

National Park Service 41 Years Old Today

Two Oregon Areas Among 182 With 25 Million Acres

Today marks the 41st anniversary of the Act of Congress establishing the National Park Service and system in 1916. According to Superintendent Tom Williams of Crater Lake National park.

The National parks are described as spacious land areas of outstanding scenic or other natural wonders which are preserved intact for the education and enjoyment of the people. They are established by Congressional action.

National Monuments are set aside by Presidential Proclamation to conserve outstanding historical or scientific features.

Reorganized
There were 12 National parks and 26 National Monuments established prior to Aug. 25, 1916. Several of the monuments were administered by the war department and the department of agriculture until 1933 when by a Government reorganization, all monuments, military parks, battlefield sites and other memorials were transferred to the National Park Service.

There are now 182 areas containing approximately 25,000,000 acres or three-fourths of one per cent of the land area in the United States.

Crater Lake National park, established 55 years ago at the crest of the Southern Cascades, is one of two areas within Oregon. The other is Oregon Caves National Monument established in 1909 and located in the heart of the Siskiyou mountains.

Comparisons Made
Comparisons between the pioneer days of 1916 in the park with those of 1957 bring forth interesting data.

The Rim Lodge was first operated by A. L. Parkhurst, president of Crater Lake Park company and first opened with dinner at 6 p.m. on June 28, 1915. It had been under construction for four years. This building, still standing, was 50 by 120 feet with four stories and contained 68 bedrooms. By additions through the years, the lodge now has 114 rooms which can house 294 people, including approximately 90 employees.

In 1916, there were floored tents for 100 people at the rim and 50 more at Annie Spring. Now there are eight deluxe cottage units, plus 19 cold water cabins at the rim for accommodating 99 people.

Hauled by Truck
Supplies were hauled by truck from Chiloquin, a distance of 35 miles. Water was available at a spring one mile from the lodge. The trail from the rim to the lake was not built until 1917. Roads were narrow and unpaved, with large ruts and much dust. Road opening in the spring was not possible in the middle of July. A high powered car could make the trip from Medford to Crater Lake in five hours, 35 minutes.

By November, 1916, there were approximately 45 miles of road graded and ready for proposed surfacing, built by a crew



ROAD FOR THE HEARTY—Forty-one years ago, the traveler to Oregon's Crater Lake National Park was keeping his eye on a dusty strip such as this. The picture was taken in

1916. Then, a high powered car could make the trip from Medford to Crater Lake in five hours, 35 minutes.



MODERN HIGHWAY—Though the natural beauty and scenic value of Crater Lake National Park remain the same as in its establishment, 55 years ago, the paths by which

men have been changed for the better. Here, a section of highway from Annie Springs to the park headquarters curves across Goodbye bridge.

of 100 men working for \$2 per day and board.

Travel to Crater lake in 1916 numbered 2,918 cars and 12,265 people. In 1956, 101,861 cars and 359,840 people visited the park, traveling 73 miles of paved park roads.

Conservation Program
Mission 66, a ten-year conservation program, which began in 1957, proposes to develop and staff all parks so as to permit their wisest possible use with maximum preservation of the scenic, scientific and historic resources.

Under this program in Crater lake, roads are to be realigned and portions resurfaced. A new trail is planned near Cleetwood cove for safer and easier access to the lake; a new campground containing more than 80 automobile and trailer sites is under construction near Annie Springs; as well as rehabilitation of roads and campsites at the rim campground; encasement of Annie Spring with installation of a

25,000 gallon water tank for campground needs; a new entrance station at Annie Springs; improvement of Munson Springs system for increased water supply for the Rim and headquarters areas.

A new visitor center is planned at the rim which will contain an auditorium and exhibit rooms. Concession improvements at the rim have been made and more are planned by W. (Pop) Smith and his son, Harry, owners of the Crater Lake National Park company. A new addition to the cafeteria was completed last year as well as certain improvements in lodge accommodations, with more modern lodgings programmed for the future.

Oregon Caves
Oregon Caves National Monument, another phenomenon, was originally established under the jurisdiction of the U. S. forest service, department of agriculture. It was transferred to the National Park Service, U. S. department of the interior, in 1934 with the superintendent of Crater Lake National park as coordinator.

The Monument contains 480 acres, with the principal attraction being a large cave discovered by Elijah Davidson, who followed a wounded bear into the hitherto unknown opening in 1874.

Special features of the caves consist of spectacular formations which cover the ceilings, walls and floors. Though they have the appearance of a grayish marble, they are limestone, hardened and crystallized by the action of heat, pressure and carved by circulating water over many thousands of years. A trip through the caves takes approximately two hours.

In the old days until 1909, when the Monument was established, there was not even a trail to the caves. An automobile road was completed in 1922 from the forest service boundary to the caves, a distance of 8.2 miles which formerly had to be traveled by horse or foot.

First Chalet
The first chalet was built in about 1921 but was replaced by a much more modern building in 1934. There also are seven comfortable duplex cabins. Record of travel shows that

in 1910 a total of 363 people went through the caves; by 1920 more than 1,800 people were seeing the caves annually; in 1956, the visitation had reached 60,638.

The Oregon Caves company is under contract with the National Park Service to furnish guided trips, and food and lodging accommodations under the management of R. L. Sablin. Williams said the Mission 66 plans for Oregon Caves National Monument consist of parking area improvements, interpretive signs and markers, construction of a visitor information station; a comfort station; extension and improvement of utility systems and site improvement, and an expanded trail system.

The 41 years since the establishment of the National Park Service has seen much progress in development of public facilities in the parks, Williams continued, but the increased public use has been even greater. The improvements and expansion of facilities contemplated by Mission 66 are calculated to bring facilities and use into balance.

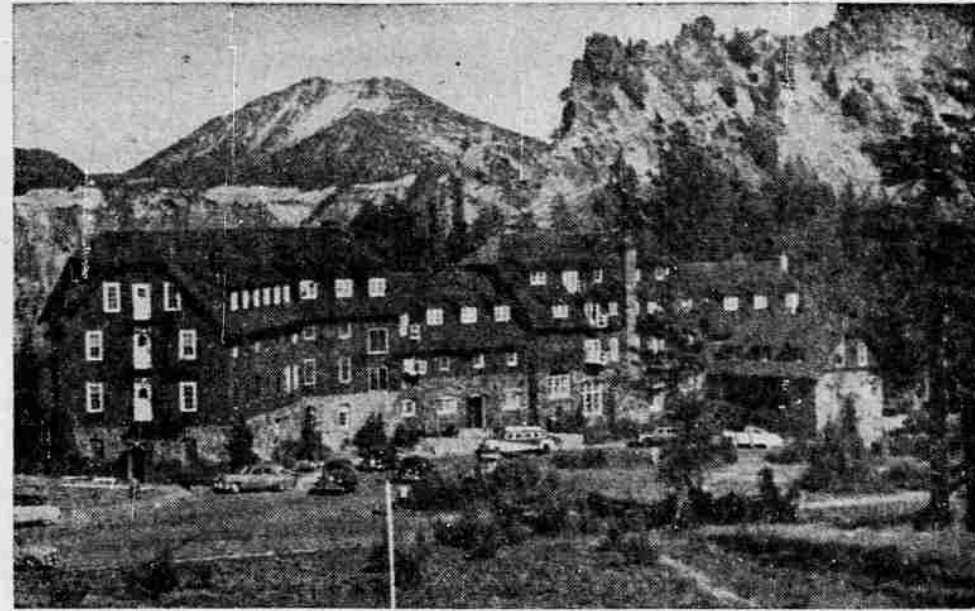
Fowler Appointed Livestock Inspector

Robert Bruce Fowler, route 1, box 427C, Medford, a new livestock brand inspector for the Medford area, according to the state department of agriculture.

Fowler was assigned to the new post by the department's division of animal industry. He served as deputy brand inspector for the department from 1948 to 1952, and prior to that worked about two years as a ranch hand and dairyman. Fowler will assist cattlemen reporting stray animals or missing cattle.

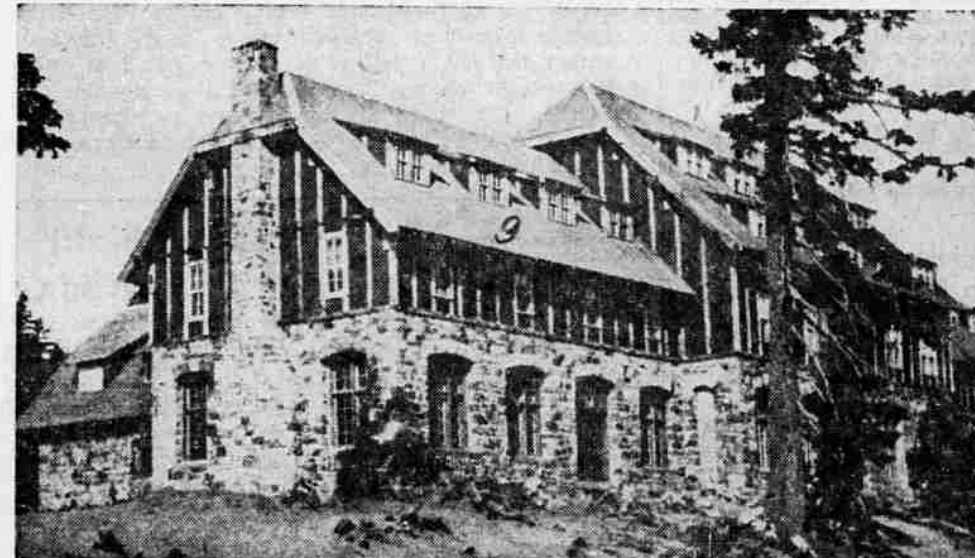
Among the Tuareg of the Sahara wastes, men, not women, veil their faces. Fierce and fearless, these nomads of the blue veil believe that hard manual labor dishonors them. One of their sayings is, "Shame enters with the plow."

New York City, originally purchased from the Indians for \$24, has an assessed realty value today of more than 22 billion dollars.



LODGE TODAY—By addition and improvement, the Rim Lodge erected in the teens of the century has been made into a park accommodation with 114 rooms which can house

294 people, including about 90 employees. There are also eight deluxe cottage units at the rim, plus 19 cold water cabins. Photos by National Park Service.



OLD LODGE—The first dinner served at Rim Lodge, Crater Lake National Park, was on the tables at 6 p.m. June 28, 1915. The building,

shown above, had been completed after four years of construction work. It was four stories high and contained 68 bedrooms.

River Rights Case Recessed for Two Months by Rifkind

San Francisco (AP)—Special Supreme Court Master Simon H. Rifkind Friday recessed for at least two months the complex Colorado river water suit after ruling the government must limit its evidence concerning Indian water claims.

Rifkind said it was his "fervent hope" the case would be completed by August of 1958 but noted "all bets are off" as far as time was concerned if the Supreme Court overturned his ruling on the Indian evidence.

The federal government may present evidence of quantity and use of water that would "make up an accounting" of Indian claims, Rifkind ruled, but it may not present evidence on whether the Indians had priority to the water over non-Indian users of the same state.

Limits Evidence
Government attorney David Warner said the ruling substantially limits the government's evidence while Deputy State Attorney General of California Charles Coker said the ruling limits rebuttal evidence to be presented by Arizona.

Arizona attorney Mark Wilmer, however, believes the ruling may not have shortened the government's case but did save "Arizona a hell of a lot of money" since he no longer believes his state will have to prove a priority case against the Indians.

Rifkind's ruling said the government's Indian priority case could be deferred, forgotten, or tried in another court by one or more special masters. He said a decision on how to handle the problem would come after he had decided the main issues in the case—the amounts of water to be allocated to Arizona, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and the government.

The government placed into evidence a lease signed last Aug. 13 by the department of the Interior with Colorado Enterprises, Inc., of Phoenix, Ariz., for the development of some 65,000 acres of Colorado River Indian Reservation land.

Lease Allowed
The lease was allowed into evidence after nearly a full day of cross-examination of Area Indian Director Frederick Haverland by Northcutt Ely, California's chief counsel concerning the legality and terms of the lease.

Ely read into the record a substantial portion of a letter from Rep. Clair Engle (D-Calif.) protesting the interior department's action in signing the lease before he was halted by a government objection prompted by Rifkind.

Rifkind, indicating there would be a full meeting and "substantial hearings" in the spring and summer of 1958, told attorneys that he would give the states and the government 30 days notice before he called the next session of the suit.

Arizona filed the suit in 1951 to quiet title to more than 3,800,000 acre feet of water from the Colorado annually. California is the defendant in the action.

Through the organ is more than 2000 years old, no music manuscripts for it have survived up to and including the Middle Ages. No one knows exactly what music was played on ancient organs.

David Frohnmayer Describes Play Production in Germany

(Editor's Note: David Frohnmayer, son of Mr. and Mrs. Otto Frohnmayer, 1656 Spring st., Medford, is in Germany as an exchange student under the American Field Service program. The following article describes some of his experiences in Germany.)

By DAVID FROHNMAYER
I certainly am finding Mollin a very wonderful place to spend the summer. Each day I learn more about life here and see more of Germany.

In one of my previous articles I told of Till Eulenspiegel. Last night I witnessed the festival honoring him and found it very interesting. It was held out of doors in the market place which looks the same now as it has for the last 400 years. Playing in it were a group of very fine actors from Lubbeck.

To start it off came a loud explosion followed by the pealing of bells from the church. Then the buglers, a band of drummers, dressed in old costumes, played a long fanfare, and the play began. It centered around the fabled exploits of Till Eulenspiegel who was part liar, Robin Hood, jester and philosopher. At any rate, he was very clever and made the German people happy with his deeds.

Effects Good
The play was acted very well, and the effects were quite good. In the last scene, Eulenspiegel dies, and by torchlight, monks carry him slowly to the churchyard and disappear as the muffled drums beat softly and organ music plays. At last, all the lights were extinguished, and the buildings around appeared dim in the starlight. It had a profound effect upon the audience and was certainly well received.

The community life of Mollin also includes a Schutzenfest or shooting festival. The men of the town dress in their traditional old costumes and compete to determine the king. A general from

World War II is president of the local organization and crowns the king each year. For hundreds of years every old, small town in Germany holds its Schutzenfest.

I came across something in the everyday life here that is different, the radio programs. All day long only music is played. It ranges from Bach, Beethoven and Brahms to the most popular American hit tunes. There is a schedule printed every week of all stations in Europe. In it I can see the title and time of every selection to be played in the coming week. This is quite a nice system. There is no advertising so for each radio in the household, a family must pay two D.M. (50 cents) a month.

Frozen Meals
The Rohweddens were astonished that we can buy a complete frozen meal and store it for months, then eat it. They also were surprised that most American housewives prepare every meal by themselves. Here, the more well-to-do families all have at least one maid.

The postal system is much better here in Germany. All the bus lines are run by the post office and in addition to picking up mail every hour, each bus also has a letter box which makes very fast service.

The movies here are quite good, about half of them being American—translated of course. Among the films I have seen are "High Society," "From Here to Eternity" and "The Benny Goodman Story."

Modern City
Hamburg is a modern city, since a good deal of it was destroyed in the war. Flames from the burning buildings could be seen in Mollin 30 miles away. In Hamburg I saw such American innovations as a food demonstrator giving samples away and a department store so much like Meier and Frank that I thought I was in Portland, Ore.

The big issue now in Germany is the coming elections.

Principal parties are the SPD and the CDU, Adenauer's party. Adenauer favors the NATO alliance while the other wants to abolish the new German army. All the people I talked to favor Adenauer. He is quite a man; now being more than 80, but still as clever and as good a politician as he ever was. For a long time he was mayor of Cologne until he refused to become a Nazi and lost his position.

During the war he went back to private life and his favorite hobby of growing roses. Often he has won prizes for them and the political cartoons show him with a rose. He is a very good leader, and is one of the prime reasons for Germany's fast recovery.

Three nights ago, the foreign minister of Germany gave a campaign speech in Mollin.

As I learn more about Germany, I hope to pass the information on in future articles.

The custom of passing the loving cup dates back to the early Greeks. As a peace gesture some 9,000 Macedonians and loving cup provided by Alexander the Great.

The Family Room

Air Conditioned
By Refrigeration

Private Parking
Facilities

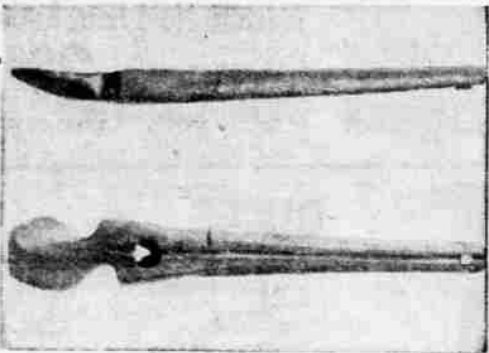
Ample Seating
Hearing Aids

"The best costs no more,
why accept less?"

Conger-Morris

FUNERAL DIRECTORS
W. MAIN AT SIXTH

This Week's HISTORY MYSTERY



Can You Identify
This Object?

CLUE: In historic times this device was in use among the Eskimo, the Aztecs, the Australians and others. It was probably brought to the new world by early emigrants from Europe and Asia. Some of them have been discovered in the dry caves of southern Oregon which were formed 7,000 years ago and more.

An extra joint had been added to the arm. Power and effectiveness were increased as the bone and the foreigner through the hole and the spearhead. The foreigner times to hunt spears into the giant bone. ANSWER: It is an atlatl or throwing stick used in prehistoric times to hunt spears into the giant bone.

This column is presented weekly for the furtherance of historical interest and education by the
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PORTLAND, OREGON

DRAMATIC SAVINGS STARTS MONDAY
SEE PAGE 3, SECTION 1

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DOORS OPEN 12:00 NOON

LAST DAY TODAY!