

YOUR
BOOKLET

ABOUT OUR
NATIONAL PARKS
and
NATIONAL MONUMENTS

A Handbook For Boy Scout Jamboree Leaders,

1960 Boy Scout Jamboree,

Colorado Springs, Colorado,

July 21 - 29, 1960



Prepared by
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FOREWORD

We in the National Park Service are happy that the 1960 Jamboree will give you and many thousands of other Boy Scouts the opportunity to become better acquainted with one or more of our Nation's National Parks and Monuments.

Your training in camping, hiking, and living in the out of doors has probably stirred a special interest in National Parks and Monuments. We know that you will want to learn more about them, and we urge you to take advantage of the many easy and pleasant opportunities which are offered in these areas. It is our hope that if you first became acquainted with the parks through your participation in the Boy Scout program, you will continue to devote your energies to conservation.

We hope you will have a good time; that your visit to a National Park or Monument will be a rich and fruitful one; and, most of all, that it will instill within you a pride in your Government, love of the land, and faith in the American tradition.

Conrad L. Wirth
Director,
National Park Service

A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF SCOUT EXECUTIVE

The National Park Service has over the years been of great help to the Boy Scouts of America. The Director of the National Park Service, Conrad L. Wirth, is a longtime friend of Scouting and a member of our National Camping and Conservation Committees. The Park Service manages some 180 areas throughout the United States and hundreds of thousands of our members have had the opportunity to visit these parks, monuments, and historic sites and under the guidance of Service personnel, they have had a very rich experience. The Park Service display and this pamphlet are other examples of tremendous cooperation and we are grateful indeed for this help.

In going home from this Jubilee Jamboree, many of you are going to be able to visit one or more of these places of wonder and inspiration. I do hope that while visiting National Park Service areas, all of us will demonstrate that we are conservation-minded and that our behavior will be in complete accordance with the Scout Oath and Law. Let us do all we can to show our appreciation to our Government and to the people of this country for helping to preserve so many areas of spectacular scenery and of such importance in our country's history.

Arthur A. Schuck
Chief Scout Executive and
Jamboree Camp Chief

WHAT IS THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM?

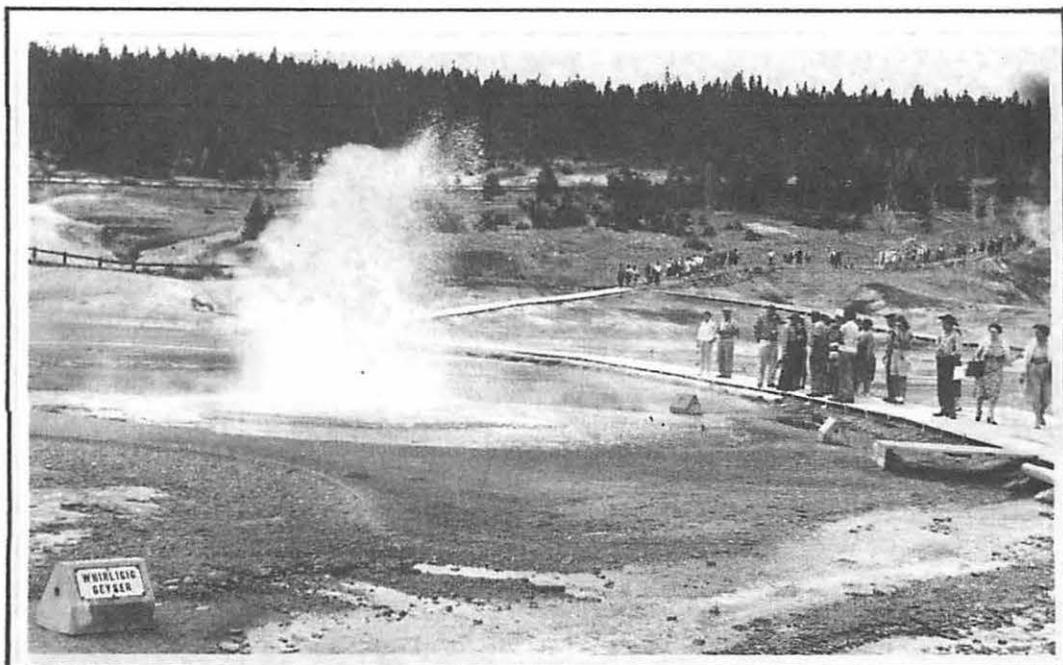
An important part of America's land -- important because of outstanding scenic, scientific, and historic values -- has been set aside under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior.

The first national park -- Yellowstone -- was established in 1872 "as a public park or pleasuring ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people." In 1916 Congress established the National Park Service to "conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and . . . provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations."

Today, the Park Service administers 185 areas in the National Park System, which are preserved and kept as public treasures for the use and enjoyment of Americans and their guests from other countries.

On August 10, 1933, under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's Executive order of June 10, 1933, the various park areas under the control of the Federal Government were consolidated into one unified system. Jurisdiction over the park system of the Nation's Capital in Washington, D. C., was also transferred to the National Park Service in 1933.

Since the 1933 consolidation, normal growth has increased the Federal park system to 29 National Parks, 7 National Historical Parks, 84 National Monuments, 13 National Military Parks, 1 National Memorial Park, 3 National Battlefield Parks, 5 National Battlefield Sites, 12 National Historic Sites, 13 National Memorials, 10 National Cemeteries, 1 National Seashore Recreational Area, 3 National Parkways, and the National Capital Parks system. In addition, 3 National Recreation Areas are administered by the National Park Service.



The areas in the National Park System contain about 24 million acres of of public land scattered throughout mainland United States, Alaska, Puerto Rico, Hawaii, and the Virgin Islands. Katmai National Monument in Alaska, with 2,697,590 acres, is the largest; the House Where Lincoln Died in Washington, D. C., is the smallest. The Service is responsible, too, for maintaining the White House. We don't tell the President how to run the place, but we do keep the gardens neat and the lawn mowed.

The man at the head of the Service is called the director. His office, together with his staff, is in Washington, D. C.

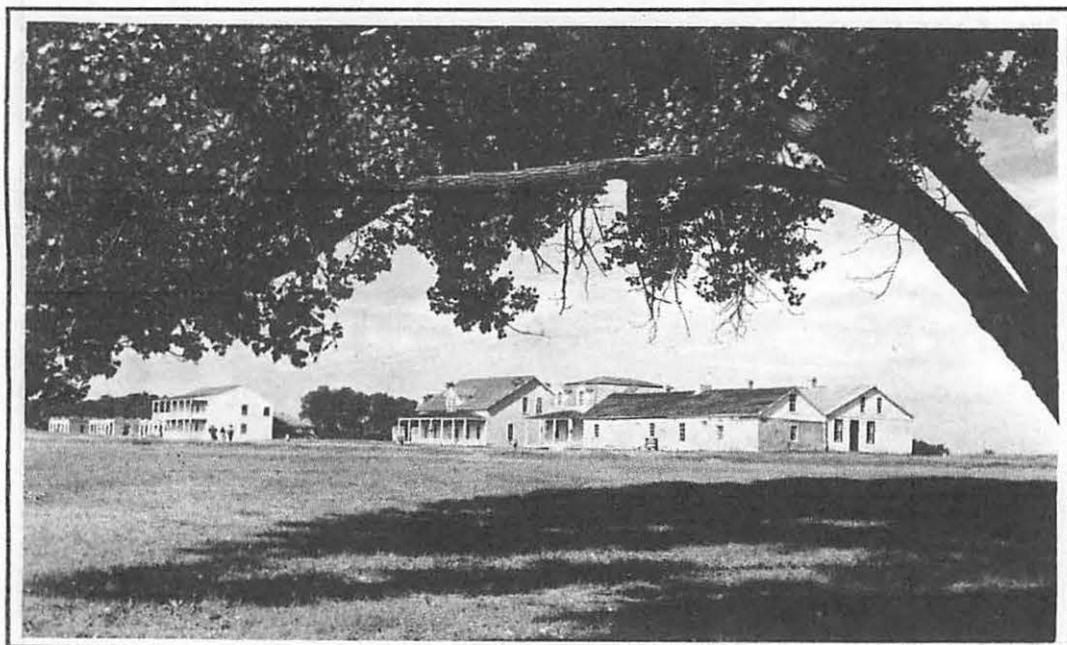
For purposes of administration, the National Park System is divided into five regions, with a regional director in charge of each. Regional offices are located in Richmond, Va., Omaha, Nebr., Santa Fe, N. Mex., San Francisco, Calif., and Philadelphia, Pa.

Each of the National Parks (we use the term "park" to refer to any of the 185 areas) is in charge of a local superintendent, who resides in the park. He is responsible to regional and Washington headquarters for activities within the area under his control. In several of the smaller parks, the superintendent may have only one or two assistants. In the larger ones, such as Yosemite and Yellowstone, a large force is needed, and it includes protective, clerical, educational (naturalists and historians), and engineering assistants.

If you have any comments or inquiries about the parks you visit, please get in touch with the superintendent of the area concerned.

"A national park, preserved in all its beauty and at the same time made accessible for the public for all time, is as grand a heritage as it is possible to leave for future generations."

. . . Robert Bradford Marshall.





WHAT ARE OUR NATIONAL PARKS?

Members of the Washburn-Langford-Doane Expedition were exploring the Yellowstone region in 1870. At a campfire in the park on the night of September 19 of that year, the men discussed what should be done with this country they had been exploring for nearly 5 weeks. At first, they thought about staking personal claims, but Cornelius Hedges, a judge in Montana Territory, arose and urged that Yellowstone's unique beauty not be owned by a few individuals. "I feel it should be a National Park," he told the group.

The other men agreed, and such was their prominence that Congress passed the Yellowstone Establishment Act a year and a half later.

Yellowstone became a huge success, and today there are 29 National Parks. For example, there are **Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks**, with their forest of gigantic trees and extensive, rugged, and lofty mountains; **Mount Rainier**, a towering extinct volcano, with glacial ice concealing all but its most rugged crags and ridges; and **Yosemite**, with its variety of magnificent waterfalls and the alpine meadows, lakes, and the snowfields of the High Sierra.

Many of the parks contain noble forests, but the trees are preserved for their beauty and not for the lumber they would produce. Actually, the trees that add most to the beauty of the landscape have little commercial value anyway.

Then, too, there are the wild animals in a National Park. All kinds of wildlife are protected. Hunting, trapping, or molesting of wildlife is not allowed.

"No nation ever had a larger or more valuable heritage in transcendently inspiring natural scenery than the United States of America. We can be thankful today for those early conservationists who made possible Yellowstone National Park and consequently all others in the System"

. . . Horace M. Albright, Second Director
of the National Park Service.

WHAT ARE OUR NATIONAL MONUMENTS?

In addition to the National Parks, there are several other types of reservations in the National Park System.

Almost half of the areas in the System have been set aside primarily for their scientific, historic, or archeologic importance. We know these areas as National Monuments. Monuments are not usually as large as our National Parks, but this is not always so. There are several National Monuments which compare in size with the largest National Parks.

Death Valley National Monument in California and Katmai National Monument in Alaska are larger than many National Parks. Both of these areas preserve outstanding geological and biological features.

We know that you will enjoy a visit to the National Monuments. Nothing can make history so alive as a visit to a place where it was actually made. At some of the monuments, you can turn back the pages of time to earliest man, who, with crude tools and implements, engaged in a centuries-long struggle for survival on this continent.

Here are a few examples of National Monuments:

Sunset Crater National Monument, Arizona, encompasses a volcanic cinder cone with summit crater formed just before A. D. 1100. The upper part of the cone is colored as if by sunset glow. Many National Monuments preserve unusual geological features of this sort.

Fort Laramie National Monument, Wyoming, contains the buildings of one of the most famous military posts of the Old West. Many of our most important historical sites are preserved as National Monuments. The famous Statue of Liberty in New York harbor is a National Monument.

Chaco Canyon National Monument, New Mexico, is typical of many monuments in preserving unusual remains of prehistoric Indian buildings and burial grounds.

There are many interesting books about our National Parks and Monuments. Perhaps you have some of them in your school or public library. We hope you will read them. Your visit to these areas will be more interesting and enjoyable if you read the books beforehand.

"How is the spirit of a free people to be formed and animated and cheered but out of the storehouse of its historical recollections?"

. . . Edward Everett.

AREAS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

(THE AREAS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM SHOWN ON THE MAP ARE INDICATED NUMERICALLY BY STATE OR TERRITORY. THE NUMBERS ON THE MAP REFER TO THE NUMBERS LISTED BELOW. NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES NOT FULLY OWNED BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ARE NOT SHOWN.)

ALABAMA

- 1 HORSESHOE BEND NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

ALASKA

- 2 MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK
3 KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT
4 GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT
5 SITKA NATIONAL MONUMENT

ARIZONA

- 6 GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
7 PIPE SPRING NATIONAL MONUMENT
8 NAVAJO NATIONAL MONUMENT
9 GRAND CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT
10 LAKE MEAD NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
11 CANYON DE CHELLY NATIONAL MONUMENT
12 WUPATKI NATIONAL MONUMENT
13 SUNSET CRATER NATIONAL MONUMENT
14 WALNUT CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT
15 PETRIFIED FOREST NATIONAL MONUMENT
16 TUZIGOOT NATIONAL MONUMENT
17 MONTEZUMA CASTLE NATIONAL MONUMENT
18 TONTO NATIONAL MONUMENT
19 CASA GRANDE NATIONAL MONUMENT
20 ORGAN PIPE CACTUS NATIONAL MONUMENT
21 SAGUARO NATIONAL MONUMENT
22 CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT
23 TUMACACORI NATIONAL MONUMENT
24 CORONADO NATIONAL MEMORIAL

ARKANSAS

- 25 HOT SPRINGS NATIONAL PARK

CALIFORNIA

- 26 LAVA BEDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
27 LASSEN VOLCANIC NATIONAL PARK
28 MUIR WOODS NATIONAL MONUMENT
29 YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
30 DEVILS POSTPILE NATIONAL MONUMENT
31 KINGS CANYON NATIONAL PARK
32 PINNACLES NATIONAL MONUMENT
33 SEQUOIA NATIONAL PARK
34 DEATH VALLEY NATIONAL MONUMENT
35 CHANNEL ISLANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
36 JOSHUA TREE NATIONAL MONUMENT
37 CABRILLO NATIONAL MONUMENT

COLORADO

- 38 ROCKY MOUNTAIN NATIONAL PARK
39 SHADOW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
40 COLORADO NATIONAL MONUMENT
41 BLACK CANYON OF THE GUNNISON NATIONAL MONUMENT
42 DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT (IN NORTHEASTERN UTAH AND NORTHWESTERN COLORADO)
43 HOVENWEEP NATIONAL MONUMENT (IN SOUTHEASTERN UTAH AND SOUTHWESTERN COLORADO)
44 MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK
45 YUCCA HOUSE NATIONAL MONUMENT
46 GREAT SAND DUNES NATIONAL MONUMENT

FLORIDA

- 47 FORT CAROLINE NATIONAL MEMORIAL
48 CASTILLO DE SAN MARCOS NATIONAL MONUMENT
49 FORT MATANZAS NATIONAL MONUMENT
50 DE SOTO NATIONAL MEMORIAL
51 EVERGLADES NATIONAL PARK
52 FORT JEFFERSON NATIONAL MONUMENT

GEORGIA

- 53 KENNESAW MOUNTAIN NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK

- 54 CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK (IN NORTHWESTERN GEORGIA AND SOUTHEASTERN TENNESSEE)

55 OCMULGEE NATIONAL MONUMENT

- 56 FORT PULASKI NATIONAL MONUMENT
57 FORT FREDERICA NATIONAL MONUMENT

HAWAII

- 58 HAWAII NATIONAL PARK

IDAHO

- 59 CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT

IOWA

- 60 EFFIGY MOUNDS NATIONAL MONUMENT

KENTUCKY

- 61 ABRAHAM LINCOLN BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
62 MAMMOTH CAVE NATIONAL PARK
63 CUMBERLAND GAP NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK (ON KENTUCKY-TENNESSEE-VIRGINIA BORDER)

LOUISIANA

- 64 CHALMETTE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

MAINE

- 65 ACADIA NATIONAL PARK

MARYLAND

- 66 ANTIETAM NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE AND CEMETERY
67 HAMPTON NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
68 FORT MCHENRY NATIONAL MONUMENT AND HISTORIC SHRINE
69 HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL MONUMENT (ON MARYLAND-WEST VIRGINIA BORDER)

MASSACHUSETTS

- 70 SALEM MARITIME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
71 ADAMS NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
72 MINUTE MAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

MICHIGAN

- 73 ISLE ROYALE NATIONAL PARK

MINNESOTA

- 74 PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT
75 GRAND PORTAGE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

MISSISSIPPI

- 76 BRICES CROSS ROADS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
77 TUPELO NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
78 ACKIA BATTLEGROUND NATIONAL MONUMENT
79 VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AND NATIONAL CEMETERY

MISSOURI

- 80 JEFFERSON NATIONAL EXPANSION MEMORIAL
81 GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER NATIONAL MONUMENT

MONTANA

- 82 GLACIER NATIONAL PARK
83 BIG HOLE BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT
84 CUSTER BATTLEFIELD NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEBRASKA

- 85 SCOTTS BLUFF NATIONAL MONUMENT
86 HOMESTEAD NATIONAL MONUMENT OF AMERICA

NEVADA

- 87 LEHMAN CAVES NATIONAL MONUMENT

NEW JERSEY

- 88 MORRISTOWN NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK

NEW JERSEY (continued)

- 89 EDISON LABORATORY NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 90 EDISON HOME NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

NEW MEXICO

- 91 AZTEC RUINS NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 92 CAPULIN MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 93 CHACO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 94 BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 95 FORT UNION NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 96 EL MORRO NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 97 GRAN QUIVIRA NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 98 GILA CLIFF DWELLINGS NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 99 WHITE SANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 100 CARLSBAD CAVERNS NATIONAL PARK

NEW YORK

- 101 SARATOGA NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
 - 102 HOME OF FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
 - 103 VANDERBILT MANSION NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
 - 104 FEDERAL HALL NATIONAL MEMORIAL
 - 105 STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT
 - 106 CASTLE CLINTON NATIONAL MONUMENT
 - 107 GENERAL GRANT NATIONAL MEMORIAL
- NORTH CAROLINA**
- 108 GUILFORD COURTHOUSE NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
 - 109 WRIGHT BROTHERS NATIONAL MEMORIAL
 - 110 CAPE HATTERAS NATIONAL SEASHORE RECREATIONAL AREA
 - 111 FORT RALEIGH NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
 - 112 MOORES CREEK NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
 - 113 GREAT SMOKY MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK (ON NORTH CAROLINA-TENNESSEE BORDER)

NORTH DAKOTA

- 114 THEODORE ROOSEVELT NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK

OHIO

- 115 PERRY'S VICTORY AND INTERNATIONAL PEACE MEMORIAL NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 116 MOUND CITY GROUP NATIONAL MONUMENT

OKLAHOMA

- 117 PLATT NATIONAL PARK

OREGON

- 118 CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK
- 119 OREGON CAVES NATIONAL MONUMENT

PENNSYLVANIA

- 120 INDEPENDENCE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
- 121 HOPEWELL VILLAGE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
- 122 FORT NECESSITY NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
- 123 GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AND NATIONAL CEMETERY

SOUTH CAROLINA

- 124 COWPENS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
- 125 KINGS MOUNTAIN NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
- 126 FORT SUMTER NATIONAL MONUMENT

SOUTH DAKOTA

- 127 MOUNT RUSHMORE NATIONAL MEMORIAL
- 128 BADLANDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 129 JEWEL CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 130 WIND CAVE NATIONAL PARK

TENNESSEE

- 131 FORT DONELSON NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AND NATIONAL CEMETERY
- 132 ANDREW JOHNSON NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 133 STONES RIVER NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AND NATIONAL CEMETERY
- 134 MERIWETHER LEWIS NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 135 SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AND NATIONAL CEMETERY

TEXAS

- 136 BIG BEND NATIONAL PARK

UTAH

- 137 TIMPANOGOS CAVE NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 138 ARCHES NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 139 CAPITOL REEF NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 140 NATURAL BRIDGES NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 141 BRYCE CANYON NATIONAL PARK
- 142 CEDAR BREAKS NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 143 ZION NATIONAL PARK
- 144 RAINBOW BRIDGE NATIONAL MONUMENT

VIRGINIA

- 145 SHENANDOAH NATIONAL PARK
- 146 CUSTIS-LEE MANSION NATIONAL MEMORIAL
- 147 MANASSAS NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
- 148 FREDERICKSBURG AND SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY BATTLEFIELDS MEMORIAL NATIONAL MILITARY PARK AND NATIONAL CEMETERY
- 149 GEORGE WASHINGTON BIRTHPLACE NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 150 RICHMOND NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
- 151 COLONIAL NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
- 152 APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
- 153 BOOKER T. WASHINGTON NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 154 PETERSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK

VIRGIN ISLANDS

- 155 SAN JUAN NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
- 156 VIRGIN ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

WASHINGTON

- 157 OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK
- 158 COULEE DAM NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
- 159 MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
- 160 WHITMAN NATIONAL MONUMENT
- 161 FORT VANCOUVER NATIONAL MONUMENT

WYOMING

- 162 YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK (ALSO EXTENDS INTO MONTANA AND IDAHO)
- 163 GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK
- 164 FORT LARAMIE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

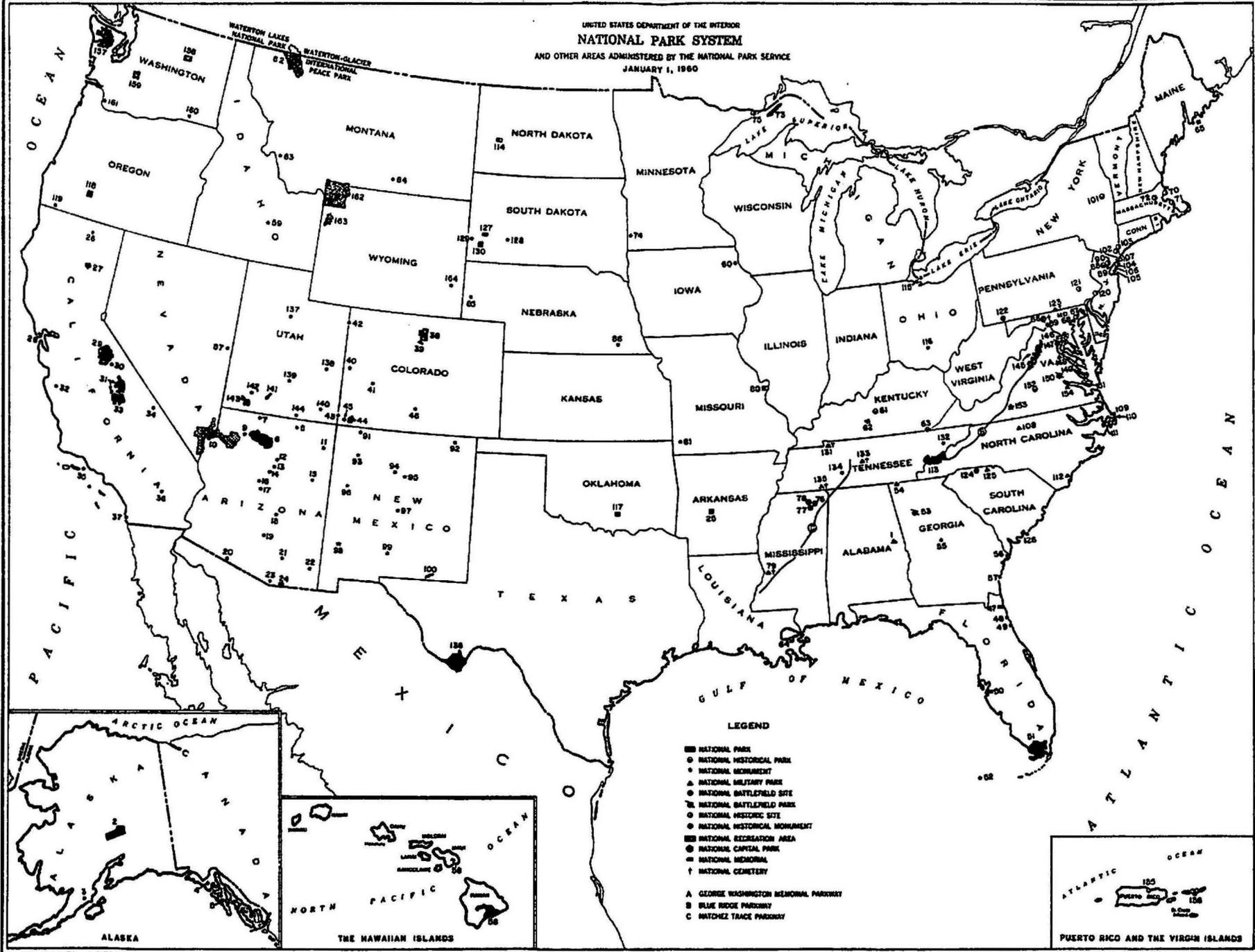
NATIONAL PARKWAYS

- A GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY
- B BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY
- C NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY

AREAS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.**ADMINISTERED BY****NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS**

- BATTLEGROUND NATIONAL CEMETERY
- HOUSE WHERE LINCOLN DIED NATIONAL MEMORIAL
- LINCOLN MEMORIAL NATIONAL MEMORIAL
- LINCOLN MUSEUM NATIONAL MEMORIAL
- THOMAS JEFFERSON NATIONAL MEMORIAL
- WASHINGTON MONUMENT NATIONAL MEMORIAL
- CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO CANAL

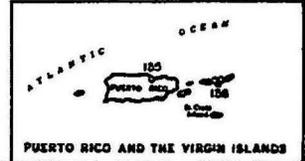
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM
 AND OTHER AREAS ADMINISTERED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 JANUARY 1, 1960



LEGEND

- NATIONAL PARK
- NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
- NATIONAL MONUMENT
- ▲ NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
- ⊙ NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITE
- ⊗ NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARK
- ⊕ NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE
- ⊖ NATIONAL HISTORICAL MONUMENT
- ▨ NATIONAL RECREATION AREA
- ⊙ NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK
- ⊕ NATIONAL MEMORIAL
- † NATIONAL CEMETERY

- A GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL PARKWAY
- B BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY
- C NATCHEZ TRACE PARKWAY



WHY MUST THESE AREAS BE PROTECTED?

When the Congress or the President sets aside an area as a National Park or Monument, it is because the area is one of national significance distinguished by superlative natural scenery, or because it is one of historic, prehistoric, or scientific importance. For these reasons, we, who have enjoyed these blessings as good American citizens, want to preserve all areas of the National Park System in an unimpaired condition for the use and inspiration of the people who come after us.

In establishing Yellowstone in 1872, Congress provided against "injury or spoliation of all timber, mineral deposits, natural curiosities, or wonders within said park, and their retention in their natural condition."

There is no use having fine parks if we do not keep them that way, and that is why the National Park Service protects the fragile and irreplaceable features in areas under its jurisdiction. At the same time, the Service builds facilities for visitors -- things like roads, trails, campgrounds, museums, and information centers -- so that people like yourselves can come and enjoy the wonders protected for them.

Almost every superintendent of a National Park or Monument must spend some of the money our Government gives him to run his park to repair the ravages of the initial-carver or the lipstick-wielder. We all know the thoughtless people who perform such acts as "vandals." We must guard against needless destruction by vandals of property and natural features, such as damaging wayside exhibits, signs, campground tables, and buildings, and cutting or marking names and letters on rocks, trees, and buildings.

Why Hunting Is Not Permitted. All forms of native wildlife find sanctuary in our National Parks. And, equally important, the National Park Service has made every effort to preserve and restore the natural environment upon which the wildlife depends. We hope that you will see many animals during your visits to the parks, for it is a lot of fun to watch animals living unmolested by man in their natural surroundings. We ask, too, that you not feed the animals, for they are wild and can hurt you badly. Do not tease, frighten, or molest them in any way, particularly if they are accompanied by their young.

So, in a National Park, do your hunting with a camera. In most parks, the amazing procession of wildlife, wildflowers, and superb scenery will present more subjects than you can possibly "shoot" during a visit.

Although you can't hunt in the parks, angling for fish amidst the scenic beauty is permitted and can be an experience you will never forget. A variety of sport fishes awaits your skill in many of the parks. The Federal Government doesn't require a fishing license, but State licenses are required in some of the National Parks.

Why You May Not Pick Wildflowers or Collect Fossils or Other Natural Objects. Like the animals, wildflowers, other plants, rocks, and all natural objects are protected in our National Parks and Monuments and must not be

picked or removed from their surroundings. Probably it would do little harm if you alone picked a flower or took a rock home, but multiply yourself by the millions of visitors to the parks and you can visualize the results. The beauty of the trees and flowers, the rippling brooks, the crystal lakes, and the snow-clad mountain peaks would eventually be lost to you and to the Nation.

"Natural beauty and wonder are priceless beirlooms which God has bestowed upon our nation. How shall we escape the contempt of the coming generations if we suffer this irreplaceable heritage to be wasted."

. . . Henry van Dyke.

ABOUT CAMPING IN OUR NATIONAL PARKS AND MONUMENTS

There is perhaps no better way for you to enjoy completely the scenic and scientific wonders of our National Parks and Monuments than through camping. In this manner you can see and experience firsthand the features which are being preserved.

Free camping facilities are provided in all National Parks except Carlsbad Caverns, in National Recreation Areas, and in a number of National Monuments, particularly in the West and Southwest. Camping is not appropriate or permitted in historical areas, such as National Battlefield Parks. As a rule, camping is impractical during the winter.

To get the most out of your camping trip, you may want to read, before your trip, some of the National Park Service illustrated publications of general information about the areas. The publication "Camping Facilities in Areas Administered by the National Park Service" will probably be of particular interest to you. A copy of that publication and of others pertaining to the parks you are visiting are available at most entrance or information stations. But if you wish to obtain copies in advance, you may write to the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C. (Price List 35, which lists most Service publications, may be obtained on request from Superintendent of Documents.)

If you abide by the following "Ten Commandments for Family Campers," listed by Frank Mentzer in the August-September 1959 issue of "Family Camping," we are sure you will enjoy your camping experience to the fullest:

1. Build fires only in designated places. Never leave your fire unattended, particularly in a wind.
2. Extinguish all matches and smokes before throwing them away; extinguish campfires -- every spark -- by pouring water slowly and directly to the fire to avoid cracking stoves.
3. Practice good housekeeping in camp; burn paper and cartons.
4. Put cans, bottles, and unburnable garbage in receptacles provided.
5. Help keep toilets, showers, and laundries clean and sanitary.
6. Do not destroy or deface signs, buildings, tables, or other conveniences.
7. Keep water-faucet areas, streamsides, lakeshores, and beaches clean.
8. Do not pick or dig flowers, plants, ferns, or moss on public or private lands. Do not cut tent poles or boughs or chip tree bark.

9. Report all instances of vandalism to park superintendents, rangers, or other responsible persons.
10. Do just a little more than leave campsites as good as you found them; make those responsible glad you were there.

"Live in camp as if you were an honored guest," says Mr. Mentzer.

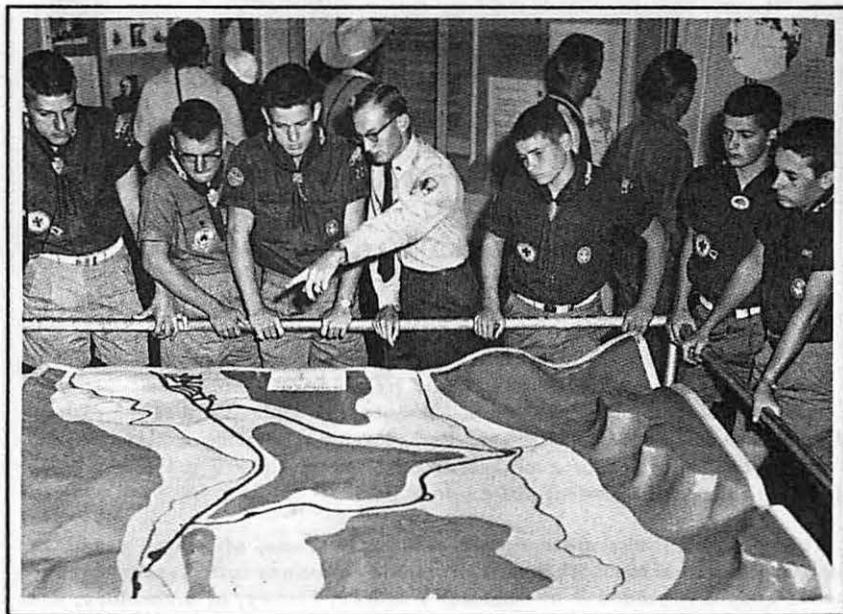
Go forth, under the open sky, and list to Nature's teachings."

. . . William Cullen Bryant.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE RANGERS

As you enter a National Park, your first stop will probably be at an entrance station. There you will see one or more men in the forest-green uniform and broad-brimmed hat of the National Park Service and wearing the badge of the park ranger. The ranger is a familiar figure to the millions of people who visit the parks, and they know him for his courteous and friendly manner and his willingness to take a personal interest in seeing that they get full enjoyment from their visits.

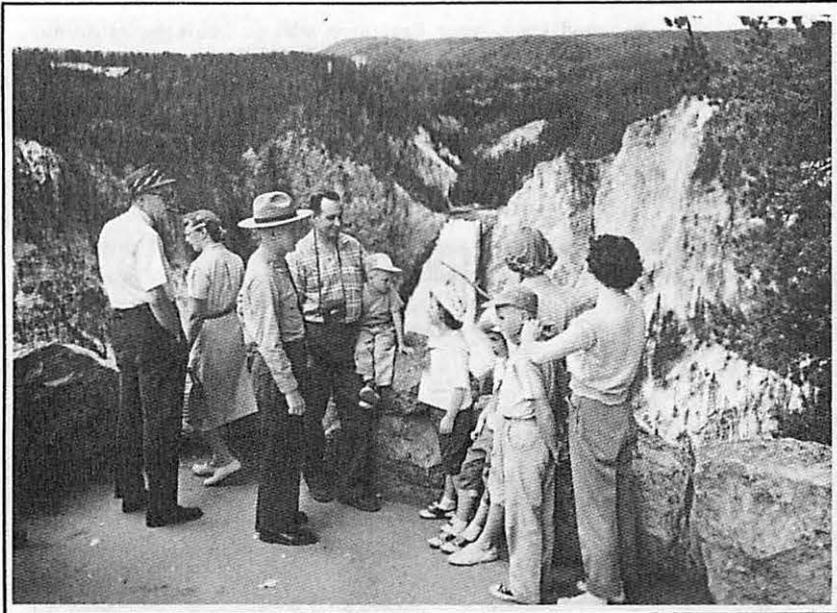
Rangers particularly need to be skilled outdoorsmen. Many of them have been called upon to perform heroic and dangerous rescues; they are trained in fighting forest fires and in "bossing" fire crews; in some of the parks they carry on long winter patrols; and they do many other jobs.



But the ranger's main duty is to be of help to you and to enforce the regulations which exist for your safety and for the protection of the natural or historic features of the parks.

Consult a park ranger before starting any dangerous undertakings in a park, such as mountain climbing. The rangers know the country; they are equipped to give sound and friendly advice. Tell the ranger where you intend to go and when you expect to be back; long delays in returning past the scheduled time will put him on notice that assistance or a search may be needed.

If you need information or are in any difficulty, see a park ranger.



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE NATURALISTS AND HISTORIANS

"Why has this area been set aside as a National Park?"

"What important event happened here?"

"When did the idea of this park originate, and who was responsible for it?"

When you visit a National Park or Monument, undoubtedly these questions will come to your mind. The National Park Service naturalist or historian has the interesting answers to such questions. He also wears the forest-green uniform with the stiff-brimmed, tall-crowned hat.

The National Parks are veritable outdoor museums, offering a wealth of natural and human history. The naturalists and historians interpret this history for you. They are trained in the natural sciences, history, or archeology, and in public services. They conduct groups on the park trails on short or long

trips and give informal talks at campfires, outdoor amphitheaters, lodges, and visitor centers.

Pay a visit to the park's visitor center. This building will probably be the focal point of your visit to the park, and its exhibits will answer many of your questions.

In the wilderness National Parks and Monuments, the visitor center is designed primarily to help you find out for yourself just what the park has to offer. Actually, the exhibits are only an index to the park or monument, which is the real museum of nature.

In the historical areas, visitor centers contain relics and artifacts connected with the human events which took place there.

In the archeological areas, the exhibits include implements used centuries ago in grinding corn and in the other necessities of life, and objects such as a sandal or other bit of clothing for personal adornment, shreds of baskets, and pottery of many designs and colors.

"The educational and inspirational value of the National Parks is far greater than any material gain that might be derived through industrial utilization of their natural resources."

. . . Ray Lyman Wilbur.

CONSERVING OUR NATION'S RESOURCES

As you visit the National Parks, you will agree, we believe, that all Americans should have a chance to pause now and again and enjoy the superlative beauties of the earth and water of their native land; that they should be able to find pleasure and inspiration in the great outdoors, away from the pressures and worries of the everyday world; that they should have opportunities to view the great memorials of their historic past and thus to understand and to appreciate better their national heritage; and that they should take special pleasure in sharing these things with their guests from other lands, for love of nature and respect for the past, are emotions that are shared by all people everywhere.

Conservation is often defined as "wise use." The wise use for which the National Parks and Monuments have been established and are developed and managed is enjoyment and inspiration -- the special kinds of enjoyment and inspiration that come from becoming acquainted with the finest examples of our country's natural scenery and with the sites and structures that are most meaningful in our history.

The law which established the National Park Service in 1916 stated that the parks and monuments must be left "unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations." So in the splendid scenic areas, Nature rules and is left to do things in her own way; forests, plants, wildlife, soil, and rocks remain undisturbed. For the most part, the only changes are those which enable us to come to the parks and monuments and enjoy them.

Hunting, mining, grazing, the cutting of forests, the damming of streams -- all these are processes which would change the look of the parks and the community of Nature. That is why hunting and mining and logging are prohibited; that is why grazing is being reduced as rapidly as possible; that is why the National Park Service is striving to keep the streams and valleys as God created them.

Outside the parks, the waters of our streams are being controlled in greater degree each year; our virgin forests are steadily disappearing before the ax and saw. The National Park Service, in administering the National Parks and Monuments, safeguards the kind of natural scene that our pioneer forefathers knew.

The National Park Service hopes that you, who will some day play a part in the Government of the United States, will be among the foremost defenders of the splendid and awe-inspiring parts of "native America" that are found in the National Park System.

"As a people, we have the right and duty -- second to none but the right and duty to obey moral law and of requiring and doing justice -- to protect ourselves and our children against the wasteful development of our natural resources."

. . . Theodore Roosevelt in his opening address at the First Governors' Conference on Natural Resources, 1908.

WHAT IS MISSION 66?

As you travel through National Parks and Monuments, you will see signs stating "THIS IS A MISSION 66 PROJECT."

These signs will undoubtedly lead you to ask, "What is MISSION 66?"

MISSION 66 is a 10-year conservation, development, and improvement program of the National Park Service. It was launched in 1956 and is scheduled for completion in 1966, the 50th birthday of the establishment of the National Park Service. This program is concerned with developing, staffing, and improving the areas that are managed by the National Park Service in such a way that assures their wisest possible use. For you, this means that work is being done that will permit your maximum enjoyment and understanding of the areas; for the areas themselves, it means the maximum preservation of the scenic, scientific, and historic resources that give the parks their distinction.

The real accomplishments of the MISSION 66 program are measured, not by the miles of new roads, increased capacities of lodges or campgrounds, or by the number of new public buildings, but the results they bring to young people like you who are now in the Nation's schools and classrooms -- pride in the Government of the United States, love of the American land, and faith in its destiny.

GPO 528605

PLEASE

Help us to keep the parks clean, free from trash and litter. If there isn't a trash container handy in which to dispose of candy wrappers, fruit peelings, film cartons, and other things, please keep them until they can be disposed of properly.

COVER: Garden Wall and McDonald Creek, Glacier National Park.