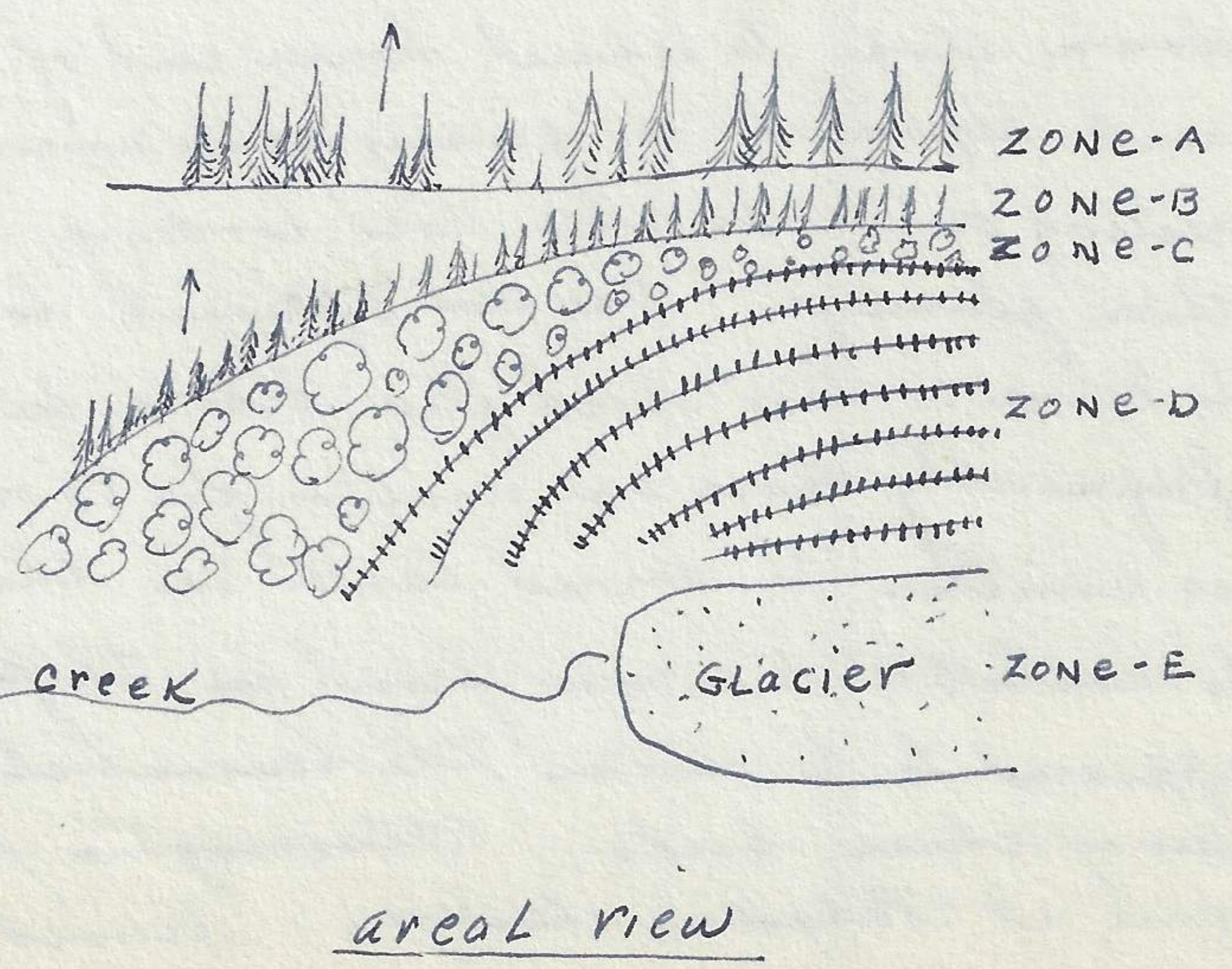
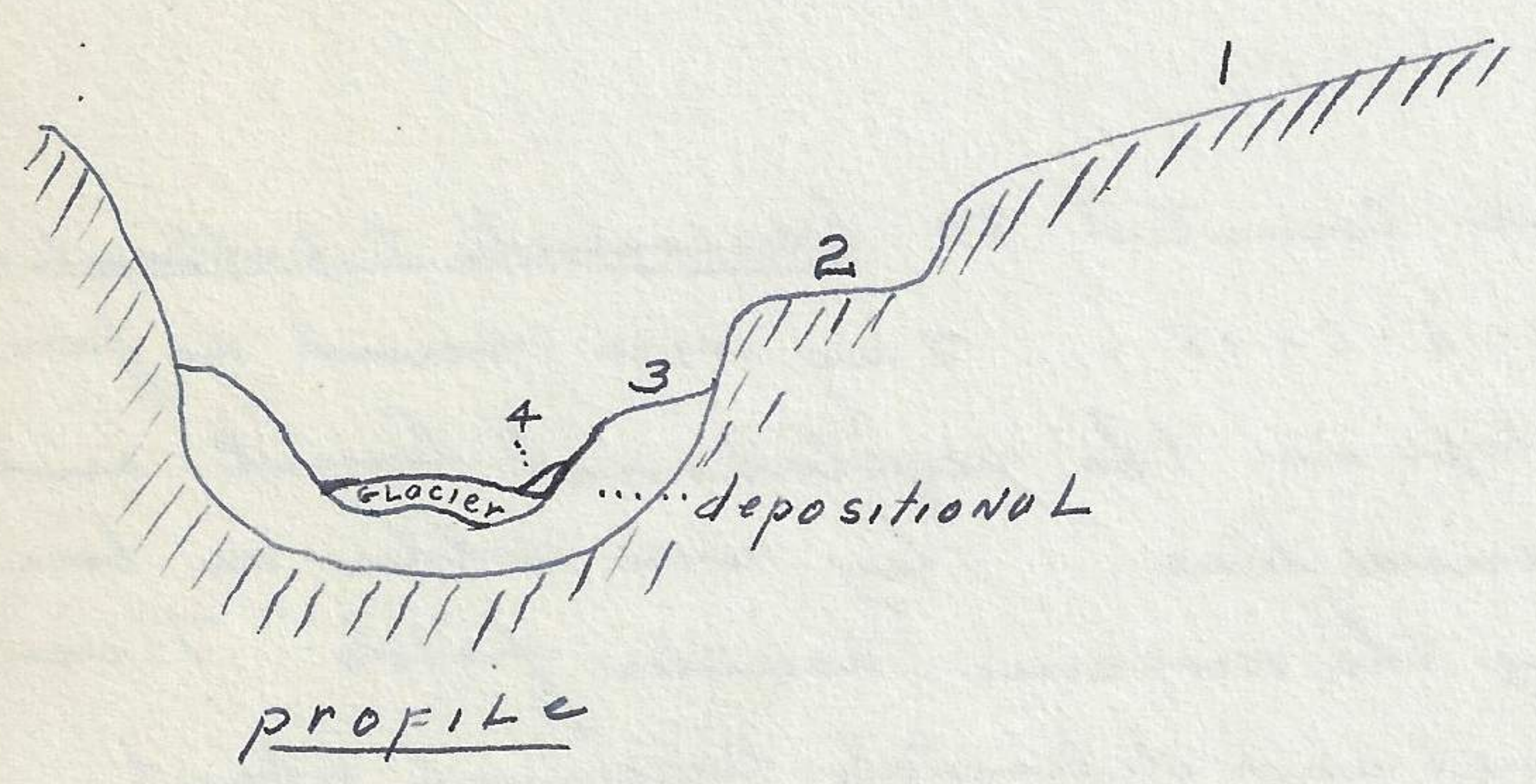


was faced with some human-nature contact problems. Found that the beautiful meadows and grassy slopes were being cut to pieces with the ramification of trails destroying the natural beauty of the area. The natural moranic slopes, being rather loose in structure and surface texture were being changed by the hundred of feet that used them for play slopes and travel. Certainly the beauty is already destroyed and why should it go on to the stage where it becomes a veritable grade school playground. The significance of visiting this area is already destroyed. Another objection would be the encouragement of creating a semi-domesticated form out of such wild life species as the Clark Crow, Murrelet, *Citellus lateralis* and *Onychomys*. Reminded me of entering a zoo or barn yard with all the natural alertness of these animals replaced with a docile mannered creature. Their natural contact and experience in nature is not afforded them and the site is not the primitive picture which the park was originally created for. Incidentally to ask a Clark Crow to perch upon any type of object allows for an exceptional opportunity for photographing this bird. From a casual glance at glacier evidence can figure out the recessional cycles of the mt. Would say that there has been 4 major glacial periods of ice deposition, the last one with evidence of being divided into 7 minor recessional periods. The profile of the Nisqually glacier, ^{valley} presents to me 4 major cycles as evidenced from the erosional levels upon the valley slopes. At the mouth of Nisqually glacier recorded the picture as con-



cerned the cyclic recession of the glacier terminal. The zone A is marked valley-ward by a sharp demarcation with mature trees on one hand and approx. 40 year old trees on the other side of the contact zone. Zone B is characterized by conifer trees

areal view