

1181 00

inclination of headache.

tom
20 May 83
10.27

$58^{\circ} 37' N$
 $134^{\circ} 14' W$

9

A flat curving
steeper
downward
B land. ↗

S.2 grey Brown
mountain flut.

incident - headache

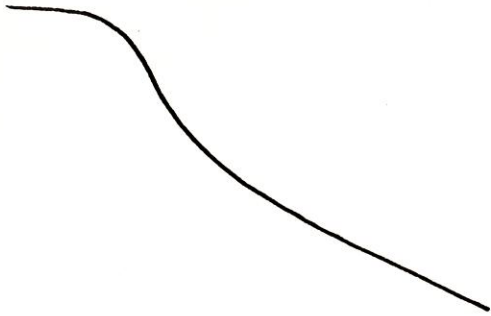
1184 00

Tom

20 May 83

1027

50° 37' N
134° 14' W



A flatening sloping
downward

B land c

S-2
guy brown

End

monitor flub-up.

Tom
20 May 83

1.54

B

1184 00

58° 37' N

134° 14' W

♀

Airiness
irregular
solid
change of
dir.
Steps
downward

B Peaks
site.

inclement - headache

1184 00

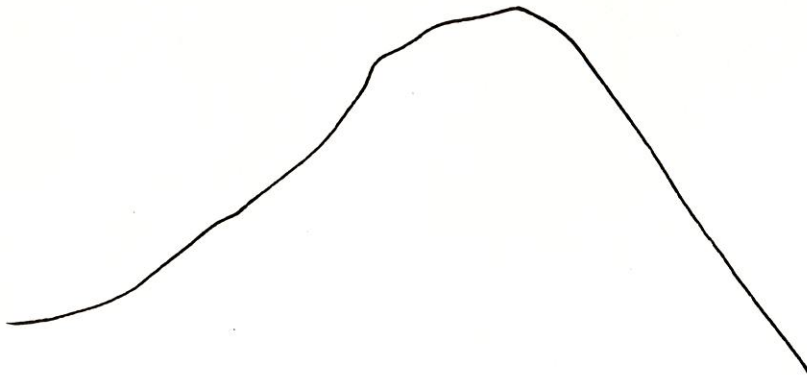
TOM

20 May 83

1354

class B

58° 37' N
134° 14' W



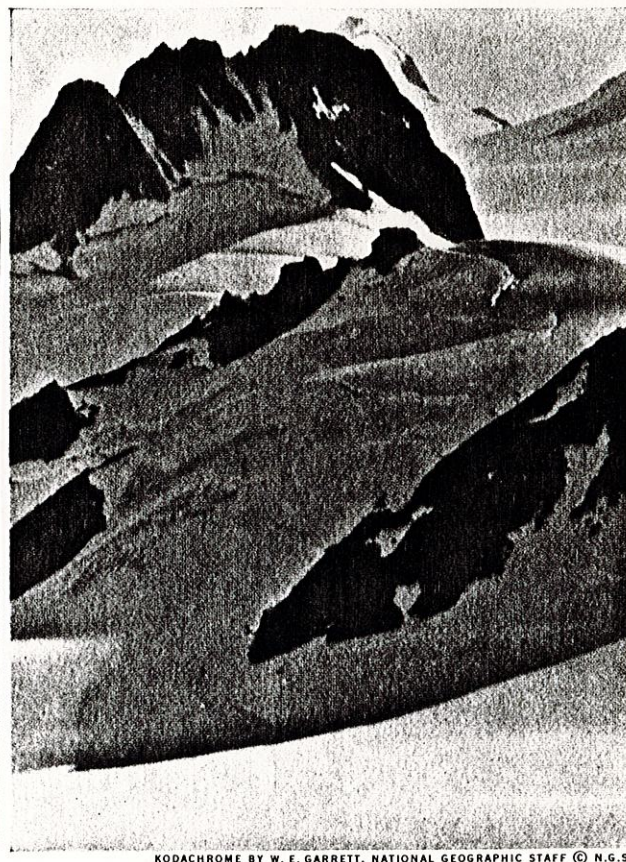
a rising irregular
solid c/d
sloping downward

B Peak

Ste

End

"Home of the Spirits," Indians called this white vastness with its awesome, rumbling glaciers. Peaks of the Spirit Range, naked and jagged, tower above a helicopter bringing food and mail to Camp 8, hard by the Canadian border. Here tributaries of Taku Glacier start a 30-mile march to the sea; not until a century and a half passes will these snows slide at last into Taku Inlet. Nourished by snowfall that often exceeds 100 feet a year, Taku ranks as one of Alaska's largest and most active ice rivers.



Icy shingles on Alaska's steep roof, thousands of glaciers range along 900 miles of one of the world's stormiest coasts. Concentrating his current studies on the relatively accessible Juneau Icefield, the author also keeps records on glaciers extending north almost to Anchorage—more than 200 in all, located within eight glaciological districts. The institute has discovered that today about 10 percent of the ice rivers advance, 60 percent recede, and 30 percent hold their own.

fields of Dr. Roland E. Beschel of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. Far up the flanks of these glacier-carved massifs, where only the eerie fugue of wind and waterfall breaks the stillness, he pauses to "graze" on the heaths and flower gardens he finds there. Low-growing heather, sedges, rushes, willows—these and many other plants struggle for life in the thin, scattered patches of recent soil. Some willows spread four feet wide, yet stand but three inches tall. Ring counts show them to be as much as a hundred years old.

degree in botany at the University of Chicago, found an even rarer specimen. On a cliff overhanging the Vaughan Lewis Glacier's spectacular icefall, Pat came upon a dandelion. In her lawn at home it would have annoyed her; here, she was elated. The kinds, size, and extent of plants afford glaciobotanists an idea of how long a nunatak has been glacier-free. To calculate centuries-old ice movements, Dr. Beschel combines dendrochronology—counts of growth rings in trees and dwarf shrubs—and the new science

the rock for the growth of plants (page 204). Ring counts of trees that have grown up after the passage of glacial ice may show an age of up to four centuries, while some lichens grow for more than a thousand years here. Dr. Beschel's findings give us valuable bits of evidence as we try to plot the comings and goings of Alaska's glaciers. By using dendrochronology and lichenometry on Bucher Glacier, for example, he has shown that the Little Ice Age reached its peak in some parts of this area in the late 16th century, instead of in the

where he won All-America recognition. Perhaps you've seen him on television playing middle linebacker and defensive halfback for the Houston Oilers. This is Larry's first season out of football. One evening I asked if he regretted it. "I miss it," he replied, "but I don't regret it. I'm a geographer by education, and I'm becoming one by experience here in Alaska. I'm doing what I should be doing." Then, this husky, friendly ex-football star resumed washing dishes. We all take turns

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