

Mount Rainier National Park Associates Newsletter



Vol. 2, No. 2

"a non-profit citizens awareness organization for the Park"

Spring 1986



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THE 'BEAR' FACIES

**RENEW YOUR 86'
MEMBERSHIPS
TODAY!**

MOUNT RAINIER TRAIL HISTORY #2

An old USGS Rainier National Park life zone map dated 1915, reprinted in 1923, shows a number of old trails and roads no longer in existence—as well as no showing what is currently there.

Clockwise from the Carbon River Entrance, a road is shown all the way to Cataract Creek. The last mile was barely drivable for some years, and then a car turn-around loop was made at the Windy Gap trail junction, and was drivable to this point until 1957. A "battle" between the river and the road was evident in earnest, and continues! The road shrank back to Ipsut Camp Ground, and the trail grew two miles.

The main trail shown on the old map is on the north bank of the river and extended from the Fairfax Railroad terminus to the Carbon Glacier. A search was made for this trail in the 1950's by the writer, but no trail with certainty could be found. The Windy Gap trail went from Bee Flat to a pass through the Chénuis Mountain range and along the north slopes east to Windy Gap and the Natural Bridge. The trail still exists but is unmarked and unmaintained. The new trail was re-routed south of Yellowstone Cliffs where the winter snows melt more quickly and pose less hazard.

The original White River Road in 1915 went from Greenwater to about a mile short of Crystal Creek, then crossed the river on a bridge to the park entrance there, and continued up the north side of the river all the way to Glacier Basin and the (See "Trail History" p. 2)

FROM THE SUMMIT....

"Conservation is a state of harmony between men and land," states Aldo Leopold, a well-known forester and pioneering ecologist. "We abuse land because we regard it as a commodity belonging to us," he continues. "When we see the land as a community to which we belong, we may begin to use it with love and respect."

During the past year, it has become quite obvious to me that members of MRNPA are in tune with the land as a community. Comments, opinions, suggestions — all have been directed to the protection of those wild things (animals, plants, rivers, fishes, birds, trees, etc.) that speak only in the language of the beauty that they so generously share with man who enters their domain. Man is definitely a part of that wilderness community, but he is by no means its sole proprietor.

As a member of the newly formed MRNPA, it is time once again to renew your faith and commitment to our organization. You joined in 1985 because you believed in and trusted those of us in leadership roles to work toward fulfillment of specific goals which are in accord with your own personal convictions. I hope you feel comfortable in agreeing with your Board of Trustees that we have made significant gains and offered valid contributions to the preservation of Mount Rainier National Park.

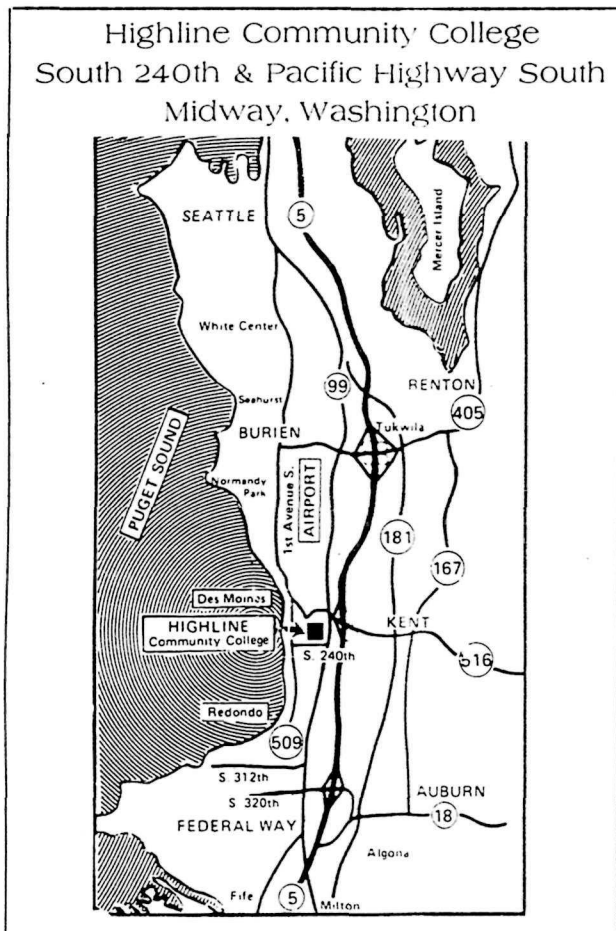
I am glad to have this opportunity to refresh your memories with our accomplishments during the past twelve months and to thank a special group of people whose untiring devotion and steadfastness has strengthened our organization.

Quarterly meetings with the Park Superintendent, Neal Guse, have served to strengthen the determination and importance of our group. Several of our members have taken time from their work schedule to attend these meetings. An annual trail work party speaks loudly of the desire and commitment to put our "muscle where our mouths are." In 1986, two such work parties are scheduled with the possibility of our membership "adopting a trail" for annual clearing and maintenance. Hiking into elk-damaged meadows and participating in the annual elk count increases our awareness so that we can better offer knowledgeable suggestions and alternative solutions to pertinent problems. Behind-the-scene letters, phone calls, and meetings regarding air quality, park management, trail maintenance, land acquisition, to name a few, are priorities of truly dedicated and enthusiastic members. And our newsletter, published quarterly, is a sign of the tried and true conservation-minded individuals.

I have been truly impressed with and appreciative of the dedication and personal commitment of so many individuals. (See "Summit" p. 2)

PAUL PRITCHARD TO ADDRESS MEMBERSHIP APRIL 15TH

Paul Pritchard, President of National Parks and Conservation Association, will address MRNPA members at our next general membership meeting April 15th at Highline Community College in Midway, WA. The title of Paul's address is "The National Park Service—Challenge of the 80's." Also scheduled on the agenda is the election of several officers. Mark your calendar now, so you won't miss this meeting. The meeting will be in Room #207, Bldg. 10 at 7:30 PM. Take exit 149 off I-5 (see map).



("Trail History")

Starbo Mine. Three trails went to Yakima Park from the valley. One started about three miles beyond the White River Entrance as a continuation of the Cayuse Pass Trail, climbing the Sunrise Ridge, passing a little below the Sunrise Point area. Another ascended the slope near the present White River Camp Ground, and the other from Glacier Basin. The first trail was discontinued after the highway moved to the south bank of the river, the Sunrise and Mather highways built. Trail of the Lakes went only to Clover Lake. And, from the White River, another trail went to Chinook Pass. In 1915, the Park boundary was about two miles west of where it is now, and did not include the Chinook-Tipssoo Lake area, Crystal Lake or Shriners Peak. (See Trail History" p 3)

("Summit")

It has been a thrill to work with such a strong core of dependable people who truly care about the future of Mount Rainier National Park. Thank You!

These same spirited individuals who have made so much happen during the past year are trudging onward in their continual battle to fight for the freedom of wilderness and all that wilderness stands for in our national Park.

As many of you are aware, the Carbon River Road is presently undergoing improvements and will not be open to the public till summer. A few of our members worked tirelessly in an attempt to make our concerns heard. The Park Service listened attentively, but due to a variety of circumstances, our words came too late. However, our efforts were not in vain. The Superintendent is working closely and co-operatively with our group in an over-view of the Nisqually-entrance-to-Paradise road improvements slated for 1987. Our input, along with that from other conservation groups, will be addressed in the Environmental Assessment plan.

Having accomplished many things in our first year, we will continue to move forward in sharing our concerns, voicing our opinions, and offering our proposals. And the reason we will succeed is because of all of you who have confidence in a newly found organization who can express your concerns speaking not with just one voice, but more than two hundred! As with most organizations, a certain number of individuals, for a variety of needs, offer to take on leadership roles. I welcome anyone to step out and offer your talents and time, no matter how little. But if you are in the position, which many of us find ourselves in more often than not, when you do not have the time to help, but truly believe in what MRNPA stands for, please consider renewing your financial commitment as soon as possible. We will try again to operate on funds derived from membership dues of only \$5.00 (single) or \$8.00 (family).

Bob Marshall once stated that "there is just one hope of repulsing civilization's ambition to conquer every niche on the whole earth. That hope is the organization of spirited people who will fight for the freedom of the wilderness." Even though Mount Rainier National Park is managed as a wilderness, the encroachment of an ever-growing population threatens its livelihood. Meadow damage, water and noise pollution, a climber's "highway" to the summit, heavy traffic flow—all threaten the survival of the indigenous plants and animals.

To allow all that is natural and beautiful their freedom to thrive, we must consider in the not-too-distant future the reality of relinquishing our relished freedom of driving to Paradise/Sunrise on a whim. Just as in other National Parks, the use of a tram service may be our only alternative. Like many of you, I do not want to surrender the right of using my own vehicle in the Park, but I strongly agree with the far-reaching effects of such management.

It was about fifteen years ago that I had to forego a similar freedom — that of camping alongside the high mountain lakes and in the midst of lush meadows. The National Park Service constructed camp sites in the trees (See "Summit" p. 3)

("Trail History")

A trail went over St. Elmo's Pass from the end of the Starbo Road and followed the east bank of the Winthrop Glacier down to the Yakima-Mystic Lake trail. There was no trail to Lake Eleanor, but the Berkeley Park, Grand Park, and James Lake trails were in. There was no trail to Mt. Fremont — apparently no lookout, but the Huckleberry Creek trail was shown. The Owyhigh Lakes trail started a mile up the Summerland trail and continued all the way to Chanepacosh. The Cowlitz Divide trail went all the way to Packwood.

In the south sector of the Park, the Pinnacle Peak trail went to the Pinnacle-Castle Glacier terminus. There was no Bench-Snow Lake trail until the Stevens Canyon Highway was built. There was a trail from Longmire to Bear Prairie on the Skate Creek Road. Later this trail became a service road and was the escape route from Longmire during the Kautz Creek flood in 1947. The original trail was used by the Nisqually and Yakima tribes, and later by A.V. Kautz in his near-ascent in 1857 of Rainier, known then as Takhoma or Tahoma. There was a trail from Paradise directly west to the Nisqually Canyon, and down to the terminus of the Nisqually Glacier at 4,000 feet elevation, which was then near the present bridge. A short trail took tourists several hundred yards up to the snout of the glacier on the west side. This trail was closed after rockfall resulted in a fatality there.

The West Side Highway was not yet built by 1923. Access to Indian Henry's was by the Kautz Creek trail, or following Tahoma Creek. The Tahoma Creek crossing was close to the terminus of the South and Main Tahoma Glaciers which con-joined far below Glacier Island at 4,500 feet elevation, not too far from the present suspension bridge. A mud flow here, and steady glacial melt, separated the two glaciers later.

There was a well-marked trail to Lake Allen on the east side of Mt. Wow, and one off-shoot trail from the Kautz-Indian Henry trail through the saddle just north of Tumtum down to Tahoma Creek. There was a short trail from Round Pass to Lake George. There was evidently no fire lookout on Gobbler's Knob.

There was no trail over Emerald Ridge, or through St. Andrews Park. Hikers and riders took a trail through Round Pass, and around Klapatche Point for about a mile, then descended to the North Puyallup and switch-backed up again directly to Sunset Park.

The other trails in the northwest corner existed mainly as they do now. There was a break shown in the trail from the Carbon snout to Dick Creek, probably caused by avalanching rock, or perhaps squeezed out by the glacier which came down to 3,355 feet elevation in 1915, 245 feet lower than is shown on the 1971 USGS map.

National Park trails were not built exclusively for hikers and horses, but were additionally, to patrol the Park. Many patrol cabins dotted the trails, and fire lookout towers circled the mountain. They were connected by telephone lines hung from trees, and

horses carried supplies to the outposts. Insulators and dangling sections of wire could be found long after radios largely replaced the telephone system.

The greatest off-trail "trails" involved the marking of the Park's boundaries on all four sides, by metal signs nailed to the trees at fairly close intervals. Straight-line traverses, cross-country, up ridges, over cliffs, down into deep valleys, across streams and rivers — always the hard way — went the surveyors and sign-nailers. One boundary trail was built from the Nisqually Entrance across the west side of Mount Wow to the west side of Gobbler's Knob, and another from the Mowich trail to the Carbon — probably after the boundaries were marked. An early trail joined Chenuis Creek with the West Fork of the White River, facilitating some of the north boundary marking. Any changes in the Park boundaries should not be considered lightly.

—Edith Goodman

Ed: Edith Goodman, a Mount Rainier National Parks Associate Member, is also Historian for the Tacoma Mountaineers. The first part of this article was published in the previous MNPA newsletter. The primary source for this article was a map in the 1927 edition of "Mammals and Birds of Mount Rainier National Park," by Walter P. Taylor and William T. Shaw.

("Summit")

below the meadows and away from the streams, simultaneously introducing a camping permit system. I didn't like that either; but then, as now, I agreed with the far-reaching effects of such management. Perhaps the disturbing sight of ugly firepits scattered at random and naked patches of meadow influenced my decision. Today I can visually enjoy the results of such management as I travel through meadows and alongside lakes and streams. Each summer the glory of the high mountain kaleidoscope unfolds before me against the backdrop of Mount Rainier's snow-covered glaciers. I look forward to days ahead when I can share the beauty of those meadows and lakes with our daughter and watch her delight in the abundance of lush grasses and colorful wildflowers rather than the scarred remains of firepits and tent sites. I am truly convinced that losing my little bit of cherished freedom all those years ago has actually increased my freedom of enjoyment and delight in the natural wonderlands of Mount Rainier; not to mention Nature's freedom to thrive.

MNPA was created to Maintain, Respect, Nurture, Protect, and Appreciate the beauties of Rainier's wildlands. Let us not "pollute the last clean air, or dirty the last clean streams, or push our paved roads through the last of the silence." For if we allow this to happen, we have allowed ourselves to abuse the land as a commodity. Let us rather use the land with love and respect and experience that state of harmony which Aldo Leopold refers to as "conservation."

—Margie Goulden



Your opportunity to comment on a park planning issue will be available soon.

In late February, 1986, the Park Service will release an environmental assessment on improvements of the road from the Nisqually entrance, near Ashford, to the Paradise parking lot. A significant part of the project is the removal of eighty-three trees within one foot of the edge of the pavement. Three trees are over fifty inches in diameter. The justification for removing the trees is the occurrence of visitor auto accidents and the difficulty in snow removal to keep the road open during the winter.

The new parking behind the lodge at Longmire, the redesign of the intersections at the Westside Road and Stevens Canyon Road, the replacement of drainage facilities, and the paving of the road appear to be desirable improvements to the Park. Objection must be voiced to the cutting of trees.

Before we lose such a significant number of old-growth cedars and douglas firs, the Park Service should carefully consider the long-term alternatives to continued unlimited access to the Park by private automobile. The Park Service was created, and matured, during the early years of the development of automobile touring in the United States. The Park Service encouraged increasing visitation by automobile as a way of justifying the development of the Park Service. In recent years, the Park Service has had to reconsider this unlimited accessibility. At Yosemite Park, a tram service is available for visitors to the valley floor, to avoid the pollution and congestion that results from too many cars in a too small and too fragile environment. We need to begin to think about these kinds of solutions for Paradise and other locations in Mount Rainier National Park.

My own introduction to wilderness was in the Boundry Water Canoe Area of Quetico National Forest, in northern Minnesota. Access to the Boundry Water Canoe Area is via a road called the Gunflint Trail, which, in my childhood memory, is a straight, narrow, gravel road, with the canopies of the trees completely enclosing the road. Thus, the anticipation of the wilderness experience on the road leading into the area, significantly contributed to the experience of the wilderness itself. I also remember my shock and anger, upon taking my children to experience the wilderness of the Boundry Water Canoe Area, to discover that they had widened, paved, and removed the trees close to the highway on the Gunflint Trail. For years, I suggested they rename it the Gunflint Turnpike, because it was no longer a trail!

I also have a memory of my first visit to Mount Rainier National Park. It was in the Winter of 1949, and the purpose was my first downhill ski lesson. As a teenager from the prairies of Dakota, I was impressed by the enormous trees in the old-growth forest. The memory of quietly winding our way up through the cedars and the douglas fir, in anticipation of a day on the open slopes of the Mountain, is an important part of that memory. When I return with my grandchildren, I would prefer that they have the same experience that I remember, rather

than listening to me tell them how it used to be, before they cut the big trees.

Mount Rainier National Park Associates will keep you informed of opportunities to comment on the environmental assessment of the road improvement project.

—Bob Aegerter

Ed: Bob is an MRNPA Trustee, and very active with our group and other environmental organizations.



YOUR MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL IS DUE

BEAR GRASS

In the season of spectacular flowering in the high country, there is one plant which is conspicuous among others in the meadows for its height and its unusual globe-shaped head of creamy white flowers. It is "Common Bear Grass" (*Xenophyllum tenax*), not a grass at all, but a lily. The plant flowers only once in five or six years. Each tiny flower on the huge raceme is a little white lily, attracting insects by its fragrance, setting seeds for future generations of its kind.

The Latin name indicates that the leaves are dry, (*Xenophyllum*), and that the plant is firmly rooted, (*tenax*). The common names are many: bear grass, bear club, bear lily, basket grass, squaw grass, deer grass, pine lily, bear lily, turkey beard. Some of the names are realistic, some highly imaginative. For example, deer do not eat the tough, sharp edged leaves; neither do bears. The plant has no relationship to pine trees, nor does the flower resemble a turkey beard. The tall, club-shaped seed head which eventually forms is hard and strong, but would never be used as a weapon for a bear.

The names "basket grass" and "squaw grass," however, are of real interest, for this plant was, and still is, prized by skilled Indian women as a source of material for basketry. The strong basal leaves are wiry and can be dried and dyed for later weaving into fine hand-crafted baskets. Small baskets were often made entirely (See "Bear Grass" p. 5)

("Bear Grass")

of this material, while large ones were made with a framework of split cedar bark with a tight overlay and decoration of the grass.

Baskets had scores of uses; for storage, for carrying, for measuring, as backpacks, even for cooking. The cooking basket was woven so tightly that it would hold water. It was not placed over the fire, but rather the food to be cooked was placed in it, in water, and hot stones were added gradually until the water boiled. As the stones cooled they were replaced by others from the fire until the food was cooked. A good, well-woven basket was essential. With care it would last for many years as a household utensil.

It was the custom of many of the tribes for the women and older girls to walk and climb to the higher elevations of the Olympic and Cascade Ranges in late summer on a harvesting expedition. They picked the mountain huckleberries and gathered basket grass as well as certain medicinal plants not found at lower levels. The berries were dried to be used as winter food. The grass was dried, trimmed, and tied into small bundles. These were highly valued and made a welcome gift or a good article of trade. Records of the Hudsons Bay Company, for example, show "squaw grass bundles" as a trade item, readily exchanged.

These expeditions to the mountains were said to last about three weeks and were enjoyed by the women. The grandparents and small children stayed home on the coast, and the men were usually at sea, fishing. In some of the reminiscences of the older women, as told in historical accounts, there are memories of their happy days together, free of the daily duties of cleaning fish, carrying firewood, cooking meals and tending children. In our imaginations, we may see the ghosts of these "harvesters of the past" as we visit the same alpine meadows today.

—Mary Houston

CLIMBERS' WASTE DISPOSAL

Along the two commonly used climbing routes of Mount Rainier, there are maintained toilets only at the two high climbing camps, Muir and Schuman. Substantial toilets have not been placed elsewhere to date due to maintenance problems, cost, and because of historic resistance to manmade devices in remote areas. However, the presence of human waste along these climbing routes and at camp areas is becoming less obvious and offensive each year as climbers are using carry-out bags effectively. Concerns still exist regarding using melted snow for drinking water. A five-point program recommended by a task force two and one-half years ago for the mitigation of human waste problems high on the mountain continued in effect last summer. A solar assisted toilet was installed and put into operation in June. It was well received by the public but its effectiveness as an evaporator is unknown because the instrumentation purchased to monitor it has not yet been installed. (MRNP Climbing Report 1985)



(5)

RESEARCH PROJECTS CONTINUE

The unique environment of Mount Rainier Park lends itself to original research that will have spinoff benefits with wide applications. Thirty-one excellent research projects, some new, some continuing, are being conducted within the Park at this time. The subject matter includes flora, fauna, water quality, volcanology, glacial monitoring, and human impact. These studies are being conducted by such diverse groups as Oregon State University, University of Washington, U.S. Geological Survey, Provincial Museum of Alberta, Canada, the Smithsonian Institution, and others.

In the area of wildlife the studies of elk and spotted owls are of special interest. Four on-going elk studies continued in 1985 including:

(1) Elk herd monitoring by aerial census and radio tracking. Included in this study were eight plots of vegetation to be observed. This study is to be completed by March, 1986.

(2) Monitoring of elk trails and wallow impacts in the N.E. section of the Park. Study consisted of enumeration of trails in the field, mapping and aerial photography. Changes should be possible to monitor by using remote sensing techniques.

(3) A study to estimate the degree of forage utilization by elk of the sub-alpine meadows, to determine the intensity of impact and to estimate the amount of grazing that can be sustained without damage to the plant community. Field work in 1986 will include forage surveys on at least three sub-alpine meadows.

(4) Evaluating the influence of adjacent land use practices on the elk of Pacific N.W. national parks by reviewing information pertinent to elk carrying capacity on adjacent lands, relative to elk ecology, and to study the impact on national park elk that those forest management practices may have.

A spotted owl (that elusive bird!) survey was resumed in May, 1985. The objectives of the current research are to survey owl populations within the Park, locate and map nests, define home range size and collect information on the biology and habitat of the bird. Road survey by volunteers, radio collaring by the Washington Department of Game, and radio tracking by the National Park Service will be accomplished in the summer of 1986.

In a current study by researchers of Oregon State University regarding levels of arsenic and other metals within park vegetation, and the accumulation of these substances in mountain goat liver, bone and hair samples, the collections have been made and the analysis begun.

It is apparent Mount Rainier National Park has great value as an environmental laboratory, and well as its value as a recreational site of great beauty.

—Yolanda Thompson

CONFRONTING THE "BEAR" FACTS

People see bears differently, if they see them at all. (See "Bears" p. 6)



("Bears")

Perhaps because of their playful nature, bears may be described as "giant dogs without tails." When the same bear grabs somebody's lunch and takes their fingers along with it, we call it a criminal monster. Upon applying for a backcountry permit in the Park last year, I was instructed by rangers to hang my lunch in the trees. Later, when I encountered two black bears a half mile from camp, they seemed to be only interested in huckleberries and being left alone. Though a bear fears no other animal in the wild, it will generally avoid human detection, using keen senses of smell and hearing to maintain privacy.

The bears inhabiting Mount Rainier National Park, (sometimes called "blackies"), weigh 200 to 500 pounds at maturity, are quick to defend their cubs, and enjoy partaking in the pleasure of eating. I once asked my Dad, "What does a bear eat?" The answer was, "Anything it wants." A bear is big enough to fend for itself. The indiscriminate feeding of bears creates unnatural, unbalanced populations which become dependent on unnatural foods.

A bear problem may exist in commercial stands outside our parks. Some bears strip bark from douglas fir trees after leaving their dens in the spring. This action kills trees and reduces the commercial value of others. Now, the Washington Forest Protection Association has developed "bear pellets," containing sugar and a chemical odor to attract the bears. The bear-feeding pellets could eliminate the need to kill problem bears by commercial growers, and keep Washington's abundant bear populations intact.

A bear weighing up to 800 pounds and stretching up to 8 feet tall is known as the grizzly bear, now rare in our state. 100,000 grizzlies prowled the American West as late as 1850. Now, in 2.2 million acre Yellowstone National Park, 185 to 225 grizzlies make their home, down from 500 in 1968. In his upcoming book, Playing God in Yellowstone: The Destruction of America's First National Park, Alston Chase of Montana accuses the National Park Service of systematically destroying the grizzlies of Yellowstone through a 17-year management program. Chase cites the deaths of 325 grizzlies in and around Yellowstone since 1968, saying that too many deaths were at the hands of rangers; shooting when a bear invaded a campsite, by overtranquilizing, and by Park insistence that dumps be closed and garbage eliminated from the grizzlies' diet.

Yellowstone shut its dumps following the 1967 deaths of two Glacier Park campers attacked by grizzlies used to garbage. Following the dump closures, many grizzlies dispersed to campgrounds and garbage sources outside the Park. More than 180 park bears ended up dead. Current public education stresses the importance of keeping a clean camp. Yellowstone rangers wake up tourists at night, and fine them for leaving out such tempting bear attractants as food coolers, open pop cans, and even open tubes of toothpaste.



Though they are unpredictable (and often hungry), I respect bears. In the words of writer Harvey Manning, "Better by far to simply appreciate bears as bears." A bear is a bear, and that's what I call a "bear" fact!

—Larry Carreau

WILDLIFE VOLUNTEERS SOUGHT

On January 30th several MRNPA members met with Mount Rainier National Park officials, including Superintendent Neal Guse. Janet Edwards, Resources Management Specialist in training, gave a presentation of her ongoing study of the spotted owl at Mount Rainier. Although MRNPA's Board of Trustees is not formally supporting this study, any members who wish to volunteer their time privately to assist Janet would be welcomed by Janet. She is seeking volunteers willing to become members of five teams of two persons each who will man tape players in various areas of the Park during evening hours. No expertise is required and Janet will give the necessary training to anyone interested. Contact Janet by writing to Spotted Owl Research, FNNPFA, Tahoma Woods, Star Route, Ashford, WA 98304

COORDINATED MANAGEMENT ASKED

In a recent issue of Washington Wildfire (WWC), an article by Tom Campion outlined some strong management concerns for spotted owl habitat. (Wildfire, Vol 7, No. 1)

I quote, "Washington's National Parks provide excellent spotted owl habitat in their lower elevations. But this habitat occurs only on the fringes of the Parks. In most cases these lower elevation forests in the Parks are contiguous to Forest Service or DNR land, and spotted owls in these areas must forage over both National Park land and forests outside the Park. Research in Washington and Oregon has shown the average spotted owl home range to be well over 2,000 acres per pair."

While the pieces of old growth habitat within our National Parks are protected, the full range needed by the owls for survival is becoming fractured and unfit. The Forest Service and the DNR continue cutting old growth right up to Park boundaries, leaving the owls with too little forest to survive.

In many drainages on the northern edge of Mount Rainier National Park, the Forest Service land has been clearcut and roaded right up to the Park Boundaries, leaving the owls with too little forest to survive.

.....The Park Service must become better aware of and involved in Forest Service and DNR timber sales which propose logging up to the Park boundary. Where spotted owls are known to exist, suitable foraging areas must be provided. When these foraging areas include Forest Service or DNR land, the agencies should coordinate their management strategies to ensure protection of the entire range....." unquote.

Write: Park Supervisor, Mt. Rainier National Park, Star Route, Ashford, WA 98304.

MT. RAINIER NATIONAL PARK ASSOCIATES TRAIL COMMITTEE

1986 WORK PARTY SIGN UP SHEET

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

PHONE: _____

I think the Adopt-a-Trail program sounds like one MRNPA Trail Committee should be involved in YES NO.

If interested in Adopt-a-Trail do you have a suggestion as to a trail you would like us to adopt?

1986 TRAIL WORK PARTY

COUNT ME/US IN FOR THE WORK PARTY ON:

JULY 86
(July 25th - 27th)

SEPTEMBER 86
(September 12th - 14th)

I/We am/are willing to help with one or more of the following chores on the 86 Work Parties:

July 86

Sept. 86

Dinner

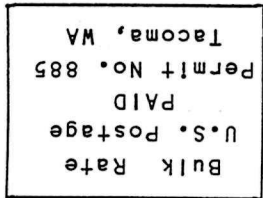
Transportation

Photography

First Aid

RETURN FORM TO:

Art Kiehn
MRNPA Trail Committee
7359 9th Avenue Northwest
Seattle, WA 98117



MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK ASSOCIATES
4710 129th Ave. E.
Sumner, WA 98390

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

NAME(S)	_____	DUES ENCLOSED: \$	_____
ADDRESS	_____	DATE JOINED :	_____
	_____	Membership (check one)	
PHONE () - (HOME)	_____	SINGLE INDIVIDUAL	_____
() - (WORK)	_____	HOUSEHOLD	_____
		RENEWAL	_____

Memberships are valid for one year from the month of April. Dues are \$5. per person or \$8 per household (max. 2 persons at the same address). Each person has one vote whether that person has joined as an individual member or as a part of a household membership. Membership includes a subscription to this Newsletter. One Newsletter per household.

Please return the completed information application with dues in a check or money order payable to: Mount Rainier National Park Associates, Inc.
Send to:

Membership
MRNPA, Inc.
4710 129th Ave. E.
Sumner, WA 98390

I would like to serve on this Committee: _____.

WON'T YOU JOIN US?

Join Today