the address is case-sensitive - all lower-case - and is subject to change, so keep in touch!)

The MRNPA Home Page includes back issues of the MRNPA News, Action Alerts, Information on work parties and membership information. From the MRNPA Home Page, you can go to Randy's excellent National Parks of Washington State Home Page.

The National Parks of Washington State Web site offers connections to information about Olympic NP, North Cascades NP and Mt. Rainier NP, as well as data on the several Associates organizations. Web surfers can connect to other park-related sites including the National Park Service Home Page.

With its lofty summit pushing up into the sky and its massive glaciers carving its flanks, Mount Rainier dominates the Pacific Northwest. Recognizing the scenic splendor of this magnificent mountain and of the high meadowed ridges and the virgin forests that surrounded it, in 1899 Congress "dedicated and set (it) apart as a public park, to be known and designated as Mount Rainier National Park, for the benefit and enjoyment of the people". Mount Rainier National Park became the nation's fifth national park.

The world has changed in many ways since 1899. No longer is Mount Rainier National Park an outpost requiring several days of serious travel to reach. No longer are the Park's boundaries surrounded by seemingly endless forest. Today's Mount Rainier National Park is an island of wilderness in a sea of clear cuts, visited by more than two million people each year.

In 1985 a group of citizens concerned about the future of Mount Rainier National Park joined together to form Mount Rainier National Park Associates (MRNPA) to preserve and protect the natural state of the Park and to promote wise stewardship of its resources. Today MRNPA continues to work toward those original goals. Acting as an independent watchdog and advocate for protection of the Park, we monitor and comment on activities both inside and outside Park boundaries.

MRNPA representatives have testified before Congress on Park issues. We have worked vigorously to oppose projects that we feel negatively impact the Park, such as the proposal to widen Highway US 410 within Park boundaries. We perform volunteer work inside the Park at least three times each year. The work of preserving and protecting the Park needs to be done at all levels and the work continues.

If you share with us a passion for Mount Rainier National Park, concern about its future, and a vision that it should always remain a wild and natural place, we invite you to join MRNPA. As a member you will receive the MRNPA newsletter, occasional special mailings on issues impacting the Park, and invitations to donate your labor during the MRNPA trail maintenance and meadow revegetation work parties. More importantly, you will be supporting an organization that is working to preserve the wilderness beauty and splendor of Mount Rainier National Park "for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" of present and future generations. To become a member, mail your name, address, and \$10 for your first year's dues to:

Treasurer, Mount Rainier National Park Associates
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