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G93/3 GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

GOVERNMENT
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HEARINGS
BEFORE THE
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES SENATE

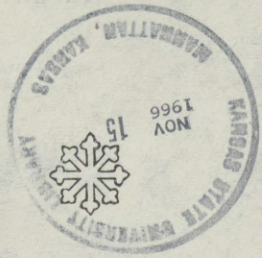
EIGHTY-NINTH CONGRESS
FIRST AND SECOND SESSIONS

ON

S. 295 and H.R. 698

A BILL TO ESTABLISH THE GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS
NATIONAL PARK IN TEXAS

JULY 21, 1965, AND AUGUST 9, 1966



Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1965

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION OF THE
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:05 a.m., in room 3110, Senate Office Building, Senator Frank E. Moss presiding.

Present: Senators Moss, Jordan of Idaho, and Fannin.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Stewart French, chief counsel; Roy M. Whitacre, professional staff member; and Crocker Price, assistant minority counsel.

Senator Moss. The Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation will come to order.

We are met this morning to hold public hearings on Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

This bill would establish a national park in the State of Texas.

There are some proposals about the extension of roadways that would involve New Mexico.

The matter has been scheduled at this time to accommodate numerous out-of-town witnesses who are available because of hearings on similar legislation before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

Normally, this committee does not consider proposals of this type without having conducted an inspection of the area. However, in view of the circumstances it was decided to go ahead with the hearing today and conduct the field trip after the adjournment of Congress.

The chairman has advised that the subcommittee will inspect this and other areas immediately after the conclusion of the session here in Washington. We trust and expect that it will be early in September. Following the field trip, and on the reconvening of Congress in January of 1966, the hearings will continue with testimony from the Department of the Interior and other interested parties.

Because of the large number of persons who desire to be heard, I would suggest that where possible statements be filed for the record and the pertinent matter be briefed for oral presentation. The record will be kept open for further submission of pertinent material.

A copy of S. 295 and the favorable reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Bureau of the Budget will be included in the record at this point.

(The bill and reports referred to follow:)

[S. 295, 89th Cong., 1st sess.]

A BILL To establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve in public ownership an area in the State of Texas possessing outstanding geological values together with

scenic and other natural values of great significance, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, consisting of the land and interests in land within the following described boundaries, subject to valid existing rights:

Beginning at a point on the State boundary between Texas and New Mexico, which point is the northeast corner of section 4, block 65, township 1, Culberson County, Texas, or is due north of said corner along a northerly projection of the east section line of said section 4;

thence southerly along the east section line of section 4 to the southeast corner of section 4, block 65, township 1;

easterly along the north section line of section 10 to its intersection with the middle thread of North McKittrick Canyon;

thence generally southerly, easterly, and northeasterly along said middle thread of North McKittrick Canyon and the middle thread of main McKittrick Canyon to the north section line of section 10;

thence easterly along the north section line of section 10 to the northeast corner of said section 10, block 65, township 1;

southerly along the east section line of section 10 and section 15 to the southeast corner of section 15, block 65, township 1;

westerly along the south section line of section 15 to the southwest corner of section 15, block 65, township 1;

southerly along the east section line of section 21 to the southeast corner of section 21, block 65, township 1;

easterly along the north section line of section 27 to the northeast corner of section 27, block 65, township 1;

southerly along the east section line of sections 27, 34, and 39, to the southeast corner of section 39, block 65, township 1;

westerly along the south section line of sections 39 and 40 to the southwest corner of section 40, block 65, township 1;

southerly 425 feet along the east section line of section 44, block 65, township 1;

westerly along a line parallel and 425 feet south of the north section line of section 44 to the east line of the west half of section 44, block 65, township 1;

southerly along the east line of the west half of section 44 to the southeast corner of the west half of section 44, block 65, township 1;

westerly along the south section line of section 44 to the southwest corner of section 44, block 65, township 1;

southerly along the east section line of section 6 to the southeast corner of section 6, block 65, township 2;

westerly along the south section line of section 6 to the southwest corner of section 6, block 65, township 2;

southerly along the east section line of sections 12, 13, and 24, to the southeast corner of section 24, P.S.L., block 121;

thence continuing in a southerly direction along the east section line of section 1 to the southeast corner of section 1, P.S.L., block 120;

westerly along the south section line of sections 1, 2, 3, and 4, to the southwest corner of section 4, P.S.L., block 120;

northerly along the west section line of section 4 to the northwest corner of section 4, P.S.L., block 120;

thence continuing in a northerly direction along the west section line of sections 21 and 16, P.S.L., block 121, to the northwest corner of section 16;

westerly along the south section line of section 8 (crossing the county line between Culberson and Hudspeth Counties at approximately 1,060 feet west of the southeast corner of section 8) to the southwest corner of section 8 P.S.L., block 121, Hudspeth County;

northerly along the west section line of section 8 to the northwest corner of section 8, P.S.L., block 121;

westerly along the south section line of section 6 to the southwest corner of section 6, P.S.L., block 121;

southerly along the east section line of section 1 to the southeast corner of section 1, block 67, township 2;

westerly along the south section line of sections 1 and 2 to the southwest corner of section 2, block 67, township 2;

northerly along the west section line of section 2 to the northwest corner of section 2, block 67, township 2;

thence continuing in a northerly direction along the west section line of sections 47 and 38 to the northwest corner of section 38, block 67, township 1;

easterly along the north section line of sections 38 and 37 to the northwest

corner of the northeast quarter northeast quarter of section 37, block 67, township 1;

northerly along the west line of the east half east half of sections 36, 25, 24, and 13, to the northwest corner of the northeast quarter northeast quarter of section 13, block 67, township 1;

easterly along the north section line of section 13 to the northeast corner of section 13, block 67, township 1;

northerly along the west section line of sections 18, 7, and 6, block 66, township 1, to the State boundary between Texas and New Mexico in Hudspeth County, Texas, which point is the northwest corner of said section 6, or a point due north of said corner along a northerly projection of said west section line of said section 6;

thence easterly along the State boundary, which is a line on, or north of and parallel to, the north section lines of sections 6, 5 (passing the county line between Hudspeth and Culberson Counties at approximately 660 feet west of the east section line of section 5, or of the northerly extension of said east section line), 4, 3, 2, and 1, block 66, township 1, and of sections 6, 5, and 4, block 65, township 1, to the northeast corner of section 4, block 65, township 1, or a point due north of said corner along a northerly projection of the east section line of said section 4, being the point of beginning, containing approximately 60,670 acres; together with approximately 5,632 acres of land conveyed to the United States by deeds dated October 14, 1959, December 14, 1960, and January 2, 1961, and recorded in the deed records of Culberson County, Texas, in volume 64, at page 62, on December 17, 1959, and in volume 65, at pages 103 and 208, on December 12, 1960, and January 31, 1961, respectively.

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or in such other manner as he deems to be in the public interest.

Any property, or interest therein, owned by the State of Texas or political subdivision thereof may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

(b) In order to facilitate the acquisition of privately owned lands in the park by exchange and avoid the payment of severance costs, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire approximately 4,620 acres of land or interests in land which lie adjacent to or in the vicinity of the park. Land so acquired outside the park boundary may be exchanged by the Secretary on an equal-value basis, subject to such terms, conditions, and reservations as he may deem necessary, for privately owned land located within the park. The Secretary may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such exchange in order to equalize the values of the properties exchanged.

SEC. 3. When title to all privately owned land within the boundary of the park, other than such outstanding interests, rights, and easements as the Secretary determines are not objectionable, and with the exception of approximately 4,780 acres which are planned to be acquired by exchange, is vested in the United States, notice thereof and notice of the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park shall be published in the Federal Register. Thereafter, the Secretary may continue to acquire the remaining land and interests in land within the boundaries of the park.

SEC. 4 (a) In order to provide suitable access to the Guadalupe Mountains National Park and the facilities and services required in the operation and administration of the park, the Secretary may select the location of entrance roads from United States Route 62-180, necessary entrance and related administrative sites outside of the park, and suitable locations outside the park for connections between entrance roads and between roads lying within the Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

(b) The Secretary may acquire by donation, purchase, exchange, or otherwise, non-Federal land or interests in land needed for the roads, sites, and connections selected pursuant to subsection (a) of this section: *Provided*, That land and interests in land acquired outside the park as rights-of-way for said entrance roads and connections shall not exceed an average of 125 acres per mile. Rights-of-way and entrance and administrative sites acquired pursuant to this authority shall be administered pursuant to such special regulations as the Secretary may promulgate.

(c) The Secretary may construct, reconstruct, improve, and maintain upon the land or interests in land acquired pursuant to this section, entrance roads and connections of parkway standards, including necessary bridges and other

structures and utilities, and funds appropriated for the National Park Service shall be available for these purposes.

SEC. 5. The Guadalupe Mountains National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 6. Any funds available for the purpose of administering the 5,632 acres of lands previously donated to the United States in Culberson County, Texas, shall upon establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park pursuant to this Act be available to the Secretary for purposes of such park.

SEC. 7. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such funds as are necessary to accomplish the purposes of this Act.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., July 14, 1965.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: Your committee has requested a report on S. 295, a bill to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas.

We recommend the enactment of the bill with the amendments suggested in this report.

The bill provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall establish as the Guadalupe Mountains National Park an area of approximately 76,302 acres in the Texas section of the Guadalupe Mountains. The area is located about 100 miles east of El Paso, Tex., and about 55 miles southwest of Carlsbad, N. Mex. Approximately 5,632 acres of the area are presently in Federal ownership, under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, as the result of private donations made to the United States in 1959, 1960, and 1961. The Secretary is authorized to acquire the remaining lands and interests in lands within the park boundary by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or in such other manner as he deems to be in the public interest.

The exterior boundary line of the park will not follow present ownership lines in all cases, and thus will occasionally sever single tracts of land in private ownership, leaving a portion thereof inside, and a portion outside, the park. If only the portion of the tract inside the park is acquired and this results in destroying the integrity of the tract as an individual parcel of land, the owner's compensation for the portion acquired includes the depreciation in value of the residue. In order that the Secretary of the Interior may avoid the payment of such severance costs, and to facilitate the acquisition of lands within the park by exchange, section 2(b) of the bill authorizes him to acquire the portions of single tracts left outside the park boundaries and to exchange them for other privately owned lands within the park.

The Guadalupe Mountains National Park will be established by the publication of a notice in the Federal Register after the United States has acquired title to all of the land in the park, except the lands which are planned for acquisition by exchange. The area set aside under the bill for the park contains a combination of scenic and scientific attributes that qualify it as an outstanding addition to the national park system. It contains some of the most beautiful landscape in the entire southwestern part of the United States, and its Permian marine limestone mountains contain the most extensive and significant fossil reefs in the world. The Guadalupe Range resembles a huge "V" with the point of the "V" lying in Culberson County, Tex., and the two arms extending northward into New Mexico. The point of the "V" is El Capitan, which, with its sheer thousand-foot cliff, is visible for over 50 miles. Directly north of El Capitan is the highest point in Texas, Guadalupe Peak, rising to a height of 8,751 feet above sea level. Elevations range from 3,650 feet at the base of the western arm of the mountains to the top height of Guadalupe Peak. Between the two arms of the mountain range is a pine-covered rolling highland deeply incised by canyons. The contrast between desert and high country atmosphere—including shaded canyons nourished by mountain streams—is vividly apparent. The canyons contain a unique assemblage of plants and animals that is, in part at least, a carryover from the Pleistocene epoch. McKittrick Canyon, which is partly within the 5,632 acres presently owned by the United States, features an exceptional ecological complex of coniferous and broad-leaved trees and shrubs.

The Texas section of the Guadalupe Mountains is also significant from an archeological and historical standpoint. Archeological evidence indicates that

man has occupied it for at least some 6,000 years and that he may have done so for more than 12,000 years. Scattered throughout the area are working pits and pictographs of early cultures. These findings evidence a need for continuing archeological study.

The first historic references to the area were compiled by the Spanish conquistadores on their journeys northward from Mexico. After their explorations, very little exploration occurred until the U.S. military expeditions began in 1849. Next, the Butterfield Trail was established through the area in 1858, and one trail station was erected at the mouth of Pine Spring Canyon within the proposed park. Remnants of this station are visible today and will present an interesting exhibit to aid in telling the story of the Guadalupe Mountain country.

The Guadalupe Mountain area has been the subject of a number of studies by this Department, and all of these studies recommended that it be added to the national park system. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments also inspected the area during its November 1963 meeting and recommended its establishment and administration as a national park.

The present use of the lands to be set aside for the park is confined largely to the grazing of livestock. The area abounds in wildlife, including such animals as mule deer, pronghorn, black bear, mountain lion, elk, and wild turkey, but only limited hunting has been permitted by the owners of the land. Approximately 18,250 acres of the non-Federal lands within the park boundary are included in oil and gas leases, but no production has been obtained under them and present indications are that none will be obtained. The leases are for a 10-year term and, in the absence of production, most of them will terminate in 1971.

The bill authorizes the acquisition of land and interests therein. Our study of the lands involved indicates that the surface rights are privately owned, the greater part being held in one ownership. The mineral rights are held by the State of Texas, corporations, and private owners. Under the second sentence of section 2(a) of the bill, the Department could not acquire the State's interest in the minerals without its consent. If the area merits establishment as a national park, and we believe that it does, the Department should have unconditional authority to acquire the mineral estate in order that it may prevent any mineral development that would conflict with the public enjoyment of the park. We recommend, therefore, the deletion of the second sentence of section 2(a) of the bill.

Our study of the lands involved further indicates that the value of the mineral estate is speculative. We believe that the mineral estate is of little or no value. In view of the existing oil and gas leases, however, the owners of the mineral rights may not agree with our ideas of value at the present time. Although we intend to acquire the mineral estate in the park lands, we intend to do so at a time that appears to be most advantageous to the Federal Government. This will involve careful consideration of the pattern of exploration, degree of interest, and prices asked. It may prove to be desirable to defer such acquisition until speculative interest has decreased.

The estimated cost of acquiring the surface estate is \$1.5 million. As indicated, the value of the mineral estate is speculative. Park development during the first 5 years after authorization will cost an estimated \$6 million. The cost estimates for full park development will be furnished at the time of the committee hearing. Annual operating costs are expected to range from about \$87,000 in the first year after establishment of the park to about \$241,000 by the fifth year. The man-years and cost data statement (based on current assumptions and estimates) required by the act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 625; 5 U.S.C. 642a), when annual expenditures of appropriated funds exceed \$1 million, is enclosed.

We suggest the following additional amendments of the bill:

1. On page 1, lines 8 and 9, delete "following described boundaries, subject to valid existing rights:" and delete the boundary description on page 1, line 10, through page 6, line 17, and substitute therefor "area shown on the drawing entitled 'Proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas', numbered SA-GM-7100C, and dated February 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior."

This amendment substitutes a map for the lengthy metes and bounds description of the park boundaries in the printed bill. The map will facilitate the identification of the lands proposed for inclusion in the park. Because of uncertain survey lines and ambiguities in deeds, the metes and bounds description in the printed bill may not accurately depict the lands proposed for inclusion in the park. The map depicts an area of approximately 77,500 acres, which includes the area described in S. 295 plus an additional 240 acres needed to protect the proposed

entrance to the park and to develop and interpret the historic Butterfield Trail Station located on these lands. The map also adds approximately two sections of land on the western boundary of the park which are needed to protect park values and which are proposed to be acquired by exchange.

2. On page 7, line 4, change "4,620" to "4,667", and on line 16, change "4,780" to "4,572".

These are perfecting amendments in acreage figures on the basis of new maps and information recently made available to the Department.

3. On pages 7, 8, and 9, delete section 4 of the bill and renumber sections 5, 6, and 7 as 4, 5, and 6, respectively.

Section 4 of the bill authorizes the Secretary to select and acquire a right-of-way and to construct thereon an entrance road from U.S. Route 62-180 to the park boundary. In our initial development plan we have not provided for an entrance road on lands that would have to be acquired outside the park boundary. Should the need for such a road develop, we believe that the State should undertake the project as part of the Federal-aid Highway System.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to the presentation of this report, and that enactment of S. 295, if amended as suggested herein, would be in accord with the President's program.

Sincerely yours,

STANLEY A. CAIN,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

*Estimated additional man-years of civilian employment and expenditure for the
1st 5 years of proposed new or expanded programs*

[Subject matter: To establish Guadalupe Mountains National Park]

Estimated additional man-years of civilian employment	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
Executive direction:					
Superintendent.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Administrative assistant.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Secretary.....					1.0
Total, executive direction.....	2	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
Substantive:					
Chief park ranger.....	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Chief park naturalist.....	.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Supervisory ranger.....			1.0	1.0	1.0
Park ranger.....			1.0	2.0	2.0
Park naturalist.....			1.0	1.0	1.0
Clerk-typist.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Foreman IV.....				1.0	1.0
Foreman III.....	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Foreman II.....				1.0	1.0
Foreman I.....			1.0	1.0	1.0
Building repairman.....				1.0	1.0
Maintenance man.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Operator general.....			1.0	1.0	1.0
Truck driver.....					1.0
Caretaker.....				1.0	2.0
Park ranger (seasonal).....		1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0
Park naturalist (seasonal).....		1.5	1.5	2.5	3.0
Clerk-typist (seasonal).....				.5	.5
Laborers (seasonal).....	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
Total, substantive.....	5.0	10.0	16.0	22.0	25.0
Total, estimated additional man-years of civilian employment.....	7.0	12.0	18.0	24.0	28.0
Estimated additional expenditures:					
Personal services.....	\$59,875	\$93,575	\$114,100	\$160,800	\$175,975
All other.....	814,625	1,940,925	1,712,900	1,319,200	1,315,025
Total.....	874,500	2,034,500	1,827,000	1,480,000	1,491,000
Estimated obligations:					
Land and property:					
Acquisition.....	1,500,000				
Development.....	1,287,500	1,102,500	1,415,000	1,159,000	1,048,000
Operation (management, protection, and maintenance).....	87,000	132,000	162,000	221,000	241,000
Total.....	2,786,650	1,234,500	1,577,000	1,380,000	1,289,000

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT,
BUREAU OF THE BUDGET,
Washington, D.C., July 12, 1965.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: This is in response to your request for the views of the Bureau of the Budget on S. 295, a bill to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas.

The report which the Secretary of the Interior is submitting describes the scenic and scientific attributes of the area and recommends enactment of the bill with certain amendments.

The Bureau of the Budget concurs in that report and supports the amendments proposed by the Secretary. The enactment of S. 295, amended as suggested by the Secretary of the Interior, would be in accord with the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

PHILLIP S. HUGHES,
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference.

Senator Moss. I am glad to see that we have such a good representation here this morning. Two of my colleagues, Senator Yarborough and Senator Montoya, are here with us this morning. Senator Anderson sent word that he would be unable to be here because of a conflict of assignments, but expressed his interest and indicated that he would want to testify or place in the record a statement at a later time. Others of the committee are otherwise engaged this morning, but of course will follow the testimony that we are able to elicit.

I am going to ask first that my colleague Senator Ralph Yarborough, be our first witness and make whatever presentation he cares to make. He may want to introduce some of his people who are here, and we will begin in that manner.

STATEMENT OF HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman and members of this committee, I had contemplated making a brief statement and introducing at that time the witnesses from Texas. We have gotten together and consolidated their statements to the point that only a few of them will testify. However, I would like to introduce them all and then yield to the distinguished junior Senator from New Mexico. He will, in addition to his statement, I assume, introduce the New Mexico witnesses.

Mr. Chairman, first I desire to express my deep appreciation personally to the chairman. I know that in order to hold this hearing at this season of the year, you must leave other hearings to come here. I particularly appreciate that the chairman, the distinguished Senator from Utah, is willing to come here and hold this hearing, because we had a similar experience on the Padre Island National Park. We had a good bill, nobody on the committee was opposed to it, but the Senators were so busy that nobody could spare time. The distinguished Senator from Utah went to Corpus Christi, Tex., in December of 1959 and had a tremendous hearing there with scientists from different interests testifying. It gave that bill a spark that carried it through to final passage.

It took four hearings for that bill, because there was local opposition. There is no local opposition to this. There is a unanimity of support for this bill at this time.

But I thank the distinguished chairman, who was willing to handle the bills in such a way that the people were all for them.

Senator MOSS. I am sure I take equal pride in my efforts in behalf of this bill as I do as to the Padre Island bill, which made that wonderful seashore park possible.

Senator YARBOROUGH. We thank you, Mr. Chairman. It is expected that the Shenandoah and this park will soon possibly be the most visited parks in the country.

Mr. Chairman, I am here to speak in behalf of my bill, S. 295, to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas.

I introduced this bill at the last Congress, but it could not be reached for hearing. I reintroduced it in this Congress as S. 295.

Never in the history of any bill that I have worked with have I found more enthusiasm and stronger and more unanimous approval among the people of my home State than I have found on the Guadalupe Mountains National Park proposal.

I have had the opportunity to travel around our great State and talk with a great number of people about the Guadalupe Mountains. When I talk on other subjects, they come up and mention this park. I can speak with firsthand knowledge of how the people feel about the Guadalupe Mountains National Park proposal. They are unanimously for it in our area.

Over 70,000 acres of the highest, ruggedest mountains in Texas would be set aside for the enjoyment of future generations under this proposal.

Lying 95 miles east of El Paso, Tex., and 35 miles southwest of Carlsbad Caverns, N.Mex., the Guadalupe Mountains are visible above the arid lands of west Texas for scores of miles as one approaches them. The mountain range from the north culminates in the massive bluff of El Capitan and the height of Guadalupe Peak, the highest point in my State. The sudden rise in elevation of nearly a mile brings one from a near-desert to mountain forests and shaded canyon streams. The Guadalupe Mountains abound in wildlife, including mule deer, antelope, bear, mountain lion, elk, and wild turkey. It includes areas of grassland and shrubs as well as forests of pine, maple, fir, oak, and pecan, and is watered by springs and wells.

This area has been surveyed many times by the Interior Department, culminating in its recommendation for national park status by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments in its November 1963 meeting. This advisory board went to this proposed park area and spent a night there, viewed it carefully, and came out with unanimous approval that it is worthy of being added to the system. The proposal is also widely hailed by conservation groups and civic associations in the area.

This bill provides for the acquisition of some 70,000 acres of land of the heart of the Guadalupe Mountains, to be added to 5,600 adjacent acres presently owned by the United States. This 5,600-acre tract was donated to the United States by Mr. Wallace Pratt, distinguished geologist, who is here to testify this morning. He acquired it over the years. He loved the land, and he wanted it to be shared by the people, so he gave a part of it to the Government.

Most of the land to be acquired is part of the Guadalupe Mountain ranch owned by J. C. Hunter, Jr., who has resisted all offers to sell it

for uses which would clutter up the area and not be in keeping with a national park area. He has managed his ranch so as to preserve the environment and wildlife values, in hopes that some day the beautiful area could belong to the public. He is to be saluted for preserving these mountains in virtually their native condition, worthy of national park status.

I first introduced a bill to create this national park in 1963, the year after the enactment of my bill creating the Padre Island National Seashore Recreation Area, which was finally passed and signed by President Kennedy in September of 1962. There is a tremendous contrast between the sun-drenched beach at Padre Island, that the distinguished chairman has seen, and the rocky bluffs of the Guadalupe Mountains, with the timber and wildlife on top of them, illustrating the great variety and contrast of our continent, and that part of it found within the State of Texas. For future generations we must make sure that some of each natural component of our environment is preserved for enjoyment and study. The Guadalupe Mountains compose a unique area that should be made a national park.

I know that I talk to experts here when I speak before the distinguished Senators from Utah and from Idaho who come from the Rocky Mountains and the great interior basin area, and the great interior mountains of the West that so inspired the first Americans to see them and have continued to inspire every generation of Americans since.

Mr. Chairman, I desire to introduce at this point, without taking the time to read the list, an index of resolutions supporting the proposed Guadalupe National Park, each by some official body, either civic or governmental, beginning with the Texas Senate and Texas House of Representatives, the Texas State Historical Society Survey, and on through cities, chambers of commerce, and other organizations. I introduce those and ask that they be printed in the record.

Senator Moss. The list will be printed in the record at this point. The resolutions will be put in the appendix.

(The list referred to follows:)

INDEX OF RESOLUTIONS SUPPORTING PROPOSED GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

Abilene, Tex., Chamber of Commerce	Monahans, Tex., Chamber of Commerce
Alpine, Tex., Chamber of Commerce	Odessa, Tex., Chamber of Commerce
Andrews County Commissioners' Court	Permian Basin Chamber of Commerce
Anson, Tex., Chamber of Commerce	Pecos, Tex., Town Council
Baylor University Biology Department	Southwest Sun Country, Inc.
Carlsbad, N. Mex., City Council	Texas Division International Parks
Dell City, Tex., City Council	Highway Association
Dell Valley Chamber of Commerce	Texas Federation of Womens' Clubs
Ector County Historical Survey Committee	Texas House of Representatives
El Paso County Commissioners' Court	Texas Permian Historical Survey Society
El Paso Historical Society	Texas Senate
Hobbs, N. Mex., Chamber of Commerce	Texas State Historical Survey
Hudspeth County Commissioners' Court	Weatherford, Tex., Chamber of Commerce
Lovington, N. Mex., Chamber of Commerce	West Texas Chamber of Commerce
Martin County Chamber of Commerce	Wink, Tex., Chamber of Commerce
Midland, Tex., Chamber of Commerce	
Mineral Wells, Tex., Chamber of Commerce	

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I wish to enter here some editorials supporting the Guadalupe National Park, from a good many daily papers in my State.

Senator Moss. These will be accepted as part of the committee file and referred to here in the record.

Senator YARBOROUGH. We do have other voluminous records, but we had hoped that these editorials might be printed with the record, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Moss. How extensive are they, Senator?

Senator YARBOROUGH. This is it right here [displaying]. I submit it to the chairman for his examination.

Senator Moss. These will be printed in the appendix also. I thought they would probably be more extensive than this.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, we have very extensive records here that we desire to have filed and incorporated only by reference and not reprinted. In the first place, there are photographs like this in beautiful color, this one showing El Capitan rising thousands of feet from the floor of the area. There are two extensions of the Chihuahuan Desert in Mexico that extend up into Texas and southern New Mexico, up to the Pecos and east of the Rio Grande Valley, and swing around this valley.

Nothing can grow on these sheer bluffs, but up in this canyon behind it there are the timber and wildlife described. We did not go into the bird life and other life, but we would like to file with the committee these colored illustrations that we think will be very illustrative and helpful to the committee.

Here is a color photograph that shows some of the country in the Chihuahuan Desert leading up to this sheer bluff called El Capitan by the early Spanish explorers, and right behind it is Guadalupe Peak, the highest point in Texas, a sheer rise. It is most spectacular, and it will be described in more detail here by witnesses.

We ask that these two volumes be filed and incorporated by reference only, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Moss. They will be incorporated by reference and retained in the committee files.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, I would like to call the list of those here from Texas. Your list shows only the ones who will testify, but many others have come here supporting this bill. We would like to call them and have them just rise as we call their names.

Mr. Ben Barnes, speaker of the Texas House of Representatives of the Legislature of Texas.

Dr. Rupert Richardson, a distinguished professor of history, and author.

Mrs. Tom Diamond, the Women's Division of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, El Paso.

Mr. Wallace Pratt, a former vice president, now retired, of Humble Oil & Refining Co., and a distinguished American geologist who contributed his own ranch of nearly 6,000 acres free, to be included in this proposed Guadalupe Park.

Will you stand, please, Mr. Pratt.

Mrs. L. E. Dudley, representing Texas Federation of Women's Clubs and a member of the Texas State Historical Survey Committee, Abilene, Tex.

Mr. James Kultgen, a member of the Texas Highway Commission, Waco, Tex.

Mr. Dalton Haines, president of the Permian Basin Chamber of Commerce, located at Kermit, Tex.

Mr. Michael Brumbelow, public relations manager, El Paso Natural Gas Co., of El Paso.

Cy Phillips, president of the West Texas Utilities Co., Abilene, Tex.

Tom Sealy, attorney, Midland, Tex.

Mr. C. W. Brown of McCamey, Tex., a leader in civic and political matters, west Texas.

Mr. Jim Bowmer of Temple, Tex., who is a mountain climber and explorer. He has accompanied Justice Douglas on several expeditions, mountain climbing trips in Texas, trips through the Grand Canyon of the Santa Elena on the Rio Grande, and he has gone into the swamps of my native east Texas in the Big Thicket area. He is quite a lover of the outdoors and explorer.

John Guy McMillian of Midland, Tex. He is not here.

John Younger of Midland, Tex.

Mr. Charles E. McClure, Jr., of Van Horn, Tex.

Mr. John Davis, vice president of El Paso Public Utility Co., El Paso.

Jimmie Lovell of Dallas, Tex.

John McCarty, Dallas, Tex.

Don Thorne, El Paso, Tex.

Archie Scott, Pecos, Tex.

John Ben Sheppard, former attorney general of Texas, of Odessa, Tex.

Eldon Mahon, of Abilene, Tex.

Hugh White, of Alpine, Tex.

Is there any other person here from Texas to appear whose name I have left out?

W. L. Pettit, of Odessa.

And Mrs. Diamond is accompanied by her husband, Tom Diamond, who has been an active political leader and civic leader in a wide area of west Texas.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Senator Yarborough.

I welcome all of you people from Texas. We are delighted to have you here this morning. We expect to hear from several of you as we proceed. Now, turning to Senator Montoya from New Mexico for any statement he cares to make, we are glad to have him here with us. Also, he perhaps wants to introduce the New Mexicans who are with us.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Senator MONTOYA. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee.

At the very outset I want to congratulate Senator Yarborough for bringing into this hearing such a great manifestation of unanimity from the State of Texas. He has worked hard on this bill and, in fact, his hard work has carried over into New Mexico, where on many occasions I have been lobbied by New Mexicans to try to lend my help to the enactment of this law.

It is not every day that I have the occasion to support a recreation and conservation proposal in a neighboring State. But this case today is a very special case. In fact, S. 295 could be known, if it is enacted, as "Cupid" because it has brought New Mexico and Texas together.

I am sure my Texas friends will forgive me if I say that we in New Mexico consider the Guadalupe Mountains, El Capitan, and McKittrick Canyon almost as much a part of our landscape as they are of Texas.

This magnificent region is just across the New Mexico-Texas border from us, and the proposed park boundary on the north would be the New Mexico State line in our Eddy County.

Guadalupe Peak, which has the distinction of being the highest point in Texas at 8,751 feet, is only 7½ miles south of our State line. I am glad that it is in Texas, actually, because it would have to stake its claim to fame on beauty alone if it were in our State, where the peaks rise to above 13,000 feet.

However, beauty alone would be sufficient, for Guadalupe Peak has been one of the scenic wonders of the great Southwest for all the 400 years since it was first seen by Coronado as he and his men searched for the seven cities of Cibola, the seven cities of gold.

Guadalupe Peak is only one of the reasons that national park status for this region is justified. McKittrick Canyon, in the upper portion of this 77,000-acre wilderness, is in a remarkable state of preservation because the owner, Mr. J. C. Hunter, of Abilene, has seen to it that intrusions by man have been kept to a minimum.

El Capitan, 8,078 feet high, and lying to the south of Guadalupe Peak, is a spectacular sight with a character all its own.

There is trout fishing in McKittrick Canyon. I am told, Mr. Chairman, that the stream which races through the canyon for 4 miles is Texas' only trout stream, another distinction for that great State.

That is a melancholy fact, if true, but it is all the more reason for the preservation of the Guadalupe region for the public's pleasure and recreation.

Conservation of another precious piece of our rapidly disappearing American wilderness is certainly the most important single justification for creation of this park, Mr. Chairman.

But I would be less than frank if I did not also cite the potential importance of this park to the southwestern New Mexico economy. Tourists are already a big business in New Mexico, and one of the biggest attractions in our State is the Carlsbad Caverns, just to the north of the proposed Guadalupe Park.

Last year 600,000 people visited Carlsbad Caverns, and they left \$7 million behind them with motel and restaurant owners, service stations, and other local businesses.

Statewide, tourism contributes \$160 million annually to our economy.

This new park would be only 4 miles, as the crow flies, from the southern boundary of Carlsbad Caverns National Park, so what we will be creating, in effect, is a nearly continuous 20 miles of permanently preserved wilderness and scenic wonder.

The city of Carlsbad will be the closest major city to the new park. It is approximately 60 miles from the proposed park boundary, while El Paso is almost twice that distance away.

The two parks will be on the same major all-weather road, U.S. Route 180, and most visitors will undoubtedly visit both parks while they are in the vicinity. The two park entrances will be about 28 miles apart.

Mr. Chairman, this new park makes good sense from every point of view. I urge this committee to give the authorizing bill of Senator Yarborough, S. 295, your favorable consideration.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Senator Montoya.

Would you like to introduce some of the folk that have come here from New Mexico?

Senator MONTOYA. Yes; I certainly would. Some will just present their statement as they are called, Mr. Chairman, for the sake of brevity, but I will introduce them, and if they will bear with me, I have to go to an Agriculture Committee meeting, where I have a bill of my own up for consideration.

Senator Moss. Yes; I understand.

Senator MONTOYA. I would like to introduce the attorney general of New Mexico, who will appear here to testify as a State official in behalf of S. 295, Mr. Boston Witt.

And the mayor of Carlsbad, N. Mex., Henry T. Hutson.

Mr. Hampton Martin, representing the Carlsbad Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. Glenn Houston, of Hobbs, N. Mex.

Mr. Lee Cathey, who will not testify but who is here, from the city of Carlsbad, N. Mex., of which he is the city attorney.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Senator Montoya.

We appreciate your statement. We now understand a little better the location, from your testimony, and from the map that has been placed on the easel, which would indicate that Carlsbad Caverns lies in the same general area as the proposed park about which we are hearing testimony about this morning.

I do appreciate this from both of you Senators.

On this committee are two distinguished Senators from Western States, Senator Jordan, of Idaho, and Senator Fannin, of Arizona.

Do either of you Senators have any comment to make before we call the other witnesses?

Senator JORDAN. No; I have only this to say, Mr. Chairman. It is a pleasure to welcome our colleagues from the Southwest here with a new proposition, to which we have listened with a great deal of interest. I certainly look forward to making a personal inspection of this area. I will insist on that privilege before we pass on this bill, and do look forward to that trip.

Senator Moss. Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. Mr. Chairman, I certainly recognize the great wonders of the Southwest. I know that Carlsbad Caverns is world-wide in fame, and I am very pleased to learn more about the matter that is under consideration.

Senator MONTOYA. Mr. Chairman, we have some more people from New Mexico here who have traveled a long distance to endorse this project. I would like to have them stand up.

Mr. Doyle Balko, of Jal, N. Mex.

Mrs. Glen Houston and Steve Houston from Hobbs, N. Mex.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator Moss. Thank you. We welcome all of our friends from New Mexico as we do all our friends in Texas, and others.

One thing you can be sure of is that this subcommittee will give very sympathetic consideration to this proposal, because we all have a great love of the beauties of our country. As Senator Jordan has stated, we have adopted the practice of going personally to see the areas about which we are talking and hearing testimony. We do look forward to our chance to visit the Guadalupe area.

STATEMENT OF HON. RALPH W. YARBOROUGH, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS—Resumed

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, it is a great pleasure to me to appear here, where we are working in such close collaboration with the distinguished junior Senator from New Mexico. He and I came to the Congress, I to the Senate and he to the House, within 30 days of each other, and we have worked together on many projects. Now, if we had a new missile research site there under consideration, there would be a little rivalry between New Mexico and Texas, as we both tried to get it; and Utah would probably be running between us and getting it instead while we had this rivalry going on, or some of these other States.

But on the subject of national parks, we have supported every project that New Mexico has presented to help preserve the heritage of the country, and we are glad to see this close collaboration between our people in Texas and those of New Mexico, in support of this great proposed addition. It is not new land there, the park is there and has been preserved by a few men like Mr. Hunter and Mr. Pratt. But the proposal that we make that it be made a national park, the law, is new.

This geological formation is a worn-down foothill of the Rockies, and is about as ancient as anything on the American continent. It is a great pleasure to work on it with the Senator from New Mexico.

Senator MONTROYA. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Senator. We do appreciate the testimony that both of you gave.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, since we started, the Congressman from this District in Texas, who represents this area, Mr. Richard White, of El Paso, has come into the room. He has to go to a meeting with the Secretary of State, so we would like to alter the order of witnesses a little bit, if the chairman would permit, and let the Congressman from Texas, whom I did not introduce previously, appear at this time.

Also, one of the persons who is to be a witness who was not here before has now come into the room.

Mr. Kultgen, a member of the Texas Highway Commission, of Waco, Tex.

Will you please stand?

Now, Congressman Richard White, of El Paso.

Senator Moss. We shall be happy to hear from Congressman White at this point.

Will you come forward?

**STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD C. WHITE, A REPRESENTATIVE
IN CONGRESS FROM THE 16TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF
THE STATE OF TEXAS**

Congressman WHITE. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, it is indeed very much of an honor to me to be able to appear before you in support of S. 295, authored by Senator Yarborough. I am the author of the companion bill in the House, H.R. 698.

We from Texas are delighted that you are contemplating coming to see the area proposed as a national park, after the adjournment of Congress. I think when you come there you will recognize, Mr. Chairman, that it is an area suggestive of the towering cliffs in your own home State in Zion National Park. When you come there you will find a virtual physical encyclopedia of botanical specimens and archeological and geological formations that have been a wonder to the great scientists of this country, as well as a great panorama of beauty. We measure our beauty in west Texas, as most of the West, in panoramas.

Rather than take up the time now, Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit an extension of my remarks into the record by written statement, sir. I appreciate this opportunity.

Senator Moss. We are happy to have you come and testify, Congressman White, and your statement will appear in full in the record. We do appreciate your interest in preserving the beauties of this western land. The pictures we have seen have already whetted our appetite to go and see it in person. We are sure that it has immense beauty.

Thank you.

Congressman WHITE. And when you find that beauty, sir, you will also find western hospitality as we know it when you come.

Senator Moss. Thank you, sir.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

**STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD C. WHITE, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS
FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS**

Mr. Chairman, I have the honor today to introduce supporting information for S. 295, Senator Yarborough's legislation you are considering to bring under the control of the National Park Service, for the benefit of future generations, one of the great landmarks of the old West. One hundred and fifteen years ago, when Boundary Commissioner John Russell Bartlett set out to mark the boundary between the United States and Mexico he noted the awesome presence of the great Guadalupe Peak, the highest spot in Texas, dominating the desert landscape for days as he made his way toward El Paso. When the first overland stageline made its way from St. Louis to San Francisco, a reporter from the New York Herald was similarly impressed by this most prominent of southwestern landmarks.

Behind Guadalupe Peak, in the recesses of the Guadalupe Mountains, is a secluded canyon that is one of the gems of western scenery. Amid its dense growth of ponderosa pine, maple mahogany, walnut and wild cherry, a stream of crystal clear, cold water runs the length of McKittrick Canyon, boasting the only rainbow trout in the State of Texas. In the spring, the Texas madrone, known locally as manzanita, fills the canyon with the perfume of its white blossoms and in the late summer provides a feast for the eyes, and for the wildlife of the area, with its bright red berries.

In the fall, the scrub oak and two varieties of maple provide a riot of color in a secluded wonderland where the sheer cliffs tower 2,000 feet and more above the stream. Mule deer come down to the stream to drink in the morning and evening, wild turkey are found in the forest, and at the higher elevations elk and mountain

lion are seen. The geologist, too, finds the area one of constant wonder and challenge.

It was an eminent Texas geologist who, by his gift of 5,600 acres of land, started Guadalupe Mountains National Park on its way to becoming a reality. This farseeing and generous man is among many others who support the creation of this national park.

The idea of creating this park is an old one. An article in the National Geographic magazine for 1925, concerning Carlsbad Caverns, dwells also on the scenic beauty of the nearby Guadalupe Mountains and reports that, even then, efforts were underway to give it status as a State or National park.

Today, many prominent citizens from the surrounding area support the creation of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park. From the standpoint of history, geology, botany, and zoology the area is one of outstanding possibilities. Located between Carlsbad Caverns in New Mexico and Big Bend National Park in southwest Texas, it will provide a year-round vacation area for Americans in the crowded cities who want to breathe the invigorating air of our mountains and deserts.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, the witnesses you will have today have come more than 2,000 miles to Washington because they would like you, in years to come, to make a trip in the other direction and see the vacation wonderland which will be highlighted by Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

Senator Moss. I have a statement from Senator Tower for inclusion at this point. It will be included as if read.

STATEMENT BY HON. JOHN G. TOWER, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Mr. TOWER. Mr. Chairman, the Guadalupe Mountains area of my State is truly one of the most beautiful and unique spots in the whole Southwest. Arising out of the desert as an oasis of rugged and awe-inspiring beauty green with trees and cooled by numerous mountain streams, Guadalupe provides an excellent site for the creation of a national park.

It is not only an area of great scenic beauty, but it is also one of geological, archeological, historical, and botanical significance, with a wide variety of recreational possibilities.

In addition, its location with respect to other areas of interest and its accessibility are important reasons for its favorable consideration as a national park. Not to be overlooked also is the favorable effect the creation of such a park would have upon the development of the surrounding area.

Located in the area proposed for the Guadalupe Mountains National Park are three outstanding geological attractions: Guadalupe Peak, El Capitan, and McKittrick Canyon.

Guadalupe Peak, towering 8,751 feet above sea level, has the distinction of being the highest peak in the State of Texas and has served as a landmark for western travelers for centuries.

El Capitan, 8,078 feet high and lying to the south of Guadalupe Peak, is also a spectacular sight. The exposed Captain Barrier Reef was built up over the millions of years when the whole of central North America was a shallow ocean, and is therefore one of the most interesting and extensive fossil organic reefs known. And of archeological significance are the ruins of a pre-Indian civilization which existed in the mountains at least 6,000 years ago.

McKittrick Canyon is located in the upper portion of the 77,000-acre wilderness and contains vegetation ranging in kind from eastern hardwoods to desert cactus. The canyon abounds with ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, Texas walnut, madrone, blackberry, gray oak, gamble oak, juniper, limber pine, maple, quaking aspen, wild cherry,

ash, and a variety of cactuses. Vegetation and wildlife from the North, South, East, and West can be enjoyed and studied at Guadalupe; for there is also an abundance of wildlife: rainbow trout, Rocky Mountain elk, deer, turkey, mountain sheep, black bears, mountain lions, and small game.

And while beauty alone could serve as just cause for preservation as a national park, the Guadalupe Mountains are at the same time of great historical interest to students of the Old West.

Coronado and his men wondered at the rugged beauty of Guadalupe as they searched for the Seven Cities of Cibola.

Guadalupe and El Capitan served as landmarks for the early settlers in their westward movement. Also of historical importance are the remains of one of the stations of the Butterfield Trail, which was established through the area in 1858.

For the lover of outdoor life, there is a wide variety of recreational possibilities. Camping, hiking, horseback riding, and "roughing it" in general add their appeal, for parts of the area are still untraveled. When combined with an interest in geology, archeology, history, botany, or wildlife, the opportunities for enjoyment are unequaled.

A national park in the Guadalupe Mountains would provide an important link for travelers in the Southwest since it is near Carlsbad Caverns, Fort Davis National Historic Site, and the Big Bend National Park. And since it is only 4 miles as the crow flies from the southern boundary of Carlsbad Caverns, a park here would result in the creation of nearly 20 miles of permanently preserved wilderness and scenic wonder for future generations to enjoy.

Not only would the creation of a national park at Guadalupe accelerate the development of this section of Texas, but it would have a profound effect upon the State of New Mexico, where it is looked upon favorably. The park would be located along the same major route as Carlsbad Caverns (U.S. 180) and its northern boundary would be the New Mexico State line.

The Texas Legislature, Gov. John Connally, and the Texas State Parks and Wildlife Commission have all endorsed the proposed national park and stand ready to cooperate with the National Park Service to the fullest extent.

And since the National Park Service already owns approximately 6,000 acres in the Guadalupe Mountains, the proposal is even more feasible.

Altogether, the amazing beauty and the unique natural educational and recreational benefits, combined with the fine location and easy accessibility of the Guadalupe Mountains, present an excellent case for the creation of this proposed national park.

Along with this statement, I am requesting that a letter from Jerry Sadler, commissioner of the general land office in Texas, be made a part of the record.

Mr. Sadler heartily supports the establishment of this national park, although he wishes to make clear his position regarding the mineral rights of the area. These mineral rights are, in effect, the property of the free public school fund "set up for the benefit of all public school systems and taxpayers in Texas."

The commissioner estimates the current minimum value of the mineral rights at \$25 an acre and requests that this figure be included in the acquisition costs.

I feel that Mr. Sadler has made an excellent point, and respectfully request that the committee give this point its most serious consideration.

(The letter referred to follows:)

THE STATE OF TEXAS,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Austin, Tex., July 23, 1965.

HON. JOHN G. TOWER,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR TOWER: I have read with great interest and concern the present bill before Congress and the comments by several individuals concerning the establishment of a national park in Culberson and Hudspeth Counties to include the Guadalupe Mountains in the State of Texas. I heartily endorse such a park and feel that the great beauty of the area should be preserved not only for the people of Texas but all those people interested in the beauty of nature in its purest form.

I have traveled this area extensively in recent years, since becoming land commissioner of the State of Texas, and know of no other area in our State that possesses more scenic beauty than does the Guadalupe Mountain ranges.

Since there has been an expression by officials setting out their desire to acquire all the minerals within the park area, I have made a complete and comprehensive study of the State's minerals which includes some 45,000 acres of oil and gas and other mineral rights. I find that these minerals are currently worth a minimum of \$25 an acre to the State of Texas; and as commissioner of the general land office and protectorate of the free public school fund set up for the benefit of all public school systems and taxpayers in Texas, I would be slighting my duty if I did not insist that the public school fund be paid the current market values for these minerals if they are to be included in the acquisition.

Sincerely yours,

JERRY SADLER.

Senator Moss. Our next witness will be the Honorable Ben Barnes, speaker of the Texas Legislature.

We are pleased to have you with us, Mr. Barnes.

STATEMENT OF HON. BEN BARNES, SPEAKER OF THE TEXAS HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, AUSTIN, TEX.

Mr. BARNES. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, first, I want to take this opportunity to thank you from all of us that are here today representing Texas and New Mexico for taking time from your very busy schedule to make this committee meeting possible.

The Texas Legislature, Gov. John Connally, and our park and wildlife department have endorsed this proposal. Texans are proud of the outstanding geological, historical, botanical, scenic, and recreational possibilities of this area, and we are anxious to share them with the Nation.

Because of the interstate geographic connotations, the size and the universal appeal of the Guadalupe, we feel that this great attraction should be acquired and operated by the National Park Service.

The State of Texas now operates 57 State parks, including 12 historic sites and such special commissions as the Alamo and battleship *Texas*. The total area of these parks comprises nearly 70,000 acres. The use of our State parks expands each year, and we are spending a great deal of money to improve these facilities to accommodate the thousands of Texans and non-Texans alike who visit these parks.

I want to let this committee know that the State of Texas stands ready to cooperate to the fullest extent to provide this supplementation to the national parks installations in our great State.

Thank you very much.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Barnes. We appreciate your coming here to advise us of the attitude of the Texas Legislature on this bill, and of the actions you have already taken. Apparently there is unanimity in Texas about this proposal.

Our next witness will be Mr. Wallace Pratt from Culberson County, Tex.

Senator Yarborough mentioned the fact that Mr. Pratt has been preserving a good part of this land and, as I understand, is proposing to donate it to the national park if it is created.

Mr. Pratt.

STATEMENT OF WALLACE PRATT, CULBERSON COUNTY, TEX.

MR. PRATT. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I would like the record to show that the donation is already completed, dating from 1961.

Senator Moss. Thank you, sir.

MR. PRATT. I am grateful for the privilege of appearing here in support of this bill. I will file with the committee a written statement, and my oral remarks will be very brief.

In the first place, I speak as a geologist at the end of a very long career in the profession of geology, and I speak also as one who has lived and made his home for 15 years at the mouth of McKittrick Canyon in the area, and that house is to be included in the Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

At the end of the war, in 1945, when I retired from active life, Mrs. Pratt and I built ourselves a home on the lower slopes of the mountains adjacent to the mouth of McKittrick Canyon, and there we have lived since that time. I know, therefore, of the interest this territory has for the general public. Scarcely a day has passed during our long residence there when someone has not appeared, looking for a way to get into the canyon or into the mountains, although the nearest highway was 4 miles away and our house was inconspicuous on the slopes of the hills, built as it was from flagstones we quarried from the surrounding foothills of the Guadalupe.

Over this same period, Mr. Chairman, there were literally thousands of geologists from all over the world who came to look at McKittrick Canyon and to study the curious marine rocks exposed in its walls, which rise 2,000 feet above the bed of a little stream that flows out of it.

As early as 1933 Mrs. Pratt and I became part of a group of 18 geologists who joined us in breakfast in the stone cabin we had just completed at the mouth of the McKittrick Canyon, again built from flagstones from the adjacent foothills, and among us there were geologists who were British, French, Russian, Japanese, Scandinavian, Indian, and Mexican, with only two Americans in the 18.

This interest in the geology of the area arises because the Guadalupe Mountains, while they stand in bizarre relief today, are no more than a profoundly uplifted segment of Capitan Barrier Reef, a wall or ridge of rock built by marine organisms on the sea floor.

This area and the interest that attaches to it was recently described by a leader among American geologists as—

a great outdoor laboratory of unique significance for research on earth's history and on the origin and distribution of essential mineral resources, including among others, petroleum and potash.

Both are essential to our economic welfare.

It is only recently that we have come to appreciate, among geologists, the importance and significance of reefs to the section. They include such minerals as petroleum and potash, and it is only through our study of the Capitan Barrier Reef and the Gaudalupe Mountains that we learned the facts about the reefs and the early structure.

Since our study of the Capitan, for example, we came to know that perhaps 50 percent of all the oil in the earth's crust is buried in the pores of and fractures of buried reefs.

Moreover, this Capitan Reef is not only significant as to oil, but it is also the source of municipal water supply and industrial water supply for a large part of the Permian Basin, including the city of Carlsbad.

Gaudalupe Mountains National Park will preserve and make accessible to the public this bit of the earth's crust that is unique in North America. Today's visitor who stands on one of the low foothills a mile or so in front of the mouth of McKittrick Canyon and turns his eyes toward the Gaudalupe Mountain peak, the mountain front, also looks at an exhumed sea floor rising abruptly to a height of 3,000 feet above his head, only a scant 2 miles away.

He stands then on the sea floor as it existed at the end of the Capitan Reef growth back when the Permian Sea at this point was some 1,700 feet deep. And the mountain front he looks at is precisely the seaward front of Capitan Barrier Reef, itself intact in its essential form today.

In closing, I want to commend the remarkable wisdom of my neighbor, Mr. J. C. Hunter, Jr., and his father before him, whose persistent efforts have brought under one ownership by far the larger part of the area that will constitute Gaudalupe Mountains National Park. Without their long continued efforts, it would not be possible to bring this area under Government ownership and so make it available to the public.

While they have done this over a period of more than 40 years—it has taken that long to do it—I believe their laudable efforts must in the end eventually fail, for it is impossible for private ownership to protect natural scenes and exhibits of this character from vandalism and harassment of wildlife. I think the only permanent solution to this problem is ownership by the National Park Service.

Consequently I concluded that the general interest of the Nation will be served if Gaudalupe Mountains National Park is established as proposed in this bill.

Thank you, sir.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. Pratt. I notice you summarized your statement. The entire statement, of course, will appear in the record in full.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF WALLACE E. PRATT

I welcome this opportunity to testify in support of S. 295 which would establish in Texas the Gaudalupe Mountains National Park because, from firsthand observation over a period of many years, I have come to realize that the proposed park will not only appeal strongly to the American public in general but it will also command a unique interest from earth scientists all over the world.

I base this assertion on my own long experience as a professional geologist and on my own intimate familiarity with the mountains and canyons the proposed

park will include. I first explored McKittrick Canyon and the surrounding Guadalupe Mountains on a 2-day trip in 1923, more than 40 years ago. This initial visit so fascinated me that when, even before I had left the canyon, I learned that a small cattle ranch on which the lower part of it, together with the surrounding mountains, was situated had been put up for immediate sale in a bankruptcy action, I arranged to buy it.

Much later, upon my retirement at the end of the war in 1945, Mrs. Pratt and I came to live in a home we built on the lower slopes of the steep Guadalupe Mountain front near the mouth of McKittrick Canyon. In this home we spent the next 15 years. Our house was constructed of native flagstone quarried in the adjacent foothills. This house, together with more than 5,000 acres around it, is now owned and occupied by the National Park Service.

This long residence on the Guadalupe Mountain front opened my eyes to the strong appeal this lofty mountain wilderness, with its green forests, its abundant wildlife and its clear streams of cold water in the heart of a vast, relatively barren, semidesert environment, makes to the average man. Although our former home is inconspicuous, blending into the landscape as it does, and is situated some 4 miles distant from the nearest highway, yet scarcely a day passed during the years we spent there when no visitor appeared, seeking a way into the mountains or the canyon.

Over this same period literally thousands of geologists came to McKittrick Canyon to study the amazing section of marine rocks displayed in its 2,000-foot-high walls. These geologists came from industrial corporations, from colleges and scientific institutions all over this country—professional geologists, students and teachers, alike. Not uncommonly they arrived in groups of 100, or more, each. And geologists came also from foreign lands; as long ago as 1933, we served breakfast in the stone cabin we had just completed at the junction of North and South McKittrick Canyons to a party of 18 geologists—British, French, Russian, Japanese, Scandinavian, Indian, and Mexican, with only 2 Americans.

But what, you may ask, inspires this all-absorbing and persistent interest on the part of earth scientists in McKittrick Canyon and the Guadalupe Mountains? The time available to me at this hearing is too short to permit a full explanation. Eminent scientists—Dr. Philip King, of the U.S. Geological Survey and Dr. Norman D. Newell of Columbia University and the American Museum of Natural History, for examples—have told this story in language eloquent in its portrayal of primitive but curiously organized life and life processes in the waters of a Permian sea more than 200 million years ago. The published results of these studies are readily available. Permit me, then, to attempt here only the briefest outline of a reply to this question.

The Guadalupe Mountains in their entirety are no more than a profoundly uplifted segment of Capitan barrier reef—a wall or ridge of rock built by lowly marine organisms in warm, shallow, clear waters on the floor of a long-vanished sea.

It is only within the last few decades that our social order has begun to comprehend this significance of those remarkable structures in the earth's outer crust we call reefs. And much of our new knowledge of reefs has come to us from our intense studies of Capitan barrier reef in the Guadalupe Mountains. This area was aptly described a few weeks ago by a leader among American earth scientists as "a great outdoor laboratory of unique significance for research on earth history and on the origin and distribution of essential mineral resources including, among others, petroleum and potash." It was our early studies of Capitan barrier reef in the Guadalupe Mountains which made many of us aware for the first time that much of the world's entire store of petroleum is housed in the pores and fractures of buried reefs. Of equal import, perhaps, to many of us is our realization that the immense underground chambers of Carlsbad Caverns were carved out of the core of Capitan reef.

The reef-building creatures, because they cannot tolerate muddy water which cuts off their indispensable supply of lifegiving sunlight, must seek out clear waters. For this reason they tend to congregate some distance offshore where they anchor themselves to a clean sea floor and extend the structure they build in a long, narrow zone, roughly paralleling the adjacent shoreline. In this way an offshore linear barrier rises which may extend around the entire perimeter of the host sea. Thus the barrier reef creates a continuous shallow lagoon between itself and the shore. Capitan barrier reef, which now forms the Guadalupe Mountains, grew in just this manner, encircling a Permian sea which indented the southern coast of the primitive North American Continent. Reef-building organisms, dependent as they are on strong sunlight, cannot flourish more than about 100 feet below the surface of the sea. Their colonies grow upward, each successive

generation standing, as it were, on the shoulders of their deceased ancestors. This upward growth ceases, of course, when the crest of the reef approaches the surface of the sea at low tide level.

Under these limitations it would appear at first thought that the reef could never attain a height of more than about 100 feet. How is it, then, that Capitan barrier reef forms a massive wall some 2,000 feet in vertical height over a length of hundreds of miles? The answer is that, in keeping with the habit not uncommon in seas of similar character, the sea floor on which Capitan barrier reef grew constantly subsided throughout the long period of reef growth at approximately the same rate that the reef crest itself grew upward. The result is that, while the waters which bathed the seaward reef-front, or forereef, grew ever deeper and deeper, the rising crest of the reef always maintained its optimum position just a few feet under low tide level.

It is obvious from what I have said that the crest of Capitan barrier reef must have stood at or near sea level when reef growth ceased in Permian time. Throughout most of its length the crest of Capitan reef still stands near sea level, buried from our sight, however, beneath thousands of feet of overlying younger marine rocks. But in the Guadalupe Mountains today, the reef is exposed to our view because, there, slow vertical movements in the earth's crust have gradually lifted it up far above the general land surface. At this high altitude weather and erosion have been able to denude the reef of any mantle of younger rocks which may once have covered it.

The Guadalupe Mountains trend northeast over a distance of 50 miles throughout which they maintain a regular and extremely steep southeast flank. Toward the northwest the range gradually loses altitude, its crest descending from a maximum of more than 8,700 feet at Guadalupe Peak (the highest point in Texas) at its abrupt southwest termination, to some 4,400 feet at the entrance to Carlsbad Caverns, 40 miles away. These mountains, as has been previously stated, are simply an uplifted segment of Capitan barrier reef. The axis of the mountain range is the axis of the barrier reef. The steep southeast flank of the range is the steep seaward front of the reef itself. The decreasing altitude of the range toward the northeast results from the northeastward tilt of the axis of the uplifted segment of the reef—a tilt which brings its crest back down to sea level, several thousand feet beneath the general land surface, at a point along the reef axis about 90 miles northeast of Guadalupe Peak.

McKittrick Canyon provides the geologist with a life-size cross section of Capitan Barrier Reef—a section cut squarely across the reef axis. In the walls of the canyon the intimate anatomy of the reef is laid bare. At the mouth of the canyon is the fore-reef facies—the incredibly large volume of fragmental reef debris torn from the organic reef wall during its long period of growth by violent seas. This jumble of fragments, large and small, settled to the sea floor at the foot of the reef wall forming thick, roughly bedded layers, the steep seaward dip of which marks the natural angle of repose of the fragmental material.

Upstream from the fore-reef exposures in the canyon walls is the organic reef-wall proper, devoid of any trace of bedding.

Still farther upstream is the back-reef facies, with the completely different type of rocks and fossil remains that characterize the environment of the back-reef lagoonal waters and distinguish it so radically from the open-sea environment on the opposite side of the barrier reef.

Guadalupe Mountain National Park will preserve and make accessible to the public a bit of the earth's crust that is unique in North America. Today's visitor may easily climb to the summit of one of the prominent hills a mile out in front of the mouth of McKittrick Canyon. If he does so and then turns his eyes northwestward toward the steep mountain front rising abruptly 3,000 feet above his head a scant 2 miles away, the prospect before him will be that of an exhumed sea floor, much as it existed at the end of Capitan Reef growth when the Permian sea at this point was some 1,700 feet deep. And the mountain front he looks at is precisely the seaward front of Capitan Barrier Reef itself intact in its essential form today.

My long residence at the mouth of McKittrick Canyon has convinced me that under private ownership the remarkable scenic, educational, and scientific attributes of this area cannot be adequately protected and preserved. I am familiar with the long-continued efforts of my neighbor, Mr. J. C. Hunter, Jr., and of the similar efforts before him of his father, the late J. C. Hunter, a pioneer in this region, to consolidate under one ownership the lands that will comprise by far the larger part of Guadalupe National Park. In their efforts at consolidation they have finally succeeded and under their subsequent single ownership vandalism

and the harassment of wildlife have been reduced to a minimum. Nevertheless, I cannot believe that these laudable efforts constitute a satisfactory solution of the problem of making the Guadalupe Mountains area accessible to the public.

Consequently, convinced as I am that this area should be preserved in its natural state, freely accessible to the public because of its scenic, scientific, and educational values, I conclude that the national interest would be served if the Guadalupe Mountain National Park were established as is proposed in this bill.

Senator Moss. What sort of access is there now in this area? Are there any roads there?

Mr. PRATT. There is a road at the mouth of McKittrick Canyon. There is a horseback trail from Mr. Hunter's headquarters over in Pine Canyon to the top of the Guadalupe Mountain surface, which is a vast plateau back of the mountain front, and there is no other access.

Senator Moss. But generally, it is quite inaccessible still for the general public?

Mr. PRATT. Yes, indeed.

Senator Moss. Of course, the plan of development would be up to the National Park Service as to what extent they expected to put roads in and campsites and things of that sort.

Mr. PRATT. Yes, sir. Their plans are sketched on the map over here to the right. While they are modest, you can see from the inspection of that map that it makes a very exciting prospect, the improvements they propose.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Pratt. We appreciate your presentation.

Do either of the Senators have any questions? If you do, just break in at any time.

Senator JORDAN. Thank you, Senator.

Senator Moss. We will hear next from Mrs. Tom Diamond of the Women's Division of the El Paso Chamber of Commerce. We are glad to have you with us, Mrs. Diamond.

STATEMENT OF MRS. TOM DIAMOND, WOMEN'S DIVISION, EL PASO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Mrs. DIAMOND. Thank you.

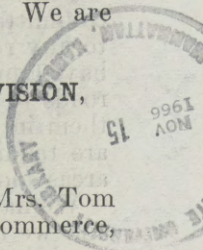
Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Mrs. Tom Diamond, and I represent the El Paso Chamber of Commerce, Women's Department.

Our organization was the first woman's department of a chamber of commerce organized in the United States. We incidentally were the first civic organization to recommend the establishment of Guadalupe National Park.

The proposed park offers a great variety of outstanding features, including mountains, desert, and deep canyons. One very rare and beautiful tree, the manzanita, or medrone, grows only in McKittrick Canyon, southern California, and the Barranca del Cobre country in northern Mexico.

I believe it is very important that this beautiful area, in its original, natural state, is adjacent to U.S. Highway 180, where everyone can easily reach it.

I feel that it is very important to preserve our country for our children, and I know that making Guadalupe a national park will be a wise investment for our country.



Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mrs. Diamond. The organization that you represent is to be congratulated for its interest and enterprise in endorsing this proposal.

I suppose this natural feature is quite well known in all of the area around El Paso. Is that right?

Mrs. DIAMOND. Oh, yes.

Senator Moss. Everyone is aware of this great escarpment that stands up there?

Mrs. DIAMOND. Yes, very much so. Of course, as you drive up the road to McKittrick, the animals encircle your car as you drive up. The deer come right up to you.

Senator Moss. The wildlife is plentiful in that area still?

Mrs. DIAMOND. Yes, very much so.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you.

Mr. J. H. Kultgen, of the Texas Highway Commission. Mr. Kultgen, we shall be glad to hear from you, sir.

STATEMENT OF JACK H. KULTGEN, TEXAS HIGHWAY COMMISSION, WACO, TEX.

Mr. KULTGEN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I am one of three members of the Texas Highway Commission, J. H. Kultgen.

We know of this situation, we know the areas and we will not waste your time here by saying any more about it. It has been very adequately described.

I have a very brief statement here that I would like to file with the committee. Suffice it for me to say that we are entirely sympathetic to any road needs that may exist to get people into this area. We have a fine highway going by it, and I suppose it will need some more roads to get into it. When the time comes, we will be there to put them in, because right now Texas is pushing beautification, and we are tending to go in the direction of getting people to recreational areas more so than ever before.

We have done a quite good job of getting people from city to city, and we are going into the recreational aspects much more than we have done in the past. We are financially in pretty good shape to do this.

I just want you to know that the Highway Commission of Texas is wholeheartedly behind this proposal, and we will cooperate 100 percent when the time comes.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Kultgen. Your statement in full will be in the record and we are pleased to have you indicate the interest of the Texas Highway Commission and its readiness to provide access roads where required.

Mr. KULTGEN. It is a general trend, and there is no more magnificent spot in Texas to which we could lend our help than this one.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF JACK KULTGEN, MEMBER, TEXAS HIGHWAY COMMISSION

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Jack Kultgen, of Waco, Tex., and a member of the Texas Highway Commission. This commission is charged with the responsibility of planning and developing the highway system in our State. I appreciate very much your interest in parks and recreational areas and I am pleased to have the privilege to testify in behalf of S. 295 asking for the establishment of Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas.

Our commission has long endeavored to try and develop a network of highways that would provide the maximum efficiency for travelers. We think we have done a pretty good job but are constantly seeking to upgrade and expand.

In many instances when a new national park is proposed, it is in an area that is isolated and removed from metropolitan populations. More specifically, there are no highways of quality workmanship leading into these areas.

We are very pleased to say that the proposed Guadalupe National Park has running parallel with the mountain range, one of the finest highways in the country. Part of this highway is a splendid, divided, four-lane roadway which incorporates all of the latest safety features and comforts for tourists.

Our commission stands ready to cooperate and do all we can to enhance the development and help promote the new proposed park. Our office personnel will be available to you for consultation on any future roads which might be felt to be needed in order to provide a better passageway to the proposed park.

In conclusion, may I urge your passage of S. 295 as quickly as possible. The American people will be pleased and delighted with this new addition to our National Park Service.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. Mr. Chairman, I have just one question. Is your park and recreational department solidly behind this program?

Mr. KULTGEN. Oh, yes, sir. Yes; the Governor is pushing all of us, pushing us hard. This is no overstatement at all. In the last year or so, we have had more pressure in this direction and toward this sort of thing than we have ever had before.

And as I say, we are in pretty good shape as far as our highway needs are concerned, and we are now beginning to be able to look to the needs of these recreational areas. This is one that has a terrific appeal.

Of course, we are not unmindful of the tourist dollar, either.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Kultgen.

We will now hear from Mr. Boston Witt, who is the attorney general of the State of New Mexico.

We are glad to have you, Mr. Witt.

STATEMENT OF BOSTON E. WITT, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Mr. WITT. Mr. Chairman, I will not take much time of the committee. I know your time is limited and valuable. I would ask permission to file a brief statement, and would only make some comments.

Senator Moss. That may be done. The statement that you supply will be incorporated in full in the record.

Mr. WITT. Thank you.

Although this proposed area is located wholly within the State of Texas, I am delighted to appear before you and add New Mexico's support to S. 295. We think it will benefit New Mexico as well as the Nation.

New Mexico has two national parks in close proximity to this area, Carlsbad Caverns National Park and White Sands National Park.

We do not think that this area will detract from those parks at all. To the contrary, we think it will complement them rather nicely.

We in New Mexico think that this area has rather fine credentials for admission to a national park system. We think its splendor, its archeological significance, and its western folklore point to its eligibility.

In conclusion, I will comment as I did in the House yesterday, and as Senator Montoya commented this morning: One of the interesting facts of this area is that it contains the only trout stream in Texas. I have over the years, watched many thousands of Texans come to New Mexico to discover the delights of trout fishing. It therefore seems altogether fitting and proper to me that the only trout stream in Texas be preserved for posterity.

Senator MOSS. Thank you, Mr. Witt.

Senator FANNIN. Mr. Chairman, I would just like to make a comment.

Senator MOSS. Yes, Senator Fannin.

Senator FANNIN. As far as the slogan of "The Land of Enchantment," is that a New Mexico slogan?

Mr. WITT. Yes, sir.

Senator FANNIN. And you are willing to share that with Texas?

Mr. WITT. We will be happy to share anything we have with our neighbors in Texas.

Senator FANNIN. Very good. I hope that the other borders treat it on the same basis.

Mr. WITT. Yes, sir; without question, without question.

Senator MOSS. Thank you, Mr. Witt. We do appreciate your coming to testify for the park.

Is the support of this rather general in New Mexico, do you think?

Mr. WITT. Yes, Senator.

Governor Campbell asked that I convey to the committee that New Mexico is solidly behind this. I think you will hear from the mayor of one of our cities close by.

We are not unaware, either, of the economic impact on New Mexico of this. We realize, of course, that the standard of a national park must be one of importance to the Nation, but we can see the collateral benefits also, and it is a very fine area.

I was born and raised in Carlsbad, N. Mex., which is about 40 miles northeast of there, and so I can certainly attest to the splendor of the area. I think it is uniquely qualified for the park system.

Senator MOSS. Thank you very much. We appreciate it, and your statement will appear in full in the record.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF BOSTON E. WITT, ATTORNEY GENERAL OF NEW MEXICO

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Boston E. Witt, attorney general of New Mexico. I am delighted to have this opportunity to come before you and testify in behalf of S. 295, which proposes the establishment of Guadalupe National Park.

While this proposed park is in the State of Texas, we in New Mexico feel that it has an interstate significance that is not only important to both of our States but is also important to all of the Southwestern United States and indeed the Nation.

For a number of years the economic base of New Mexico has depended on the growth and development of the tourist trade. We have consistently tried to improve and expand our facilities to accommodate this growing industry not only

to promote the economy of our State but to make available the natural wonders and beauty of this area to all citizens of our Nation.

We feel the "Land of Enchantment" is one of the country's valuable vacation areas.

The southeastern part of New Mexico with its great expanse of land, its climate, its colorful history predating the pilgrims and Plymouth Rock, together with its unique and unparalleled scenery has proven an attraction to an ever-increasing number of vacationers.

Over the years as a result of the Nation's expanded economy, an increasing amount of leisure time and the improvement of the highway systems leading to New Mexico, our State has experienced extensive growth in the development of tourism.

In addition, due to New Mexico's mild winters, delightful spring and fall seasons, coupled with the crystal clear air and natural beauty, the area has become increasingly attractive to year-round residents.

The economy of many of New Mexico's towns is oriented toward serving vacationers and tourists. There is little, if any, likelihood that this situation will change materially in the foreseeable future. It follows then that what best serves to promote and protect and so to strengthen this tourist industry best serves the interest of New Mexico and its individual communities. The purpose of the establishment of the proposed Guadalupe National Park is to preserve for all time the unique natural and historical features of this rare area. Since there are already attractions in the southeastern part of our State such as the Carlsbad Caverns National Park and the White Sands National Park that have been directly responsible for a large part of the development of the area's economy, the establishment of the Guadalupe National Park cannot be considered as being in conflict with the interests of New Mexico, or of its communities. In fact, we think the area if designated a national park will complement rather than detract from our own national parks located in close proximity thereto.

Having been born and raised in Carlsbad, some 40 miles northeast of this area, I can attest to its natural wonder and beauty. The scenic beauty of this area matches that of the Rockies and Sangre de Cristo Mountains in northern New Mexico and Colorado which in my judgment is some of the most breathtaking areas in our Nation. This area has in my opinion impressive credentials for admission to the national park system. Its beauty and splendor together with its archeological significance and western folklore points to its eligibility.

While I have spoken of economies in New Mexico, the test that will and should be applied is whether the area is of significant importance and beauty shall be preserved for all of America's citizens for all time to come. The Guadalupe Mountains meet this test.

With proper planning and utilization of the land within the area, the vacationer and tourist will have an additional place to spend part of his vacation season, amidst splendor and historical wonders.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, may I say officially and personally that I approve the measure under consideration and encourage the members of this committee and of the Congress to pass this bill which will establish Guadalupe National Park.

Senator Moss. We would like to hear now from Mayor Hutson of the city of Carlsbad.

We are glad to have you here, Mr. Mayor.

STATEMENT OF HENRY HUTSON, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CARLSBAD, N. MEX.

Mr. HUTSON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I would like permission to file my report in the official record.

Senator Moss. That will be done, and it will appear in full.

Mr. HUTSON. Thank you, sir. I will only make a few comments at this time.

I noticed some of my good neighbors in El Paso referred to our area as a desert. I cannot figure out why. We had three inches of annual rainfall last year.

We are very interested in this Guadalupe National Park, Senate bill 295. We are interested in it because of the beauty of the country, and also from a dollars and cents viewpoint.

The city of Carlsbad depends a great deal on tourism in this area. We have the Carlsbad National Park. We think having the Guadalupe National Park in conjunction with this would increase the tourists in this area.

Last year there were approximately 600,000 visitors to Carlsbad Caverns, Carlsbad National Park. About 2 weeks ago I had word from the park superintendent that 12 million persons went through the caverns. So you can see that it increases each year.

We would surely appreciate the consideration of this committee on Senate bill 295.

This is all I have to say.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Hutson, for your testimony and your endorsement of this proposal.

Your feeling is that it would not detract at all from the Carlsbad Caverns National Park; it might enhance the visitation somewhat?

Mr. HUTSON. Yes, sir. I think this would keep them over an extra day.

Senator Moss. Very good. We are glad to have you come and testify, and your statement will appear in full in the record.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HENRY HUTSON, MAYOR OF THE CITY OF CARLSBAD, N. MEX.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Henry Hutson, mayor of the city of Carlsbad, N. Mex. I thank you very much for the opportunity to speak to you today about S. 295, a bill asking Congress to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas. There is every reason to believe that the establishment of the Guadalupe National Park would introduce dramatic changes in the tourist industry of the New Mexico and west Texas area. It would greatly increase the number of visitors to the area and would probably result in a much greater benefit for Big Bend National Park, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, and Fort Davis National Monument insofar as I can project or anticipate. Already these designated areas which I have just mentioned are growing at a rapid pace in the number of visitors they are having. It is my understanding that Big Bend National Park and Fort Davis National Monument are experiencing around 45 percent increase. And that it will continue for a number of years. About 2 weeks ago we recognized our 12 millionth visitor in Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

One of the very interesting aspects about the development of Guadalupe National Park proposal is that there are approximately 600,000 visitors a year visiting Carlsbad Caverns National Park. One of the handicaps—if this can be called a handicap—for the caverns has been that it has offered only a maximum of a 1-day stay in the park area. For instance, people will come to our city of Carlsbad, N. Mex., and/or one of the other cities on the Texas side and go to the caverns, and after going through the caverns will then be free to go to some other area. With this long experience of knowing the habit of the visitors through the course of years leads us to believe that with the aid of proper promotion and publicity and with the proper facilities that can be offered there are a large number of these visitors that will be attracted to the proposed Guadalupe National Park area. Another point of interest, the development of Guadalupe Mountains National Park could create employment within the park for an estimate of 10 to 12 persons. This would yield an annual payroll of approximately \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year. Since these employees will live in the area, their wages will add to the regions economy. Capital expenditures in the park will be roughly \$8 million, for the first 5 years. This capital being invested would certainly enhance and expand our economy. Although the above activities would have a great impact upon the area's economy, the major economic benefit to be derived will be the influx of visitors or tourists.

With the opportunity of retaining the approximately 600,000 visitors a year to Carlsbad Caverns for another 2 or 3 days in this region will generate a tremendous commercial opportunity and will provide the construction industry and building material suppliers with an opportunity to build new facilities to accommodate this increase.

Another important but immeasurable benefit is that this will not only be good for the summer season but as Carlsbad Caverns, the Guadalupe Mountains National Park will be good for most of the year round. The effect of this will be to lengthen the period of employment and business opportunities and substantially benefit everyone all around. The positive effects of this generation of business activity will be extremely great.

Some people may feel that land has been taken away from the tax rolls, and future tax assessment will be lost, but we all may rest assured the economic benefits occurring from the park designation will outweigh these losses by many, many times. Moreover, the opportunities for commercial construction will be greatly expanded in our city and surrounding areas. Another benefit of major significance is the strengthening of the base through lengthening the tourist season and extending the tourist season that will have multiattractions. My conclusion, as mayor of the city of Carlsbad, N. Mex., is that our city, Carlsbad, will greatly benefit economically from the development of the proposed Guadalupe National Park and urge this committee to move forward for its designation.

Senator Moss. Mr. Hampton Martin, of Carlsbad, N. Mex. We will have you now, Mr. Martin, if you please.

STATEMENT OF HAMPTON MARTIN, CARLSBAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CARLSBAD, N. MEX.

Mr. MARTIN. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Hampton Martin, representing the Carlsbad Chamber of Commerce. I will file my report and make a few brief statements.

Senator Moss. Thank you. That will be placed in the record.

Mr. MARTIN. Our position on this Senate bill is that it will enhance the travel in our area.

As you know, there are great numbers of Americans now who travel by trailer. As you know, Carlsbad Caverns National Park has no facilities and, in fact, allows no camping in the area. We feel that this would add at least 150,000 travelers each year to our area.

As far as this park being opposed in any way to Carlsbad Caverns National Park, we feel that one will complement the other.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Martin. We appreciate that.

Being from Carlsbad, of course you know of the continued increase of recreational travel and visitation. I take it that your testimony indicates that you think there should be additional places for the travelers to go.

Mr. MARTIN. Yes, Mr. Chairman. I have lived in Carlsbad for over 30 years now. I went there when it was 3,000, and now we have some 30,000.

We have a small, local campground installed by the city of Carlsbad, and it is filled to capacity, overflowing, each night. So we do feel that the proposed park would be a real benefit to our whole area.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, sir.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF HAMPTON MARTIN, REPRESENTING THE CARLSBAD CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CARLSBAD, N. MEX.

I am Hampton Martin, representing the Carlsbad Chamber of Commerce, Carlsbad, N. Mex. I wish to speak in support of S. 295, commonly known as the Guadalupe national park bill.

The city of Carlsbad, N. Mex., has as its most famous attraction, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, located 26 miles to the southwest. The current annual travel to the Caverns is approximately 600,000 persons. The proposed Guadalupe National Park lies just southwest a few miles from Carlsbad Caverns and under the proposed plans for the development of Guadalupe Park the two areas would be connected by a road across the top of the Guadalupe Ridge.

Our community is vitally concerned with the development of tourism in our area. One of the contributing factors as to why the travel to Carlsbad Caverns is not accelerated is due to the fact that many people travel today with camping trailers. At Carlsbad Caverns National Park there are no overnight accommodations, nor is camping permitted within the park. Guadalupe National Park as proposed would have numerous camping sites for the trailer-traveling public.

It is our considered opinion that travel to Carlsbad Caverns National Park would increase by a minimum of 25 percent, or roughly 150,000 additional persons per year would visit Carlsbad Caverns as a result of their trip to the new Guadalupe National Park. You can readily see the tremendous economic impact that this many additional visitors would have on the economy of our city and area.

The proposed park would serve as an additional drawing card to millions of Americans who would take advantage of a trip to the Southwest where they could visit two or more national parks in a single area.

To those of you who have not had the opportunity of visiting the great Southwest we would like to invite you to visit our area and particularly the site of this proposed park to see for yourself what nature has provided that man must protect for future generations.

Our organization works closely with all of the travel organizations around the country in an effort to help carry out the President's program of "See America First."

Gentlemen, it is our considered judgment that the Congress of the United States should pass the legislation necessary to create the Guadalupe National Park.

History will record your actions and we urge that you support this legislation with a "do pass" recommendation from this committee.

Remember that there will always be more people but there will never be more land and what better gift can we give to future Americans than a portion of America as represented by the Guadalupe National Park.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. We will now hear from Mr. Don Thorne, who is from El Paso, an attorney in El Paso.

We appreciate your coming to be with us, Mr. Thorne.

STATEMENT OF R. DON THORNE, MEMBER OF THE TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL SURVEY COMMITTEE

Mr. THORNE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, members of the committee.

I am serving as a member of the Texas State Historical Survey Committee. This is the State agency in Texas which has the responsibility of the preservation and restoration of historical sites.

I would like to speak on behalf of this State agency, as a member of this committee, and say that this agency does strongly support the creation of this national park from a historical point of view.

Of course, the history of the park itself is rich and vast, as well as the history of the area, the area from the park on west to El Paso; and the history of the Gaudalupes is closely intermingled with that of the El Paso area.

If you will permit me, I will make just a brief statement about the history of this area.

The first white man, Cabeza de Vaca, came through the area in 1530. The first missions were established in the middle 1600's, and in 1680, the refugees from the Indian revolution in New Mexico established a series of missions.

The 100-acre area near Guadalupe known as the Salt Lakes or Salt Flats created one of the first uprisings of Mexicans against Anglos in what is now known as the Salt War. For generations Mexicans had used the lakes for salt supplies and had considered them public property. In 1877 an El Paso County district judge, Charles Howard, acquired title to the land and demanded a price for the salt. The result was considerable bloodshed, the establishment of Fort Bliss as a permanent military post and a congressional investigation.

The Butterfield stage route extends from Pine Springs Station in the Guadalupe on to El Paso through historical Hueco Tanks. Plans are being made to reestablish the route and restore points along the way.

These are just some of the points of history, set forth briefly, and I won't burden you with anything further.

I thank you very much for permitting me to say these few words.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Thorne.

I am particularly happy to have you give us a little taste of the history that surrounds this area, because the history of this area is as appealing as its physical uses and I am glad to have you speak in behalf of the Texas Historical Survey Committee, and indicate their support of this legislation. Just the little bit you have told me here makes me want to go and see it all the more.

My colleagues may have a question; I do not know.

Senator JORDAN. No, thank you.

Mr. THORNE. Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Thorne. I appreciate your testimony.

Mr. John McCarty of Dallas, a vice president for advertising of Frito-Lay, Inc.

Mr. McCarty, we are very glad to have you here, sir.

STATEMENT OF JOHN R. McCARTY, VICE PRESIDENT FOR ADVERTISING OF FRITO-LAY, INC., MEMBER OF ADVISORY BOARD OF THE TEXAS TOURIST DEVELOPMENT AGENCY

Mr. McCARTY. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee. I am John McCarty, vice president for advertising of Frito-Lay. I also represent the Texas Tourist Development Agency as a member of the board of advisers.

I will not give my prepared statement, but file it for the record and make only a few extemporaneous remarks.

I want to endorse everything that has been said this morning about this park. It certainly merits consideration, both from the standpoint of natural beauty and grandeur and from an economic development standpoint.

As a businessman I can certainly see that the park can contribute economically to Texas, New Mexico, and other States.

I also want to assure the committee that the Texas Tourist Development Agency will advertise nationally and promote this park to the very best of its ability. This is a program we have embarked upon

in the last 2 years, to really publicize the merits of Texas. We had not had the opportunity up until that time, because of a provision in the State constitution that prohibited the advertising of Texas. This was repealed some 3 years ago.

Senator Moss. You fellows have sort of violated your constitution a little, though, have you not?

Mr. McCARTY. Well, let's say we are legal now.

Senator Moss. Good.

Mr. McCARTY. We are planning to catch up in this respect. The other States, as I am sure all of you know, have been advertising extensively for years.

We are trying to overcome an erroneous national image that Texas is nothing but a vast dry desertland of sagebrush, cactus, oil wells, and cattle. The movies and television have, I might say, contributed rather notoriously to this image. We commissioned the Gallup organization last year to do a study, and we found to our dismay that the public does not know that Texas has such mountainous areas as the Guadalupe area, has more inland waterways than any other State except Alaska, has thick pine forests and many miles of beautiful seashore.

So we do have something to say about Texas from the standpoint of beauty and attractions.

I want to thank you for giving favorable consideration to this proposed park.

Senator Moss. Thank you very much, Mr. McCarty. That is a very fine statement, and I am sure this will contribute to the increased visitation of tourists to Texas, if we do have it enacted.

Your statement will appear in full in the record.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOHN R. McCARTY, VICE PRESIDENT FOR ADVERTISING OF FRITO-LAY, INC., DALLAS, TEX.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, first, to introduce myself, I am John R. McCarty, vice president for advertising of Frito-Lay, Inc., Dallas, Tex. In connection with my appearance here, I might add that I serve as a member of the advisory board of the Texas Tourist Development Agency.

My interest in Senate bill S. 295, which would provide for the creation of Guadalupe National Park, is twofold. As a businessman, I can see where this proposed park could contribute favorably to our economy. As a board member of the Texas Tourist Development Agency, I also believe that the park would greatly enhance Texas' tourism program.

While I am a native of Texas and reside in Dallas, I would like to point out that from strictly a business viewpoint, I am just as interested in the economy of Salt Lake City, Portland, Oreg., or Hoboken, N.J., for examples, as I am in my home State. My company operates in most every county, town, and city in the Nation, and therefore, I believe that I can look at such a park project from an unbiased business standpoint.

We do know that parks generate business by generating travel and expenditures for gas, oil, food, lodging, clothing, souvenirs, film, etc.

Before offering my testimony on the pending bill, I would like to comment briefly on our national park system, which, in my opinion, is one of the very finest and most efficiently run of all governmental agencies. I have toured a number of national parks and have observed both their upkeep and the contribution they are making as tourist meccas for the American traveler. Our National Park Service is to be highly commended for the job it is doing.

This leads to my next point in recommending that the Guadalupe Mountain area be made into a national park. As such, it will be made available to and attract a larger segment of the touring public, who can enjoy the area's distinctive and rare attributes.

Also because of its size and the improvements to be accomplished, it can best be administered by the National Park Service. This is almost virgin country,

which has been preserved over a period of many years with the ultimate hope that some day it would become a national park. Because of its sheer beauty and grandeur, it deserves, for the best development, the skills and know-how of the National Park Service.

Speaking in behalf of the State of Texas, I can also vouch that this park will be given the best national advertising and promotion that we have to offer in order that the Nation as a whole may see and enjoy its beauty.

We do have a very vigorous tourism program now underway in Texas and only in this past legislative session, the State's appropriation for tourism for the next biennium was almost doubled over the prior appropriation.

Actually we are playing "catch up" in our tourism efforts because up until some 3 years ago a constitutional provision prohibited the expenditure of State funds for advertising our assets to tourists.

As indicated previously, we now have a productive program in effect and are applying it to those State resources that have merit. Unfortunately, over the years, Texas attained an entirely erroneous national image as being a dry, hot desertland, consisting only of oil wells, sagebrush, cactus, and cattle. The movies and television have contributed notoriously to this picture.

A national Gallup poll study commissioned last year by the Texas Tourist Development Agency substantiated this opinion of the State by the general public.

My point in mentioning this image is to attempt to correct it in calling attention to the many attractions and resources, such as the Guadalupe area, that Texas does have scenicwise. The State actually has a rather wide diversity of natural beauty including thick pine forests, miles of seashore, mountains, plains, and yes, some desert, along with many historical sites of unusual interest.

We do have to admit that these resources are spread a bit apart; however, our highways are excellent and distance is no great problem.

The proposed Guadalupe National Park is located in the western part of Texas within 50 miles of the famous Carlsbad Caverns of New Mexico, lying just off the main highway between Carlsbad and El Paso, Tex. It would offer a most interesting scenic tourist stop between the two cities, and provide a link with Fort Davis National Historic Site and Big Bend National Park, immediately to the south.

The natural beauty of the Guadalupe area is quite outstanding. It encompasses the highest mountain in Texas with an altitude of 8,751 feet and contains the spectacular McKittrick Canyon, which, in my opinion, compares most favorably, although on a somewhat smaller scale, with Yosemite Valley in California. I say this because I have seen and been impressed by both.

The canyon walls rise abruptly, and I might say breathtakingly, 1,200 feet from a lush green floor, where plantlife, particularly unique to the Southwest and Mexico, flourishes. Above on the mountain slopes grow large forests of ponderosa pine and fir. Wild game is abundant and this is the only natural habitat in Texas where mountain trout are found.

Such rugged beauty, wherever it may be, deserves perpetuation for the Nation's citizenry to enjoy. We all know that unless more of such terrain is preserved by our National and State park systems, we will fast lose it to commercial development.

President Johnson has launched, and wisely so, a "See America First" program. This proposed park, together with others, can greatly contribute to this effort.

After all, why shouldn't we see the wonders of our own land first. They are ours and they have much to offer each and everyone of us. It is with these thoughts that I ask your favorable consideration for the establishment of Guadalupe National Park.

Thank you for your attention, and your careful study of this matter.

Senator Moss. Mr. Glenn Houston.

Mr. Houston, we are glad to have you, sir.

STATEMENT OF GLENN HOUSTON, HOBBS, N. MEX.

Mr. HOUSTON. Thank you, Senator Moss.

My wife and I have received, through a Rotary fellowship, the opportunity to live in Australia a year and, through the good graces of the U.S. Government, we lived in Italy a year when I was a private in the Army.

Through those two opportunities and the pleasure of travel in about 26 countries of the world, we have found the Guadalupe Mountains to be as majestic and scenic as any area we have ever visited.

In addition to that, I know Senator Fannin's Arizona has very majestic country and we share the area there in New Mexico called the Gila wilderness, with the range in Arizona, and I myself have utilized the Gila wilderness area. However, its inaccessibility makes it very inconvenient. It is necessary, in order to get back into it, to drive, for example, about a hundred miles south of the paved road at Magdalena, N. Mex., and to utilize mules and pack trains, whereas this region is immediately adjacent and parallel to U.S. Highway 180, so that the tourists can climb the mountain at Pine Spring and within a distance of 2 or 3 miles, be in very rugged, majestic wilderness.

From Hobbs, we are over a hundred miles away from this region, but I am particularly concerned about the possibility of this property being put up for sale to private individuals for land promotion. We have been plagued in the Southwest by land promoters seeking arid areas and promoting them as tourist retirement centers, areas that are not suitable for retirement. They do not have adequate public utilities and services.

This area would be a natural for such promotion. It has majestic scenery. It could be promoted and would be much more desirable than areas that have been promoted. It would be sold to land promoters at a far greater price than what we can buy it for as a national park, because Judge Hunter and his son, J. C. Hunter, Jr., are interested in this being preserved as a wilderness area, as they have preserved it. So the million and a half dollars, approximately, for which we can acquire this property would represent a very small amount of money.

In addition to that, private individuals cannot keep up this wilderness area, in my opinion, with the State taxes and the inheritance taxes as they are. This family has already suffered the death of Judge Hunter. This property would be lost to the family in the event of the death of J. C. Hunter, Jr., in my opinion, because of the tax bite on the estate. In that event, this property would probably be sold in a very undesirable situation, where land promotions might take place.

I think the loss of an area that has been preserved as a wilderness area such as this would be a tremendous loss to you and me as American citizens.

I thank you very much.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Houston, for a very good statement and pointing out the great services of the Hunter family to date, as well as some of the other reasons for your generally considering this proposition at this time.

Senator FANNIN. Mr. Chairman, I think Mr. Houston has brought out some of the great potentialities that exist in the West. Over the years I think we have been negligent in publicizing what can be seen in the West, and he has certainly brought that forth very well.

Of course, that covers the areas that are considered the "Sun Country" of the Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona joint venture of the "Sun Country" promotion.

I can say that they have also been trying to get Utah to enter into that same program, which is highly significant.

I think that this adds another reason for publicizing the southwestern area. Of course, we know the beauties of Idaho and other Western States that enter into the promotion of "See America First."

Senator Moss. Thank you, Senator.

Mr. Jim Bowmer of Temple, Tex. We are very glad to have you, Mr. Bowmer.

STATEMENT OF JIM D. BOWMER, TEXAS EXPLORERS' CLUB

MR. BOWMER. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and gentlemen of the committee. I have a written statement on behalf of the Texas Explorers' Club which I would like to file later, but if I may I will summarize just briefly now.

Our group is a small organization which searches out places in Texas that we think should be preserved in a wilderness state. There is none as fine in Texas, and I venture to say perhaps none in the Nation, that is left, that is as worthy of preservation as that which is contained in the proposed bill.

Somebody said that God is not making any more land. You could add to that that of all the land He made, there is no more that is still like this that remains.

Dr. Correll is a world-famous botanist, who is a member of our organization. He says that this is a remarkable botanical stand in the McKittrick Canyon and in the Guadalupe. It stands just as it was thousands of years ago, and there is no other place quite like McKittrick Canyon.

Justice William O. Douglas, who is a noted naturalist, of course, and world traveler, and who is a member of our group, has visited there twice. He is so fascinated that he intends to go back again this fall. He says that the horseback ride over the mountains is the most spectacular ride in America and excels in many respects a number of other national parks already in the park system.

I could quote others, but time does not permit. At any rate, it has been pointed out here that while God made the land, it is the Hunters who have preserved it as a public trust for more than 40 years. McKittrick Canyon, for instance, has never been grazed commercially, which is incredible when you think of that area.

There are elk which have been introduced into the area. The Merriam turkey has been reintroduced after being extinct in Guadalupe for a number of years. There have been introduced trout, as has been mentioned.

Its preservation as a public trust has gone on since 1923, leaving it as a botanical and natural mecca.

But it is too much to hope, as someone pointed out, that this can remain the case very much longer. It is a financial impossibility for it to remain certainly past J. C. Hunter, Jr.'s lifetime. I would hate to think what would happen if a commercial development came into that area.

In the first place, it is too big for private enterprise to undertake, and it is too magnificent for our country to take the chance that this might happen.

On one of our recent trips there, someone who was not a member of our group went up into the mountains and said, "Why don't they

cut this timber and sell it?" It is incredible that anybody would think of that, but it scares you to know that people do.

There are innumerable reasons that have been cited and could be cited about the folklore, the history, and various other points of interest which are mentioned in our written statement that point out the need for saving this area. But there is nothing and there is no one who can speak as eloquently for the Guadalupe and their preservation as they speak for themselves. When you visit there, nothing further is going to be necessary.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Bowmer, for your testimony on behalf of the Texas Explorers' Club. I take it that you visualize that this would be kept mainly in its wilderness state and be viewed by people mostly on foot and on horseback if it became a national park. Is that true?

Mr. BOWMER. Yes, sir. The nature trail up in McKittrick Canyon is just ideal. The horseback ride, of course, as I say, is out of this world, and you just have to see it to believe it.

Senator Moss. The area, however, is extensive enough that it could probably provide campgrounds and overnight accommodations for a sizable number of people?

Mr. BOWMER. Oh, yes, sir. Yes, sir.

Senator Moss. We always have two impinging uses on a national park area. We want to make them available to the vast number of our people who are entitled to see nature's wonders and yet we want to be able to preserve as much as we can of the natural state and not have it overrun and changed by a use that destroys it. So we must have an area that is expansive enough that we can have a lot of people come there and at the same time have parts of it that can be preserved and not changed.

Mr. BOWMER. The beauty of this, as you will see when you go there, is that on the upper parts of the mountain there are considerable expanses of land that could be used for camping, and also on the outskirts down below the mountain. On the other hand, McKittrick Canyon, which is the hiking and wilderness area, could be ideally segregated from the public camp land. Yet, you would still get a view of it if you did not want to walk up and look down from above.

Senator Moss. Thank you, sir. We appreciate your testimony. Now, are there any other witnesses who came prepared to testify this morning?

This is all we have on the list.

Yes, sir; will you come forward and state your name.

STATEMENT OF JOHN YOUNGER, MIDLAND, TEX.

Mr. YOUNGER. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, my name is John Younger. I live in Midland, Tex.

I hope Mr. Pratt will correct me on this if I am wrong, but I believe that presently we have about 1,200 members of our local geological society in a town of 65,000 to 70,000 people.

We are the headquarters site for the oil industry in west Texas. Several major companies maintain vice presidents and large staffs in our town.

It is my feeling that in this land of geologists, the voluntary and energetic efforts of our geologists, joined by others in the western

part of Texas, from the State of New Mexico as well, would get behind this thing and make it a really unique and important thing from an educational point of view, through exhibits, writings, and so forth. I think that the geological possibilities that were touched upon by Mr. Pratt are unlimited and unique in this area.

I have a prepared statement, which I will file if you will permit me, sir.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Younger. Your statement will appear in full, and we do appreciate your coming here to tell us of your personal interest and the interest of the geological society, as well as your assurance that they would support this very vigorously.

Is that right?

Mr. YOUNGER. I am not a member of that society, but this is a prediction on my part. I feel very sure that this thing would work out about as I have outlined it.

Senator Moss. Very good. Thank you, sir.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

PREPARED STATEMENT OF JOHN YOUNGER, MIDLAND, TEX.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is John Younger. I am in business in Midland, Tex., and have served in various capacities of civic leadership and as recently as 2 years ago served as president of the Midland Chamber of Commerce. I am very happy to be here today to speak in behalf of S. 295 which proposes that Congress establish Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas.

West Texas, which generally is conceded to be from Fort Worth to El Paso and Lubbock to Del Rio, has a long and fascinating history. Its development has been unique and has been shaped by its peculiarities and the competitive value of its resources. Through the earlier years the vast part of west Texas was agrarian based economy. The area has long been noted for its cattle, sheep, and goat ranches. Many communities in this vast area have increased tremendously the production of cotton and sorghum through the use of irrigation.

One of the major industries of our area is oil and gas. The resources for this commodity are well-founded and substantial gains are expected to be made in the future.

One of the interesting things about west Texas, and in which most people are highly intrigued, concerns our individual and community life. This area is sparsely populated and isolated from any of the major cities and has developed, as mentioned above, its own peculiarities. Our people feel a common identity and our area is noted nationwide for being a freindly and warm-hearted lot of people.

Because of the friendliness of our people we are finding that tourists particularly like to come and visit. Coupled with the friendliness, tourists find in west Texas the added charm of historical and recreational considerations that offer attractions that stimulate them to "a peak of enjoyment." It is not uncommon to find many of our visitors staying in our area as permanent citizens.

One of the pace setters for the west Texas region is Midland. Our growth since 1940 has continued to increase and more than doubled the average for the State of Texas. This not only is true in population, but covers the business and natural resources as well.

Our population for 1940 was 11,721 and it increased by 120 percent to 25,785 in 1950. Again from 1950 to 1960, was increased to 67,717 or a whopping 162 percent.

Projection made by the Bureau of Business Research, University of Texas, concludes that our population should increase to approximately 135,000 by 1970.

Another point which I think you will be interested in is our age classification. In 1950 Midland's median-age was 26.4 compared to a State of Texas median of 27.9. In 1960 our age median had dropped to 25 to compare with the State of Texas—26.

Additional compilation of information reveals Midland has a remarkably high number of people that have completed college level of education.

I submit these as follows:

	1940	1950	1960
Midland.....	34.4	31.4	60.5
State of Texas.....	37.0	29.1	39.5

With the designation of Guadalupe Mountains National Park, we are confident our community, as well as the Nation, would reap the many benefits of an offering of such recreational, historical, and scientific qualities. As noted in the cross section of our community we are a young, well-educated group. It is in this category that great demands are made for outstanding recreational spots.

We urge this committee to seriously consider moving ahead and establishing this magnificent area as a national park. We join with others in the belief that a park in the Guadalupe Mountains would be setting aside for posterity a truly remarkable parcel of land.

We sincerely hope that action on this legislation will come swiftly.

Thank you.

Senator Moss. Was there another gentleman back there who raised his hand?

Would you come forward, sir?

**STATEMENT OF ARCHIE SCOTT, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT,
SECURITY STATE BANK, PECOS, TEX.**

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Archie Scott, executive vice president of the Security State Bank of Pecos. Pecos is located approximately 100 miles southeast of the proposed Guadalupe Park area.

I have a prepared statement here, which I will file with you. However, I would like to make a few brief remarks.

Senator Moss. You may do so, sir.

Mr. SCOTT. We have been blessed in the Pecos area and in all of west Texas with ample underground irrigation water. We are a farming area. We are also blessed with an unlimited amount of oil and gas development.

We realize that these natural resources, which we are taking advantage of now, are subject to depletion, regardless of how hard we act to conserve these natural resources. We realize, too, that the National Census Bureau predicts that in the year 2015, some 300 million people will live in the United States. We realize that these people will need recreational facilities other than what we have now, and the tourist industry in the West can do nothing but grow.

We are interested, of course, in luring our portion of this tourist industry from Carlsbad and El Paso. After driving in the Washington traffic, I think that the people in Washington would be glad to share the tourist industry with that of west Texas. We guarantee you good roads; we guarantee you splendors which only God can create.

We want you to come see us. The latchstring is always on the outside of the door.

Thank you, gentlemen, for your time.

Senator Moss. Thank you, Mr. Scott. Thank you for bringing your statement to be included in the record.

(The prepared statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF ARCHIE SCOTT, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, SECURITY STATE BANK, PECOS, TEX.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Archie Scott, executive vice president of the Security State Bank of Pecos, Tex. I want to thank you for the opportunity to appear before you to testify in behalf of Senate bill S. 295 which, as you know, is a bill to establish the Guadalupe Mountain National Park in Texas. The city of Pecos is located approximately 100 miles southeast of the proposed Guadalupe National Park. Our community has a population of approximately 13,050 and shows signs of continuous growth and development.

Our community has three assets of immeasurable worth: a population of people which are of high type, a fertile soil with water reserves to supply ample water for irrigational purposes, and lately there has been the finding and development of extensive reserves of oil and gas in our area. All of these are exhaustible, and steps have been taken to implement sound policies of conservation in all these areas that I have mentioned; it is felt that each will continue to add to the wealth of the area for perhaps half a century or more.

Pecos was settled in such recent times that there still can be found those who drove westward into "Indian country" and those who had a part in the great "cattle drives." There are still many stories that can be circulated with a degree of validity of the "law west of the Pecos." Pecos was settled by the best of native stock—able, industrious, and adventuresome group of people.

We face, as all small communities at some time or another face the need for a thriving and stable economy so that it will continue to offer good opportunities to the same high-type population that came into our area, and who upon faith and courage and hard work have built what we have today.

Through the past 5 years, there has developed a keen interest in bringing industry into our area. Aggressive efforts have been made to effect at least some small measure of industrialization and diversification. There has been a limited success in our own community, and it is hoped and planned that work shall continue in this endeavor to build another leg on the table of our economy.

However, because of certain limitations which we readily admit in that we have a limited amount of inexpensive water for industries which utilize a great deal of water and more particularly because of the market situation with which we are faced, we have more recently turned to another kind of industry which we hope and believe will sustain and help create and maintain a stable economic base.

We have taken full and active steps in the direction to try and establish within our own community items which we feel will be of interest to the tourist. As I mentioned before, our area has an interesting part in the history of yesterday which people from other parts of the country always enjoy looking into. But we readily realize that the city of Pecos cannot in effect draw a family from the eastern part of Texas on the merits of what we are doing alone; that, if we are to be successful in this endeavor, we must have a total area of which people can come and enjoy the benefits of a large regional area where they can find recreational outlets.

With the development, and we hope the passage, of the Guadalupe National Park proposal, we can visualize that it will stimulate a great deal of new traffic through our area which as you very well know can certainly stimulate the total economy. With our location, we will be in the center of the Carlsbad Caverns National Park, the proposed Guadalupe Mountain National Park, the Fort Davis National Monument, the Big Bend National Park, and many other recreational spots such as those offered in the cities of Odessa, Midland, and El Paso and the foreign country of Mexico. I have not included, and yet, very important is the country north of the Carlsbad Caverns National Park. Other recreational areas such as White Sands offer splendid opportunities for visitors to see and enjoy.

It is our most earnest hope that as you gentlemen consider the feasibility of the establishment of the Guadalupe National Park that you will take into consideration that this will serve as a stimulus and a guide in speeding further progress in our area, an area in which we all have profound confidence, and share fully, collectively speaking, the enthusiasm that west Texas will continue to move forward.

Thank you very much.

Senator Moss. I think I should announce that if there are others who have statements that they want to have printed in the record, they may turn them in now and they will be included. I have several here which will be a part of the record. Statements received later will be made part of the appendix.

(The statements referred to follow:)

STATEMENT BY LEONARD B. ROTHFELD, REPRESENTING THE SIERRA CLUB

Gentlemen, I am Leonard B. Rothfeld, a resident of the city of Shoreacres in Harris County, Tex., where I am a taxpayer and a homeowner. By profession, I am a chemical engineer. But today, I speak to you not as an engineer, but as a person who has spent each of his vacations in our national parks for the past 5 years. In fact, only last week I visited Acadia National Park in the State of Maine. This was the 11th national park I have been fortunate enough to visit.

I also speak to you as a representative of the Sierra Club, and as chairman of the Houston Sierra Club group. As you know, the Sierra Club is dedicated to the preservation of the scenic areas of the United States. You may not know that we now have over 30,000 members. On December 12, 1964, the Sierra Club board of directors pass a resolution endorsing the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park. On behalf of the Sierra Club, I therefore urge you to recommend passage of S. 295.

The Sierra Club's endorsement of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park is based on the recommendations of a group of Sierra Club members from Texas and New Mexico who visited Mr. J. C. Hunter's Guadalupe Mountain ranch for 5 days in August 1964. It was my good luck to be a member of that group. We returned from that visit fully convinced that this area would make an excellent national park.

Gentlemen, I can tell you something about what we saw in the Guadalupe Mountains. We were 14 people, ranging in age from 8 to 77. All of us camped for 4 days high in the mountains. We hiked to our campsite, 2,000 feet up Bear Canyon. We hiked slowly and paused frequently. Bear Canyon is hot in August, and there isn't much shade. But when we got to the top, we saw a remarkable sight. We saw a broad basin, filled with a dense forest of ponderosa and limber pine. Here and there among the pines were alligator juniper and Douglas-fir. The Douglas-fir really surprised me. Some of them are as big as those on the west coast. As we explored this magnificent forest, we could hardly believe that we were in Texas. It seemed as though someone had transplanted a part of Colorado. But the miracle is one of elevation rather than transportation. The pine forest is native and virgin timber. For 4 days we became more and more relaxed as we explored this basin, walking its trails, and occasionally spotting an elk. We especially liked to walk to the rim and look at the spectacular long view over miles and miles of high plains.

We also spent one day in McKittrick Canyon. Here we saw 2,500-foot high limestone walls and a garden of varied vegetation, from eastern hardwoods to desert cactus. We saw a crystal-clear meandering stream, harboring rainbow trout in its pools. The canyon reminded me of the Virgin River Canyon in Zion National Park. No one disagreed when one of our group said that McKittrick Canyon was the most beautiful spot in Texas.

That evening we were visited by Mr. Peter Sanchez, a National Park Service ranger-naturalist from Carlsbad Caverns. Mr. Sanchez explained to us that the Guadalupe Mountains are a unique biological community with a fragile balance of botany and wildlife from east and west, and north and south; a holdover from an earlier age of more plentiful rainfall. We were thankful that the Hunter family had wisely preserved this land in its natural state.

STATEMENT OF CORNELIUS R. GRAY, DIRECTOR, LEGAL DEPARTMENT, AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D.C.

The American Automobile Association supports and calls for early enactment of S. 295, by Senator Yarborough, Democrat of Texas, which provides for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas.

AAA policy, as established in annual convention, calls for an expansion of recreational facilities:

"Development of recreation and vacation areas has not kept pace with the requirements of the American people, nor can these regions continue to meet the needs of an expanding population. The AAA believes that Government, State and Federal, must place increasing emphasis on the creation of new recreational travel resources throughout the country."

Establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park will provide 77,500 acres of the most diversified and beautiful scenery in the entire Southwestern

United States for hiking, camping, and other related outdoor activities, for American people on vacation.

The landscape of the Guadalupe Mountains is a fantastic beauty of timbered slope and canyon. The central figure of the Guadalupe Mountains is the second highest mountain in Texas, 8,200-foot-high El Capitan, which is visible for over 50 miles. North of El Capitan is Guadalupe Peak, towering to 8,751 feet, making it the highest point in the Lone Star State.

These mountains contain a variety of plant and animal life. The area abounds with ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, Texas walnut, Texas madrone, blackberry, gray oak, gamble oak, juniper, limber pine, big tooth maple, quaking aspen and a variety of cacti, as well as over 400 Rocky Mountain goat, a small herd of big horn sheep, 2,500 mule deer, elk, black bear, mountain lion, wild turkey, and other small animals.

Geologically, the Guadalupe Mountains present a spectacular exposure of the famous Captain Barrier Reef, built up over millions of years when the whole of central North America was a shallow ocean. This makes El Capitan the most interesting and most extensive fossil organic reef known. Recent discoveries indicate the presence of a pre-Indian civilization in the mountains at least 6,000 years ago.

The famous stagecoach route, the Butterfield Trail, was established through the area in 1858, and remains of one of the stations are still visible today. This will present an interesting exhibit in telling the story of the old Southwest.

The Guadalupe Mountains National Park is located in southwest Texas, on the Texas-New Mexico border, and is 15 miles southwest of Carlsbad Caverns National Park in the State of New Mexico. El Paso is 115 miles West and Dallas is 500 miles to the east of the Guadalupe Mountains. Within a 500 mile radius of this area are the great southwestern cities of San Antonio, Dallas, Fort Worth, El Paso, Oklahoma City, Albuquerque, Sante Fe, Phoenix, and Tucson. The Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce reports that there are some 17,338,000 inhabitants in Texas and the other surrounding States of Louisiana, Oklahoma, and New Mexico. The National Park Service estimates that the annual attendance would be in the neighborhood of 525,000 by 1970, with many more using the facility in the following years.

In 1964, according to the National Park Service, a total of 102,375,100 people visited U.S. national parks and other areas administered by the National Park Service. Of this total, it is estimated that 96 percent visited these national parks and recreational areas by automobile.

The AAA supports the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park because we feel it will help fulfill the need for additional recreational facilities and preserve the natural scenic beauty of the Southwest.

STATEMENT OF S. B. PHILLIPS, JR., PRESIDENT, WEST TEXAS UTILITIES CO.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am S. B. Phillips, Jr., president of the West Texas Utilities Co., appearing in behalf of the bill which asks the Congress to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas.

Our company, an electric utility with headquarters at Abilene, Tex., serves 52,000 square miles of west Texas (exhibit A).

While the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park is not within this service area, we do serve the Big Bend-Davis Mountain area of west Texas which is contiguous to the Guadalupe Mountains. The two areas are very similar in many ways—beautiful mountains and vast stretches of semiarid ranch lands.

For nearly 5 years I lived in Marfa, Tex. as our company's Big Bend district manager. I am well acquainted with the economy of the area which is almost totally agricultural.

While our company, along with other groups, are endeavoring to provide a more diversified economy by developing industry, the realistic answer to the future economic welfare of that vast portion of west Texas is the development of a substantial tourist industry.

In appearing today I am motivated by several reasons: A desire to assist in the preservation of a site of great natural beauty, a virgin wilderness, for the future enjoyment of American people. The economic welfare of the small communities in the area, which are literally struggling for survival, is a source of concern to everyone and of course the company I represent has an important

financial interest in the area. An expanding tourist industry is the apparent solution to the continued economic development of these small communities.

The establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park will add to a vacation package which is already proving attractive to thousands of Americans.

I invite your attention to this map of the region (exhibit B).

Beginning with the Carlsbad Caverns at the top of the map, the area to the south has tremendous tourist potential. It is only 45 minutes by highway from Carlsbad Caverns to the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park and less than 3 hours on to the beautiful Fort Davis Mountain area.

The old fort at Fort Davis, the McDonald Observatory and the 30-mile scenic mountain loop are attracting more and more people to that area.

Restoration of old Fort Davis will not be complete until 1968. In 1964, 86,000 people from 47 States visited the fort and the attendance for the first 6 months of this year is up 49 percent.

Less than 2 hours drive to the south of Fort Davis is the Big Bend National Park. In 1962 approximately 92,000 people visited that park. The average stay was in excess of 2 days. Last year attendance increased to about 116,000, and attendance in the first half of 1965 indicates an increase of nearly 46 percent for the year.

These increases can be attributed to several reasons—better roads, greater promotion efforts, and improved facilities. But primarily the increase is a result of the desire of city and urban dwellers for the less formal accommodations, campsites, and the outdoor life which the area affords.

May I briefly point to some of the economic results of increased tourist activity on small communities such as are found in New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas, and elsewhere.

Alpine, Fort Davis, and Marfa are the principal towns in the Big Bend-Davis Mountain area. Alpine, the largest, has approximately 4,755 population and Fort Davis only 850. With the exception of a State college at Alpine, all are dependent on a rural or pastureland economy and the tourist industry.

With negligible population increase and with no significant industrial payroll to distort the picture, these three towns are almost case studies of the affects and importance of the tourist dollar.

At Alpine during the past 5 years, lodging accommodations have increased 50 percent. Restaurant facilities 133 percent, and the number of service stations has more than doubled. The tourist-related jobs have increased by 75 percent. Our electric revenue in Alpine has increased by 40 percent—all without any appreciable population growth.

Marfa, another gateway to Mexico, the Big Bend and the Davis Mountains, has a similar story. Here the tourist industry provides more than 100 basic jobs. The tourist dollar has made it possible for Marfa to hold its population level when many other small towns with similar economies are "dying." The electric revenues in Marfa have increased 21 percent since 1960. Much of that increase results from additional services for tourists.

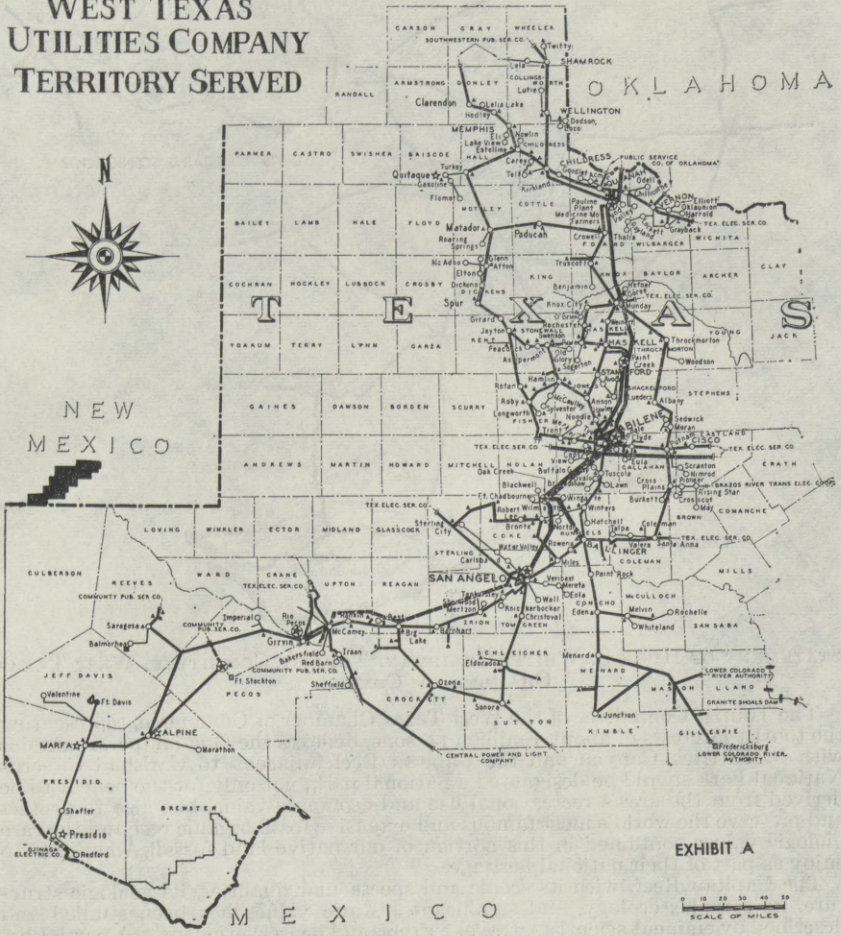
Fort Davis, a tiny county seat ranch town, has only one hope of survival—the tourist industry which is developing around the historical national monument at the old fort, McDonald Observatory, and the beauty of the Davis Mountains.

The importance of a developing tourist industry to these towns can be multiplied by the scores and hundreds of towns in Texas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma through which vacationers will travel to reach the Guadalupe Mountain National Park, Carlsbad Caverns, old Fort Davis, and Big Bend National Park.

As an example, Ballinger, 266 miles northeast of Alpine on U.S. Highway 67, which is the main route from Fort Worth-Dallas to the Big Bend, has added one new motel, three new restaurants, and six new service stations in the last 3 years. Certainly some of their business can be attributed to tourists going to this area.

I hope the committee will report this bill favorably and that Congress in its wisdom will see fit to authorize the creation of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park as it will materially assist the economic development of the area.

WEST TEXAS UTILITIES COMPANY TERRITORY SERVED



The Capitan Reef was originally formed by lime secreting algae and other land-forming forces during the Pleistocene age when a great inland sea covered much of the Southwest. This was a period when the richness of life in tropic seas laid down vast deposits of oil in the Permian basin, a natural resource that has added so much to the well-being of America. El Capitan and the Guadalupe Mountains rise above the salt flats of the ancient sea, adjacent to the Permian basin. It is almost as if nature had built a towering El Capitan as a symbolic monument to glorify the natural resources of America.

As a national park the world's finest and best known Capitan Reef would be internationally significant. The Guadalupe National Park adding its value to the superlative Carlsbad Caverns National Park and the climax of desert-mountains and Rio Grande Canyons in Big Bend National Park, would provide needed recreational space for our expanding population and additional jobs for the enterprise of our economy.

The Guadalupe National Park project has received enthusiastic national support. This committee has received countless letters. Articles, statements, editorials on the radio, TV, newspapers and other media support the project. The Tourist Committee of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce urges national park status for the Guadalupe Mountains. We beseech the committee at this hearing to adopt the recommendations of the National Park Advisory Board, the Department of Interior National Park Service, and designate the Guadalupe Mountains a national park.

STATEMENT BY BEEMAN FISHER, PRESIDENT, WEST TEXAS
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

My name is Beeman Fisher and I am president of the Texas Electric Service Co. of Fort Worth, Tex. Today, I am appearing before the committee in my capacity as president of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce. This organization is the regional chamber of commerce serving 132 counties of West Texas. Since 1918, we have served as "the voice of West Texas business." The major objective of the West Texas chamber is to promote economic development on a regional basis. Most certainly, the establishment of the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park is in keeping with our goal of increased economic development of West Texas.

We envision a chain of tourist attractions through the western portion of our area unheralded by any other section in the country. With the development of the Guadalupe Mountains project, we would have four major locations which would bring travelers and visitors to the Southwest; Carlsbad Caverns, Guadalupe Mountains, Fort Davis National Historic Site, and Big Bend National Park. Incidentally, the West Texas Chamber of Commerce strongly supported the development of the national park in the Big Bend area.

Our part of the country is supported principally by the following economic segments: Agriculture, including grain, cotton, sugarbeets, cattle, sheep, goats, oil, and gas, and manufacturing in increasing numbers. Realistically, while still most important, the oil industry has been on the decline from a payroll standpoint because of the slowdown in exploration. We are making every effort to offset this decline through intensified agriculture and stepped-up efforts in the field of industrial development.

We are convinced that the other major step to bolster our economy is the accelerated development of our tourist attractions. In keeping with this axiom, we have launched an aggressive program in our organization to bring more tourists to our area. We have made much progress, but, of course, much remains to be done. We feel that the development of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park will greatly enhance our attraction of tourists not only to west Texas, but to the entire State of Texas and to our neighboring State of New Mexico.

The West Texas Chamber of Commerce supported by resolution the study of the Guadalupe Mountain area by the National Park Advisory Committee and has assisted the members of the committee and the Secretary of the Interior, the Honorable Stewart L. Udall, in the study efforts. Members of our tourist development committee have personally investigated the proposed park area and I have also had the pleasure of a visit to the proposed location. Also, we assisted in a recent visit of a number of the Nation's outstanding travel writers who toured the area as guests of the Texas Tourist Development Agency.

On January 29, 1965, the West Texas Chamber of Commerce officially endorsed by resolution the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park and

supported S. 295 and H.R. 698. A copy of this resolution is attached to this testimony for the record.

As president of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, I respectfully request the support of your committee for the establishment of the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

RESOLUTION OF WEST TEXAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Building, and Monuments, following its deliberations at its 49th meeting, recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that national park status would provide the most effective means of preserving and interpreting the unique values of the area known as the Guadalupe Mountains as a national park; and

Whereas Gov. John B. Connally, of the State of Texas, has assured the Department of the Interior that Texas concurs in plans for a national rather than a State park at Guadalupe, explaining that Texas is not in a position to undertake the development of a park at Guadalupe but said he felt that the interests of the people of Texas as well as the rest of the Nation would be served by prompt action on the measure to create Guadalupe Mountains National Park: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the board of directors of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, in quarterly meeting on January 29, 1965, endorse and support S. 295 and H.R. 698.

BEEMAN FISHER,

President.

JACK G. SPRINGER,

Executive Vice President.

Senator Moss. I should point out that I would not like you people who have cooperated so well with this committee to get the idea that this was a rather perfunctory hearing. We have gone rather rapidly this morning and you have cooperated by placing your statements in the record and simply commenting on them briefly.

The committee, besides receiving this material which now becomes a part of the printed record, will have a further hearing with the National Park Service and representatives of the Federal departments who will discuss with us in detail what their plans would be if this were created as a national park. That is the reason we have not had questions this morning to any extent about what is proposed by way of roads and campsites and other developments. This committee will want to go into that in full detail as it considers the legislation, so we are going to have further hearings on it.

Then, as I announced in the beginning, this committee has the practice, which we follow rigorously, of going to see personally any area that we are asked to consider for addition to the national park area. So we will be out there on the ground, and we will go up in McKittrick Canyon, and we hope that we can get up on top of the bluff and see the other parts of the area, to form a judgment here in this group.

We are westerners on this committee, nearly all of us, and we are addicted to the beauties of the West. So I think you can be sure that you will have a sympathetic group considering this, because we believe in preserving our heritage to the maximum degree that is possible.

The testimony here today has been very persuasive that this area is worthy of national park status. A national park, you know, is something a bit unique. Each one is chosen because it has something of a unique character that is so outstanding that it ought to be preserved nationally. We do not create parks that duplicate one another. Each one has to be different and unusual, It sounds to me as though

this is different and unusual, as well as beautiful, something that ought to be preserved.

I have been very impressed with the references that have been made again and again to the work done by the Hunter family in preserving this. This is a magnificent service to all of our people to have this family undertaking to preserve a great area like this.

So I personally appreciate your coming this morning and giving us this good record to get started on. We will fill it in by additional statements that may be filed with the committee. We will fill it in by testimony of the National Park Service and the other Federal departments who have an interest here, and we will complete it when we go to see the area in person.

Do you have any comment, Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. Mr. Chairman, I should like to express my appreciation to the people who have come a long way to testify on this project. It is very evident to me that you have all exercised unusual restraint in telling about it, because we have heard 16 witnesses here in about an hour and a half, which is an unusual record for a hearing of this kind. As our chairman has said, you may be sure that this is just the beginning. First we like to get general impressions from the residents of the area, and then we go over the legislation line by line, the proposed bill, and examine the department witnesses at great length and detail with respect to cost of acquisition, method of acquisition, cost of maintenance, and so on. But it is important that we get the first impressions from you people who live in the area.

I am not a stranger to it myself. Although I am from Idaho, I spent New Year's Day in El Paso. I like the great Southwest, and you do have a sympathetic subcommittee in the membership here, and we look forward to getting down there in person and going over the project in its entirety.

Thank you.

Senator MOSS. Senator Fannin?

Senator FANNIN. I certainly would like to commend all of the witnesses this morning, especially for the way that they presented their testimony. The coordination of effort has been very evident and extremely helpful. We all do look forward to being with you, to having an onsite opportunity to see the wonders that you have told us about.

Senator MOSS. Thank you very much.

This committee will stand in recess until it is called in to hear additional witnesses.

(Whereupon, at 11:30 a.m., the subcommittee adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.)

GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1966

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PARKS AND RECREATION
OF THE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to recess, at 10:03 a.m., in room 3110, Senate Office Building, Senator Alan Bible (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Bible, Anderson, Moss, Jordan of Idaho, and Fannin.

Also present: Jerry T. Verkler, staff director; Stewart French, chief counsel; Roy M. Whitacre, professional staff member; and E. Lewis Reid, minority counsel.

Senator BIBLE. The committee will come to order.

This is the time which is regularly scheduled to take additional testimony on S. 295, which is Senator Yarborough's bill to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas. On July 21, 1965, the committee heard testimony from the sponsor, Senator Yarborough, and many of his constituents from Texas, as well as witnesses from neighboring Carlsbad, N. Mex. The hearings were held at that time as an accommodation to the many out-of-State people who were here who were interested in the creation of this national park. I think it was held either the day before or after the House hearing on the same general proposal. Several members of the committee visited the area on April 13, flying over most of it in helicopters and walking up McKittrick Canyon, where a close-up view of the area was had.

The purpose of today's hearing is to hear from Members of Congress, Department of the Interior witnesses, as well as from an industry spokesman who is interested in the subsurface rights under the proposed park lands.

Copies of the favorable reports of the departments have already been included in the hearing record. We would additionally make a part of the record at this point the House-passed bill and I would likewise have included in the record the report of the House committee in reporting out the bill containing some amendments that rather go to the heart of the problem which faces us in this bill.

(The data referred to follows:)

[H.R. 698, 89th Cong., 2d sess.]

AN ACT To provide for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to preserve in public ownership an area in the State of Texas possessing outstanding geological values together with

scenic and other natural values of great significance, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, consisting of the land and interests in land within the area shown on the drawing entitled "Proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas", numbered SA-GM-7100C and dated February 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, the Secretary shall omit from the park sections 7 and 17, P.S.L. Block 121, in Hudspeth County, and revise the boundaries of the park accordingly if the owner of said sections agrees, on behalf of himself, his heirs and assigns that there will not be erected thereon any structure which, in the judgment of the Secretary, adversely affects the public use and enjoyment of the park.

SEC. 2. (a) Within the boundaries of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire land or interests therein by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or in such other manner as he deems to be in the public interest. Any property, or interest therein, owned by the State of Texas, or any political subdivision thereof, may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

(b) In order to facilitate the acquisition of privately owned lands in the park by exchange and avoid the payment of severance costs, the Secretary of the Interior may acquire approximately 4,667 acres of land or interests in land which lie adjacent to or in the vicinity of the park. Land so acquired outside the park boundary may be exchanged by the Secretary on an equal-value basis, subject to such terms, conditions, and reservations as he may deem necessary, for privately owned land located within the park. The Secretary may accept cash from or pay cash to the grantor in such exchange in order to equalize the values of the properties exchanged.

SEC. 3. (a) When title to all privately owned land within the boundary of the park, subject to such outstanding interests, rights, and easements as the Secretary determines are not objectionable, with the exception of approximately 4,574 acres which are planned to be acquired by exchange, is vested in the United States and after the State of Texas has donated or agreed to donate to the United States whatever rights and interests in minerals underlying the lands within the boundaries of the park it may have and other owners of such rights and interests have donated or sold or agreed to donate or sell the same to the United States, notice thereof and notice of the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park shall be published in the Federal Register. Thereafter, the Secretary may continue to acquire the remaining land and interests in land within the boundaries of the park. The Secretary is authorized, pending establishment of the park, to negotiate and acquire options for the purchase of lands and interests in land within the boundaries of the park. He is further authorized to execute contracts for the purchase of such lands and interests, but the liability of the United States under any such contract shall be contingent on the availability of appropriated or donated funds to fulfill the same.

(b) In the event said lands or any part thereof are abandoned and/or cease to be used for national park purposes by the United States on or before the expiration of twenty years from the date of acquisition, the person or persons owning the respective rights and interests in minerals underlying the lands within the boundaries of the park from whom title to such rights and interests were acquired by the United States shall be given written notice, mailed to such person's last known address and in such other manner (which may include publication) as the Secretary by regulation may prescribe, of such abandonment and/or cessation of use of said lands or part thereof as a national park. Such person shall have the preferential right to purchase the respective rights and interests in minerals and the minerals underlying the identical land which was originally acquired from such person by the United States at private sale at any time during the period of one hundred and eighty days following the mailing date of such notice: *Provided*, That such period shall be extended in any case when such preferential right to purchase has been exercised by such person and such extension is necessary or appropriate to consummate the sale and conveyance to such person of such rights and interests in such minerals under this subsection. The price to be paid by such person having such preferential right to purchase for the rights and interests in minerals in the identical land which was so acquired from such person by the United States shall be a price not greater than that for which same was acquired by the United States from such person plus interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum. The preferential right to purchase such property shall inure to the benefit of the successors, heirs, devisees or assigns of such persons having or holding such preferential right to purchase.

(c) Such rights and interest in minerals, including all minerals of whatever nature, in and underlying the lands within the boundaries of the park and which are acquired by the United States under the provisions of this Act are hereby withdrawn from leasing and are hereby excluded from the application of the present or future provisions of the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands (Aug. 7, 1947, c. 513, 61 Stat. 913) or other Act in lieu thereof having the same purpose, and the same are hereby also excluded from the provisions of all present and future laws affecting the sale of surplus property or of said mineral interests acquired pursuant to this Act by the United States or any department or agency thereof, except that, if such person having such preferential right to purchase fails or refuses to exercise such preferential right to purchase as provided in subparagraph (b) next above, then this subsection (c) shall not be applicable to the rights and interests in such minerals in the identical lands of such person so failing or refusing to exercise such preferential right to purchase from and after the one hundred and eighty-day period referred to in subparagraph (b) next above.

SEC. 4. The Guadalupe Mountains National Park shall be administered by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535; 16 U.S.C. 1-4), as amended and supplemented.

SEC. 5. Any funds available for the purpose of administering the five thousand six hundred and thirty-two acres of lands previously donated to the United States in Culberson County, Texas, shall upon establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park pursuant to this Act be available to the Secretary for purposes of such park.

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$12,162,000 in all, as may be necessary for the acquisition of lands and interests in land pursuant to the provisions of this Act, and for the development of, the Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

Passed the House of Representatives June 20, 1966.

Attest:

RALPH R. ROBERTS,
Clerk.

[H. Rept. No. 1566]

GUADALUPE MOUNTAINS NATIONAL PARK, TEX.

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 698) to provide for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill do pass.

The amendments are as follows:

Page 1, line 3, through page 6, line 24, strike out all of section 1 and insert the following in lieu thereof:

That, in order to preserve in public ownership an area in the State of Texas possessing outstanding geological values together with scenic and other natural values of great significance, the Secretary of the Interior shall establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, consisting of the land and interests in land within the area shown on the drawing entitled "Proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas", numbered SA-GM-7100C and dated February 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior.

"Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, the Secretary shall omit from the park sections 7 and 17, P.S.L. Block 121, in Hudspeth County, and revise the boundaries of the park accordingly if the owner of said sections agrees, on behalf of himself, his heirs and assigns that there will not be erected thereon any structure which, in the judgment of the Secretary, adversely affects the public use and enjoyment of the park."

Page 7, line 11, strike out "4,620" and insert "4,667".

Page 7, line 20, through page 8, line 4, strike out all of section 3 and insert the following in lieu thereof:

"SEC. 3. When title to all privately owned land within the boundary of the park, subject to such outstanding interests, rights, and easements as the Secretary determines are not objectionable, with the exception of approximately 4,574 acres which are planned to be acquired by exchange, is vested in the United States and after the State of Texas has donated or agreed to donate to the United States whatever rights and interests in minerals underlying the lands within the boundaries of the park it may have and other owners of such rights and interests have donated or sold or agreed to donate or sell the same to the United States, notice

thereof and notice of the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park shall be published in the Federal Register. Thereafter, the Secretary may continue to acquire the remaining land and interests in land within the boundaries of the park. The Secretary is authorized, pending establishment of the park, to negotiate and acquire options for the purchase of lands and interests in land within the boundaries of the park. He is further authorized to execute contracts for the purchase of such lands and interests, but the liability of the United States under any such contract shall be contingent on the availability of appropriate or donated funds to fulfill the same."

Page 8, line 5, through page 9, line 4, strike out all of section 4.

Page 9, line 5, strike out "SEC. 5." and insert "SEC. 4."

Page 9, line 9, strike out "SEC. 6." and insert "SEC. 5."

Page 9, lines 15, 16, and 17, strike out all of section 7 and insert the following:

"SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums, but not more than \$12,162,000 in all, as may be necessary for the acquisition of lands and interests in land pursuant to the provisions of this Act, and for the development of, the Guadalupe Mountains National Park."

PURPOSE

The purpose of H. R. 698 is to authorize the creation of a new unit of the national park system to be known as the Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

H. R. 698 was introduced by Congressman White of Texas. A companion bill, H. R. 517, was introduced by Congressman Pool. Hearings were held on these bills on July 20, 1965, February 7, 1966, and March 10, 1966, and an inspection of the area was made by members of the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation on January 29, 1966.

SIZE AND LOCATION

The proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park will embrace 77,582 acres. Of these 60,574 are in Culbertson County and 16,944 in Hudspeth County, Tex. The park's greatest dimensions are approximately 13 miles from north to south and 12 miles from east to west.

The northern boundary of the park is the Texas-New Mexico border. From the park to Carlsbad, N. Mex., is 55 miles and to El Paso, 110 miles. The park is accessible from both these places via U.S. Highway 62-180. Abutting the park on the north is Lincoln National Forest and adjacent to the latter—that is, 28 miles from the Guadalupe National Park—is the Carlsbad Caverns National Park which attracts about 600,000 visitors each year.

NATURAL FEATURES

For scientist and layman alike, the area proposed to be included in the new national park has great interest. Its chief attraction to the former will be the fact that here, at elevations ranging between 3,650 and 8,750 feet above sea level, are exposed the results of processes of nature that took place below the surface of a 10,000-square-mile inland ocean some 200 million years ago, processes similar to those that are taking place beneath the surface of oceans in other parts of the world today. "The Guadalupe Mountains in their entirety," Mr. Wallace A. Pratt, a noted geologist and former vice president of the Humble Oil Co., testified before the committee, "are no more than a profoundly uplifted segment of Capitanbarrier reef—a wall or ridge of rock built by lowly marine organisms in warm, shallow, clear waters on the floor of a long-vanished sea." As such, he went on, these mountains—"an exhumed sea floor"—are a constant source of information to students of the earth sciences from all parts of the world and, quoting a fellow geologist, "a great outdoor laboratory of unique significance for research on earth history and on the origin and distribution of essential mineral resources, including, among others, petroleum and potash."

While preservation of the whole area would be justified for its scientific significance alone, it has other attractions as well. Three natural features within the boundaries of the proposed park are outstanding for the layman who visits it. The first in Guadalupe Peak which rises to an elevation of 8,751 feet above sea level or approximately 5,100 feet above the surrounding countryside. This is the highest point in the State of Texas. Close neighbors to Guadalupe Peak are Lost Peak (7,834 feet) to the north, Pine Top Mountain (8,362 feet) to the northeast, and Shumard Peak (8,626 feet), Bartlett Peak (8,513 feet), and Bush Mountain (8,676 feet) to the northwest, all of which are within the park boundaries.

A second outstanding natural feature within the proposed park is El Capitan (8,076 feet) just south of Guadalupe Peak. El Capitan is at the apex of the wedge-shaped geological formation of which the other peaks heretofore mentioned are parts. The sheer 1,000-foot limestone cliffs of El Capitan and the equally imposing glacis below the cliffs give it a fortresslike appearance. Visible for 50 miles or more, it has been a landmark ever since man first appeared in this part of the world and has been well known to white travelers since 1858 when the Butterfield Trail was hacked out of the wilderness.

A third natural feature of note is McKittrick Canyon in the northeastern corner of the proposed park. This canyon, the floor of which is at elevation 5,400 feet, is a small ecological paradise. It has been maintained since the early twenties virtually as a wildlife refuge by its owners. While McKittrick Canyon originates with the proposed park area, it extends into Lincoln National Forest. The committee recommends, in this connection, that there be very close cooperation between the Forest Service and the National Park Service in preserving it as nearly as possible in its natural condition so that students of geology, botany, and zoology as well as other visitors to the area may have the full benefit of this bit of wilderness. Indeed, it would be highly desirable for the two agencies to provide a unified administration for this canyon area.

As these illustrations indicate, the primary interest in the Guadalupe Mountains National Park area is likely to be its rugged terrain and its geology. For some visitors, however, its botanical and zoological aspects will also be of importance. The botanical types found here range from Chihuahuan Desert to Lower Sonoran. Walkingstick cholla, lechuguilla, creosote bush, century plant, acacia, mimosa, Texas walnut and madrone, hackberry, ponderosa pine, alligator-bark and Rocky Mountain juniper, chinquapin oak, yucca, Douglas-fir, quaking aspen, and a host of other species of flora are to be found here. As for fauna, there are to be found deer, elk, wild turkey, mule deer, and occasional bighorn, pronghorn, black bear, and mountain lion, not to mention the only rainbow trout in Texas. Finally, there are incompletely explored archeological remains within the boundaries of the park. Man's residence in the area 6,000, and perhaps as much as 12,000 years ago, is shown by a large number of pictographs and by pottery remnants, mescal-roasting pits, and other indicia of his presence.

It is the committee's conclusion, based on its appraisal of the values of all these features of the area that the Guadalupe Mountains National Park will be a worthy addition to the national park system.

LAND USE AND OWNERSHIP

The land within the boundaries of the proposed park has, in the past, been used almost exclusively for grazing and has very few improvements on it.

Somewhat over 5,600 acres in the McKittrick Canyon area were donated to the United States by Mr. Wallace Pratt in 1961. All except about 5,000 acres of the remaining 72,000 acres are owned by Mr. J. C. Hunter, Jr., who has indicated, the committee is advised, his hope that the land will be preserved in public ownership and his willingness to sell to the Government for park purposes. The other 5,000 acres are held in a number of individual ownerships.

Subsurface mineral rights are held principally by the State of Texas (45,000 acres) and Texaco (25,000 acres). The Department of the Interior is of the opinion that the value is nominal, at most. This is disputed by others. In view of this unsettled question and of the committee's firm belief that mining activity, or even a prospect of mining activity, is inconsistent with national park status, the committee has adopted and recommends to the House an amendment to the bill providing that the area shall not be established as a park until all outstanding mineral rights have been acquired by the Government. The State-owned mineral interests will, under the terms of the amendment, have to be donated; the others may be acquired by donation or otherwise.

Because of these provisions and of the undesirability of expending any considerable amount of money for acquisition of the surface until the mineral rights question is closer to solution than it now is, the committee's amendment also authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate for and acquire options for the purchase of the land and to enter into purchase contracts containing a contingent-on-appropriations clause. These provisions do not preclude outright purchase if an unusually favorable opportunity presents itself or if necessity dictates this course of action, but it is expected that such authority will be used very sparingly until satisfactory arrangements for acquisition of the mineral rights is in sight.

COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS

The committee has adopted and recommends to the House a number of amendments to H.R. 6598. The most important of these are:

(1) Provision for omission from the park of two sections of grazing land on the western border if the owner of this land agrees, in form satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, that he will not erect thereon any structure which will affect the public's use and enjoyment of the park.

(2) The provisions outlined above with respect to mineral rights, the taking of purchase options, and the execution of purchase contracts which include a contingent-on-appropriations clause.

(3) A limitation of \$12,162,000 on the amount authorized to be appropriated for land acquisition and for development of the park.

(4) Deletion of the provisions of the bill, as introduced, which would have authorized construction of an access road to the park outside of its boundaries.

COST

Land acquisition costs for the Guadalupe Mountains National Park are expected to be about \$1,500,000. Development costs, given present-day prices, will run to about \$6 million during the first 5 years after its establishment and to about \$4,662,000 thereafter. At present wage and salary scales, the annual operating costs after the park is fully established will be about \$240,000.

DEPARTMENT REPORT

The report of the Department of the Interior dated July 14, 1965, recommending enactment of this legislation is set forth below:

"DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
"Washington, D.C., July 14, 1965.

"Hon. WAYNE N. ASPINALL,
"Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
"House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

"DEAR MR. ASPINALL: Your committee has requested a report on H.R. 517 and H.R. 698, identical bills to provide for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas, and for other purposes.

"We recommend the enactment of either bill with the amendments suggested in this report.

"The bills provide that the Secretary of the Interior shall establish as the Guadalupe Mountains National Park an area of approximately 77,582 acres in the Texas section of the Guadalupe Mountains. The area is located about 100 miles east of El Paso, Tex., and about 55 miles southwest of Carlsbad, N. Mex. Approximately 5,632 acres of the area are presently in Federal ownership, under the administrative jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior, as the result of private donations made to the United States in 1959, 1960, and 1961. The Secretary is authorized to acquire the remaining lands and interests in lands within the park boundary by donation, purchase with donated or appropriated funds, exchange, or in such other manner as he deems to be in the public interest.

"The exterior boundary line of the park will not follow present ownership lines in all cases, and thus will occasionally sever single tracts of land in private ownership, leaving a portion thereof inside, and a portion outside, the park. If only the portion of the tract inside the park is acquired and this results in destroying the integrity of the tract as an individual parcel of land, the owner's compensation for the portion acquired includes the depreciation in value of the residue. In order that the Secretary of the Interior may avoid the payment of such severance costs, and to facilitate the acquisition of lands within the park by exchange, sections 2(b) of the bills authorize him to acquire the portions of single tracts left outside the park boundaries and to exchange them for other privately owned lands within the park.

"The Guadalupe Mountains National Park will be established by the publication of a notice in the Federal Register after the United States has acquired title to all of the land in the park, except the lands which are planned for acquisition by exchange.

"The areas set aside under the bills for the park contains a combination of scenic and scientific attributes that qualify it as an outstanding addition to the national park system. It contains some of the most beautiful landscape in the entire southwestern part of the United States, and its Permian marine limestone moun-

tains contain the most extensive and significant fossil reefs in the world. The Guadalupe Range resembles a huge V with the point of the V lying in Culberson County, Tex., and the two arms extending northward into New Mexico. The point of the V is El Capitan, which, with its sheer thousand-foot cliff, is visible for over 50 miles. Directly north of El Capitan is the highest point in Texas, Guadalupe Peak, rising to a height of 8,751 feet above sea level. Elevations range from 3,650 feet at the base of the western arm of the mountains to the top height of Guadalupe Peak. Between the two arms of the mountain range is a pine-covered rolling highland deeply incised by canyons. The contrast between desert and high country atmosphere—including shaded canyons nourished by mountain streams—is vividly apparent. The canyons contain a unique assemblage of plants and animals that is, in part at least, a carryover from the Pleistocene epoch McKittrick Canyon, which is partly within the 5,632 acres presently owned by the United States, features an exceptional ecological complex of coniferous and broad-leaved trees and shrubs.

"The Texas section of the Guadalupe Mountains is also significant from an archeological and historical standpoint. Archeological evidence indicates that man has occupied it for at least some 6,000 years and that he may have done so for more than 12,000 years. Scattered throughout the area are working pits and pictographs of early cultures. These findings evidence a need for continuing archeological study.

The first historic references to the area were compiled by the Spanish conquistadores on their journeys northward from Mexico. After their explorations, very little exploration occurred until the U.S. military expeditions began in 1849. Next, the Butterfield Trail was established through the area in 1858, and one trail station was erected at the mouth of Pine Spring Canyon within the proposed park. Remnants of this station are visible today and will present an interesting exhibit to aid in telling the story of the Guadalupe Mountain country.

"The Guadalupe Mountain area has been the subject of a number of studies by this Department, and all of these studies recommend that it be added to the national park system. The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings, and Monuments also inspected the area during its November 1963 meeting and recommended its establishment and administration as a national park.

"The present use of the lands to be set aside for the park is confined largely to the grazing of livestock. The area abounds in wildlife, including such animals as mule deer, pronghorn, black bear, mountain lion, elk, and wild turkey, but only limited hunting has been permitted by the owners of the land. Approximately 18,250 acres of the non-Federal lands within the park boundary are included in oil and gas leases, but no production has been obtained under them and present indications are that none will be obtained. The leases are for a 10-year term and, in the absence of production, most of them will terminate in 1971.

"The bills authorize the acquisition of land and interests therein. Our study of the lands involved indicates that the surface rights are privately owned, the greater part being held in one ownership. The mineral rights are held by the State of Texas, corporations, and private owners. Under the second sentence of section 2(a) of the bills, the Department could not acquire the State's interest in the minerals without its consent. If the area merits establishment as a national park, and we believe that it does, the Department should have unconditional authority to acquire the mineral estate in order that it may prevent any mineral development that would conflict with the public enjoyment of the park. We recommend, therefore, the deletion of the second sentence of section 2(a) of the bills.

"Our study of the lands involved further indicates that the value of the mineral estate is speculative. We believe that the mineral estate, is of little or no value. In view of the existing oil and gas leases however, the owners of the mineral rights may not agree with our ideas of value at the present time. Although we intend to acquire the mineral estate in the park lands, we intend to do so at a time that appears to be most advantageous to the Federal Government. This will involve careful consideration of the pattern of exploration, degree of interest, and prices asked. It may prove to be desirable to defer such acquisition until speculative interest has decreased.

"The estimated cost of acquiring the surface estate is \$1.5 million. As indicated, the value of the mineral estate is speculative. Park development during the first 5 years after authorization will cost an estimated \$6 million. The cost estimates for full park development will be furnished at the time of the committee hearing. Annual operating costs are expected to range from about \$87,000 in the first year after establishment of the park to about \$241,000 by the fifth year.

The man-years and cost data statement (based on current assumptions and estimates) required by the act of July 25, 1956 (70 Stat. 625; 5 U.S.C. 642a), when annual expenditures of appropriated funds exceed \$1 million, is enclosed.

"We suggest the following additional amendments of the bills (keyed to H.R. 517):

"1. On page 1, lines 8 and 9, delete "following described boundaries, subject to valid existing rights;" and delete the boundary description on page 1, line 10, through page 7, line 4, and substitute therefor "area shown on the drawing entitled 'Proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park, Texas', numbered SA-GM-7100C, and dated February 1965, which is on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior."

"This amendment substitutes a map for the lengthy metes and bounds description of the park boundaries in the printed bill. The map will facilitate the identification of the lands proposed for inclusion in the park. Because of uncertain survey lines and ambiguities in deeds, the metes and bounds description in the printed bill may not accurately depict the lands proposed for inclusion in the park. The map depicts an area of approximately 77,500 acres, which includes the area described in H.R. 517 plus an additional 240 acres needed to protect the proposed entrance to the park and to develop and interpret the historic Butterfield Trail Station located on these lands. The acreage figure (77,582) given in H.R. 517 is not correct.

"2. On page 7, line 16, change '4,620' to '4,667', and on page 8, line 3, change '4,780' to '4,574'.

"These are perfecting amendments in acreage figures on the basis of new maps and information recently made available to the Department.

"3. On pages 8 and 9, delete section 4 of the bill and renumber sections 5, 6, and 7 as 4, 5, and 6, respectively.

"Section 4 of the bill authorizes the Secretary to select and acquire a right-of-way and to construct thereon an entrance road from U.S. Route 62-180 to the park boundary. In our initial development plan we have not provided for an entrance road on lands that would have to be acquired outside the park boundary. Should the need for such a road develop, we believe that the State should undertake the project as part of the Federal-aid highway system.

"The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there would be no objection to the presentation of this report, and that enactment of H.R. 517 or H.R. 698, if amended as suggested herein, would be in accord with the President's program.

"Sincerely yours,

"STANLEY A. CAIN,
"Assistant Secretary of the Interior."

Estimated additional man-years of civilian employment and expenditure for the 1st 5 years of proposed new or expanded programs

	19CY	19CY+1	19CY+2	19CY+3	19CY+4
Estimated additional man-years of civilian employment:					
Executive direction:					
Superintendent.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Administrative assistant.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Secretary.....					1.0
Total, executive direction.....	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	3.0
Substantive:					
Chief park ranger.....	.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Chief park naturalist.....	.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Supervisory ranger.....			1.0	1.0	1.0
Park ranger.....			1.0	2.0	2.0
Park naturalist.....			1.0	1.0	1.0
Clerk-typist.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Foreman IV.....				1.0	1.0
Foreman III.....	1.0	1.0	1.0		
Foreman II.....				1.0	1.0
Foreman I.....			1.0	1.0	1.0
Building repairman.....				1.0	1.0
Maintenance man.....	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Operator general.....			1.0	1.0	1.0
Truckdriver.....					1.0
Caretaker.....				1.0	2.0
Park ranger (seasonal).....		1.5	1.5	1.5	2.0
Park naturalist (seasonal).....		1.5	1.5	2.5	3.0
Clerk-typist (seasonal).....				.5	.5
Laborers (seasonal).....	1.0	2.0	3.0	3.5	3.5
Total, substantive.....	5.0	10.0	16.0	22.0	25.0
Total, estimated additional man-years of civilian employment.....	7.0	12.0	18.0	24.0	28.0
Estimated additional expenditures:					
Personal services.....	\$59,875	\$93,575	\$114,100	\$160,800	\$175,975
All other.....	814,625	1,940,925	1,712,900	1,319,200	1,315,025
Total.....	874,500	2,034,500	1,827,000	1,480,000	1,491,000
Estimated obligations:					
Land and property:					
Acquisition.....	1,500,000				
Development.....	1,287,500	1,102,500	1,415,000	1,159,000	1,048,000
Operation (management, protection and maintenance).....	87,000	132,000	162,000	221,000	241,000
Total.....	2,786,650	1,234,500	1,577,000	1,380,000	1,289,000

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs recommends enactment of H.R. 698 as amended.

Senator BIBLE. The first witness this morning will be Senator Yarborough.

Our next witness will be Congressman Richard C. White, the U.S. Representative from Texas, El Paso, Tex.

Here is Senator Yarborough just now, so we will take Senator Yarborough first.

STATEMENT OF HON. RALPH YARBOROUGH, A U.S. SENATOR
FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Senator YARBOROUGH. I appreciate this because I am in an executive session on the minimum wage bill.

Senator BIBLE. Will you report it out today?

Senator YARBOROUGH. We are trying to. We are doing our best.

Senator BIBLE. Well, that is good news.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Mr. Chairman, due to that fact I will make my statement brief. The chairman has been to the Guadalupe Mountains and seen this part and I think there is an old Chinese proverb that a picture is worth 10,000 words and seeing visibly I think is worth a hundred pictures.

Mr. Chairman, this legislation before us to establish a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains in Texas has had my enthusiastic and wholehearted interest and support for several years. I lived for three and a half years in El Paso, Tex., and first saw El Capitan, the southernmost bluff of this mountain in 1927. These Guadalupe Mountains in this southern projection of the Rockies offer a perfect setting for a picturesque national park site.

These high and rugged mountains, the tallest, highest in Texas, would be set apart for the enjoyment of future generations under my bill, S. 295, and the House passed bill, H.R. 698, sponsored by my colleague Congressman Richard White, of El Paso. The area contains perhaps the most diversified and beautiful scenery in Texas and some of the most beautiful landscape in the southwestern part of the United States.

I have long been an advocate of a bill to create a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains area. Immediately after creation of the park was recommended by the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sights, Buildings, and Monuments in its November 1963 meeting, after the National Advisory Board had itself visited Guadalupe Mountains, I introduced a Senate bill to accomplish this recommendation. Since then I have been continually supported and introduced additional legislation to promote this worthy project and as the honorable chairman knows, I have not ceased to urge action upon it.

Senator BIBLE. I can bear witness to that.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I did not think the chairman would think that I have been negligent in this matter.

Senator BIBLE. No. I will bear witness that you have been a very faithful advocate.

Senator YARBOROUGH. In the present Congress my bill, S. 295, has been pending before this committee since January 1965. Its language follows the recommendation of the Interior Department at the time it was introduced. The House passed bill differs in some respects but in general I think either version is acceptable to me and to the many proponents of this fine addition to the national park system.

H.R. 698 and S. 295 preserve the public ownership of an area in Texas possessing outstanding geological values together with scenic and other natural values of great significance. The vegetation and wildlife in this delicate environment, balanced as it is in an area of little rainfall, have been well preserved by the conservation-minded landowners. The primitive beauty of Guadalupe Mountains country has received perhaps a greater degree of protection than many existing

national parks and monuments and is now ready for and worthy of national park status.

I greatly appreciate the chairman's interest in this park as evidenced by his personal visit and inspection on the ground and by his calling this second hearing on Guadalupe Mountains in this, the same Congress. I trust that all the members of the subcommittee will be convinced of the merits of the proposal and I want to say the able chairman has been most careful in his consideration of this matter.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Senator Yarborough. I just want to pose one question to you just to keep the record straight. Why do you not be seated?

The House-passed bill contains a section 3 which reads as follows:

When title to all privately owned land within the boundary of the park, subject to such outstanding interests, rights and easements as the Secretary determines are not objectionable, with the exception of approximately 4,574 acres which are planned to be acquired by exchange, is vested in the United States and after the State of Texas has donated or agreed to donate to the United States whatever rights and interests in the minerals underlying the lands within the boundaries of the park it may have and other owners of such rights and interests have donated or sold or agreed to donate or sell the same to the United States, notice thereof and notice of the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park shall be published in the Federal Register.

Do you approve of that type of a limitation upon the creation of this national park?

Senator YARBOROUGH. I would prefer it not to have that limitation. My preference would be, Mr. Chairman, that the park be created first and then try to get the lands and the titles. I would not say do not create a park until all the titles are settled. If we waited until all titles were settled before any park were acquired, it would be a slow day in August before the—

Senator BIBLE. Well, as I understand the landownership, the surface rights are owned almost entirely by Mr. J. C. Hunter, Jr. He owns 67,000 acres, I believe, in that neighborhood. And 5,000 acres are in individual ownerships. The subsurface mineral rights are held principally by the State of Texas, 45,000 acres, and by Texaco, 25,000 acres. That makes up almost the entire ownership of the subsurface mineral rights.

Now, it certainly seems to me that this is worthy of recognition as a national park and the Park Service people so testified, and this is what the House committee has found by passing the bill.

The State of Texas would certainly be willing to deed the subsurface mineral rights as a donation to the Federal Government in exchange for the creation of a national park. Would you not think that was sound?

Senator YARBOROUGH. I think that would be very reasonable. Mr. Chairman, rather than lose the park, if the House of Representatives says this is the bill they will accept and none other, I would recommend to this committee that it accede to the House provisions and pass that bill.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I do not know that they will accept this and none other. I have never heard them say that, but it seems to me that the section which they write in is a very reasonable one. In other words, I cannot see why the State of Texas, if it is interested as it professes to be interested in the creation of a national park, would

not donate whatever right, title, and interest it has to the subsurface mineral rights. It seems to me that is reasonable.

Senator YARBOROUGH. That is very, very reasonable, Mr. Chairman, but the only hitch they have is that mineral rights have been dedicated to a school fund and some public officials say it is in trust and they cannot do it.

Senator BIBLE. Well, they did it at Big Bend as you very well know.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Sure. They can reimburse the school fund for it and from all the test drills, there is no oil in there. It has been prospected by prospectors since before the Civil War and they have never found any minerals of any value. It has been prospected out on the surface for hard minerals, subsurface for liquid minerals, for gas, and they have never found any mineral values in it, so the value would not be great. And I personally think this park is of great value. I think this national park is of tremendous value to the Nation, to this generation and the next, and I think it will have a monetary value to that area of Texas. The people will want to come from the relatively warm area of the surface of Carlsbad Caverns over into the cool mountains under the big trees just 35 miles away.

I think the value for park purposes, if it just were considered from a commercial monetary standpoint, would far outweigh the mineral value, but looked at from the other values, the real values of the park, saving part of nature's habitat, of the real inspiration of man in going out into these great areas in the West, its value is incalculable. But if we just reduce it to a crass commercial value, it would be far beyond any possible mineral value and I think it not unreasonable to ask that the State furnish that part if the State really wants this park.

Senator BIBLE. That is what I am saying. It seems to me that it is a reasonable quid pro quo because—

Senator YARBOROUGH. Further, frankly, Mr. Chairman, I prefer the Senate version. I think it is better but I would rather have any version than no park. I will take the House version.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I appreciate your viewpoint and I want to be sure I have it very clear in the record.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I think the chairman—he knows these different alternatives. As I say, he has studied these matters and has had two meetings and has gone over the ground. In my years here I have never seen a chairman devote as much careful study to the creation of a park as the chairman has given to this Guadalupe Mountains and we are rather proud of it—

Senator BIBLE. Well, I might say I think some of our experiences in parks indicate that we should have given more careful study to them. The thing that alarms me and the reason I am going to have anything to say about the creation of this park is the tremendous increase in costs when we come to land acquisition. We created Point Reyes several years ago at an estimated cost of \$14 million. We had a departmental report come up saying the acquisition costs have increased to \$44 million, which was three times as much, and about 2 or 3 weeks later when they came up and testified, they said the cost is now \$57 million. This is a very troublesome problem to this committee. In other words, we cannot go before the Congress, I do not believe, in good faith and say this park is going to cost \$1½ million and then find that we have missed it four or five times.

This is a troublesome problem that is nationwide. You find it in almost every park which we have created. We have not come up with any answer but we try to be more realistic in our figures.

I am going to question the Park people very closely on the cost of the acquisition of the land. The development cost can very well be determined and their estimates are usually very close, but they have been missing these land acquisition cost by several hundred percent in every instance.

Senator YARBOROUGH. I commend the able chairman for studying this. Since he is from the State of Nevada and knows the south-western part of this country he understands this and knows the value of this land.

Senator BIBLE. I do not know much about it but I suppose we will have some Texaco representatives and we will find out from them.

Senator YARBOROUGH. Thank you Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Congressman Richard White. Congressman, we are glad to see you.

STATEMENT OF HON. RICHARD C. WHITE, U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF TEXAS

Congressman WHITE. Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, I certainly appreciate the privilege of testifying before this committee today in behalf of S. 295, legislation introduced by my colleague, Senator Ralph Yarborough, to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in west Texas. At this time I particularly want to express my appreciation for the energy and dedication of Senator Yarborough in the pursuit of this very important project and I, of course, would be remiss if I did not mention on behalf of the people of west Texas our pleasure and gratitude for the visits of Senators to the west Texas area to see the great monuments there.

I am the sponsor of a companion bill, H.R. 698, which passed the House of Representatives on June 20, 1966.

The Congress has wisely recognized in the past few years that wholesome outdoor recreation is among the great needs of our country, and must be vigilantly protected and promoted. The vast multitudes that crowd our cities need places of beauty and inspiration to which they can travel to see this country as it looked before the great cities and the freeways altered our landscapes, and visit the sites where the great events of our history occurred.

But our national parks must be more than places of beauty. Some of them must also be great outdoor laboratories where the student, as an individual or a member of an organized expedition, can study the earth sciences.

The national park proposed in the legislation being considered today will offer to the casual tourist great vistas of natural beauty such as spectacular canyon walls, heavily timbered ridges, and clear, secluded mountain streams. Rising dramatically from the desert floor to be seen for miles around, the Guadalupe Mountains dominate the surrounding landscape with majestic El Capitan, a 2000-foot promontory, and then stretch upward to Guadalupe Peak, 8,750 feet above sea level. This is the highest point in Texas.

In addition, this area as a national park will open up the great book of the earth to the gaze of the student, whether his interests are casual

or intensive. In the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park are what the Interior Department describes as "the most extensive and significant fossil reefs in the world." It was because of the great value to students of geology that Mr. Wallace Pratt, eminent Texas geologist and retired vice president of the Humble Oil & Refining Co., gave to the National Park Service some 5,600 acres of land where he once made his home and played host to students of geology from all over the world. Describing the area to our committees, Mr. Pratt explained:

The Guadalupe Mountains in their entirety are no more than a profoundly uplifted segment of Capitan barrier reef, a wall or ridge of rock built by lowly marine organisms in warm, shallow, clear waters of a long vanished sea.

Quoting a fellow geologist he called the area—

a great outdoor laboratory of unique significance for research on earth history and on the origin and distribution of essential mineral resources.

The student of botany will find in the boundaries of this park plant life that is found nowhere else in the Southwest. The zoologist will find a uniquely diversified area in the Southwest hospitable to the pronghorn antelope, the black bear, the elk, mountain lion, wild turkey, mule deer, and the desert roadrunner. A multitude of birds, butterflies, and the only rainbow trout in Texas help to tell the story.

To the historian and the archeologist, Guadalupe Mountains National Park will tell the story of at least 6,000 years of human habitation, from the basketmakers and the cavedwellers to the westward moving pioneers of our young Nation. The wandering Apache, the goldseeker, the Spanish conquistador, and the pioneer stagecoach travelers all left their marks upon this land. The remains of a Butterfield Stage Line station of 1857 still stand within the proposed park boundaries.

The treasures of the Guadalupe Mountains have been carefully protected in their natural state by the previous owners of the property. National park status to these wonders of the Southwest will preserve and protect the area for use by present and future generations of Americans.

H.R. 698, as it passed the House of Representatives, provides that surface land shall be acquired by sale, or in the case of 4,574 acres, by exchange. As the chairman mentioned, the bill further provides that mineral interests of the State of Texas shall be donated to the United States, and private owners of such mineral rights and interests shall donate or sell the same to the United States, prior to the establishment of the park. In answer to the inquiry by the chairman, I believe the State of Texas will be happy to accept these terms. I have talked to various officials of the State of Texas who have unofficially shown their accord in this. There is a State representative poised ready, upon the possible passage of this bill, to introduce such a measure in the State legislature in January.

And I might mention, Mr. Chairman, on this point, the State Legislature of Texas meets only once every 2 years. January is the meeting date for this next legislature. If this bill passes this session, then it will coincide properly with the convention of this legislature to pass this legislation in January.

One of our worries as far as the progress of this bill is concerned is that, in this particular instance, particularly where one land holding

is held mainly by one individual, unless we are able to, at this time, secure this bargain for the United States, as it were, that we are fearful there might be other complications that may arise in the future. You never know about the exigencies of life. Possibly one of the individuals will no longer be with us on this earth. Then we would have many more persons to deal with. So we would hope that perhaps this Congress, in its wisdom, would pass this measure so that the State legislature could act promptly on it in January.

These were the procedures outlined by the Congress for the establishment of the Big Bend National Park. In the case of Guadalupe Mountains National Park they will also serve the best interests of affected parties.

Senator BIBLE. Will that mean that you must acquire the underlying mineral rights both from the State of Texas and the private owners? As I understand it, the Texaco Co. has a substantial number of acres in which they have mineral rights reserved. Is that correct?

Congressman WHITE. I gather, sir, that before the Secretary of the Interior establishes the park, he must acquire these interests. But I also understand that this would not—if this Congress gave its authority—prevent the State legislature from now donating that property.

Senator BIBLE. I think that is correct. I do not think one is conditional upon the other.

Congressman WHITE. The National Park Service could then acquire the land that is adjacent to the Pratt ranch, 6,500 acres. As I mentioned, that is the entrance to McKittrick Canyon, the real jewel in the midst of this unbelievable park that we are proposing here. The rest of the Hunter ranch is the Canyon land that lies beyond the entrance that the chairman probably saw when he was there.

Senator BIBLE. That is right. We were right there.

Congressman WHITE. So these main areas can be acquired and then the Park Service can go about acquiring the underlying mineral interests from, I believe, two owners—there would be only one major interest after the State of Texas donated their mineral interests. And I think, knowing the company, knowing their public spirit and insofar as we did place an amendment on there that I felt would be, and we all felt would be acceptable to them, I feel that perhaps they would find their way clear to bring this into the Park Service by their conveyance.

Senator BIBLE. Personally, I think you have worked out a very fine amendment. It seems to me we would be subject to censure if we were to proceed with the establishment of the park until we had complete title to the land in which this development is to be made. I do not see any problem particularly with that section of the bill of which obviously you are the main architect. I think you have done an excellent job.

Congressman WHITE. As to the amendment, I would not say I was the architect. I was certainly a willing conspirer. I would say Congressman Rogers was the main architect of that amendment.

Now, I might mention that if the Park Service did acquire this particular land before they established the park, it is not as though they have a segment or a truncated piece of land out here in the middle of the desert. The Lincoln National Forest lands stretch downward, and this is contiguous. The Pratt Ranch and this property we are going to acquire is contiguous to that, so it would be

continuous holdings of the U.S. Government as far as that is concerned. It would not be something just left out in the middle of nowhere.

Senator BIBLE. We will have the departmental witnesses give us the ownership pattern. I was under the impression that it was pretty much checkerboarded as far as the Texaco Co. is concerned.

Congressman WHITE. That is right. As far as the mineral interests are concerned, that is correct, but I am talking about the Lincoln National Forest that comes down northward from New Mexico. This property we are talking about is immediately adjacent to it. So it would form a consistent pattern.

Senator BIBLE. That is so far as the surface rights are concerned?

Congressman WHITE. That is correct. Another amendment to my bill, offered by the House committee, provides that in the event the acquired lands, or any part thereof, are abandoned or cease to be used for national park purposes within 20 years from date of acquisition, the owners of the rights and interests in minerals in such lands shall have the first option to repurchase these rights at the price paid by the United States.

H.R. 698, I believe, resolves the issue of the mineral rights, and provides for orderly establishment of the park.

The people of the State of Texas support the creation of this second national park in the State. I have no doubt about this. There are certain individuals, naturally, who perhaps feel for one reason or another that they would like to delay this, but the overall, the great majority of the people in Texas, and those particularly affected, those in the west Texas area particularly, are almost unanimous in their desire to have this park established.

I am confident that the State government will act to meet the stated requirements.

I respectfully request your early and favorable action on the authorizing legislation for the Guadalupe Mountains National Park. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. A very fine statement, Mr. Congressman. I have no questions.

The Senator from Utah.

Senator MOSS. I have no questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Arizona.

Senator FANNIN. Mr. Chairman. Congressman, that is a very impressive statement you have made. I would just ask one question. Are there interstate highways near this proposed park?

Congressman WHITE. I believe the number is 180, sir. Anyway, it goes to Carlsbad, N. Mex. Highway 180 comes from El Paso, passes up into a spectacular spiral, crosses within view of El Capitan which is this point, this promontory right here. It has become quite a landmark. It was a landmark for the Indians as they traveled westward and also for the pioneers as they were going westward. The highway then goes on to Carlsbad. I would say, from the entrance of the McKittrick Canyon the highway passes within 10 or 15 miles, sir.

Senator FANNIN. Thank you. No further questions.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you very much, Mr. Congressman. You are welcome to stay here for the duration of the hearings if you would like. I realize you have commitments.

Congressman WHITE. If I may be excused, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Certainly.

Congressman WHITE. Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness will be Stanley A. Cain, Assistant Secretary for Fish, Wildlife and Parks, accompanied by Max Edwards, legislative counsel. Gentlemen.

STATEMENT OF STANLEY A. CAIN, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR FOR FISH AND WILDLIFE AND PARKS, ACCOMPANIED BY MAX N. EDWARDS, LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; AND JAMES MICHAEL LAMBE, LEGAL ASSISTANT, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. CAIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and members of the committee. I am pleased to appear before you today to express the Interior Department's firm support of legislation which will authorize the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the State of Texas. In his message of February 23, 1966, President Johnson named Guadalupe as one of nine major outdoor recreation proposals "which should be approved in 1966."

Several members of this subcommittee visited the Guadalupe in April of this year, so they have seen the area at firsthand. The proposed national park comprises a beautiful and diversified landscape. Guadalupe Peak is the highest point in Texas, reaching an altitude of 8,751 feet. El Capitan, the point of the V-shaped Guadalupe Range, rises abruptly from the desert floor; its sheer thousand-foot cliff is a landmark visible for at least 50 miles. The escarpment running northwesterly from El Capitan magnificently exposes some 4,000 feet of Permian rock, contrasting sharply with the sun-baked desert. In the mountain highlands deep canyons are incised by running water. They contain a unique assemblage of animals and botanical forms.

An ancient inland sea once occupied a large basin in this region of Texas and New Mexico. As a result, the world's best known fossil reefs are found in the Guadalupe Mountains today. These mountains are regarded by geologists throughout the world as an outstanding outdoor laboratory of unique importance for tracing the history of the earth.

Archeological values in the region may also become significant as research, presently underway, progresses. While a complete picture of man's prehistory here is not available at present, he is known to have occupied the Guadalupe for at least 6,000 years and perhaps twice that long. Pictographs and cooking pits are scattered throughout the area. Evidence of more modern man is illustrated by remnants of a Butterfield Stage trail station erected in 1858 near the mouth of Pine Spring Canyon.

The Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Buildings and Monuments has recommended the establishment of Guadalupe Mountains National Park. I might add here that the Board visited this area on one of its field meetings about 2 years ago. Governor Connally has also endorsed this proposal expressing the view that "the interest of the people of Texas as well as those of the Nation will be well served by a prompt beginning of work on this majestic area."

The present owner of most of the lands within the boundaries, Mr. J. C. Hunter, Jr., has offered to sell his ranch to the United States for establishment as a national park. It is hoped, and the legislation provides, that those portions of the Hunter ranch outside the boundaries may be exchanged for much of the remaining private acreage within the boundaries.

Mr. Wallace E. Pratt, a prominent geologist and former vice president of the Humble Oil & Refining Co., who appeared as a witness at your hearing last summer, has generously donated some 5,632 key acres which would be included in this national park. The Pratt donation includes the finest portions of McKittrick Canyon, a natural paradise with plantlife unique in the American Southwest and a stream containing Texas' only rainbow trout. Nearly all of the remaining land, which would bring the total acreage in the park to 77,587 acres, is held by Mr. Hunter.

Senator BIBLE. Who owns the mineral rights under the lands donated by Mr. Pratt?

Mr. CAIN. The mineral rights were reserved for 20 years. Then after 20 years, from the time of the donation, they become the property of the Federal Government.

Senator BIBLE. They were reserved in favor of Mr. Pratt?

Mr. CAIN. This is my understanding; yes, sir. This is correct.

Senator BIBLE. For 20 years he or his successors or heirs have the mineral rights under this 5,632 acres?

Mr. CAIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. When is that 20 years up? When was it acquired?

Mr. CAIN. The donations were made, I am told by Mr. Lambe, in the years of 1959, 1960, and 1961. So the Federal Government—

Senator BIBLE. So they run out something in the range of 1980?

Mr. CAIN. Around 1980 they would become Federal property.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. CAIN. Development and management of the park as a whole will be aimed at establishing an appropriate balance between preservation and utilization of the area's natural and educational resources. There are proposed four major areas of development: McKittrick Canyon, the bowl, salt basin, and the headquarters-Frijole vicinity. If you would like, these can be pointed out on the map at this time, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. Yes, sir; I think it would be helpful.

Mr. CAIN. I will ask Mr. Lambe to do this. If he will take them in the order I mentioned, McKittrick Canyon is first. Incidentally, this map is oriented with west at the top and north to the right. And then the next is the bowl which is a high elevation area. Then salt basin with two development areas proposed. And then the headquarters and the Frijole area which is adjacent.

Thank you.

In McKittrick Canyon, emphasis will be placed on preservation of the unique ecosystems which distinguish this area. Accordingly, there would be no vehicular travel above the junction of the North and South Forks of McKittrick Canyon; only foot and horse trails will provide access into the fragile upper canyons. An interpretive center, parking area, and picnic area will be located at the junction of the North and South Forks and will provide an introduction to the wonders of the canyon that lie just beyond.

In the bowl, the park's major camping facilities will be located. This area, between 7,500 and 8,000 feet in elevation and covered by ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir, is a high, cool, and delightful environment best suited for active summer use.

The salt basin campgrounds on the west side of the Guadalupe are expected to be heavily used in the spring, fall, and winter when comfort can be found in the afternoon sun. These campgrounds will be particularly attractive as they will be located at the base of the escarpment in a tremendously impressive setting. An interpretive exhibit would also be provided here. It is on the west side.

The headquarters area will offer visitor service facilities and interpretive displays. Administrative offices and headquarters facilities for departmental employees will also be located in this area.

We anticipate that in the nearby Frijole area, a dude ranch, restaurant, and horses for saddle or pack trips into the upper Guadalupe Mountains will be made available by a park concessioner.

Roads will be designed so as to disturb the natural environment as little as possible and yet provide access to features and developments I have outlined. They will afford an impressive picture of the high country, contrasting desert and scenic panoramas of basins and canyons. If you would like, Mr. Lambe can point out where the Park Service plans to place these roads. Would you like to see that?

Senator BIBLE. That would be helpful to orient ourselves.

Mr. LAMBE. These red lines, Mr. Chairman, are all proposed roads and the first one running from south to north is a road running into Salt Basin Campgrounds Nos. 1 and 2 with an interpretive exhibit in between. This would connect up with—incidentally, this is programmed for sometime in the future. This would be undertaken somewhere after the first 5 years of development. The second road would be coming right off of U.S. Route 180, into the main headquarters area of the park and would go from there up through and near the escarpment, twisting and affording quite a panorama of the escarpment itself, into a parking area and comfort station with exhibits.

Senator BIBLE. This is a high-level road? Is that up above the floor of the valley there?

Mr. LAMBE. Yes, sir. It follows the valley going right up here.

Senator BIBLE. Would that not be a tremendously expensive project?

Mr. LAMBE. Well, the major portion of the somewhat in excess of \$10 million that we have programmed for development would indeed be for roads.

Senator BIBLE. What was that statement again?

Mr. LAMBE. The major portion of the somewhat more than \$10 million that we have programmed for development would be for roads.

Senator BIBLE. I see.

Mr. LAMBE. These would be closed-loop roads, two-way. There would also be another access from the major highway coming into McKittrick Canyon, and it would stop right here at the fork of South and North McKittrick Canyon and from there trail access would be provided up into the south fork and over through this minor unimproved road here.

Mr. CAIN. Mr. Chairman, you asked about the cost of roads. I can give you the planned figures if you wish at this time.

Senator BIBLE. I think it would give us an idea of the cost of development.

Mr. CAIN. Yes. During the first 5 years, the planned expenditure for roads and trails is \$4,384,000. In future years an additional \$4,120,000. So that of the planned development costs of something over \$10 million, about eight and a half million is for roads and trails.

Senator BIBLE. That was information we need. You may proceed.

Mr. CAIN. Thank you.

Two versions of the legislation are before this committee today. One is H.R. 698, as passed by the House of Representatives on June 20, 1966; and the other is S. 295, as introduced.

H.R. 698 has been amended in several instances. Most significantly, the amendments provide:

First, for omission from the park of two sections of grazing land on the western border, known as the Hammack property, if the owner of this land agrees, in a form satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, that he will not erect thereon any structure which will adversely affect the public's use and enjoyment of the park.

Second, that the park may not be established until acquisition of all outstanding mineral rights is arranged. The State of Texas must have donated or agreed to donate the mineral interests it holds on approximately 45,000 acres. The other principal owner of mineral rights is the Texas Co. (Texaco), holding them under some 25,000 acres. These and other remaining mineral interests may be acquired either by donation or purchase.

Third, that, pending establishment of the park, the Secretary is authorized to negotiate and acquire options and contracts for the purchase of lands and interests in lands within the park boundaries, but that the liability of the United States thereunder shall be contingent upon the availability of funds.

Fourth, that in the event that any lands, or interests therein, within the boundaries are abandoned or cease to be used for national park purposes within 20 years from the date of their acquisition, the last previous owners shall have a preferential right to reacquire them.

Fifth, that appropriations for acquisition and development shall not exceed \$12,162,000.

Sixth, and for deletion of the provisions of H.R. 698, as introduced, authorizing construction of an access road outside of the park's boundaries.

The Department of the Interior does not object to enactment of H.R. 698 as amended and passed by the House.

With reference to S. 295, we support the amendments suggested in our report, dated July 14, 1965, to the chairman of the full committee. In summary, these amendments provide:

One, or substitution of a map for the detailed metes and bounds description in the bill. The map depicts the area described in S. 295 plus the Hammack property and an additional 240 acres needed to protect the proposed park entrance and the site of the historic Butterfield Trail station.

Two, and for deletion of the access road authority, since we believe construction of such a road, if needed, should be undertaken by the State as a part of the Federal-aid highway system.

Land acquisition will cost an estimated \$1.5 million.

Senator BIBLE. Would you develop that? How do you arrive at your land acquisition cost? Does that include the acquisition

of the underlying mineral rights for 25,000 acres held by Texaco property?

Mr. CAIN. No, sir. This does not. There is no estimate of mineral values. The details of this can be provided for the record if you wish. I will review them briefly.

The estimated fair market value for unimproved lands is \$1,200,480, and these values are arrived at on a basis of a range from \$10 to \$30 an acre according to the quality of the lands.

Then there are 10 acres of commercial improved land estimated at \$5,000, which is the Glover ownership, commercial property valued at \$5,000. Then improvements, which include farm units, residences, both year round and seasonal, and commercial, have a value of \$165,000. So the total land—

Senator BIBLE. May I interrupt at that point? You say there are \$165,000, worth of improvements within the boundaries of—

Mr. CAIN. That is the appraised value; yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. What does that consist of?

Mr. CAIN. This includes three year-round residences, two seasonal residences, one commercial store, and farm units, collectively estimated or appraised at \$165,000.

Senator BIBLE. Well, we visited the area, flew over it in a helicopter, and had luncheon at Mr. Hunter's summer lodge. I did not see many other residences. The pricetag sounds pretty high to me—\$165,000—what do you get? How many homes do you get? You say year-round homes. What kind of homes are they? Maybe we just did not see them.

Mr. CAIN. This includes—you see, only \$24,000 of that applies actually to buildings.

Senator ANDERSON. To what?

Mr. CAIN. Six buildings collectively are appraised at only \$24,000.

Senator BIBLE. What does the \$165,000—

Mr. CAIN. The main part of the improvement is improved farm units \$141,000.

Senator BIBLE. What does an improved farm unit mean within the Guadalupe National Park? How do you describe it? What is that? Is that alfalfa? Is that feed?

Mr. CAIN. We will have to ask for help because I have never seen it.

Senator BIBLE. Have you ever visited the area yourself, Mr. Cain?

Mr. CAIN. No, sir. I might mention that we expected to have the superintendent of the Carlsbad Caverns National Park here today as our expert on this area. Unfortunately he died last Thursday.

Senator BIBLE. I am sorry to hear that. We visited with him. I am sorry to hear about his death. We visited with him. At that time he was recovering from a heart attack. His health was pretty precarious. I am sorry to hear of his passing.

Have any of you gentlemen actually visited the area? It is very difficult to have a man come up and testify about the beauty and grandeur of the park when he has never set foot on the grounds. This has always bothered me. We have to have somebody testify who has seen it. I do not know how you can—

Mr. CAIN. I have visited Carlsbad and Big Bend in Texas and just barely missed getting into the Guadalupe. So, I know the general country.

Senator BIBLE. We are not qualifying you as a witness on Carlsbad or on Big Bend but we would like to have a qualified witness on

Guadalupe, a man who has been over the grounds and knows it. We are not expert on the committee but I think each of us has seen it.

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Chairman, I am not an expert but I have visited this area. I was with the chairman and other members of this committee when you were last there in the spring. It is unfortunate that Superintendent Webb was not able to be here to explain what we are talking about when we refer to the improvement of the farm units which is the principal part of the \$165,000, being in fact \$141,000.

Senator ANDERSON. What does that cover?

Mr. CAIN. I understand that this covers fencing, stock fencing, stock wells. These sort of improvements. In this country this is necessary for the livestock industry.

Senator ANDERSON. But if it is going to be a park, are they going to have livestock in it?

Mr. CAIN. No, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. Then what value is it to you?

Mr. CAIN. This is the cost of buying out the property values which include fencing and wells.

Senator ANDERSON. Do you buy and pay money for things you cannot use?

Mr. CAIN. Yes, sir. In order to get the property. We do that quite often.

Senator BIBLE. You may proceed on your breakdown of values.

Mr. EDWARDS. I would simply say this, that this is certainly a legitimate inquiry and unfortunately we are not able to give a detailed answer on this at this time, but we certainly will furnish the committee with this information as to why this property is necessary, this property which we have described as farm units, being a total of \$141,000, and we will furnish it in detail to the committee.

Senator BIBLE. That could be done but I would like to have you direct your attention to—and it is your figure—the land acquisition cost which you say, will be \$1,500,000. Now, how realistic is that? You say you have not taken into consideration the acquisition costs of the mineral rights that are held by Texaco Co. underlying 25,000 acres of land. How do we know what that cost will be?

Mr. EDWARDS. Well, Mr. Chairman, there has been little or no evidence that these minerals have any value and if there is some value, it is a token value. There have been numerous dry holes drilled in the park and outside the park, not any showing on the drill stem tests. There is very little evidence of any mineral values within the park boundary, and we have been unable to reach any kind of agreement with the State or the Texaco Co.

Senator BIBLE. I am not so much concerned by the State, because the House-passed bill says that this park shall not be created until the mineral rights of the State of Texas are donated by the State of Texas. So until that happens, as a donation, then you have no Guadalupe Park. But what happens as to the mineral rights of Texaco? If you have to acquire those and we do not know what the costs of them are, how can we say it is going to cost \$1,500,000? As I understand it, the great bulk of the \$1,500,000 goes to acquiring 67,000 acres of surface rights owned by Mr. Hunter. Is that correct?

Mr. EDWARDS. Yes. That is correct, sir, and the extent of the Texaco mineral rights, as I recall, is about 25,000 acres.

Senator BIBLE. That is what the report says and that is what all the testimony shows.

Mr. EDWARDS. If I were to hazard a guess, and perhaps I should not, I would say that based upon previous leases in this area, the amount could not exceed \$75,000 for those 25,000 acres.

Senator BIBLE. Well, the Texaco people are here. We will ask them.

Mr. EDWARDS. They will rebut that with strength, I am sure. But as I say, based upon all the evidence we have, there is no value here. I do not mean to anticipate that they are going to give them to us.

Senator BIBLE. The thing that bothers me as chairman of this parks subcommittee, Mr. Edwards, is that you might be launching us into kind of a wild blue yonder because you have said the acquisition costs will be \$1,500,000. Now, our past experience, and you men know it very well, on Point Reyes and Cape Cod and Padre Island, and you can name them right down the line—Assateague even—they have always gone far beyond the estimated cost. I want to know how realistic it is when you say that this will cost you \$1,500,000. We can report this out with a limit of \$1,500,000 and then find that the mineral rights held by the Texaco Co., are excessive. Would we go forward with the park or would we not go forward with the park?

Mr. EDWARDS. Well, I certainly hope that these figures are realistic. These are figures which are furnished by the Lands Division of the National Park Service and they have been told again and again to come up with realistic figures and not get us in a position that we have reached with Point Reyes that you have cited—

Senator ANDERSON. Are these the same people who came up with the Point Reyes figure? They are, are they not?

Mr. EDWARDS. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. They have no knowledge of values at all. Whatever comes to their minds—\$14 million for Point Reyes and we are up to \$57 million and still going strong. How many millionaires were made at Point Reyes by this kind of speculation?

Mr. EDWARDS. I do not know, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. It would be interesting to find out, would it not?

Mr. EDWARDS. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Your estimate again, just so we will have it nailed down tightly and clearly and accurately, is that the cost of land acquisition of the surface rights is \$1,500,000?

Mr. EDWARDS. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. The Department has made no estimate of the cost of acquiring the underlying mineral rights owned by Texaco Co. for 25,000 acres of the land; is that correct?

Mr. EDWARDS. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. You may proceed, Mr. Secretary, or Mr. Edwards, whichever one is testifying.

Mr. CAIN. We stopped on the sentence that land acquisition will cost an estimated \$1.5 million. Park development during the first 5 years is estimated to cost slightly over \$6 million. Based on current information, we believe that after 5 years about \$4,650,000 will be needed to complete the development program. Thus, total development costs are expected not to exceed \$10,662,000, and the estimated grand total for land acquisition and developments is \$12,162,000, the

amount authorized by section 6 of the House-passed act. Annual operating costs will level off at about \$241,000 by the fifth year after establishment of the park.

By 1970, before completion of the development program, we estimate that at least 525,000 persons will visit Guadalupe each year.

In summary, the scenic grandeur and outstanding geological and biological values fully qualify this area as a national park. We therefore urge this committee to give favorable consideration to this legislation.

We will be happy to answer any questions you may have.

Thank you.

Senator BIBLE. And it is the departmental position that you approve the House amendment which says that Guadalupe Park shall not be created until all surface rights and mineral rights have been acquired?

Mr. CAIN. That is correct.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions. The Senator from New Mexico.

Senator ANDERSON. This price of \$165,000 includes some farm units. What is going on on that farm now?

Mr. CAIN. These are cattle. This is livestock farming, not crops, on the \$141,000—

Senator ANDERSON. How many acres are involved in the \$141,000?

Mr. CAIN. About 71,000 acres of ranch property. So what is referred to here as farm units are developments with respect to ranching on the large Hunter Ranch.

Senator ANDERSON. They are waterholes that have been drilled?

Mr. CAIN. Pumps, fencing.

Senator ANDERSON. From what depth do they lift the water?

Mr. CAIN. I do not know.

Senator ANDERSON. Have these farm units ever been cultivated?

Mr. CAIN. I believe not.

Senator ANDERSON. Just rangeland, ranchland?

Mr. CAIN. Ranchland.

Senator ANDERSON. Will this \$141,000 go to more than one owner of land?

Mr. CAIN. Sir?

Senator ANDERSON. Will the \$141,000 be divided up among several landowners or is it just to one landowner?

Mr. CAIN. This is the—the land ownership is very largely in one ownership. It is 67,312 acres in private ownership by J. C. Hunter, Jr., and eight other owners have 4,575 acres.

Senator ANDERSON. So the big acreage is the Hunter property?

Mr. CAIN. The big ownership is Hunter property.

Senator ANDERSON. How much was that assessed at in all?

Mr. CAIN. It is assessed—I do not have it broken down just that way. The unimproved land assessment, including the large Hunter property and the other eight properties, is \$1,200,480. Then there are 10 acres of improved commercial land and then there are—

Senator ANDERSON. When you say improved commercial land, what commercial purpose is it now being put to?

Mr. CAIN. Mr. Glover who has a small property on the road which I believe has a filling station, little store, this sort of operation.

Mr. EDWARDS. I think that Pine Springs Canyon—the Senator will recall driving by there—a service station and a small house there.

Senator ANDERSON. Well, \$1,248,000 plus is the figure on the entire acreage. Have you looked to see what the last sale of ranchland in that area came to?

Mr. CAIN. Sir?

Senator ANDERSON. Have you found out what the last sale of ranchland down in that area amounted to in cost?

Mr. CAIN. Well, these are—these figures come from our appraisers and as I mentioned earlier, the appraised values are from \$10 an acre to as high as \$20 an acre for rangeland, and this is based on the going prices. Now, there has not been any sale of parts of the Hunter property or anything like that.

Senator ANDERSON. You measure the ranch value on the value of feed for one cow, do you not? How many cattle does this ranch run?

Mr. CAIN. Once again I do not know, Mr. Anderson. I am sorry.

Senator ANDERSON. Do they not usually base it on a home for a cow? What I am trying to get to is this: If it takes 4 acres for a home for cows, it is so much for each cow. If it is 40 acres for a home for cows, it is less per cow as a rule.

Mr. CAIN. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. What is the basis for the price in that case?

Mr. CAIN. I cannot tell you because I know the acreage but I do not know the heads of livestock on it. I am sorry I just do not have that information.

Senator ANDERSON. That is the only way to measure it, is it not?

Mr. CAIN. I assume this is the way the appraisers reach their evaluation; yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. Can you give us a breakdown on the figures?

Mr. EDWARDS. I am sure this is the basis upon which they made this evaluation and while we do not have the answer to the specific question you are asking, I can assure you that we will have it to the committee just as soon as possible.

Mr. CAIN. It will clarify, I think that the appraisers have actually looked at the property from your point of view because it says steep-slope land, 15,790 acres at \$10 an acre, gentle-slope land, 16,000 acres at \$15 an acre, in the woodland, 20,000 acres at \$20 an acre, rangeland, 20,000 acres at \$20 an acre.

Senator ANDERSON. \$20 an acre for rangeland. How many cattle on the ranch now? Any?

Mr. CAIN. Yes, sir. I do not know how many, though.

Senator ANDERSON. There are?

Mr. CAIN. There are cattle on it but I do not know how many.

Senator BIBLE. We saw a few goats there but I do not think we saw many cattle. There could be a few. But I do not know.

Mr. CAIN. Maybe I should say animal units and then we could equate goats and cattle and sheep.

Senator ANDERSON. If there should develop that there are no cows on the ranch now, do you think this land would be worth \$20 an acre?

Mr. CAIN. No, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. Should we not know about the cattle on the ranch?

Mr. CAIN. I would not qualify myself as an expert on land values, however.

Senator ANDERSON. But you must have some basis for arriving at this figure, do you not?

Mr. CAIN. I am in a position of having accepted the judgment of the appraisers of the Department of the Interior. This is my position. I do not know myself.

Senator ANDERSON. Can you submit for the record an estimate of how many cows are on those acres?

Mr. CAIN. Yes, sir. How many head of livestock of all sorts.

Senator ANDERSON. Do not get the goats because that is not quite what we had in mind on the property. I want cattle.

(The information requested appears on p. 90.)

Senator ANDERSON. Would you favor an amendment that provides a maximum limit that can be spent which you might have done in the Point Reyes project in California?

Mr. CAIN. We have—there is such an amendment to the House bill. We would gladly accept that ceiling.

Senator BIBLE. I think, if I might interject, though my impression was that the House bill was a combined amendment putting a limitation on for acquisition and development without a breakdown between the acquisition and development, I think the Senators question is, "Would you agree to a specific dollar amount limitation on land acquisition alone?" I think that that is it.

Senator ANDERSON. That is right.

Senator BIBLE. This is a combined limitation, \$12,162,000 for acquisition of lands and for development. So they could plow into the \$12 million under the House-passed amendment, use as much of it as they want to for land acquisition.

Senator ANDERSON. Now, there is some timber there, is there not?

Mr. CAIN. That is right.

Senator ANDERSON. How would you get it out without roads? You can't float it. There is no water. How would you get it out without roads?

Mr. CAIN. To my knowledge there has been no lumbering in this region.

Senator ANDERSON. Are you adding any value for timber?

Mr. CAIN. Yes. One of the appraisals on the breakdown of the appraisal is for woodland.

Senator ANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. CAIN. Woodland, as pasture, however, not as timber value, not as stumpage value.

Senator ANDERSON. What is the value, then, per acre?

Mr. CAIN. It was valued at \$20 per acre as woodland pasture, the same as rangeland, prime rangeland, was valued at \$20 per acre.

Senator ANDERSON. There is no extra value for timber, then.

Mr. CAIN. No. There is no stumpage value that is in the record as far as I know.

Senator ANDERSON. What sort of figure do you think is a proper figure at which to limit acquisition of land only?

Mr. CAIN. Mr. Anderson, we understand from discussions with the principal owner, Mr. Hunter, that he would be pleased to sell his entire ranch for a national park on a basis of fair market value and, although we have no commitment on paper, our negotiators have been

in contact with him and we expect that we can acquire the property for the price that has been mentioned. We expect——

Senator ANDERSON. \$12 million, or \$1,200,000?

Mr. CAIN. No, sir. The land evaluation price which——

Senator ANDERSON. This is what?

Mr. CAIN. Including the Hunter property and the improvements which have been mentioned, 5 percent for contingency, and about 5 percent for the costs of consummating these deals was brought to the total, rounded off, of \$1.5 million. We expect to be able to purchase it at that price and I have no objection to your putting that specific ceiling in if you wish. We accepted the combined ceiling with the understanding as explained, that the land price would be \$1.5 million, approximately, and that the rest is development. So I have no objection to a breakdown on it.

Senator ANDERSON. Have you any idea what Mr. Hunter paid for the ranch?

Mr. CAIN. No, sir. I don't know how long he has owned it, either.

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Edwards?

Mr. EDWARDS. Well, I don't know the exact number of years, but I know this has been in the Hunter family, it seems to me, going back to the early twenties. I would have to furnish specific information as to the chain of title and price that was paid if I can find that out, but I know that this property has been in the Hunter family for many years.

Senator ANDERSON. It was not tied up in the Crawford Estate anywhere?

Mr. EDWARDS. The Coffin Estate?

Senator ANDERSON. The Crawford. You are a friend of Mr. Crawford of Carlsbad?

Mr. EDWARDS. Not to my knowledge.

Senator ANDERSON. That is all. I do think, Mr. Chairman, if we are going to pass the bill, there ought to be some limitations on costs. Otherwise it might result in the same situation we got into at Point Reyes and other places.

Mr. CAIN. We accept that as being quite reasonable; yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. Would you furnish to the committee your breakdown, then, on each of these portions to get to the \$1.5 million? So much for the land, so much for improvements on the land. You are talking about stock wells around the place. These stock wells wouldn't be of any great value to the Park Service, would they?

Mr. CAIN. I would not like to make a categorical answer because wildlife also needs water in this region and perhaps——

Senator ANDERSON. You mean, the antelopes down there?

Mr. CAIN. We have cases, as on Oregon Pipe National Monument, for example, where, in order to protect a rare species, we need to provide water wells—keep the natural wells open and probably provide artificial wells. So I wouldn't want to say that the wells that are developed on this property would be of no use to the Park Service. They may very well be of use to the Park Service.

Senator ANDERSON. In the estimate you give us, can you list those two wells and tell us how deep they are and what size stream of water?

Mr. CAIN. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. Are they 4-inch wells or 6-inch wells, or 24-inch wells?

Mr. CAIN. We will give you a complete analysis of the basis for the appraised value of these properties.

(The information requested appears on p. 90.)

Senator BIBLE. Mr. Cain, do you know what the assessed value of 67,000 acres held by Mr. J. C. Hunter, Sr., is carried on the tax rolls at? What is it assessed at? And, how much does he pay in State taxes on that 67,000 acres?

Mr. CAIN. Yes, sir. I have to break—the data by the two counties. This is Hudspeth County above this line (indicating) and Culberson County below. We do have the tax evaluation. The school tax in Hudspeth County, the evaluation for school taxes is \$83,290. In Culberson County, the evaluation for school taxes is \$90,608.

For State and county tax purposes, the respective evaluations are \$14,390 and \$56,948.

Senator BIBLE. For a total—

Mr. CAIN. So the combined evaluation for assessment purposes is about a quarter of a million dollars. I don't have it added up. And the yielded tax levies of \$2,968.80 as of December 1, 1964.

I do not know the relationship between assessed evaluation for tax purposes and sale prices in the region. I don't know this.

Senator BIBLE. Your statement is that there is an assessment of \$243,000 and he paid \$2,968 combined taxes in the two counties. That is your statement.

Mr. CAIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Thank you.

The Senator from Utah?

Senator MOSS. I don't believe I have any questions, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BIBLE. The Senator from Idaho?

Senator JORDAN. Well, Mr. Chairman, I am interested in the colloquy here as to how these appraisals were arrived at. I didn't see any cattle there. I was told there were some goats in the brush, but we didn't see any goats. I would like to talk with the appraisers or someone who arrived at these figures.

Are they available, the appraisers, the men who made the evaluations? Mr. Chairman, I would just like to talk to somebody who knows something about this.

Senator BIBLE. I thoroughly agree, and I think that it is very clear that we are going to have to continue this hearing to another date when the people qualified to answer the questions we are asking are present. We have to have somebody who has been down there and done the job. I recognize that you, Mr. Cain, cannot qualify to testify to these things. I think this committee, in arriving at the value, which is really the value of the surface rights plus the value of the mineral rights, needs more exact information that is one of the basic questions in this bill before us. We have to have somebody who can testify with authority and I suggest you have someone who can do that here at a very early date. We want to make some determination, but we can't do it on the record we are making today.

Senator JORDAN. For instance, we are told that Texaco's holdings of some 25,000 might be purchased at \$3, and we are told that the balance of the holdings were appraised at \$10 to \$30 an acre. I want to know why. I want to talk to the people who know what they are talking about.

Senator BIBLE. Very well. I think the point is well taken.

Do we have further questions of these witnesses? Thank you very much, gentlemen, and I wish you would get back to the clerk of the committee and tell him when you can have persons before us who can testify on the questions we asked.

Mr. CAIN. Thank you very much.

Senator BIBLE. Our next witness is Mr. James H. Pipkin, executive vice president of Texaco, Inc. Mr. Pipkin.

Would you be seated, Mr. Pipkin, and identify whoever you have with you at the witness table.

STATEMENT OF JAMES H. PIPKIN, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT OF TEXACO, INC.; ACCOMPANIED BY JOSEPH MARKLEY, DIVISION PRODUCTION MANAGER, MIDLAND DIVISION, TEXACO, INC.

Mr. PIPKIN. I would like to introduce Mr. Joseph Markley, division production manager, Midland Division. He will be prepared when I can yield to discuss the potentials.

Senator BIBLE. Just be seated.

Mr. PIPKIN. I wanted to take the liberty of—

Senator BIBLE. Yes, Mr. Pipkin. You may proceed.

Mr. PIPKIN. Gentlemen, my name is James H. Pipkin, executive vice president of Texaco.

Senator BIBLE. Are you speaking from a prepared statement? We don't seem to have it before us.

Mr. PIPKIN. I want to make an introductory comment here.

Senator BIBLE. All right.

Mr. PIPKIN. Mr. Chairman, we have been vitally interested, as you have surmised, in the bills pending both in the House and in the Senate. I had a statement prepared in connection with S. 295. The statement on the bill as now written, Senator Yarborough's bill, was prepared on the basis that we wanted to make the same comments here as we did in the House to the effect that we wanted to urge that if a national park is established, that they exempt, too, these minerals and permit their development as in Padre Island Recreation Area, under the supervision of the Department of the Interior.

Chairman Aspinall in the committee expressed the view, which later wound up in the legislation they passed in the House, that all minerals must go, if there is to be a park. Therefore, I assume, Mr. Chairman, that it would be pointless for me now to follow this prepared statement on S. 295 to the issue that the minerals remain in the owners.

Senator BIBLE. Well, I am inclined to believe that you have come to a correct conclusion. We have worked for many years with the very able chairman of the House Interior Committee and we have worked on park bills and I have the Senator from Utah here, who had the mineral rights problem on Canyon lands National Park, and I think we are pretty well aware of the fact that if we are to create a national park, insofar as the House position is concerned, we have to completely extinguish the mineral estate. In other words, their position has been, if I understand it correctly, and I think I do, that within a national park there can be no mining activity, and within a lake-shore or a seashore it can be permitted, which is the Padre Island example.

In that case, and I think it worked out very satisfactorily, both the oil rigs that go out into the gulf and bring the oil and natural gas back in exist side by side with the recreation area. But that applies only to a recreational areas as distinguished from a national park. I am sure you would run into very, very great difficulty and adamant positions on the House side if an attempt were made to exempt the mineral rights and permit you to go ahead and do your exploration work.

I think that is realistic and I think you ought to face up to it.

Mr. PIPKIN. I thought it would be appealing to you that the State of Texas has received more than \$30 million in royalties by permitting the development of the minerals under the Padre Island since it was established. But on the assumption, Mr. Chairman, that if a park is to be established at all, that the minerals must be acquired, I won't belabor that portion of the statement that I planned to make here before you today.

So let me address my remarks, then, to what they would have been had we been considering the House-passed version, which would be the acquisition, by one means or another, of the minerals under the park.

I would like to say as a beginning, as an opening statement here, that to my knowledge nobody has ever talked to Texaco, and certainly not to me, about acquiring this acreage. When the proceedings were going on before the House committee, we came in and made a binding agreement, had it been accepted, that we would completely forego any drilling operations in six sections surrounding the two areas that they claim were the most beautiful in this area, the McKittrick Canyon and the El Capitan, so that there would not be any possible disturbance.

Senator BIBLE. About how many acres would that embrace? Can you give that to me in acreage? As I understand your problem, you have mineral rights under the 25,000 acres of land.

Mr. PIPKIN. Yes. Now, for your information—you may have trouble seeing it there, but there are the outlines of the proposed park and they are checkerboarded, as you will find in all those areas in west Texas where the State of Texas has these sections in white, the minerals, and Texaco has the sections in pink. And they—

Senator BIBLE. The pink sections will total 29,000 acres?

Mr. PIPKIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE. Very well.

Mr. PIPKIN. We offered to forego any drilling for all time there in the park in connection with those six sections surrounding those two areas and also entered into a firm agreement, if accepted, that there would never be any surface mining on any—we would be forgoing developing by surface mining in any of the areas that we had any interest in to keep from marring the park. That was not accepted.

Senator ANDERSON. Who rejected it?

Mr. PIPKIN. Well, we made the statement; I filed it in the record, Senator, and that is the last that has been heard of it. I did talk to Congressman White, and I told him that I was willing to sit down and talk to him if this wasn't enough acreage, about additional acreage if it would serve the purpose and, of course, he is quite busy on many other things, and we haven't had that opportunity to sit down and talk. Nor has the Department of Interior discussed the matter with me, nor Texaco, at any time.

So now here is the situation, that legislation has been pending in both of these illustrious ranches, and we have done our best to try to work out something first on the matter of reserving the minerals and developing under the supervision of the Department of Interior, so that the country and the national security, and otherwise, would have this protection, and give us time to get into development. We just acquired this in 1962 when Texaco acquired the acreage of the TXL concern. There were 2 million acres involved in Texas and New Mexico. We acquired it at that time, and there has been no opportunity for us to do any prospecting or drilling in this proposed park area up to this time.

Mr. Markley here is going to talk to you about the potential in the area and I think under the testimony that has come out here today it will be a very timely discussion. You will find it will be a factual and not an emotional presentation whatsoever.

When the bill came up for final consideration in the committee of the House, I approached them on the basic theory that if the Federal Government wound up acquiring by one means or another this acreage in there, and at one time or another, although it has never happened, abandoned the use of this for park purposes, I thought it was fair that the previous owners would have a preferential right to reacquire the minerals that either had been sold or taken, or whatever happened in the acquisition, repaying of course, the Government at that time the original price it took it for, plus 5 percent interest per year.

I think as a stockholder, as an officer of the company, we would have a right to expect that if this development had to be foregone, that we would have the first chance at it when it came back.

Secondly, if the national policy of this Congress changed and you decided for one reason or another that you would permit, or should permit drilling on these areas, that the previous owner should have a similar preferential right and under the same conditions.

Thirdly, that in the event there was drainage by operators on the adjacent areas around the park who discovered oil or gas, in the case of drainage, that the bill should—the law should also provide that the mineral owners at the time of the acquisition should be permitted to do one of two things. Either drill on the adjacent parkland to avoid drainage or drill directional walls off the parkland, under the park, to avoid drainage.

We think that each of those positions represents a position of fairness.

Now, the House came along and said if the park is abandoned, the previous owners would have a preferential right to go back in to acquire this, reacquire this, for what they paid for it, plus 5 percent interest, up to a period of 20 years. We have had this 4 years. You notice from these comments about the establishment of the park and the improvements they are talking about at least 5 years of building roads, and so forth.

We take the position, Mr. Chairman, that this 20 years is not a realistic period of time, and should this legislation go through, with this principle or theory in mind, we urgently ask that you remove this 20-year limitation from it. This area and areas of this nature in west Texas are not going to be developed that fast, regardless.

Secondly, we would like for the proposed final legislation to include the same provision with reference to the change in policy of the Gov-

ernment to permit leasing, a restoration of the provisions of the Acquired Land Act and permit the previous owners to go in there under the same terms and conditions, and have a preference, should that policy of the Government change. And we ask also that the legislation be further amended to take care of any drainage problems with the preferential right in the previous owners.

Now, that in essence, gentlemen, is the position that Texaco and I would like to ask you to consider here this morning.

As I said, nobody has talked to us about any of this, and I have an amendment prepared here to leave, if you wouldn't think it presumptuous, which incorporates those things.

Senator BIBLE. We are very happy to study your amendment.

Mr. PIPKIN. I must add that there is one paragraph that might seem a little presumptuous. We didn't mean it as such. And that is the paragraph that just for technical purposes makes it plain that the State of Texas would be considered as a "person" in this regard. They didn't ask us to do it, and we thought, though, from the wording that came over from the House and referring in several occasions to "persons," that they would like the same status of consideration any of us would. But that is a matter for your determination.

Senator BIBLE. Have you finished, Mr. Pipkin?

Mr. PIPKIN. This phase of it; yes.

Senator BIBLE. Could you tell us, or possibly the witness with you could tell us, as to the exploration, the development work that has been done in this particular area, the so-called taking area?

Mr. PIPKIN. He is prepared and has maps to show you the development in the whole area surrounding this proposed park and as I said, this is Mr. Joseph Markley, division manager, who lives out there, who knows this country very well. And, Senator Bible, may I make one more comment before we get away from this.

Senator BIBLE. You may.

Mr. PIPKIN. The Department of Interior submitted to you a letter last week which I have had the privilege of reading and they find no fault with my first suggestion of the changes in the park proposal. They make comments about 2 and 3, there, on page 2, my points 2 and 3, and say it is not applicable, but they did not have in mind, nor had they seen this proposed amendment, which would make it applicable.

They had no objection to my point on drainage, all on the condition that there would be a donation of the property.

From your point of view, from the Government's point of view, we would be paid for the property, we would repay that plus 5 percent interest per year until such time as we reacquired it. So the question of whether donation or acquisition, when you are made completely whole, plus interest, I don't think is the determining factor here. But I wanted to mention, that on that phase, the Department of Interior was agreeable.

I submit to you, sir, that it should not be limited to purely the question of a donation. That consideration is not for the present.

Senator BIBLE. I will read the memorandum very carefully. It has just been handed to me.

You may proceed, Mr. Markley.

Mr. MARKLEY. This discussion will be just regarding the development that has gone on—

Mr. PIPKIN. Joe, would you like to leave the chairman a copy of—

Mr. MARKLEY. I am not going to follow this because this was, like your statement, prepared on the other basis.

As was pointed out a while ago, the area of the park now is within this line, the red line here on this map [indicating], and I will discuss then, the wells that have been drilled for oil or gas within the area.

Now, there is only to our knowledge one deep well that has been drilled within the park itself. This was drilled by the Pure Oil Co. back in the forties, which went to a depth of 6,650 feet. It penetrated all of what is generally considered the prospective section. It did not have any shows, so far as we know, of oil or gas. It did, I believe, have some good zone or porosity which might well contain oil or gas under different structural conditions.

Senator ANDERSON. How deep is that well compared to most of the drilling down there now? Six thousand six hundred—that is less than half the depth of the wells now being drilled, isn't it?

Mr. MARKLEY. There really isn't any drilling around here. Now, if you are speaking of down in Texas farther in the Delaware Basin—

Senator ANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. MARKLEY. Well, there are wells being drilled down there to—

Senator ANDERSON. 14,000 and 15,000.

Mr. MARKLEY. As much as 22,000 feet. Of course, that is in the deeper part of the basin. Much of it is, as you say, 14,000 and 15,000.

Senator ANDERSON. Where is the Delaware Basin from there?

Mr. MARKLEY. This is right at the edge of the Delaware Basin (indicating). The edge comes through like this and down here so that the Delaware Basin—I will show that on another map, just where the Delaware Basin falls. It is over here.

Now, the only—the next well—this was the only well within the park.

Now, about 2 years ago Texaco drilled a well right here just a mile south of the border over on the east side here and we drilled to 8,700 feet and again penetrated most of the section which is, I might say, all of the section which is generally considered to be prospective. This well, like the one I referred to a minute ago, did not produce any oil or gas. It did have very appreciable amounts of water which demonstrated that we had good zones of porosity in several different horizons, different formations.

As a matter of fact, here is a chart here. We had zones of porosity in this Pennsylvanian section, down in the Devonian, and in the Ellenburger here. That porosity was further confirmed by a study of the samples that we got out of the wells, samples of the rock cuttings. So it is our firm belief that had this well been drilled, had it been more favorably located on structures, this porosity that contained water might very well have contained oil or gas.

Now, as to other wells, I might say this. I made, I guess, a slight misstatement a minute ago. I said this is the only well drilled within the park area. It is the only well drilled to any appreciable depth.

Now, back in the—I believe back in the twenties, there were several, about three or, maybe, four wells drilled down in this area that went to about 5,300 or 3,400 feet. We have been unable to find any records of them. They were obviously dry holes. And at that shallow depth we wouldn't expect to find any oil or gas anyway.

Senator ANDERSON. The big field developed in New Mexico by Finlaw & Yates was not that deep.

Mr. MARKLEY. That is true. That is very true. But that is under a rather different situation in that it is a flat area where there has been opportunity for accumulation. I don't mean generally flat. There are structures there and actually production has been found even at shallower depths over there.

As to other wells, TXL, the corporation which the Texaco Co. acquired in 1962, referred to by Mr. Pipkin—this was before the Texaco acquisition—TXL drilled a dry hole there, 7,745 feet in depth, and its record was almost the same as the one we more recently drilled, had good porosity but produced only water.

Just within the last year Humble has drilled a well just east of the northeast part of the park, just about a mile from the border, and it drilled to 6,900 feet. It was what the industry refers to as a stratographic test in which they are not required to release the information that was acquired. So we don't know what they found. Obviously, they didn't complete the well as a producer. So all we can say is we assume that it was—its findings were about the same as these here. They drilled for information, I am sure, on what kind and what rocks were present and if there was any porosity.

Another well has been drilled over here about a mile and a quarter from the edge of the park and another one up here about two miles and a half to the north. This one to only 4,578 feet and neither of those had produced any oil or gas.

Now, we are talking about an area, a rather large area here in which only one well has been drilled and in which only, say, about four or five wells have been drilled surrounding them within a matter of 2 or 3 miles from the border.

As I say, we do not consider that these dry holes by any means condemn this park area for production. A dry hole actually only condemns a very small area, because we know this area is very complicated structurally and there is a very reasonable possibility that there will be found some areas that are better located structurally, higher on structure, and which could be expected to produce oil or gas.

If I may, I would like to expand this discussion a little further as going into why, further why—

Senator BIBLE. Do it rather quickly, if you would. I don't want you to take too long.

Mr. MARKLEY. Now, this is a different map that I have here that shows here—the park area is shown in this gray color, so you can see this covers a very much larger area.

To further carry on what I was saying awhile ago, this green shows these pools in southeastern New Mexico, deep pools that produce much oil, and include a pool that Senator Anderson inquired about or mentioned a minute ago, and all scattered through this producing area you find many dry holes that happened to be drilled at a spot that was not the—the porosity was not favorable or maybe the structure wasn't quite favorable. So you actually—through all this area you will find a greater concentration of dry holes than we find down here in the park area.

Now, production started up here back in the twenties and it has come around in a big arc. You see a bending trend here which, in-

cidentally, the oil is on this basin, the edge of the Delaware Basin, that I referred to, and I have dates on here which show how the production has progressed down to the point now that there is production actually within about 20 miles to the north of the park, which we discovered in 1963.

There was production developed even closer to the park a number of years ago; back in 1960, about 12 miles east of the park area. That was a very small field and it is since depleted and the well abandoned, but nevertheless it shows that conditions were there for the formation and accumulation of oil.

If I may use one other map here, and this again will answer Senator Anderson's question, this is a map we have of the Midland Map Co., an outside organization which supplies maps and information and sells that information. We have taken one of their maps, which covers a great area of west Texas and New Mexico and here now is the park even on an even smaller scale than this over here [indicating]. And this will answer the questions about the relationship of this park area to the Delaware Basin.

This black line on this map which was put on—I think we made it a little heavier, but the line was put on not by us but by this mapping company—shows the border of the Delaware Basin and the green production, green marks on here, show the areas of production. It is very easy to see that this producing area comes right up along the eastern border of the basin, swings around in a big arc to the north, and which is—and this is a condition that is known generally by geologists and by the industry as one of the most favorable locations for the formations of oil, formation and accumulation of oil, right on the edge of the basin where it comes up onto a platform area surrounding the basin. And, as you can see, quite logically we would expect these conditions to come right on around, and here is the area where there was last discovered production but it seems very reasonable to expect it to come right on down here around the western border of the basin.

Senator JORDAN. What does the red color indicate?

Mr. MARKLEY. Oh, I am sorry. This red color—this is the Midland Map Co.'s development map for 1965 and they show all the old production in green and then they show the red discovery or red development for the year 1965. It is just for convenience in spotting. And this, you see, is an area that was discovered earlier but it has greatly expanded last year. And there is some of it here [indicating]. You see, development still goes on years after the discovery and that is another point that we would like to make, and that is that you can't at any time here just evaluate the possible prospects for oil and gas. It takes time to develop this.

Senator BIBLE. What period of time, Mr. Markley, did the Texaco Co. hold the mineral rights under this 25,000 acres?

Mr. MARKLEY. We have perpetual ownership. These are not leases. These are mineral fee properties.

Senator BIBLE. You own in fee simple?

Mr. MARKLEY. Fee simple.

Senator BIBLE. I think the question that concerned the committee a great deal is some idea of how we acquire these rights, because if the bill can't go forward until the mineral rights owned by Texaco Co. are acquired, I understand Mr. Pipkin to say that he suggested they

would be perfectly willing to donate these six sections in the so-called heart of McKittrick Canyon, in that general area, so that there would be no underlying or conflicting mineral rights. But how can we determine how much we must pay for this? Do you have a price tag on it?

Mr. MARKLEY. No, sir, I do not. To start with, I do not have the authority to see or give away any asset of the company.

Senator BIBLE. Maybe Mr. Pipkin does.

Mr. PIPKIN. When you finish with him on this matter, let's talk about the other one.

Senator BIBLE. He can't answer my question because he says he doesn't have any authority.

Go ahead, Mr. Markley.

Mr. MARKLEY. I would like to say, though, and I am speaking of values now, I am not saying what the company could or would do, but certainly, \$2 or \$3 an acre for minerals would not appear to me to be anything like a reasonable price.

Senator ANDERSON. What would you think would be a reasonable price?

Mr. MARKLEY. Well, I just can't say at this time.

Senator ANDERSON. I mean, is it higher than that?

Mr. MARKLEY. Much higher.

Senator ANDERSON. Then, what has the experience been there?

Mr. MARKLEY. Let me make this statement, that I believe I heard Mr. Sadler, the land commissioner of Texas, state that he had received or would expect to receive \$25 an acre for leases only, not minerals, but leases on State land down here in the forest. So minerals would certainly be worth a lot more than leases.

Senator ANDERSON. Well, would they now? Didn't Superior Oil have some leases down there right in this very area where your checkerboard is?

Mr. MARKLEY. Not to my knowledge. One or two companies do have now but I don't recall that Superior had any.

Senator ANDERSON. Didn't other companies have leases just a short time ago down in that area?

Mr. MARKLEY. That could be right. They may have had some in here.

Senator ANDERSON. Didn't Pan American have some in there?

Mr. MARKLEY. Shell. Pan American has quite a bit of acreage down here but it is outside the park. Shell and Atlantic own—well, have leases on nearly all of this plus one or two tracts up within our checkerboard.

Senator ANDERSON. Now, you say they found oil at 14,000 feet.

Mr. MARKLEY. Yes. They found a lot of oil.

Senator ANDERSON. At 700 feet of sand? 600 feet?

Mr. MARKLEY. Yes.

Senator ANDERSON. Is that possible?

Mr. MARKLEY. I would say it is very definitely possible.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions of Mr. Markley? Did you have anything further to say, Mr. Markley?

Mr. MARKLEY. No. I will leave anything further on value to Mr. Pipkin.

Senator ANDERSON. Were these checkerboard sections on the TXL deal?

Mr. MARKLEY. It is the old deal in which TXL acquired this acreage from the State of Texas, not directly, but through a chain here, in which the State—well, it is through the old railroad organization in which the State gave alternate sections for the survey of a great amount of—

Senator ANDERSON. Didn't TXL own this quite awhile?

Mr. MARKLEY. Yes, sir. Texaco acquired TXL.

Senator ANDERSON. They have had interest in it one way or another for a long period of years.

Mr. MARKLEY. Yes. Through TXL we had it for a long time.

Senator BIBLE. Further questions of Mr. Markley? Senator Jordan?

Senator JORDAN. No. Not of Mr. Markley.

Mr. PIPKIN. Would you like those maps in the record or not, sir?

Senator BIBLE. I think if you could leave them with the committee, we will adopt them by reference so we will have them available.

Mr. Pipkin, what was the purchase price of these 25,000 acres?

Mr. PIPKIN. I can't break it down by the 25,000 acres, but there were 2 million acres bought for \$192 million.

Senator BIBLE. They weren't all right in this area, of course.

Mr. PIPKIN. All the Delaware Basin and New Mexico.

Senator BIBLE. So you can't, by reference to the purchase price for which you acquired the 25,000 acres, say what the purchase price for this 25,000 acres amounted to?

Mr. PIPKIN. You can arbitrarily say it was a ratio of \$98, \$99 an acre.

Senator ANDERSON. You bought production, too, didn't you?

Mr. PIPKIN. Yes; some production. That is the reason I said arbitrarily. There is no way to pull it out.

Senator BIBLE. Well, are you in a position to indicate to the committee some way we might get this work done? Our problem is a very simple one. We want to now what kind of a proposal we are buying. We don't know where this price tab leads us because under the House-passed bill the park cannot go forward until the State of Texas has donated its rights to some 45,000 acres and we have acquired the rights of Texaco to the 25,000 acres.

Now, how can we do this?

Mr. PIPKIN. Well, let me say this. I am not authorized to make any commitment on policy of Texaco in this regard. Nobody but the board of directors in Texaco is authorized to give away or sell any fixed assets. Nobody. Not even a service station site. But what I have been trying to find out, Senator, if somebody will talk to me, what are the rules of this game? If the rules are fixed and the amendment that I presumed to offer you would help clarify our position, then I am in position to go back and start seeing what we can do about this, but I would certainly like to talk to Interior or somebody in the meantime, to have them show some evidence, rather than just saying this is of no value. It is of value. We have got no right on behalf of our stockholders to say it is not of value. What we do after that, if this bill can be worked out in a manner that we know exactly where we are in the event of a sale, in the event of acquisition by eminent domain, in the event of an acquisition by gift, then I am in a position to go back and talk to my board.

Senator BIBLE. It seems to me that the condition that you are requesting, if I understand you correctly, and I wish you would clarify it if I am not stating it correctly, you feel that the conditions should be included so that if the mineral rights belonging to Texaco are acquired by the Federal Government, either by donation or by condemnation, then at the end of—

Mr. PIPKIN. Or gift.

Senator BIBLE. Or gift. Any method of acquisition, if the park no longer continues as a park, then you should have first preference to reacquire those rights.

Mr. PIPKIN. Without limitation on time.

Senator BIBLE. Without limitation on time, and you object to the 20-year limitation on time placed in the House bill.

Mr. PIPKIN. Yes.

Senator BIBLE. That is No. 1. No. 2, that you would hope that if sometime in the future the national park policy changes so that drilling for oil and having a national park can exist side by side, which they do at Padre Island, then you would have the first right to reacquire the land or oil exploration based upon whether or not it came to us from you by donation or by—

Mr. PIPKIN. Yes, sir.

Senator BIBLE (continuing). Or by purchase.

Mr. PIPKIN. Or eminent domain. Acquisition by sale or eminent domain or gift.

Senator BIBLE. Yes.

Mr. PIPKIN. The amendment there says in whatever manner so acquired to take care of that.

Senator BIBLE. What are the other conditions?

Mr. PIPKIN. The other is solely in connection with this matter of drainage. I think you want that protection, too. If somebody on the peripheral acreage there does put down a well, I think the Federal Government would like to be saved from a matter of losing the oil on their land. Certainly, if we have a reversionary interest we would like to see it protected. We could either go in and offset it as is commonly done. That could be under the supervision of the Department of the Interior or however, you want it. Or directionally drill under the park to avoid the drainage, bringing the oil out at equidistant wells.

Senator BIBLE. I wasn't clear on the third point you were making. I understand you are indicating to the committee, assuming that the committee were willing to write those conditions in, then what type of a position do we have in attempting to acquire the mineral rights of Texaco Co., subject to the three things that you are asking.

Mr. PIPKIN. Senator, if the bill you work up has those provisions in it, and if you will permit us, we will work with you, we will work with Interior. I have been trying to work with anybody who would stop and talk to me on this thing. Then I will be in a position to go to my board and make the representations as to where we stand, and a very important factor is that they and I, not I, but somebody who will be around, might be faced with a change in the policy of the Government permitting leasing on this big area and find John Doe in there doing it when it was originally Texaco's minerals.

Senator BIBLE. I can understand the point you are making there.

I think it has some validity to it.

Mr. Pipkin. I am asking you, sir, and I can't answer your question specifically, but give us room to operate.

Senator BIBLE. I understand what you are saying and we are confronted with the problem that has hit us in the face time and time again when we report a figure for acquisition, of having it totally unrealistic, and that is what we want to avoid in the problem we have before us today.

Senator Anderson?

Senator ANDERSON. Well, the figure you used awhile ago of \$25 an acre—

Senator JORDAN. \$3.

Mr. PIPKIN. Sir?

Senator ANDERSON. Talking about \$10 and \$15 and \$25 an acre, aren't most of the leases in Texas a dollar an acre, to start off with?

Mr. PIPKIN. Well, there is always a bonus involved therein on leases you are talking about over and above a dollar an acre rental. But ours are minerals in fee.

Senator ANDERSON. Who owns the checkerboard, the other sections?

Mr. PIPKIN. The State of Texas, the available school fund.

Senator ANDERSON. I would say it is going to be a very difficult thing to handle because I know of no way that the Government, other than by eminent domain, can decide on the park area.

Mr. PIPKIN. Well, you have more in the record today on value than has been in the record so far. Mr. Markley made essentially the same presentation in the House. But otherwise, there has just been—well, a statement made that Mr. Pratt wouldn't have given this away because he is an oil man. If it had any value, he wouldn't have given it. But the House record was amended at a later date to show the reservation of minerals.

Now, I don't think his gift with those conditions really means that there is no value there.

Senator ANDERSON. I told this committee several times about a newspaper friend of mine who was in deep trouble, was a terrible drinker and very much in love with a girl. She wouldn't marry him until he stopped drinking, and he couldn't quit drinking until she married him. That is about what the situation is here. We can't put through a bill or do anything with it until we go to you for a price, and you won't give us a price until we have a bill. How can we get together?

Mr. PIPKIN. Can I presume to ask you if you propose to report a bill during this session or following the session of the Texas Legislature?

Senator ANDERSON. I don't think that is our function. We originate the bill here, not in the Texas Legislature.

Mr. PIPKIN. All I can say, Senator, if you will let us work with you in connection with these amendments, I will have more room to work in. We haven't been fighting this park.

Senator ANDERSON. We couldn't get such a thing as an option with the Texaco Co.?

Mr. PIPKIN. An option?

Senator ANDERSON. Yes.

Mr. PIPKIN. On what?

Senator ANDERSON. On your mineral rights.

Mr. PIPKIN. Well, we are not even asking that much. We are asking to get them back if you change the park.

Senator BIBLE. Well, of course, if the Senator will yield, I am interested in the conditions which you are suggesting by way of amendment, that you have detailed and which I think I understand.

If this is written in the legislation, then what is the price tag?

Senator ANDERSON. Senator Kerr and I wrote into one piece of legislation, the Everglades Park, I think, a provision for the development of the oil and gas which might be there, and it didn't destroy the park. They didn't find any oil.

Mr. PIPKIN. We may not either, but we think we might.

Senator ANDERSON. Then as far as a loss in that Delaware Basin—

Mr. PIPKIN. Take an area here to the southeast. It is—for all intents and purposes it looks about the same. It doesn't look any more promising than this. Jake Hamon brings in a hundred million cubic feet a day gas well in the Ellenburger, at 22,000 feet. You just—he just went down and down, and down to the bottom and found this tremendous gas deposit. And it didn't look any more promising than this.

Senator BIBLE. The conditions you have suggested will certainly be closely examined by way of the amendments but it seems to me as a practical matter they are not too apt to occur, although I can't look into the crystal ball of the future and see what future policy might be. But today they are certainly making every effort to acquire parks throughout the length and breadth of this land and it is hard for me to think that we are going to deemphasize the park picture, but maybe this will happen sometime in the future. Maybe there is no longer a need for Guadalupe Park. It is so unusual to find anything governmental once created that is ever put out of business, and I would think that would probably be true of the Guadalupe National Park, that once created, it is going to be there forever and a day. So I don't know that your condition would be too burdensome on the Government, because I think there will be a park there as long as there are people. I think it will be attractive. There will be more people in that area, and in the whole Southwest area.

So I don't know that the condition that you suggested here is too burdensome because I think there is going to be a park there as long as there is man. Maybe I am wrong.

As to your second question about oil wells and conservationists existing together, Padre Island is a pretty good example, and I think the provision written into the Everglades is not too bad, but we do have problems with some of our friends on the House side.

The Senator from New Mexico.

Senator ANDERSON. One final question as far as that is concerned. Suppose we wrote into the bill a top limit which we could pay Texaco of \$10 an acre for 25,000 acres. You would either reject that or accept it?

Mr. PIPKIN. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. That is one way of doing it. We would like to see a park there. We are going to try for it anyway.

Mr. PIPKIN. You still have final veto because if we don't come together some way or other, it gets back to you. There is no park. And we are not opposing a park.

Senator ANDERSON. You just want to be sure if oil is developed on the property, the Texaco Co. will get it.

Mr. PIPKIN. Yes, sir.

Senator ANDERSON. All right.

Senator BIBLE. I have no further questions.

I have received a statement from Dr. Smith, Jr., secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, for inclusion at this point. (The statement referred to follows:)

STATEMENT OF DR. SPENCER M. SMITH, JR., SECRETARY, CITIZENS COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Spencer M. Smith, Jr., Secretary of the Citizens Committee on Natural Resources, a national conservation organization with offices in Washington, D.C.

The Committee has before it S. 295, H.R. 517 and H.R. 698. H.R. 698 was passed in the House of Representatives, as reported by the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. We support H.R. 698, as passed by the House. Our principal objection to all the measures, as introduced, establishing the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, was the failure to acquire the subsurface and mineral rights and the veto power allowed the State of Texas, or its political subdivision, over Federal acquisition to State properties or interests.

The House amendment made it mandatory that the Federal Government acquire the area and all interests therein by donation, exchange, or purchase. In addition, it allowed certain areas to be excluded provided an agreement could be reached that the character of the land would not be utilized in a manner that would affect adversely the public purposes of the park.

It is necessary to understand that the proposals are for a national park, not a seashore area or other type of recreation area which permits the accommodation of recreation to a variety of other uses. In a national park the natural values of an area must be of significant importance in order to qualify for such a status. As a consequence, the legislative history in establishing parks has been more severe in restricting uses that are not compatible to the natural areas involved. We think the Congress has been wise in its care to establish national parks with the minimum of non-compatible uses and the maximum protection of values for which the park was established. National park status is an important classification of land use and the failure to support such a classification in this instance has a tendency to erode the protection and status of established national parks.

The Guadalupe Mountains National Park will encompass an area that would well meet the standards required for a national park. Some of the most beautiful landscape of the entire Southwest would be included in the recommended boundaries of the proposed park. Besides unique geological formations, its topography varies from an abrupt one thousand foot cliff to areas well covered with trees and varied plant life. The mountain streams and canyons provide the very essence of park experience described so well in the National Parks Act of 1916. Additionally, the area is rich in history encompassing the activities of the Spanish Conquistadores and the United States military expeditions in the mid-19th Century.

We make no attempt at any definitive listing of the many characteristics that qualify this area for a full national park status in the national park system. Any visitation to the area, however, would generally suffice for concurrence in the outstanding values that are found therein.

We respectfully urge the Committee's acceptance of the House amendments to H.R. 698, which, in our judgment, maintains the national park standards and as a result, further protects the integrity of these parks in the entire national park system.

Senator BIBLE. I also have a letter from E. W. Mudge, Jr., president of the Dallas County Audubon Society, endorsing the creation of this park. That letter will be included at this point in the hearing record.

(The letter referred to follows:)

DALLAS COUNTY AUDUBON SOCIETY,
Dallas, Tex., August 5, 1966.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: As President of the Dallas County Audubon Society, and as a supporter of the National Parks System, may I make the following request.

I understand the Senate is holding a hearing on the Guadalupe Mountain Nation Park Bill on August 9th. I am addressing this letter to you with the request that you use your utmost influence to see that a Bill is passed, which will effectively create this National Park. The form of the Bill, either the Senate version, or the House version, is immaterial to me. What is urgent in my estimation is that the Guadalupe Mountain National Park be established as soon as possible. The area embraced in this Park area is one of the unique situations left in this country. Geologically and biologically it would be a great loss to the States of New Mexico and Texas, as well as the country as a whole, to have this area ravaged by the dictates of private enterprise.

I trust that you will lend your full support to this request.

Yours very sincerely,

E. W. MUDGE, Jr., *President.*

Senator BIBLE. Since we must get some further testimony from the Park Service people, the hearing will stand in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

I would hope we can get back to this problem within the next week or 10 days.

(Whereupon, at 12 noon, the above committee recessed, to reconvene at the call of the Chair.)

(Following the hearings the Committee decided to have the Department of the Interior submit the information requested in a letter in lieu of further hearings. The following letters contain that information:)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., September 20, 1966.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Parks and Recreation, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: At the hearing on August 9 before your subcommittee on H.R. 698 and S. 295, bills to authorize the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, we were requested to furnish certain information with respect to the cost of lands and improvements for the park.

Since the date of the hearing, Mr. J. C. Hunter, Jr., the major landowner, has indicated a willingness to sell at a price of \$1.5 million, as reported to you in our letter of August 15. Mr. Hunter has now tendered an 18-month option to the Government at the fixed price of \$1.5 million. Our updated cost estimates support this figure.

As authorized under subsection 2(b) of the bill, we anticipate acquiring the remaining lands—about 5,000 acres—by exchange, using the portion of the Hunter lands acquired outside the boundary for trading purposes. If we are unable to consummate these exchanges, we estimate the cost of acquiring these remaining lands at \$300,000. Accordingly, if the committee decides to place a separate limitation on land acquisition rather than an aggregate limitation for both land and development (as contained in the House-passed bill), we recommend a land acquisition ceiling of \$1,800,000.

In response to the specific requests at the hearing, there is enclosed an explanation of the major items that make up the cost estimate of \$1.5 million for the Hunter property. In further response to the specific requests, you are advised that there are 30 cattle, 50 horses, 200 sheep, and 4,000 angora goats on the property. There are five water wells, three of which are 250 feet deep; the fourth is 100 feet deep; and the fifth is 1,500 feet deep. These wells (pumped) supply from 6 to 8 gallons per minute from 2-inch diameter pipes.

In accordance with discussions subsequent to the hearing, we are also transmitting language which would require that all minerals be donated, and which would give to the donors certain preferential rights in the event the lands cease to be used for park purposes or the Congress permits removal of minerals from the park. This language is furnished as a drafting service without commitment on the part of the Department. With respect to the matter of preferential rights, the language is similar in substance to the amendments submitted to the committee by the Texaco representatives at the hearing, except that the enclosed draft of amendatory language does not contain provisions giving the donors a right to conduct mineral development on parklands in the event of drainage caused by drilling on lands adjacent to the park. In the event of such drainage, we would rely upon the Government's right to enter into a communitization agreement or take other action to protect its rights. The proceeds from such an agreement or action would inure to the former owners.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) STANLEY A. CAIN,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

[Enclosures]

Amend section 3 of H.R. 698, as passed by the House of Representatives on June 20, 1966, as follows:

1. On page 3, line 16, delete "or sold", and on line 17, delete "or sell".
2. On page 4, line 5, delete subsection (b) and substitute therefor the following subsection:

"(b) In the event said lands or any part thereof cease to be used for national park purposes, the persons (including the State of Texas) who donated to the United States rights and interests in minerals in the lands within the park shall be given notice, in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary, of their preferential right to a reconveyance, without consideration, of the respective rights and interests in minerals which they donated to the United States. Such notice shall be in a form reasonably calculated to give actual notice to those entitled to such preferential right, and shall provide for a period of not less than 180 days within which to exercise such preferential right. The preferential right to such reconveyance shall inure to the benefit of the successors, heirs, devisees or assigns of such persons having such preferential right to a reconveyance, and such successors, heirs, devisees, or assigns shall be given the notice provided for in this subsection."

3. On page 6, lines 4, 5, and 9, delete "purchase" and substitute therefor "a reconveyance".

4. On page 6, after line 11, insert the following new subsections:

"(d) If at any time in the future an Act of Congress provides that the national welfare or an emergency requires the development and production of the minerals underlying the lands within the boundaries of the national park, or any portion thereof, and such Act of Congress, notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (c) of this section or any other Act, authorizes the Secretary to lease said land for the purpose of drilling, mining, developing and producing said minerals, the Secretary shall give the persons (including the State of Texas) who donated such minerals to the United States notice of their preferential right to lease, without consideration, all or any part of the respective rights and interests in minerals which they donated to the United States, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe. Such preferential right shall inure to the benefit of the successors or assigns, and of the heirs or devisees of such persons having such preferential right in the premises. The persons entitled to a preferential right under this subsection shall be given the same notice thereof as persons entitled to preferential rights under subsection (b) of this section. If such person having such preferential right fails or refuses to exercise such right within the time specified in the above notice, the Secretary may thereafter lease the minerals involved to any other person under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe."

"(e) If at any time oil, gas or other minerals should be discovered and produced in commercial quantities from lands outside of the boundaries of the park, thereby causing drainage of oil, gas or other minerals from lands within the boundaries of the park, and if the Secretary participates in a communitization agreement or takes other action to protect the rights of the United States, the proceeds, if any, derived from such agreement or action shall inure to the benefit of the donors of the oil, gas or other minerals, or their successors, heirs, devisees, or assigns."

Proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park—Major items of cost, hunter property

	Number	Value
Land, including range, mountain, and gentle, steep slope, and woodland, at \$18.50 per acre average based on recent sales.....	171,978	\$1,335,493
Improvements, including the following, which are valued together as a unit for purposes of appraising complete ranch.....		2169,148
Year-round residences.....	3	
Seasonal residences.....	2	
Wells, storage tanks, pipe, pumps, etc.....	5	
Barns, corrals, outbuildings, fencing.....		
Total estimated value.....		1,504,641
Rounded to.....		1,500,000

¹ Acres.

² In estimating value of improvements, appraisal considered entire ranch as operating economic unit, of which improvements are an integral part.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C., May 2, 1966.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
United States Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: In hearings held July 20, 1965, before the Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation of the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs on H.R. 517 and 698, providing for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, I indicated we would endeavor to determine the value of the mineral interests which would be acquired within the proposed park.

Accordingly, on July 27, 1965, I appointed former Assistant Secretary John M. Kelly, Mineral Resources, as consultant to head a team of geologists for the purpose of arriving at an expert judgment on the mineral potential within the area.

Enclosed is a copy of Mr. Kelly's report for the information of your committee.
Sincerely yours,

STEWART L. UDALL,
Secretary of the Interior.

[Enclosure]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D.C.

Memorandum to: The Secretary.

From: John M. Kelly.

Subject: Known and potential mineral resources of the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

In response to your July 27, 1965, request, I have examined the geology and mineral potential of the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park, in consultation with officials of the Geological Survey, the National Park Service, the State of Texas, and other organizations concerned with the area, and by reference to available reports and well logs. As you know, I am personally acquainted with the area from previous visits, but I have not undertaken field studies as a part of this assignment.

In brief, I find no evidence to suggest the presence of valuable commercial mineral deposits (other than water and construction materials, the use of which would be largely within the area itself), and there is, in fact, much to indicate that the valuable minerals in adjacent areas do not occur within the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

Salient features of the geology and mineral resource potential of the area are summarized briefly below.

GEOLOGY

The Guadalupe Mountains are essentially an asymmetrical anticlinal uplift, broken on the western side by a complex zone of high-angle faults. The uplift separates the Delaware Basin on the east, and the Salt Flat on the west—both

present day physiographic features that were also depositional basins in Permian time.

The rocks exposed in the Guadalupe Mountains belong to the Leonard and Guadalupe series of Permian age, and consist of limestone and minor amounts of dolomite, fine-grained sandstone, and shale associated with the Capitan reef—a great barrier reef formed during Permian time around the rim of the Delaware Basin. Fore-reef facies are exposed along the eastern margin of the mountains and back-reef facies crop out in places on the western side. The reef itself forms the main part of the ridge.

Several thousand feet of older Paleozoic rocks—mainly limestone and dolomite with some fine-grained clastics—underlie the Guadalupe Mountains. From drill holes in adjacent areas they are known to rest on crystalline rocks of Precambrian age. No igneous intrusions are known within the area. Alluvium, composed mainly of poorly sorted limestone gravel, occurs in some of the canyons and along the lower mountain slopes.

OIL AND GAS POSSIBILITIES

The minerals of greatest value in the surrounding region are oil and gas, but the tests adjacent to and within the area have been dry and there is additional evidence to suggest that no commercially valuable reservoirs exist within the area.

Rocks of Leonard and post-Leonard age yield oil and gas elsewhere in the region, but because they crop out in the Guadalupe Mountains and are cut by deep canyons, the reservoirs that may once have been present may be assumed to have been breached; any oil or gas they may have formerly carried would therefore have been lost.

With regard to rocks of pre-Leonard age, a one-well gas pool produces dry gas from the Strawn Formation of Middle Pennsylvanian age in the Signal Peak field, ten miles east of the proposed park boundary, but two stepouts from this well were dry, as were three exploratory wells between the Signal Peak field and the park boundary. Two deep exploratory wells west of the mountains, one within a mile of the proposed boundary, were also dry. Drill-stem tests in these wells have yielded only small amounts of water, suggesting very low porosities and permeabilities. Moreover, formation water within the area is fresh, in contrast with the saline formation water found several miles to the east, suggesting that rocks within the park area have been flushed of primary fluids, including oil and gas.

The Simpson Formation of Ordovician age, one of the principal producing zones to the east, pinches out along the flanks of the Delaware Basin and is not present within the area.

Considering the aggressive exploration for oil and gas undertaken during the last few decades in the general region, it is significant that there has been only one deep well drilled within the proposed park, and that only three companies acquired leases in the area; two of these companies—the Superior Oil Company and the Pan American Oil Company—recently dropped their leases, leaving the Shell Oil Company, which holds acreage in the extreme south, the only important lease-holder in the area. Texaco, Inc., holds mineral rights on considerable acreage within the proposed park. This acreage was part of a vast checkerboard of holdings in west Texas purchased many years ago by the TXL Company, now a part of Texaco; the Guadalupe Mountain acreage was not specifically selected, therefore, as a petroleum prospect.

GROUND WATER

Ground water of good quality flows from springs along the eastern front of the Guadalupe Mountains and has served the needs of local ranchers and travelers. It is probably derived from rain-water seeping along northwest-trending joints in the mountains. Water of poor quality is obtained from wells in the alluvium of Crow Flat, west of the mountains. The geologic structure and stratigraphy does not favor the presence of a large supply of fresh water such as is found in some of the artesian basins elsewhere in the general region.

SALINE MINERALS

Gypsum, salt, and potash minerals are abundant in post-Wolfcamp rocks of the Salt and Delaware basins but the saline facies do not extend to area of the proposed park. Salt lakes, long a local source of salt, occur in Crow Flat, south-

west of the park boundary, but are not of present or prospective commercial importance.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS AND LIME

Much dolomite and limestone within the park is usable for building stone. Although used locally, it is not of high enough quality to ship. Similarly, the extensively alluvial gravels are suitable, after screening, for road material, but they are of no value outside the area.

Limestone and dolomite, widely distributed in the area, could be used as a source of agricultural lime and some of it might serve higher chemical uses. There is no present demand for these materials, however, and as high-bulk, low-value materials that must compete with numerous other sources, many of which are better situated with respect to markets, it is unlikely that there will be any regional demand for these resources.

OTHER MINERALS

A copper prospect, known as the Calumet and Texas mine, occurs in Dog Canyon in the northern part of the proposed park. The mineralization consists of coatings of copper and zinc minerals on Permian limestone, too low-grade and too small in tonnage to warrant production. The prospect has not been worked since 1934 at the latest.

Vugs containing fluorspar are found in places in Permian limestone in McKittrick Canyon. They are widely scattered and have no commercial value.

CONCLUSIONS

The geologic resources of the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park—in the form of unparalleled exposures of the great Capitan reef and its fore-reef and back-reef facies—are of enormous scientific value.

Apart from ground water and construction materials, however, the proposed park does not appear to contain presently or prospectively valuable minerals in commercial quantities. Oil, gas, and saline minerals—the valuable minerals of the surrounding region—are not presently known within the area.

JOHN M. KELLY, *Consultant.*

APPENDIX

(Under authority previously given the following statements, communications, resolutions, and editorials were ordered printed:)

STATEMENT OF DR. RUPERT RICHARDSON, PROFESSOR OF HISTORY, HARDIN-SIMMONS UNIVERSITY, ABILENE, TEX.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Rupert Richardson, professor of history for a half of century, Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Tex. I am also a member of the Texas State Historical Survey Committee. The honor to appear before you and to testify in behalf of Senate bill S. 295 is a gratifying privilege. I have been interested in the Guadalupe Mountains for a number of years and certainly, I am pleased for this opportunity.

The Guadalupe Peak vicinity is a complex of features—historic as well as scenic. Evidently it was a gathering place for native Americans for milleniums before Caucasians came. Here water, shelter, fuel, elements that are of the very essence of life and not to be found in many parts of the Southwest. Artifacts, drawings, and primitive campsites bear evidence that men of the Stone Age knew the place, inhabited it, loved it, and at times fought to gain or to hold it. The Spaniards soon discovered this land of rugged beauty and gave to the south face of the great mountain the name of El Capitan. It can be seen for a great distance and has been through the ages a check point for a vast domain.

Anglo-Americans became acquainted with the region about the middle of the 19th century through the reports of U.S. Army officers. On his return from New Mexico, Capt. Randolph B. Marcy went through Guadalupe Pass and in his report described in vivid language its scenes. Guadalupe was a "landmark," he stated; there were springs of pure, cold water, "magnificent pines," and a great supply of wood. He stated that at least three unusual species of animals abounded in the vicinity—"the big horn or cimarron" could be seen "skipping playfully from rock to rock, the grizzly bear (the most formidable animal of the continent)" inhabited this land, and his party killed a black-tailed deer, a species that abounded in the region. Delaware creek, which flows from the canyon, "was alive with fish."

In conducting a part of the Pacific Railroad survey in 1854, Capt. John Pope wrote of "the South (El Capitan) that rises in a bold outline, towering to the enormous height of 2,000 feet." He added that "from the summit (of the pass) the view over the surrounding country was at once grand and picturesque."

Meanwhile, immigrants and drovers had begun to make use of the pass, and graves of these people by the trail told of grief, death, and tragedy. Guadalupe was Apache country and most Apaches had become implacable enemies of the Caucasians. In 1853 the Rhine party from the vicinity of Sherman, made up of cattle herdsmen and immigrants, had a horrendous experience at a point some day's journey beyond Guadalupe on the El Paso trail. In spite of a heavy guard, the Apaches stole 20 horses from the caravan one night. With more valor than discretion a dozen of the party of white men set out the next morning to recover the stolen stock and punish the Indians. Only two of them escaped from the Indian ambush.

For a period, beginning in September 1858, the southern overland (or Butterfield) mail and stage gave to hundreds of travelers a view of the magnificent splendor of El Capitan and Guadalupe Peak. At the pinery within the pass, where there was water, shelter, and forage, the company built a station and twice weekly from the east and from the west the following scene was enacted:

"High, heavy wheels bounce along, bearing a sturdy body, swung on great straps of rawhide; four or six mules, sweating from the long pull up the grade into the pass, keep traces taut; six or eight weary passengers are not too indifferent to respond to the prospect of a meal and a few minutes of rest; two or three guards on top are tired and bored, for they have not sighted Indians; a lank, weather-

beaten driver spits, shifts his cud, straightens up, and gives his team a final tap; a side-rider helps prod the team along and adds to the strength of the guard; a weary conductor blows his bugle so that another team may be harnessed and waiting at the station, and dinner be on the table. Everybody hopes that the Indians have not driven away the animals and that there will be a fresh team; but whether there is or not, the mail will go on."

The Butterfield mail was soon discontinued, but as the years passed more and more people traveled the Guadalupe route. Immigrants in wagons and, later, immigrants and tourists in automobiles passed by thousands. The explorers had chosen the route wisely; they discovered the best routes. So today Highways 62 and 180 linking the lower Mississippi Valley and the Southern Great Plains with the Pacific coast, thread Guadalupe Pass.

During the ages El Capitan has looked on an impressive array of men and Women and they in turn have grown a little greater by their contact with the mountain. Such a complex should belong to all the people.

Thank you, gentlemen, for your courteous attention.

STATEMENT OF MRS. L. E. DUDLEY, MEMBER, TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL SURVEY COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, I am Mrs. L. E. Dudley, member of the Texas State Historical Survey Committee, and I also represent the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs which has approximately 100,000 members. The federation has for many years been interested in the conservation of our natural resources. Our organization has been active and participated with other groups in helping with many statewide projects in an effort to carry out our ideas of conservation. In addition, our conservation committee has worked toward the development and preservation of our national parks and recreational areas.

It was my good fortune about 2 years ago to visit one of the truly outstanding beauty spots of this land. Since then, we have all been actively interested in trying to work toward the completion of the establishment of the Guadalupe National Park.

The landscape value of the Guadalupe Mountains has natural resources from a scenic standpoint and would be considered superb anywhere. In fact, had nature seen fit to plant these mountains in any other State less blessed with superlatives commonly used by Texans, their beauty would long since have been advertised from coast to coast. However, much of this present beauty can be attributed to the fact that private ownership through Judge J. C. Hunter and his son, J. C. Hunter, Jr., has not been exploited to the extent of destroying this unique and rare beauty spot.

Contrast also contributes to the beauty of the Guadalupe; the majestic mountains rising as they do from the undisturbed plantlife of the desert to their forested summits of 3,000 feet to 5,000 feet. To one who has seen the forests of Oregon and Washington and other States, it is most unusual to find the same species growing in far west Texas. These heavy forests combined with the sheer rugged beauty of the mountains and canyons offer unsurpassed beauty to the traveler's eyes.

McKittrick Canyon and one or two of the other canyons located in the area which has been proposed as a national park, also have the attractiveness of year-round running water which is as cool as any mountain stream provided by melted snow. The floor of the canyon is jugged with boulders and is fairly heavily wooded with maple, Texas madrone, and ponderosa pine. In the fall when the leaves of these trees are changing, it presents nature in an extravaganza of color. This scene, intermingled with the sweet music of running water, forms a natural composition of real loveliness.

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I would continue on at great length to tell you of this unique wonder. Other witnesses will elaborate in more detail. But I wanted to share with you the feeling of our group, the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, that we are dealing with a parcel of land that God created in His infinite wisdom and beyond man's understanding. We do know that no other land of its kind has been created.

I think that we are fortunate in having such a large and unspoiled area of this kind intact. We wish to urge passage of this bill as quickly as possible so that people across our Nation can have the opportunity and privilege to view this spectacle of nature.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF JIMMIE LOVELL, DIRECTOR, INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT, TRANS-CONTINENTAL TELEPHONE & ELECTRONICS, INC.

Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, my name is Jimmie Lovell and I represent the West Texas Communications Corp. with headquarters in Pecos. This company serves the area adjacent to the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park. We are, therefore, interested in the economical development of the entire area.

The counties south of the proposed park are dependent primarily upon agriculture and specifically upon cotton as the backbone of their economy. We are all familiar with the problems that agriculture in general and cotton specifically has been undergoing. Therefore, it is desirable that an additional segment of the economic picture be brought into focus for this west Texas area. Tourism is certainly an addition on the plus side to the soundness of a financial picture for any region. We feel this park would create additional tourist traffic from all parts of the Nation and will also cause the traffic generated to spend extra days in the area since there is a progression between Carlsbad Caverns, the proposed Guadalupe Park, Old Fort Davis, and on into Big Bend National Park for those nature lovers and others who would ply the outdoor scene of our great Nation. This will be an unparalleled opportunity to enrich themselves on scenic grandeur and to show their children something of the hugeness and vastness of this wonderful country.

I have not touched upon the wonderful wonders nature has provided in the proposed park, since others are more qualified than myself; but I strongly urge, for economic reasons alone, a careful consideration of this proposal.

Thanks for your time.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

The National Audubon Society, a private, educational, and nonprofit conservation organization with nationwide membership, enthusiastically supports the proposal to establish a Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas as proposed in H.R. 517. Scenic, geologic, ecological, and recreational features of the 77,500-acre area warrant its addition to the national park system.

Our society looks with special favor upon the plan of the National Park Service to give special protection to McKittrick Canyon, thereby safeguarding its unique and fragile natural quality. Above the roadhead already existing, only foot travel should be permitted into the south McKittrick drainage.

Our society urges that the portion of north McKittrick Canyon, now in the Lincoln National Forest, N. Mex., be considered for inclusion in the park. Better protection of the McKittrick Canyon watershed unit would then be possible.

Our society also urges that adequate protection be extended, by scenic easements or other means, to lands not now within the park proposal adjacent to U.S. Highway 180-62. This highway route over Guadalupe Pass along the eastern and southern edge of the proposed park presents one of America's most spectacular natural gateways to the West. Great care should be taken that no unsightly or inappropriate developments along the highway impair this great scene.

TEXAS CONSERVATION COUNCIL, INC.,
Houston, Tex., July 19, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, National Parks Subcommittee, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: The Texas Conservation Council enthusiastically endorses S. 295, Senator Ralph Yarborough's bill to establish Guadalupe Mountains National Park in west Texas and urges speedy passage of the bill by your committee. The council calls attention to the fact that the proposed park has been endorsed by the National Park Service, Texas' Gov. John Connally, and the State legislature. It considers the preservation of this area tremendously important to Texas and to the national park system for the following reasons:

SCENIC IMPORTANCE

The scenery is magnificent. Guadalupe Peak, the highest point in Texas rises boldly and in part vertically from the salt plains to a height of 8,751 feet

above sea level and El Capitan is only slightly lower. The canyons in the area are both picturesque and interesting.

GEOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

Establishing the national park would preserve an outstanding part of what geologists consider the finest fossil reef in America, possibly in the world. The reef formation is some 2,000 feet thick, 5 miles wide, and is exposed for a distance of some 70 miles. It can be easily studied within the proposed park boundaries. The geological significance of this great limestone cap for fossil studies should not be underestimated.

BOTANICAL AND ZOOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE

Plant and animal life are very diverse. In this area we find everything from the typical desert vegetation of the flats to alligator juniper and Texas madrone on the canyon slopes, Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine on the ridges, and desert willow and faxon yucca in McKittrick Canyon. This yucca, which grows from 18 to 40 feet tall, is unique in that it is apparently not found in any of our present national parks. The mountains and canyons also harbor many kinds of animal life and in McKittrick Canyon we find the only mountain trout stream in all Texas.

HISTORICAL IMPORTANCE

Historically the area is of interest because it was the home of the Mescalero Apaches and the camping ground of early U.S. military expeditions. A way station on the Butterfield Trail was located at Pine Springs in McKittrick Canyon.

AVAILABILITY OF REQUIRED ACREAGE

The proposed park includes nearly 80,000 acres, some 72,000 acres of which are owned by Mr. J. C. Hunter, Jr., who wants to see his ranch preserved and is willing to sell at a reasonable price. This makes acquisition simple. Another tract, 5,632 acres in McKittrick Canyon, is already under National Park Service jurisdiction, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Pratt.

TOURIST SIGNIFICANCE

While national park status should be conferred only to preserve areas of unusual scenic beauty, geological significance, or uniqueness of flora and fauna, it should perhaps be noted also that the proposed Guadalupe Park would provide an important tourist link between the Carlsbad Caverns and the Big Bend National Parks because of its location. This would undoubtedly bring more visitors to the remote Big Bend Park and lessen the congestion in the more crowded tourist areas.

The council wishes to express a hope that the Guadalupe will be kept largely in their present wilderness state if the area becomes a national park in order to insure preservation of their scenic beauty and interesting flora and fauna. Because of the fragile nature of McKittrick Canyon, it is particularly important that development be kept to a minimum there. The council strongly favors tourist facilities outside the national parks whenever possible to better preserve the special features for which the various parks were established.

Submitted by:

LAURENCE N. DEXTER, *Board Chairman.*

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE,
Washington, D.C., July 19, 1965.

HON. HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR JACKSON: The institute regrets that it will not be possible to have a representative appear at the public hearing on S. 295, the bill to authorize the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas. We strongly support the objectives of S. 295, however, and we are pleased to join with other conservation-

ists in expressing the hope that it may be reported favorably by the committee this session.

I would appreciate having this letter made a part of the hearing record.

Sincerely,

C. R. GUTERMUTH, *Vice President.*

SLUMBER FALLS CAMP,
New Braunfels, Tex., July 17, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, National Parks Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR: My duties make it impossible to attend this hearing on July 21, therefore I write this letter urging passage of Senator Yarborough's bill to establish Guadalupe Mountains National Park in the western part of our State. Mrs. Borne and I visited this area a few years ago on our return from Carlsbad and were much impressed. The limestone exposure is many miles with a wondrous fossil reef. These canyons and mountains contain fauna and flora of distinctive species which, to be preserved for the future, need national park sponsorship and protection. Some unusually tall yucca plants reach the height of a three- or four-story building. The narrow defile on the old Butterfield Trail which was the scene of many an ambush by the Apaches, and an early expedition of our U.S. Army camped on grounds within the proposed acreage. A survey of the area will reveal many other items of historical interest and I'm sure that many Americans will visit this wonderful area to come under the spell of the pioneer Western settings one can breathe in these mountains.

We trust that you and your committee, as well as the entire Congress, will act favorably on Senator Yarborough's bill S. 295.

Gratefully,

HERMAN AND MARTHA BORNE.

HOUSTON FEDERATION OF GARDEN CLUBS,
Houston, Tex., July 14, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*National Parks Subcommittee, Senate Interior and Insular Commission, Senate
Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: The Houston Federation of Garden Clubs is vitally interested in the conservation of our natural resources and its 4,400 members respectfully urge the passage of Senate bill S. 295 for the creation of Guadalupe Mountains National Park, for the following reasons:

1. Guadalupe Peak is the highest peak in the State of Texas.
2. The largest fossil organic reef in the world is located in this area.
3. The faxon yucca along with many other cacti are found in this area.
4. The plant and animal life is superb, and worth preserving.
5. The only mountain trout stream in the State of Texas is in the McKittrick Canyon.

Yours very truly,

MRS. J. A. VAN AUKEN,
Corresponding Secretary.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 12, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: It is my understanding that a hearing before your National Parks Subcommittee has been set for July 21, regarding bill S. 295, which would establish Guadalupe Mountains National Park, which bill has been introduced by Senator Ralph Yarborough, of Texas.

I have been fortunate in being able to see and photograph some of this Guadalupe scenic wilderness, and I think it should by all means be preserved as a national recreational area.

Not simply because I'm a Texan, but because I know this rugged piece of the southwest qualifies in every way as a national park, and at a time when our grow-

ing population must have more outdoor playgrounds, I earnestly request that your committee take immediate and favorable action toward the establishment of the park.

You are welcome to use this letter in the records of the hearing. In addition, if it will be of value to your committee, I will be glad to forward photographs descriptive of the Guadalupe Mountains area.

Yours sincerely,

WILL THOMPSON.

TEXAS SPELEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION,
Dallas Tex., July 20, 1965.

CHAIRMAN OF THE SUBCOMMITTEE,
NATIONAL PARKS,
House and Senate Interior Committee,
Washington, D.C.

GENTLEMEN: Enclosed please find a carbon copy of a petition that will be circulated this week at a special meeting of the Dallas-Fort Worth grotto (local chapter of the National Speleological Society). This petition states our views about the proposed Guadalupe National Park and will be mailed to you in a few days. Also enclosed is a brochure published by the grotto which states, "Conservation is our first consideration."

Today access to the southern section of Guadalupe Ridge is very limited due to the poor roads of this wilderness area. I believe that this situation has prevented the complete vandalization of the numerous caves and campsites in the Guadalupe area. We are afraid that if this area is commercialized (i.e., roads, tourist facilities, etc.) the caves will be vandalized and campsites will be ruined or altogether eliminated. Vandalization of our natural resources in this wonderful wild area would truly be a terrible loss to the citizens of the United States.

Sincerely,

PETE LINDSLEY, *Chairman.*

HOUSTON, TEX., August 13, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, National Parks and Recreation Subcommittee, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am president of the Texas Ornithological Society. This is an organization of some 700 amateur and professional people in Texas. We also represent some 15 other local organizations comprising about 2,000 other individuals. I have attached to this letter a statement of position of the proposed Guadalupe Mountain National Park. Would you please enter your position as a matter of record and give it your due consideration.

I have sent copies of this letter and proposal to the following:

Mr. Ralph Rivers.
Senator Ralph Yarborough.
Mr. Richard White.
Mr. Edward Fritz.

Yours sincerely,

JERRY STRICKLING.

POSITION OF TEXAS ORNITHOLOGICAL SOCIETY, RE GUADALUPE MOUNTAIN
NATIONAL PARK, S. 295, H.R. 698

This bill would authorize the establishment of the second national park in Texas. This magnificent park, adjoining our boundary with New Mexico would embrace Guadalupe Peak, El Capitan, and McKittrick Canyon, the highest mountain country in Texas. The park site is highly important ecologically and is of prime significance geologically. The Department of the Interior has recommended this park.

The Texas Ornithological Society strongly supports full national park status for this area, as set forth in this bill.

JERRY STRICKLING, *President.*

BAYTOWN, TEX., June 30, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
National Parks Subcommittee, Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: On behalf of Houston area members of the Sierra Club, we welcome and commend your decision to schedule hearings on July 21, regarding the bill introduced by Senator Yarborough, which would establish a Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

Early last August, the Rio Grande Chapter of the Sierra Club sponsored a 5-day outing into the high country of the Guadalupe, which gave a number of interested Texas and New Mexico members the opportunity to become well acquainted with this "island" in the Texas sky. As a result of our visit there, a program of distinctively representative color slides, accompanied by an informative tape recorded commentary and musical background, has been prepared. This program, which is 20 minutes in length, has been shown to a sizable and varied group of audiences in the Greater Houston area, and has been very well received whenever presented.

We believe the vivid color photographs, combined with a narration which is both factual and interesting, afford an experience which is the next best thing to visiting this west Texas Shangri-La. It seems most appropriate that this 20-minute program be presented during your hearings on July 21. We desire that this program be the major part of the testimony representing the Sierra Club. If one picture is indeed the equal of a thousand or even a hundred words, we respectfully submit that this program, in terms of its communicative impact, will effect an economy of time in what will surely be a crowded day.

We will be available at the convenience of your committee to make what we believe will be a valuable contribution to the hearings. Mr. William Zimmerman, Jr., 712 DuPont Circle Building (phone, 387-1261), who is the Washington representative for the Sierra Club, may be contacted, should you require any further information. Most probably, he will make the necessary arrangements for this presentation.

Sincerely yours,

LARRY R. HARRINGTON,
Assistant Secretary for Texas, Rio Grande Chapter, Sierra Club.
LEONARD B. ROTHFELD,
Chairman, Houston Group, Rio Grande Chapter, Sierra Club.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 20, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, National Parks Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: It was my good fortune recently to see a colored slide film showing of the area which encompasses the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park in west Texas. The scenery was magnificent, and I was more than surprised at the great variety of plant and animal life which exists within the area. The plant life included many species that I was not aware grew anywhere except in the high mountains of the Far West.

As I understand it, the 5,632 acres of McKittrick Canyon is presently owned by the Federal Government, a gift from Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Pratt in 1961. If the 72,000-acre Hunter Ranch were added to this, the whole could become one of our finest national parks, and because it lies so close to Big Bend and Carlsbad Caverns, it would be a fine complement to them.

I urge the passing of Senate bill 295. Please give this matter your just consideration.

Sincerely yours,

RALPH S. ELLIFRIT,
Planning Consultant.

PARRISH & WEBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
Houston, Tex., July 8, 1965.

In re S. 295, Guadalupe Park bill.

Hon. SENATOR ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman of the National Park Committee of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear SENATOR BIBLE: It is my understanding that there is to be a hearing on the Guadalupe Park bill S. 295 on July 21, 1965. I am very much in favor of this bill and feel that such a national park would be an asset to the people of Texas and the people of the United States. It would be gratifying to know that my children's children could some day go to such a park and see this most beautiful part of Texas in its natural state.

I would appreciate it very much if you would file this letter into the official record of the hearing and note therein my desire for this bill to be passed.

Thank you very much for your kind consideration and attention.

Very truly yours,

DON S. WEBB.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 22, 1965.

Senator BIBLE of Nevada,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I believe the proposed Guadalupe Park is a necessary addition to our national park system and, therefore, respectfully recommend favorable action on S. 295.

First, the park is needed in order to make the Carlsbad area a more complete and effective facility. That is to say, there are no national parks with camping and recreation facilities within a reasonable driving distance from this area. This limits the effective use of Carlsbad. Secondly, photographs which I have seen show the Guadalupe area to be very beautiful and fully worthy of national park status on its own merit. Finally, it is available now.

It has been my experience that camping and recreation in a clear, dry, colorful area, particularly if it is near a major tourist attraction, can be most enjoyable. For example, the new campground at Mesa Verde, which is 15 or 20 miles from the ruins, is one of my favorite spots.

I would like to suggest to the Park Service that it erred in the location of the camping facilities at Big Bend and care should be taken to avoid this at Guadalupe. The facilities at Big Bend are located in a stifling, breezeproof, unbearably hot basin. To be comfortable and at peace with the environment in the summer is simple—one needs a breeze and some shade. In order to really understand and know what I mean, a Park Service employee should camp in Big Bend in August and in Mesa Verde and compare his experiences.

It is respectfully requested that this letter be made a part of the record of S. 295.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT L. LIKEN.

BELLAIRE, TEX.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 12, 1965.

Hon. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, National Parks Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: Those of us whose signatures appear below are profoundly interested in the passage of bill S. 295, creating the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas, and request that this letter be put into the official record of the hearing.

Respectfully yours,

R. PAT PATTERSON.

(The above letter was signed by 46 additional sponsors of the measure.)

HOUSTON, TEX., July 7, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, National Parks Subcommittee,
 Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: May I urge that you speed S. 295. I understand the present owner will probably have to sell his land in the Guadalupe Mountains area to other buyers if the parks system does not act soon. It would be most unfortunate if the opportunity to acquire this magnificent property is lost because of procrastination.

Please put this letter into the official record of the hearing.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES F. BAKER.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 15, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Senate Office Building,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: I am strongly in favor of the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park. This is one of the most beautiful and spectacular areas in the United States. It is truly of national park quality. With continued population growth we will need more and more national parks. We must act now to preserve such areas for all time. I strongly urge passage of Senate bill 295. Please enter this letter into the record on the hearing on S. 295. Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

VICTOR L. EMANUEL.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 5, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, National Parks Subcommittee, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular
 Affairs, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: My wife and I as well as many of our friends are strongly in favor of prompt action in the matter of designation of a Guadalupe National Park. Please let the record for the hearing on July 21 reflect our views.

Thank you.

WILLIAM L. McCLURE.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 17, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, National Park Subcommittee,
 Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: My wife and I as citizens of Texas and of the United States urge your committee to favorably consider S. 295 and create the Guadalupe National Park.

Would you please make this letter and our support a matter of record.

Yours truly,

Mr. and Mrs. JERRY B. STRICKLING.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 12, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*U.S. Senate,
 Washington, D.C.*

MY DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I write in support of S. 295. The creation of a Guadalupe Mountains National Park is certainly a good thing for our country. The scenery is magnificent, and the surface geology provides reasons and examples which can be seen to better advantage here than anywhere else in the world.

I shall appreciate your putting my letter into the official record of the hearing.

Yours very truly,

JACK C. KERN.

HOUSTON, TEX., *July 13, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: My husband and I have been reading with special interest, from time to time, articles in various Texas newspapers regarding the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in west Texas.

We would like for this letter to be placed into the official record of the hearing (bill S. 295) to be held in Washington on July 21, 1965, as favoring the establishment of the above-named park.

Our best wishes to you in promoting the passage of bill S. 295.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. BILL McNUTT.

HOUSTON, TEX., *July 18, 1965.*

Re Senate bill S. 295 (Guadalupe National Park).

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

SENATOR BIBLE: In December 1964, and again in May of this year, I was fortunate enough to be a member of a party that toured the proposed Guadalupe National Park with Justice William O. Douglas. I was very impressed with what we saw. Here is an area that is unique in its diversity. From the salt flats of the bottomland the terrain rises to the 8,751 feet elevation of Guadalupe Peak. The vegetation ranges from the unworked forests of ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir to the many varieties of cactus and other desert plantlife. In addition to the area's geophysical features, it offers wildlife ranging from rainbow trout in McKittrick Canyon, to large herds of elk and mule deer high in the Guadalupe.

By making this area a national park, the nature-minded traveler will be able to visit spectacular caverns at Carlsbad Caverns National Park, then after only a short drive, be able to enjoy the thrill of looking out over a large area of Texas and New Mexico from the top of Guadalupe Peak, or hiking the same trails through McKittrick Canyon that Mescalero Apaches used in search of food hundreds of years ago. Another few hours by automobile will take the tourist into the desert world of Big Bend National Park. Here in the middle of the Chihuahuan Desert the adventurer can enjoy a completely different display of vegetation and geology. The one thing in common that these three areas will have to offer the traveler will be the excellent facilities found within our national park system.

As a Texan I am proud of this Guadalupe Mountain area and am anxious to share its wonders with others. The J. C. Hunter family is to be commended for preserving this land in its natural state and for now offering it to the people of the United States to enjoy. The land is available, the price is fair—it would be a shame to cheat our future generations out of the chance to enjoy and learn from the wonders of the Guadalupe Mountains by not making this area a national park.

I would like to request that this letter be made a part of the official record of the hearing.

Sincerely yours,

MELVIN E. PALIOS.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX., *July 15, 1965.*

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: We need a national park in the Guadalupe (park) Mountain area. Please put my letter in the official record of hearing to help pass bill S. 295.

Yours truly,

Mrs. EDNA FEAST.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 15, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: It would be a fine thing to have a Guadalupe Mountains National Park in west Texas. We are highly in favor of the Guadalupe Park bill S. 295 and appreciate all you are doing to get this bill passed. Please put our letter into the official record of the hearing.

Yours truly,

Mrs. R. S. ULRICK.
R. S. ULRICK.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX., July 15, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We need a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains of west Texas. We hope you can get Guadalupe Park bill S. 295 passed. Please put my letter in the official record of the hearing.

Yours truly,

MRS. H. BOWEN.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX., July 15, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We favor Guadalupe Park bill S. 295 and appreciate your work to get it passed. Please put our letter in the official record of the hearing.

Yours truly,

Mrs. W. F. BOWEN.

PORT ARTHUR, TEX., July 15, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: We are in favor of the Guadalupe Park bill, S. 295, and hope you can get it passed. A national park in the Guadalupe Mountains would be a fine thing. Please put our letter in the official record of the hearing.

Yours truly,

Mrs. J. F. BENDER.

BELLAIRE, TEX., July 13, 1965.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE AND COMMITTEE: After having seen slides made in the area proposed for Guadalupe Mountains National Park, I am enthusiastically for the establishment of a park there.

When I considered our growing population and the crowded condition of our present national parks, I think there is a need now to establish this and other parks. I think a park in the Guadalupe Mountains with camping facilities could complement the Carlsbad Caverns Park not far distant—50 miles—which does not have camping facilities.

Please know that I am for the establishment of Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

Yours truly,

JANE DODGE.

BELLAIRE, TEX., July 13, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, National Parks Subcommittee,
Senate Office Buildings, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: As a Texan, I would appreciate your support in the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains of west Texas as a national park for the enjoyment of its beauty by Americans from every State in the Union.

Fifteen years ago, I had my first view of Yellowstone National Park. Several times since then, I have revisited this beautiful wonder of nature. Every time there was, notwithstanding the ever increasing crowds of visitors, more beauty to behold, things to enjoy that were overlooked on previous visits. If it had not been for the farsightedness of its founders, this beautiful area would probably have been lost for us to enjoy. I hope that our Senators and Members of Congress will follow the footsteps of their predecessors and vote unanimously for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains as a national park, an area of spectacular beauty which should be put aside for us and future generations.

Sincerely,

D. HAGEMEYER.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 12, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

We are greatly in favor of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park bill, S. 295. We would like for this letter to be put in the official record of the hearing to be held by the National Parks Subcommittee, July 21, 1965.

Sincerely,

Mr. and Mrs. JOHN R. JACOBY.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 19, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I understand that a hearing on the bill to set up a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains of Texas is to be held on July 21, and I wish to request that my letter be made a part of the official record of this hearing on S. 295.

I am very much in favor of establishing a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains to preserve not only the grand scenery of mountains and canyons, including the highest mountain in the State of Texas, but also the rapidly vanishing flora and fauna of that region. Anybody who has been in that part of the country knows that it certainly deserves national park status and that it should be preserved as such for all the people to enjoy. Tourists visiting the Carlsbad Canyon and Big Bend regions will almost surely include Guadalupe National Park in their itinerary.

For all these reasons, I urge that a national park be created in the Guadalupe Mountains of Texas.

Very truly yours,

MISS GLADYS V. TAYLOR.

PASADENA, TEX., July 17, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, National Parks Subcommittee, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I understand that a hearing will soon be held on the proposed bill by Senator Ralph Yarborough to create a Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

What becomes of this bill has been and remains of considerable interest to me. The reason for this is that I believe that it is vitally important that the Guadalupe Mountains become a part of our national parks system. This belief is founded on the feeling that such a unique and beautiful area as this has great potential as a provider of recreational and esthetic benefits. The Guadalupe Mountains, therefore, would be a wonderful addition to the national parks system.

About all that remains to be said in this letter is a special request I would like to make of you. This request is that the feelings and opinions expressed

herein be placed into the minutes of the hearing on Senator Yarborough's Guadalupe bill.

Thank you for your consideration.

Most sincerely yours,

J. L. WILES.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 13, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, National Parks Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I am writing to urge you to do all you can to speed passage of Senator Yarborough's bill, S. 295, to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park. This beautiful area is worthy of preservation historically as well as scenically and biologically.

After seeing the land of the Tetons preserved so that everyone can enjoy it, I am doubly anxious that this be done for the Guadalupe Mountains area.

Please enter this letter in the record of the hearing on S. 295.

Sincerely yours,

KATRINA THOMPSON.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 19, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
National Parks Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: I would like to add my name to the many who are interested in the National Park Service developing a park in the Guadalupe Mountains area of Texas.

It is my understanding that S. 295 will come before your committee very soon and I would like this letter recommending a national park for the area to be placed in the official records of the hearing.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. NORMA C. OATES.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 11, 1965.

Hon. Senator ALAN BIBLE,
National Parks Subcommittee Chairman,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

SIR: My family and I enjoy spending our vacations in State and National parks, and would certainly like S. 295, Guadalupe Park bill acted upon immediately. It would be an injustice to the citizens of our Nation were our Government not to purchase this property while it is still intact and available.

Please place my letter into the official record of the hearing.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. B. H. WILKIN.

CLINT, EL PASO COUNTY, TEX., July 14, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, National Parks Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Dear SENATOR BIBLE: As one who is almost next door to the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park, I am deeply interested in seeing the passage of S. 295 creating our newest national park and giving it a place with our other great parks.

Many good reasons could be advanced favoring such creation as so many of us nearby are fully aware. A few of the more important may be of interest.

1. The scenery is spectacular, possibly not exceeded anywhere in Texas, unless in the Big Bend National Park.

2. The plantlife is varied, consisting of most everything from the desert vegetation of the lower sections, juniper, and Texas madrone on the canyon walls, Douglas-fir and ponderosa pine on the upper heights, and the floors of the canyons lined with extensive growths of tall yucca and willows.

3. The animal life is diverse and the mountains and canyons provide them a refuge from extermination. Fishing is excellent and will attract many who enjoy that sport. The only mountain trout stream in all Texas is here found.

4. It is on a direct line from the Carlsbad Caverns to the Big Bend National Park with excellent highways conveniently adjacent, thus enabling many tourists an opportunity of easy access. It would include the fabulous McKittrick Canyon, a most delightful outdoor recreation area. America needs this wonderland for our future.

As one who loves our great out of doors, I sincerely request your committee to give this bill a favorable hearing and send it on to the Senate.

Most sincerely,

EMORY MENEFFEE.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 15, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I'm writing in regards to bill S. 295 on the Guadalupe Park bill, and would like my letter to be put into the official record as favoring the park.

Anyone having the pleasure to visit this beautiful area would feel the same as I do and try to preserve such places for the generations to come. Winter or summer it is a paradise.

Thanking you in advance.

I am respectfully,

H. S. STEPHENS.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 9, 1965.

HON. ALAN BIBLE,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SIR: I feel that immediate passage of bill S. 295 is a very desirable piece of legislation. This proposed park would be a definite contribution to our national park system. Acquiring the land for this park at this time will also save money on a project which should, and eventually will, be put through.

I respectfully request that this letter be put into the official record of your committee's hearing on the bill.

Yours very truly,

WM. HASTINGS.

HARLINGEN, TEX.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
*Chairman, National Parks Subcommittee,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: My wife and I have received propaganda literature from the national park lobby group requesting that we write you and various others in regard to the proposed national park in the Guadalupe Mountains of west Texas, and to try to influence as many others as possible to do this. Almost none who is opposed to this kind of thing will take the trouble to write to you or anyone else as they say it is useless to try to buck the tide. Well, we feel very strongly about this thing and so I will take the trouble to write you whether anyone else who opposes the matter does so or not.

We believe that the Federal Government already owns too much land in this State and we think it should be required to turn most of it back to the State. Consequently we do not want another single acre to be acquired whether it be for park purposes or anything else. It is high time the tide was stopped. If it is thought desirable to place the area under discussion within a park, it should be a State park. It has been our experience that the way to best preserve a wild region is to keep it in private hands—the so-called recreation areas are tramped down and so altered in a few years that their natural beauty is largely lost. And county or State parks are much more likely to retain a natural appearance than a national park.

In our opinion this bill (S. 295) should be killed in committee. Please do what you can to prevent this thing from getting to the floor of the Senate.

Since I have been lifelong worker for conservation, most people take it for granted that I will favor the establishment of all or any number of national parks.

However, I do not think that such a park as the one proposed in Texas would advance the cause of conservation. On the contrary I think it would in the long run harm that cause. In fact I am opposed to the idea of the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park from every angle.

Will you kindly mark on the record for the hearing on S. 295 that at least one couple who were born and reared in the State of Texas is very much opposed to the whole idea.

Sincerely,

L. IRBY DAVIS.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 16, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
Chairman, National Parks Subcommittee,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SIR: I urge you to act promptly and favorably on the Guadalupe Mountains National Park bill, S. 295, by Senator Yarborough of Texas, at your subcommittee hearings on July 21, 1965.

As an ordinary citizen and a reluctant big city dweller, I yearn for the wide open spaces, unfenced and unspoiled by private developments. I have a limited acquaintance with our national parks, but those I have seen appear to be well cared for with a minimum of manmade attractions. Land is being exploited and scenery destroyed at a fast rate by our growing population, but there is still a deep need in many of us to seek beauty and pleasure in unspoiled mountains and deserts, green valleys, barren cliffs and canyons.

Please put this letter on record as being very strongly in favor of Guadalupe National Park. I have read there is no opposition to the park, but some "dragging of feet" in getting down to serious business; namely, the purchase of the land. I sincerely urge you to do everything you can to hasten the purchase of land and establishment of the park.

Thank you for your attention.

Sincerely,

MRS. CHARLES J. GOLDSTEIN.

HOUSTON, TEX., July 12, 1965.

Senator ALAN BIBLE,
National Parks Subcommittee Chairman,
Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR BIBLE: My friends and I feel very strongly that the Guadalupe Mountains area should become a part of the national parks system.

I understand that it is most urgent that action be taken very soon as the present owner will not wait much longer before he sells to private interests. Please do all you can to get action on S. 295, and please put this letter into the official record of the hearing.

Thank you,

LUTA E. BUCHANAN.

RESOLUTION OF THE ABILENE, TEX., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

On this day, on motion of Director C. G. Whitten, seconded by Director Oliver Howard, it is the opinion and feeling of this body that the following resolution be adopted in support of the Guadalupe Mountain area as a national park.

Whereas the Abilene Chamber of Commerce is highly interested in the preservation of areas containing outstanding natural beauty spots and believes we should preserve the remainders of the past to find strength for the future; and

Whereas the Guadalupe Mountains are located in west Texas and easily accessible to U.S. Highway 80; and

Whereas said area has met the criteria set by the National Park Service; and Whereas the creation of such a park would enhance the tourist development for all west Texas including the city of Abilene; and

Whereas the board of directors of the Abilene Chamber of Commerce wholeheartedly endorses and supports the program now being implemented through Gov. John Connally's program to encourage tourism in Texas; and

Whereas the board of directors of the Abilene Chamber of Commerce, Abilene, Tex., desires to officially endorse said area as the national park site: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved on the 25th day of February A.D., 1965, by the Board of Directors of the Abilene Chamber of Commerce, That the Abilene Chamber of Commerce go on record as actively and vigorously endorsing and supporting Senate bill 295 and H.R. 698, each of the bills calling for the immediate establishment of the Guadalupe Mountain National Park.

C. E. BENTLEY, *President.*

RESOLUTION OF THE ALPINE, TEX., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The directors of the Alpine Chamber of Commerce at a regular meeting of the board on July 24, 1963, passed a resolution endorsing the proposed establishment of Guadalupe National Park, as recommended by its survey committee members, Paul Forchheimer and Hugh White.

Whereas the proposed Guadalupe National Park area contains rare natural values representing botanical and geological phenomena; and

Whereas the proposed Guadalupe National Park area also has significant historic values that complete the story of the frontier development of the West; and

Whereas the proposed Guadalupe National Park would add an important "steppingstone" to the other national park travel objectives, such as Big Bend National Park and Fort Davis National Historic Site, Carlsbad National Park, and White Sands National Monument and thereby emphasize the variety of natural values with which this Nation is blessed: Therefore be it

Resolved, That that Alpine Chamber of Commerce endorse the establishment of Guadalupe National Park to be preserved for all people for all time.

PAUL FORCHHEIMER.

HUGH WHITE.

CHARLES BOREING, *President.*

Attest:

PETER KOCH, *Manager.*

RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS COURT OF ANDREWS COUNTY, TEX.

Whereas the Guadalupe Mountain area in Culberson and Hudspeth Counties, Tex., is now under study by the National Park Service for a possible designation as a suitable and desirable national park site; and

Whereas said area is most fitting and suitable for a park site because of its outstanding natural beauty and historical significance; and

Whereas in the area is McKittrick Canyon with plantlife unique in the Southwest being abundant in maple, wild cherry, ash, walnut, madrone, etc., in the upper elevations are El Capitan landmark of the early settlers in their movement to the West, and Guadalupe Peak the highest point in Texas, 8,751 feet, and where are found heavy stands of ponderosa, limber, and pinion pine together with Douglas-fir and aspen; this being the only location in Texas that has rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain elk; plus a dense population of mule deer, wild merriam turkey, mountain sheep, black bear, mountain lions, and a normal population of small game; and

Whereas this is one of the few areas remaining in its natural, virgin state in Texas, much of the area never having been utilized for livestock and/or commercial purposes and which has the characteristics that meet the criteria for park use as set forth by the National Park Service; and

Whereas the National Park Service now owns approximately 6,000 acres in the Guadalupe Mountains, adjacent to and including the entrance to the beautiful and spectacular McKittrick Canyon, a result of the generous gift of Mr. Wallace Pratt, celebrated Texas geologist, now being preserved by the Park Service, but being of insufficient size to develop into a park; and

Whereas this location is only 35 miles from Carlsbad Caverns National Park and could be operated in conjunction therewith thus effecting a considerable saving; and

Whereas the projected population of west Texas demands more recreational area to serve our own needs and with the completion of the new highway from Orla in Loving County to the New Mexico line, we have a direct road to the

Guadalupes that will serve the cities of west Texas and the State of Texas; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Commissioners Court of Andrews County in regular session, September 30, 1963, do support the designation of the said Guadalupe area as a national park site; and order that copies of this resolution be sent to the Texas congressional delegation, the Secretary of the Interior, members of the National Park Advisory Committee, the Director of the National Park Service, the Governor, and our State Senator and Representative.

ROY D. BENNETT,

County Judge, Andrews County, Tex.

Attest:

CHARLIE W. BURKETT, *County Clerk.*

RESOLUTION OF THE ANSON, TEX., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the Guadalupe Mountain area in Culberson and Hudspeth Counties, Tex., is now under study by the National Park Service for a possible designation as a suitable and desirable national park site; and

Whereas said area is most fitting and suitable for a national park site because of its outstanding natural beauty and historical significance; and

Whereas the creation of such a national park site would constitute a tourist development boom for all Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona; and

Whereas the Anson Chamber of Commerce desires to officially endorse said area as a national park site: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That on this the 2d day of October 1963, the Anson Chamber of Commerce does hereby go on record as actively and vigorously endorsing and supporting the said Guadalupe area for designation as a national park.

WENDELL O. BARRER, *President.*

A. V. WOMACK, *Manager.*

JOINT RESOLUTION OF THE BAYLOR UNIVERSITY BIOLOGY DEPARTMENT AND CHAPTER OF BETA BETA BETA, NATIONAL BIOLOGICAL HONORARY SOCIETY

Whereas several of our members have examined the biota of the southern Guadalupe Mountains, Culberson County, Tex., and find it to be of unusual scientific and esthetic interest; and

Whereas one of our members, Dr. Frederick R. Gehlbach, who is intimately acquainted with the ecology of this region (see National Parks magazine, March 1963), believes McKittrick Canyon in particular to be ecologically unique in the Southwest; and

Whereas species of plants and varieties of animals living in this mountain range, especially in McKittrick Canyon, and nowhere else could be exterminated if the area were not given complete protection; and

Whereas the southern Guadalupes have long been of great importance to biology and geology groups for field instruction because of their exceptional exposures of the Permian Reef complex and Chihuahuan Desert, desert shrub, and evergreen woodland biotic communities: Be it

Resolved, That we unanimously endorse Senate bill 2296 and bill H.R. 9312, and the opinion of the National Parks Advisory Board to create a Guadalupe Mountains National Park but add the special stipulation that McKittrick Canyon be reserved as a limited access area for natural history studies.

CORNELIA M. SMITH,

Chairman, Department of Biology, Baylor University, Waco.

JAMES H. CANNADAY,

President, Beta Beta Beta, Baylor University, Waco, Tex.

APRIL 8, 1964.

RESOLUTION NO. 228 OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF CARLSBAD, N. MEX.

Whereas the City Council of Carlsbad, Eddy County, N. Mex., has been petitioned by its citizens to recognize the Guadalupe Peak National Park as a place well situated and established for a national park; and

Whereas said area is located in close proximity to the Carlsbad Cavern National Park and is an area of great natural beauty readily accessible by the public. That the same should be preserved for the enjoyment and pleasure of the public as a whole; and

Whereas the mayor and City Council of the City of Carlsbad, Eddy County, N. Mex., desire to see the establishment of such area as a national park, and urge the public officials to take such action as is necessary to create and consummate the same; Nor, therefore, be it

Resolved by the City Council of the City of Carlsbad, N. Mex., That the Congress of the United States be, and it is hereby, petitioned and requested to establish in the Guadalupe Mountains of west Texas an area to be known as Guadalupe Peak National Park, and thereby recognize the great natural beauty of the area and preserve its uses and enjoyment to the public.

Introduced, passed, adopted, and approved this 13th day of June, 1963.

[SEAL]
Attest:

S. H. MARTIN, *Mayor.*

A. E. McMINN, *City Clerk.*

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF ALDERMEN OF DELL CITY, TEX.

Be it resolved by the Council of Aldermen of the City of Dell City, Tex., as follows, to wit:

Whereas it is the opinion of aldermen of this city, both as an official group and as individuals, that it is the proper function of Government to maintain places of natural beauty for the enjoyment of its people, in present and future generations; and

Whereas the national parks now in existence are few in this area, and of these, many are accessible only seasonally for the enjoyment of the traveling public; and

Whereas we deem the establishment and maintenance of a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains in and around McKittrick Canyon extremely desirable and of great value to the entire Nation, as well as to this part of Texas, and such park would afford year-round recreation in a beautiful setting of high rugged mountains, flowing streams, and natural vegetation.

Therefore, the Council of Aldermen of Dell City, Tex., assembled in regular meeting this the 8th day of August, 1963, unanimously recommend and approve the plan for creation of a national park by the National Park Service of the U.S. Government, in the north part of Culberson County in McKittrick Canyon, Guadalupe Mountain area.

RESOLUTION OF THE DELL VALLEY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, DELL CITY, TEX.

Whereas it is the opinion of the chamber and its members, both as an official group and as individuals, that it is the proper function of the Government to maintain places of natural beauty for the enjoyment of its people, in the present and future generations; and

Whereas the national parks in existence are few in this area, and of these many are accessible only seasonally for the enjoyment of the traveling public; and

Whereas we deem the establishment and maintenance of a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains in and around McKittrick Canyon extremely desirable and of great value to the entire Nation, as well as to this part of Texas; and such park would afford year-round recreation in a beautiful setting of high rugged mountains, flowing streams, and natural vegetation: Therefore be it

Resolved by the Dell Valley Chamber of Commerce of Dell City, Tex., as follows, to wit:

The Chamber of Commerce of Dell City, Tex., assembled in regular meeting on the 20th day of August 1963, unanimously recommend and approve the plan for creation of a national park by the National Park Service of the U.S. Government, in the northern part of Culberson County in the McKittrick Canyon Guadalupe Mountain area.

R. L. MERRIL, *President,*
MARY MEAD LYNCH, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

RESOLUTION OF THE COUNTY HISTORICAL SURVEY COMMITTEES IN TEXAS

Whereas it is the purpose of county historical survey committees in Texas to work for the preservation and marking of historic sites, trails, and structures; and

Whereas the Guadalupe Mountains area in Culberson and Hudspeth Counties contains sites, trails, and landmarks important to the history of this area; and

Whereas Pinery Station located in the Texas Guadalupe is the only Butterfield stage station located on a major U.S. highway, its foundations are intact and the original plans are available, thereby affording excellent opportunities for authentic renovation; and

Whereas Pine Springs is located in the area of Pinery Station and is noted as a camping place for Indians and cavalry; and

Whereas this area is now being surveyed and studied by the National Park Service with the idea in mind of acquiring a portion that would include the above and other historic sites and trails: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Ector County Historical Survey Committee recommends that this area be designated as suitable for a national park and that it be restored and preserved, thereby complementing the historical trails and attractions we have in Ector and neighboring counties.

ECTOR COUNTY HISTORICAL SURVEY COMMITTEE,
By GRACE KING, *Chairman*.

Dated this 15th day of September 1963.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE EL PASO COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' COURT

On this day, on motion of Commissioner Mays, seconded by Commissioner Sanchez, it is ordered by the court that the following resolution be adopted by the commissioners' court of El Paso County, Tex.

Whereas the commissioners' court of El Paso County, Tex., on the 29th day of July 1963, went on record as actively and vigorously endorsing and supporting the Guadalupe Mountain Ranch area as a national park; and

Whereas U.S. Senator Ralph W. Yarborough introduced in the Senate bill 2296, and Congressman-at-Large Joe Pool introduced in the House of Representatives bill H.R. 9312 asking Congress to establish said park; and

Whereas El Paso County commissioners' court continues to believe that the site is fitting and suitable for a national park: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved on this 23d day of March 1964, That the El Paso County commissioners' court supports the proposed legislation and urges the Congress of the United States to pass this legislation in order that this area may be preserved for the enjoyment of present and future generations of Americans.

Vote: Yes—Davis, Telles, Sanchez, Mays.

Vote: No—none.

MARCH 23, 1964.

On this day, on motion of Commissioner Telles, seconded by Commissioner Mays, it is ordered by the court that the following resolution be adopted in support of the Guadalupe Mountain area as a national park.

Whereas the Guadalupe Mountain Ranch is located in the west Texas sun country; and

Whereas said area is most fitting and suitable for a park site because of its outstanding natural beauty; and

Whereas the creation of such a park site would constitute a boon for all west Texas and especially for El Paso County; and

Whereas the Commissioners' Court of El Paso County, Tex., wholeheartedly endorses and supports the program announced by Governor Connally to encourage tourism in Texas; and

Whereas the Commissioners' Court of El Paso County, Tex., desires to officially endorse said area as a park site: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved on the 29th day of July A.D. 1963 by the El Paso County Commissioners' Court, That it go on record as actively and vigorously endorsing and supporting the said Guadalupe area for a national park.

Vote: Yes—Davis, Telles, Sanchez, Mays.

Vote: No—none.

JULY 29, 1963.

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE EL PASO COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Whereas the preservation of sites where significant historical events and movements have occurred and which possess a colorful and rich historical heritage are of particular importance to a regional historical society; and

Whereas the area designated in a bill now before the U.S. Senate as "Guadalupe National Park" is stamped with an historical heritage which represents the great cultures, ideas, and movements which have molded the traditions of the American Southwest; and

Whereas the Guadalupe Peak-McKittrick Canyon area is rich with the lore of the southwestern Indian tribes; was the site of important campaigns against the Comanches and Apaches; was a welcome landmark and beacon arising above the desert plains for travelers along the southern routes; was visited by travelers, traders, and immigrants who passed it on several important southwestern travel routes, including the famous Butterfield Express Line; abounds with stories of lost mines and buried treasures; and was the witness of the most significant and colorful chapter of southwestern history; the great westward migration; and

Whereas it is the belief of the El Paso Historical Society that the rich historical heritage of this area can best be protected and preserved, and the natural beauty of the area best displayed and made available to the public by the U.S. National Park Service; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the El Paso Historical Society unanimously endorses the bill now before the U.S. Senate to create Guadalupe National Park and recommend and encourage its prompt enactment into law.

RESOLUTION OF THE HOBBS (TEX.) CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas there exists in the Guadalupe Mountain area of west Texas, a section known as McKittrick Canyon; and

Whereas this area of natural beauty and scenic wonderment should be made available as a scenic wonder of the Southwest; and

Whereas the development of McKittrick Canyon into a national park would make it available to the citizenry of our Nation; and

Whereas McKittrick Canyon should be preserved in its natural state thus enhancing the attractiveness of the great Southwest and its lure to the traveler: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Hobbs Chamber of Commerce board of directors, meeting in regular session this 1st day of July 1963, do hereby endorse and support by this resolution, and further, joins with other organizations and agencies, to assist in anyway possible to secure national park designation for McKittrick Canyon.

A. D. EADY, *President*.

Attest:

HARRY J. NUNAN, *Manager*.

RESOLUTION OF THE COMMISSIONER'S COURT OF HUDSPETH COUNTY, TEX.

Upon a motion duly made by Commissioner J. D. Lee, seconded by Commissioner W. F. Hargrove, Jr., and carried unanimously, it is ordered by the court that the following resolution be adopted:

Whereas it is the opinion of the Commissioner's Court of Hudspeth County, Tex., that places of natural beauty should be maintained for the enjoyment of present and future generations; and

Whereas the national parks now in existence are few and many are only seasonably accessible for the enjoyment of the traveling public; and

Whereas the establishment and maintenance of a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains, in and around McKittrick Canyon, would be of great value to the entire country as well as surrounding areas and would afford year-round recreation in a setting of high rugged mountain peaks, running mountain water, and beautiful trees and shrubs: Now, therefore,

The Commissioner's Court of Hudspeth County, Tex., assembled in regular session this 8th day of July A.D. 1963 unanimously endorse the creation of a national park by the National Park Service of the U.S. Government in North Culberson County in the Guadalupe Mountains in the McKittrick Canyon area.

TOM H. NEELY.

RESOLUTION OF THE LOVINGTON, N. MEX., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas, there exists in the Guadalupe Mountain area of west Texas approximately 50 miles southwest of Carlsbad, N. Mex., a section known as McKittrick Canyon; and

Whereas this area of natural beauty and scenic wonderment should be made available as a scenic attraction of the Southwest; and

Whereas the development of McKittrick Canyon into a national park would preserve and make it available to the citizenry of our Nation; and

Whereas McKittrick Canyon should be preserved in its natural state with its abundant wildlife consisting of elk, deer, wild turkey, and other game thus enhancing the attractiveness of the great Southwest and increasing its lure for the tourists and travelers of our country: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Lovington Chamber of Commerce board of directors meeting in regular session this 12th day of August 1963, do hereby endorse and support this resolution, and further, joins with other organizations and agencies to assist in any way possible to secure national park designation for McKittrick Canyon, and recommends that funds for purchase of the area be secured by public subscription and/or foundation grants or any other sources of funds that are not devised by taxation by governmental agencies.

R. B. MOORE.

Attest:

W. J. JACKSON.

RESOLUTION OF THE MARTIN COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the Guadalupe Mountain area in Culberson and Hudspeth Counties, Tex., is now under study by the National Park Service for a possible designation as a suitable and desirable national park site; and

Whereas said area is most fitting and suitable for a park site because of its outstanding natural beauty and historical significance; and

Whereas in the area is McKittrick Canyon with plantlife unique in the Southwest being abundant in maple, wild cherry, ash, walnut, madrone, etc.; in the upper elevations are El Capitan, landmark of the early settlers in their movement to the West, and Guadalupe Peak, the highest point in Texas (8,751 feet), and where are found heavy stands of ponderosa, limber, and pinon pine, together with Douglas-fir and aspen; this being the only location in Texas that has rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain elk; plus a dense population of mule deer, wild merriam turkey, mountain sheep, black bear, mountain lions, and a normal population of small game; and

Whereas this is one of the few areas remaining in its natural, virgin state in Texas, much of the area never having been utilized for livestock and/or commercial purposes and which has the characteristics that meet the criteria for park use as set forth by the National Park Service; and

Whereas the National Park Service now owns approximately 6,000 acres in the Guadalupe Mountains, adjacent to and including the entrance to the beautiful and spectacular McKittrick Canyon, a result of the generous gift of Mr. Wallace Pratt, celebrated Texas geologist, now being preserved by the Park Service but being of insufficient size to develop into a park; and

Whereas this location is only 35 miles from Carlsbad Caverns National Park and could be operated in conjunction therewith, thus effecting a considerable saving; and

Whereas this would add to the existing attractions in the Permian Basin and trans-Pecos areas and would compliment our own tourist attractions; and

Whereas the projected population of Stanton alone will demand more recreational areas to serve our own needs and with the completion of the new highway from Orla in Loving County to the New Mexico line, we have a direct road to the Guadalupes that will serve not only Stanton but will enable Stanton to get its share of tourists to and from the park; and

Whereas this development would help in the campaign to sell tourists "on spending an extra day in the Permian Basin," as well as the State tourist program of offering more to see and do in Texas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the directors of the Martin County Chamber of Commerce, in its regular meeting, March 30, 1964, do support the designation of the said Guadalupe area as a national park site; and order that copies of this said resolution be sent to the Texas congressional delegation, the Secretary of Interior, members

of the National Park Advisory Committee, and the Director of the National Park Service, the Governor and our State, Senator, and Representative.

JAMES WHEELER, *President*.

Attest:

MAURYN VARNADORE, *Manager*.

RESOLUTION OF THE MIDLAND, TEX., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas, Senate bill 2296 to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park has been introduced in the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas the Midland Chamber of Commerce in regular meeting of August 21, 1963, did pass its resolution supporting the designation of the Guadalupe Mountain area in Culberson and Hudspeth Counties, Tex., as the site of a national park; and

Whereas, since that time, distinguished Americans have visited the proposed site and have agreed with the Midland Chamber of Commerce that the area contains outstanding scenic and scientific value which ought to be preserved; and

Whereas the best interests of the United States will be served by the favorable consideration and passage of the legislation introduced: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the directors of the Midland Chamber of Commerce, in regular meeting this 15th day of April 1964, do hereby urge the Senate to pass the legislation introduced to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution receive the widest possible publicity and that copies hereof be addressed to the Secretary of Interior and the Governor of this State; be it further

Resolved, That John Younger, immediate past president of the Midland, Tex., Chamber of Commerce be, and hereby is, authorized and delegated to urge the passage of S. 2296 in hearings before the Senators on the 21st and 22d of April 1964.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE MIDLAND
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

By WALTER C. BEARDSLEY, *President*.

APRIL 15, 1964.

RESOLUTION

Whereas House bill 9312 to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park has been introduced in the Congress of the United States; and

Whereas the Midland Chamber of Commerce in regular meeting of August 21, 1963, did pass its resolution supporting the designation of the Guadalupe Mountain area in Culberson and Hudspeth Counties, Tex., as the site of a national park; and

Whereas since that time, distinguished Americans have visited the proposed site and have agreed with the Midland Chamber of Commerce that the area contains outstanding scenic and scientific value which ought to be preserved; and

Whereas the best interests of the United States will be served by the favorable consideration and passage of the legislation introduced: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the directors of the Midland Chamber of Commerce, in regular meeting this 15th day of April 1964, do hereby urge the House to pass the legislation introduced to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution receive the widest possible publicity and that copies hereof be addressed to the Secretary of Interior and the Governor of this State.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF THE MIDLAND
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

By WALTER C. BEARDSLEY, *President*.

APRIL 15, 1964.

RESOLUTION OF THE MINERAL WELLS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the Guadalupe Mountain area in Culberson and Hudspeth Counties, Tex., is now under study by the National Park Service for a possible designation as a suitable and desirable national park site; and

Whereas said area is most fitting and suitable for a national park site because of its outstanding natural beauty and historical significance; and

Whereas the creation of such a national park site would constitute a tourist development boom for all Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona; and

Whereas the Mineral Wells Chamber of Commerce, Inc., desires to officially endorse said area as a national park site: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That on this the 7th day of October 1963, the Mineral Wells Chamber of Commerce, Inc., does hereby go on record as actively and vigorously endorsing and supporting the said Guadalupe area for designation as a national park.

N. S. CARLOCK, *Mayor*.

RESOLUTION OF THE DIRECTORS OF MONAHANS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the Guadalupe Mountains area in Culberson and Hudspeth Counties, Tex., has now been approved by the National Park Service for a possible designation as a suitable and desirable national park site; and

Whereas said area is most fitting and suitable for a park site because of its outstanding natural beauty and historical significance; and

Whereas in this area is McKittrick Canyon with abundant plantlife unique in the Southwest, being maple, wild cherry, ash, madrone, walnut, etc.; in the upper elevations are El Capitan, landmark of the early settlers in their movement to the West, and the Guadalupe Peak, the highest point in Texas, 8,751 feet, and where are found heavy stands of ponderosa, limber, and pinon pine, together with Douglas-fir and aspen; this being the only location in Texas that has rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain elk; plus a dense population of mule deer, wild Merriam turkey, mountain sheep, black bear, mountain lions, and a normal population of small game; and

Whereas this is one of the few areas remaining in its natural, virgin state in Texas, much of the area never having been utilized for livestock and/or commercial purposes and which has the characteristics that meet the criteria for park use as set forth by the National Park Service; and

Whereas the National Park Service now owns approximately 6,000 acres in the Guadalupe Mountains, adjacent to and including the entrance to the beautiful and spectacular McKittrick Canyon, a result of the generous gift of Mr. Wallace Pratt, celebrated Texas geologist, now being preserved by the Park Service but being of insufficient size to develop into a park; and

Whereas this location is only 35 miles from Carlsbad Caverns National Park and could be operated in conjunction therewith, thus effecting a considerable saving; and

Whereas this would add to the existing attractions in the Permian Basin and Trans-Pecos areas and would complement our own Monahans Sandhills State Park and Museum; and

Whereas the projected population of the Permian Basin will demand more recreational areas to serve our own needs and with the completion of the new highway from Orla in Loving County to the New Mexico State line, we have a direct road to the Guadalupes, that will enable Monahans to get its share of tourists to and from the park; and

Whereas this development would help in the campaign to sell the tourist "on spending an extra day in the Permian Basin," as well as the State tourist program of offering more to see and do in Texas: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the directors of the Monahans Chamber of Commerce, in regular meeting April 9, 1964, do support the designation of the said Guadalupe area as a national park site; and order that copies of this resolution be sent to the Texas congressional delegation, the Secretary of the Interior, members of the National Park Advisory Committee, the Director of the National Park Service, the Governor, and our State legislators.

H. J. ASHER, *President*.

Attest:

R. T. WILSON, *Manager*.

RESOLUTION OF THE ODESSA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the Guadalupe Mountains area in Culberson and Hudspeth Counties, Tex., is now under study by the National Park Service for a possible designation as a suitable and desirable national park site; and

Whereas said area is most fitting and suitable for a park site because of its outstanding natural beauty and historical significance; and

Whereas in the area is McKittrick Canyon with plantlife unique in the Southwest being abundant in maple, wild cherry, ash, walnut, madrone, etc.; in the upper elevations are El Capitan, a landmark of the early settlers in their move-

ment to the West, and Guadalupe Peak, the highest point in Texas, 8,751 feet, and where are found heavy stands of ponderosa, limber, and pinon pine together with Douglas-fir and aspen; this being the only location in Texas that has rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain elk; plus a dense population of mule deer, wild Merriam turkey, mountain sheep, black bear, mountain lions, and a normal population of small game; and

Whereas this is one of the few areas remaining in its natural, virgin state in Texas, much of the area never having been utilized for livestock and/or commercial purposes and which has the characteristics that meet the criteria for park use as set forth by the National Park Service; and

Whereas the National Park Service now owns approximately 6,000 acres in the Guadalupe Mountains, adjacent to and including the entrance to the beautiful and spectacular McKittrick Canyon, a result of the generous gift of Mr. Wallace Pratt, celebrated Texas geologist, now being preserved by the Park Service but being of insufficient size to develop into a park; and

Whereas this location is only 35 miles from Carlsbad Caverns National Park and could be operated in conjunction therewith thus effecting a considerable saving; and

Whereas this would add to the existing attractions in the Permian basin and trans-Pecos areas and would compliment our own meteor crater, Odessa College Museum, and Rim Rock City; and

Whereas the projected population of Odessa alone will demand more recreational areas to serve our own needs and with the completion of the new highway from Orla in Loving County to the New Mexico line, we have a direct road to the Guadalupe that will serve not only Odessa but will enable Odessa to get its share of tourists to and from the park; and

Whereas this development would help in the campaign to sell the tourist "on spending an extra day in the Permian basin," as well as the State tourist program of offering more to see and do in Texas; Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the directors of the Odessa Chamber of Commerce, in regular meeting, August 27, 1963, do support the designation of the said Guadalupe area as a national park site; and order that copies of this resolution be sent to the Texas congressional delegation, the Secretary of Interior, members of the National Park Advisory Committee, the Director of the National Park Service, the Governor, and our State senator and representative.

RESOLUTION OF THE PERMIAN BASIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the Permian Basin Chamber of Commerce is a regional chamber of commerce composed of representatives of the cities of western Texas and south-eastern New Mexico. It was organized to encourage a proper development of this vast area, taking into account its great potential for mineral development, manufacturing, farming, ranching, and public recreation; and

Whereas the board of directors of the Permian Basin Chamber of Commerce met in regular session on August 10, 1963, in McKittrick Canyon in the Guadalupe Mountains of west Texas in order to view and evaluate the area proposed for the Guadalupe Mountains National Park; and

Whereas the members of the board of directors were greatly impressed by the scenic beauty of McKittrick Canyon and the entire Guadalupe Mountains area. There is abundant rugged mountain scenery equal to any in the Southwest, with prolific timber and plantlife of many varieties, with a clear spring-fed mountain stream, with wild game of many kinds, and with a climate ideally suited to year around recreation; and

Whereas the Guadalupe Mountains area has great historical, geological, botanical, and archeological significance; and many citizens and organizations of this area are vitally interested in preserving the Guadalupe Mountains for the study and enjoyment of future generations; and

Whereas the Guadalupe Mountains area is presently under consideration by the National Park Service to be designated as a new national park; and be it further

Resolved, That the board of directors of the Permian Basin Chamber of Commerce does formally endorse the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park, and specifies that copies of this resolution be sent to the Secretary of the Interior, the Director of the National Park Service, the Texas and New

Mexico congressional delegations, the Governors of Texas and New Mexico, and other interested parties.

Attest:

JOHN BEN SHEPPERD, *President.*

ADOLF JANCA, *Secretary.*

RESOLUTION OF THE TOWN COUNCIL OF PECOS CITY, TEX.

Whereas the Guadalupe Mountains area in Culberson and Hudspeth Counties, Tex., is now under study by the National Park Service for a possible designation as a suitable and desirable national park site; and

Whereas said area is most fitting and suitable for a park site because of its outstanding natural beauty and historical significance and being abundant in all natural plant and animal life natural to the Southwest; and

Whereas the creation of a national park in the area would add to and complement the existing attractions in the Pecos Valley and trans-Pecos areas; and

Whereas the population increase in the area is demanding more recreational facilities in the area; and

Whereas we feel that the creation of a national park in this area would augment the tourists attractions to this area: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Town Council of the Town of Pecos City, Tex.:

Section 1. That the Town Council of the Town of Pecos City, Tex., recommend to the National Park Service that a national park be created in the above-mentioned area.

Section 2. That the city secretary be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to the National Park Service, Texas congressional delegation, Secretary of the Interior, members of the National Park Advisory Committee, Texas State senator and representative, and to the Governor of Texas.

Approved and adopted this the 9th day of April A.D. 1964.

MAYOR AND TOWN COUNCIL OF PECOS CITY, TEX.

RESOLUTION OF SOUTHWEST SUN COUNTRY, INC.

Whereas the National Park Advisory Committee has favorably reported a proposal to develop a national park to comprise the 70,000 acres known as the McKittrick Canyon Ranch in the Guadalupe Mountains in southeastern New Mexico; and

Whereas Senator Ralph Yarborough of Texas has introduced his S. 2296 to provide for the establishment of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park; and

Whereas Congressman Joe Pool of Texas has introduced his H.R. 9312 as a companion bill; and

Whereas the prospective new national park has the wholehearted and enthusiastic support of all of the government and civic bodies of west Texas and New Mexico; and

Whereas the establishment of this unique national mountain park within the southwest Sun Country area would provide another major future attraction to the Sun Country; and

Whereas the highways which would lead to this park are the main arterial portals to the southwest Sun Country; and

Whereas all of the Sun Country as a recreational and resort center of the Southwest would benefit by this important addition to its manifold attractions: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the directors of the Southwest Sun Country, Inc., in a regular spring meeting on April 3, 1964, at Carefree, Ariz., do unanimously support the establishment of the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park and order that copies of this resolution be sent to the congressional delegations of the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas, to the Secretary of the Interior, to the members of the National Park Advisory Committee, to the Director of the National Park Service, and to the Governors of the States of Arizona, New Mexico, and Texas.

RESOLUTION OF THE TEXAS DIVISION, INTERNATIONAL PARKS HIGHWAY ASSOCIATION

Whereas the Guadalupe Mountain area in Culberson and Hudspeth Counties, Tex., is now under study by the National Parks Service for a possible designation as a suitable and desirable national park site; and

Whereas said area is most fitting and suitable for a park site because of its outstanding natural beauty and historical significance; and

Whereas in the area is McKittrick Canyon with plant life unique in the Southwest being abundant in maple, wild cherry, ash, walnut, madrone, etc.; in the upper elevations are El Capitan, landmark of the early settlers in their movement to the West, and Guadalupe Peak, the highest point in Texas, 8,751 feet, and where are found heavy stands of ponderosa, limber and pinon pine, together with Douglas fir and aspen; this being the only location in Texas that has rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain elk; plus a dense population of mule deer, wild merriam turkey, mountain sheep, black bear, mountain lions, and a normal population of small game; and

Whereas this is one of the few areas remaining in its natural virgin state in Texas, much of the area never having been utilized for livestock and/or commercial purposes and which has the characteristics that meet the criteria for park use as set forth by the National Parks Service; and

Whereas the National Parks Service now owns approximately 6,000 acres in the Guadalupe Mountains adjacent to and including the entrance to the beautiful and spectacular McKittrick Canyon, a result of the generous gift of Mr. Wallace Pratt, celebrated Texas geologist, now being preserved by the Parks Service but being of insufficient size to develop into a park; and

Whereas this location is only 35 miles from Carlsbad Caverns National Park and could be operated in conjunction therewith, thus affecting a considerable saving; and

Whereas the projected population of west Texas demands more recreational areas to serve our own needs and those of tourists along U.S. Highway 385, and with the completion of the new highway from Orla, Tex., in Loving County, to the New Mexico line, we have a direct road from U.S. Highway 385 to the Guadalupe that will serve the people in this west Texas area of the State of Texas, and also the tourists who may want to visit the Guadalupe Park area while traveling along U.S. Highway 385: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That, the Texas Division, International Parks Highway Association, in its regular quarterly meeting at Dimmit, Tex., on October 19, 1963, do support the designation of the said Guadalupe area as a national park site; and order that copies of this resolution be sent to the Texas congressional delegation, the Secretary of the Interior, members of the National Park Advisory Committee, the Director of the National Parks Service, the Governor, and our State senators and representatives.

H. R. TARPLEY, *President*.

RESOLUTION OF THE TEXAS FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

Whereas the Guadalupe Mountains, with El Capitan and Guadalupe Peaks, highest points east of the Rockies, and McKittrick, Bear, and other canyons, offer natural scenery of great variety, and of beauty, majesty and grandeur indescribable and unparalleled in Texas and probably in the Nation; and

Whereas an entire wilderness area, abounding in such wildlife as black bear, elk, deer, mountain sheep, turkey, and rainbow trout; with lofty mountains, towering cliffs, and trails leading to awe-inspiring vistas; with spring-fed streams and vegetation not found elsewhere in Texas—has heretofore been protected by its owners as a game and vegetation preserve; and

Whereas more than 70,000 acres lying in immediate proximity to Carlsbad Caverns National Park and Lincoln National Forest in New Mexico and to 6,000 acres in Texas given to the National Park Service by Wallace Pratt, and in lesser proximity to the Fort Davis National Monument and the Big Bend National Park, is now available to be added to the Nation's park system: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the board of directors of the Texas Federation of Women's Clubs, meeting in Austin on September 30, 1963, expresses its concern that this area shall be preserved for the enjoyment of present and future generations, and urges its development as a national park.

RESOLUTION OF THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS

Whereas there is pending in the Congress of the United States several bills having for their purpose the creation of a Guadalupe Mountains National Park; and

Whereas the creation of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park has been recommended by the Southwest regional office to the National Park Service of the U.S. Department of Interior; and

Whereas Mr. J. C. Hunter, Jr., of Abilene, Tex., has expressed a desire to sell his 71,790-acre ranch in the Guadalupe Mountains region located near the northern border of west Texas between Odessa and El Paso; and

Whereas Mr. J. C. Hunter, Jr., has expressed the further desire that this ranch be used for parks and public recreational purposes; and

Whereas it has been further recommended by the Southwest regional office of the National Park Service that the J. C. Hunter, Jr., ranch be purchased for the formation of such a park; and

Whereas Mr. Wallace Pratt has donated to the National Park Service 5,632 acres of land in the northern McKittrick Canyon area in New Mexico, immediately north of and adjacent to the Hunter ranch, which donated Pratt land alone is inadequate for development as a national park; and

Whereas the area offers a natural game and fish preserve for its various species of wildlife including bear, lion, elk, bighorn sheep deer, turkey and smaller birds, and the only fresh water mountain trout stream in the State; and

Whereas the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park would complement and adjoin the Lincoln National Forest and the Carlsbad Caverns National Park areas in New Mexico; and

Whereas the current rate of growth of our cities and our population creates a demand for additional recreational areas; and

Whereas a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains would prove to be an economic benefit to the citizens of this State, attracting many tourists to the area: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Texas, the House of Representatives concurring, That the Congress of the United States is respectfully urged to enact the required legislation with all deliberate speed to purchase land and establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas and New Mexico; and be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this concurrent resolution be furnished to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each of this State's representatives to the Congress, and to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

RESOLUTION OF THE TEXAS PERMIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Whereas the National Park Service is making a study of the Texas Guadalupe Mountains area to ascertain whether it is adaptable as a national park; and

Whereas this area is not only important to the Permian Basin of Texas from the standpoint of its natural beauty but for its historical significance as well; and

Whereas historic El Capitan and Guadalupe Peak, long landmarks for the travelers through this area; old Pinery Station used by the Butterfield Stage, Pine Springs used by the cavalry and the Indians; Indian caves, campsites, and trails and trails used since prehistoric times; all contained in the proposed park area. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Texas Permian Historical Society in regular meeting in Crane, Tex., on Sunday, September 15, does urge that this area be made a national park and that it be preserved because of its historic, scenic and recreational value.

Dated this 15th day of September, 1963.

TEXAS PERMIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY,
BY GERALD FUGIT, *President.*

Attest:

GRACE KING, *Secretary*

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION OF THE STATE LEGISLATURE, STATE OF TEXAS

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Whereas there is pending in the Congress of the United States several bills having for their purpose the creation of a Guadalupe Mountains National Park; and

Whereas the creation of the Guadalupe Mountains National Park has been recommended by the southwest regional office of the National Park Service to the U.S. Department of Interior; and

Whereas Mr. J. C. Hunter, Jr., of Abilene, Tex., has expressed a desire to sell his 71,790 acre ranch in the Guadalupe Mountains region located near the northern border of west Texas between Odessa and El Paso; and

Whereas Mr. J. C. Hunter, Jr., has expressed the further desire that this ranch be used for parks and public recreational purposes; and

Whereas, it has been further recommended by the southwest regional office of the National Park Service that the J. C. Hunter, Jr. ranch be purchased for the formation of such a park; and

Whereas Mr. Wallace Pratt has donated to the National Park Service 5,632 acres of land in the northern McKittrick Canyon area in New Mexico, immediately north of and adjacent to the Hunter ranch, which donated Pratt land alone is inadequate for development as a national park; and

Whereas the area offers a natural game and fish preserve for its various species of wildlife including bear, lion, elk, bighorn sheep, deer, turkey and smaller birds, and the only fresh water mountain trout stream in the State; and

Whereas the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park would complement and adjoin the Lincoln National Forest and the Carlsbad Caverns National Park areas in New Mexico; and

Whereas the current rate of growth of our cities and our population creates a demand for additional recreational areas; and

Whereas a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains would prove to be an economic benefit to the citizens of this State, attracting many tourists to the area: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of Texas, the House of Representatives concurring, That the Congress of the United States is respectfully urged to enact the required legislation with all deliberate speed to purchase land and establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas and New Mexico; and, be it further

Resolved, That a certified copy of this concurrent resolution be furnished to the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to each of this State's Representatives to the Congress, and to the Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

RESOLUTION OF THE TEXAS STATE HISTORICAL SURVEY COMMITTEE

Whereas it is the statutory purpose of the Texas State Historical Survey Committee to conduct studies and surveys of the various aspects of historical heritage and to stimulate the development of historical resources in every locality of Texas; and

Whereas members of the Texas State Historical Survey Committee have personally visited and inspected the Texas Guadalupe Mountain area and found these mountains and canyons to be of historical significance to the region, State and Nation; and

Whereas historians may delve into the recorded history in the mountains—only touched by the elements—and find fossils, pictographs in caves, Indian pottery and the ruins of a stagecoach stand by El Capitan Mountain, landmark to travelers and campsite for Indians and cavalry; and

Whereas Pinery Station is the only Butterfield Stage station located on a major U.S. highway, its foundations are intact and the original plans are available, therefore affording excellent opportunities for authentic renovation; and

Whereas this area is now being surveyed and studied by the National Park Service with the idea in mind of acquiring a portion that would include the above and other historic sites and trails; and

Whereas firmly believing we should preserve the reminders of the past to find strength for the future: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Texas State Historical Survey Committee in its quarterly meeting in Austin, Texas, on October 11, 1963, does urge this area be designated

a national park and that the mountains remain in their untouched state, affording Americans the opportunity to see the historical beauty of their country; and be it further

Resolved, That under the powers conferred upon us by law that we do declare this an historic site worthy of preservation.

RESOLUTION OF THE WEATHERFORD, TEX., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the Highway and Transportation and the Tourist Committees of the Weatherford Chamber of Commerce have recommended to the chamber of commerce board of directors the adoption of a resolution in favor of supporting the designation of the Guadalupe Mountain areas as a national park site; and

Whereas said area is most suitable and desirable because of its natural beauty and historical significance; and

Whereas the people of Weatherford and Parker County, Tex. (fully realizing the potential economic value and tourist pleasures that can be derived from a national park in the west Texas Guadalupe Mountain area) will do what is necessary and expected to make this project a success; and

Whereas the Weatherford Chamber of Commerce desires to officially endorse said area as a national park site: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That on this 14th day of October 1963, the Weatherford Chamber of Commerce does hereby go on record as actively and vigorously endorsing and supporting the said Guadalupe area for designation as a national park.

We solicit your consideration and support of this project.

RESOLUTION OF THE WEST TEXAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas the Advisory Board on National Parks, Historic Sites, Building, and Monuments, following its deliberations at its 49th meeting, recommended to the Secretary of the Interior that national park status would provide the most effective means of preserving and interpreting the unique values of the area known as the Guadalupe Mountains as a national park; and

Whereas Gov. John B. Connally, of the State of Texas, has assured the Department of the Interior that Texas concurs in plans for a National rather than a State park at Guadalupe, explaining that Texas is not in a position to undertake the development of a park at Guadalupe but said he felt that the interests of the people of Texas as well as the rest of the Nation would be served by prompt action on the measure to create Guadalupe Mountains National Park: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the board of directors of the West Texas Chamber of Commerce, in quarterly meeting on January 29, 1965, endorse and support S. 295 and H.R. 698.

BEEMAN FISHER, *President*.

Attest:

JACK G. SPRINGER, *Executive Vice President*.

RESOLUTION OF THE WINK, TEX., CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Whereas a committee of the Wink Chamber of Commerce has personally visited and inspected the Guadalupe Mountain area now under consideration by the National Park Service to become a part of the national park system; and

Whereas we find in McKittrick Canyon plant life is unique in the Southwest being abundant in maple, wild cherry, ash, oak, walnut, madrone—sometimes called manzanita—with the usual desert life of grasses, wild flowers, cacti, yucca, sotol, and ocotillo; and

Whereas in the upper elevations are El Capitan, landmark of the early settlers in their movement to the West and Guadalupe Peak, the highest point in the State of Texas, 8,751 feet, and where there are found heavy stands of ponderosa pine, Douglas-fir, limber pine, piñon pine, and some aspen; and

Whereas this is the only location in Texas that has rainbow trout and Rocky Mountain elk, plus a dense population of mule deer and wild merriam turkey, a few mountain sheep, black bear, and mountain lions, plus a normal population of

small game such as bobcat, raccoons, porcupine, and the ever-present road runner; and

Whereas this is one of the few areas remaining in its natural, virgin state in Texas, much of the area never having been utilized for livestock and/or commercial purposes and which has the characteristics which meet the criteria for park use as set forth by the National Park Service; and

Whereas the National Park Service now owns approximately 6,000 acres in the Guadalupe Mountains, adjacent to and including the entrance to the beautiful and spectacular McKittrick Canyon, a result of the generous gift of Mr. Wallace Pratt, celebrated Texas geologist, now being preserved by the Park Service but being of insufficient size to develop into a park; and

Whereas this location is only 35 miles from Carlsbad Caverns National Park where approximately 550,000 visitors per year are all potential tourists for west Texas, each tourist being worth \$8.65 per day; and

Whereas this would add to the chain of attractions already in existence in this area and thus prolong the stay of tourists in west Texas; and

Whereas the population explosion of Texas alone will demand more and more recreational area to serve our needs; and

Whereas we should lend every effort to the preservation of this virgin land for generations yet unborn so they might know the nature of the world in its creation: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the directors of the Wink Chamber of Commerce hereby recommend this resolution be adopted.

F. M. BALLARD, *President*.

AUGUST 14, 1963.

[From the Dallas Times Herald, Nov. 10, 1963]

A FINE PLACE

We are glad to see Uncle Sam taking the first steps toward acquiring the Guadalupe Mountain site way out in far west Texas for a national park.

Besides containing the highest point in Texas, the Guadalupe offer a kind of scenery and atmosphere unlike anything else in the State. Giant firs, similar to the Douglas, grow on the high slopes and clear running streams plunge through underground passageways—to confound the trout fisherman. Snow turns the area into a winter wonderland while only a few miles away the Texas sun may be making winter summer.

History abounds at this beautifully remote spot. Evidence of prehistoric dwellers is found, plus Indian remains. The walls of a century-old Butterfield stage station are at the foot of Guadalupe Peak and its tip is crowned with a memorial to all the early day aviators who lost their planes and sometimes their lives flying the pass—which can be a cloud-crowned, awesome monster.

Texans, most of whom have never had the opportunity to see this privately owned beauty spot, will be proud and delighted at what they have acquired.

[From the Dallas Morning News, Oct. 7, 1963]

NEW NATIONAL PARK?

Longer vacations and the big increase in the number of retired persons who like to travel have given a new push to National and State parks. Success of Big Bend National Park in attracting tourists to Texas has brought a movement to establish a second national park in the State. This one would embrace Guadalupe Peak and nearby McKittrick Canyon in far west Texas.

The National Park Service has just made a survey of this area and its report, due in November, is expected to be favorable. The proposed park would attract many who like great open spaces, impressive mountain skylines and the cool nights of relatively high altitudes. The Guadalupe region also is a good area for studying rock formations and plant and animal life. It has plenty of room for developing cabin, trailer, and camp areas.

The park site would have the further advantage in taking only low-priced land that is not put to much, if any, use. It would be within easy motor reach of populous cities in Texas and New Mexico, yet would give the vacationist who so desires that welcome feeling of restful remoteness.

[From the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, July 7, 1963]

A NEW PARK FOR FAR WEST TEXAS

An increase of nearly a fourth in visits to the Big Bend National Park suggests the growing attraction of the rugged beauty of far west Texas for vacationing Americans.

In the first half of this year the huge park counted 53,390 visitors, compared with 42,995 in the first half of 1962. Most significant of the park's spell perhaps is a 91-percent increase in campers. The park's climate permits it to remain open and operating throughout the year.

The interest shown in the Big Bend by vacationers is a strong argument in favor of Federal acquisition of additional available acreage in the Guadalupe Mountains of Texas northward from the Big Bend and just under the New Mexico State line for creation of a new national park.

Six thousand acres in this region already belong to the National Park Service. Extensive adjoining ranch lands belonging to J. C. Hunter, Jr., of Abilene—72,000 acres containing some of the most spectacular scenery in Texas—have been visited by members of a Park Service field survey party whose findings will be analyzed by specialists in the Service.

There is strong hope for a favorable decision. The high, forested region the park would include contains Guadalupe Peak, which rises to 8,751 feet to form the highest point in the State, and the jagged eminence called El Capitan.

The situation of the area permits easy accessibility for visitors at the closely neighboring Carlsbad Caverns National Park in New Mexico, and good high-way facilities connect both to the more distant Big Bend area.

Establishment of a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains thus would complete a group of three great national parks in the same areas, all linked and each distinct in its characteristics.

It would be a loss to future generations if the present opportunity, which may be unique, to acquire such an addition to the Nation's recreation lands were allowed to pass. The population is increasing rapidly, and already the existing recreational areas are being crowded. It is important, in any case, that such scenic regions as the Guadalupes be preserved against the ruination of haphazard development, and preservation can best be accomplished by the National Park Service.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Jan. 23, 1964]

CONGRESS SHOULD APPROVE GUADALUPE PARK

Governor Connally has wisely asked the U.S. Department of Interior to seek congressional approval for a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains in west Texas.

The Advisory Board on National Parks recommended this wildly scenic and tremendously historic area favorably, after a visit to the area last November. Secretary of the Interior Udall told Mr. Connally that it was ideal either for State or National acquisition.

But Texas is pressed to develop and maintain the 57 parks already in the State system—including 8 in west Texas. Rather than stretch already-thin State resources to cover 71,000 acres of Guadalupe terrain, the State should step aside for the Federal Government.

The National Park Service already has 6,000 acres in the vicinity. The rest can be added once Congress approves the necessary funds. There are bills pending to do this.

Fortunately, the area has been protected—awaiting a hoped-for takeover—by its owners, Wallace Pratt and J. C. Hunter, Jr. Still, Congress should act quickly, before the price goes up, and before the land loses its natural glamour.

Next to Carlsbad, Caverns National Park, in New Mexico, and convenient to Big Bend National Park in south Texas, Guadalupe is a splendid and logical addition to the park system.

[From the San Angelo Standard-Times, Nov. 9, 1963]

GUADALUPE PARK PROPOSAL

Not the least hidden resources of this State are the mountains in the western part—the foothills of the Rockies and in some instances just as scenic.

Right now, the Guadalupe Peak-McKittrick Canyon area is the subject of interest because an advisory committee for the National Park Service has recommended it as a national recreation area. Senator Ralph Yarborough has introduced a bill in the National Congress to create a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains.

A 72,000-acre playground there compares with the size of some of the ranches in the area and it wouldn't be a big park in comparison with the Big Bend, for instance. But it has as great scenic value, and it would tie in with the planned approach to link tourist attractions over a wide area. This would provide another point of interest between the historic site at Fort Davis and the border playground on the Rio Grande.

Creation of the park would well double tourist interest in this part of the State.

[From the El Paso Times, Dec. 14, 1964]

MOST ENCOURAGING

Secretary of the Interior Stewart Udall was quite encouraging in his remarks concerning the probability of having a national park created in the Guadalupe Mountains.

Such a park should be established by all means. And it should be advertised nationally along with Carlsbad Caverns and the Big Bend National Park. The best possible highways should connect those three national parks.

The benefit to this entire area would be immeasurable.

All in all, Secretary Udall's visit to Carlsbad, the site of the proposed Guadalupe National Park and to the Democratic rally and barbecue at the coliseum was quite eventful.

El Paso Democrats have every reason to eat some barbecue and do a little crowing. Their victory at the polls November 3 was 100 percent.

Secretary Udall did his part in politicking by praising our Congressman-elect, Richard White, and criticizing Congressman Ed Foreman, Republican, for not supporting the Guadalupe National Park. That was one of the mistakes made by Congressman Foreman.

We hope Secretary Udall is right that there will be a national park in the Guadalupe in the next 2 years.

That really is something to look forward to.

[From the Fort Worth Morning Star Telegram, Sept. 24, 1964]

GUADALUPE PARK

The prospect of congressional establishment of a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains of far west Texas has been moved appreciably forward by Interior Secretary Stewart Udall's personal endorsement of the project.

Enactment of the park bill would give Texas its second national park in an area which the Department of the Interior's report says "contains some of the most diversified and beautiful scenery in Texas and some of the most beautiful landscape in the entire Southwestern part of the United States."

Its situation between the Big Bend National Park on the Rio Grande and the Carlsbad Caverns National Park in New Mexico would place it within easy reach of tourists interested in those areas and would increase the attractiveness of the Guadalupe region for travelers.

The park site contains the highest peak in Texas, canyons, streams, and forests and comprises 77,500 acres. The Department of the Interior already has jurisdiction of 5,632 acres in the area as a result of a private donation in 1961.

The Department's assertion that the land would make an "outstanding addition to the national park system" should receive the attention that Congress owes to the provision now, while sites are available and unspoiled, of recreation lands that Americans of the future must have.

[From the Abilene Reporter-News, Apr. 10, 1965]

GUADALUPES MERIT BEING ADDED TO PARKS SYSTEM

Prospects are bright that Congress this session will create the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas.

President Lyndon B. Johnson included the Guadalupe among 12 areas which he said the Federal Government should administer for preservation of America's natural beauty and for meeting recreational needs of a growing population.

All Texans can applaud the proposal to establish this new national park in the Lone Star State.

Texas now has only two facilities in the national park system. One is the Big Bend National Park in west Texas. The other is the newly created national seashore on Padre Island on the lower gulf coast.

While the proposed Guadalupe Mountains National Park lies in far west Texas just below the New Mexico line, its development as a major tourist attraction would benefit all the State either directly or indirectly. The Texas economy would be stimulated, and significant tax revenue would be generated from tourist spending.

The primary yardstick for creating a national park is whether its beauty or other assets justify it. The Guadalupe unquestionably measure up in this respect.

The Guadalupe boast a remarkable multitude of attractions. The Guadalupe, the State's highest peak, and its companion, El Capitan, are familiar Texas landmarks. Behind them on the crest of the mountain range are some 2,000 acres of lush virgin ponderosa pine and Douglas-fir forest. Frolicking in this highland wilderness are deer, wild turkey and the State's only herd of elk.

Vying with the mountains and forest in beauty is the adjacent McKittrick Canyon, a rough and spectacular cradle of unspoiled scenic wonder. A spring-fed stream winds between sheer rock walls forming the canyon. The valley abounds in rare and beautiful plantlife, flowers, trees, birds, and insect life, and also unusual objects of archeological and geological interest.

The Guadalupe Mountain area is on a ranch owned by an Abilenian, J. C. Hunter, Jr.

While Texans' primary interest might be in the enhancement of the State's tourist attractions, establishment of the park in the Guadalupe would set aside for the enjoyment of all Americans one of the few remaining beauty spots not yet despoiled by commercialism.

[From the Houston Chronicle, Sept. 1, 1963]

TEXAS' WONDERFUL GUADALUPE

Spanish conquistadores who inched westward across the parched Texas plains; passengers on the jolting Butterfield stage line in the late 1850's; a motorist today whispering along in his air-conditioned car—all honed in on a horizon of mountains rising through the clean desert air.

These mountains—the Guadalupe Range—end at El Capitan, a jutting pinnacle. Behind El Capitan are 72,000 acres of high plateau; miles of spectacular, winding canyon.

A move is underway to place this land in the national park system. Because this wild and tumbled region is a priceless part of America's heritage, and because as a national park it would become a tremendous asset to Texas, the Chronicle urges that the park be created.

Six thousand adjoining acres already are owned by the National Park Service—they were given by famed Texas Geologist Wallace Pratt. The Park Service is anxious to have the rest. "We believe that a large portion of the area definitely belongs and warrants consideration for inclusion in the national park system," it says.

If it becomes—when it becomes—a national park, what will Guadalupe offer? Plans include a spectacular drive, hugging the rim of the plateau and skirting 8,751-foot Guadalupe Peak, the highest point in Texas. Other trails will open twisting McKittrick Canyon, a narrow gorge flanked by spectacular 2,000-foot cliffs. Together with Carlsbad Caverns just to the north and Big Bend and Fort Davis a day's drive to the south—all national parks now—Guadalupe will mean Texas has a tremendous magnet to draw visitors.

Must Guadalupe become a national park? Wouldn't a State park do as well, or a park owned and maintained by some sort of foundation? A national park is the only sensible answer, for the National Park Service alone has the experience needed to build and operate it.

There are some dissenters. Representative Ed Foreman, Republican from Odessa (the park would be in his district), asked his constituents, in a mail poll, if they wanted the area taken off local tax rolls. As the question was phrased, 75 percent of those answering said no. Mr. Foreman neglected to say what total State and local taxes are, on the 72,000 acres. Indeed, he told the Chronicle this week, he does not know. A national park would bring many times that revenue to the area.

Unfortunately, the National Park Service is not able to purchase the land now—it has been valued at \$1.5 million. Two other courses are open. A special appropriations bill can be passed by Congress to buy the land, or Texas can buy it and give it to the Park Service.

Since Guadalupe is a national as much as a Texas heritage, we believe Congress should act. Senator Ralph Yarborough and Representative Joe Pool both are supporters of the park. It deserves the endorsement and the help of every American.

[From the Odessa American, Apr. 23, 1965]

FEDERAL PARKS

President Johnson has launched the Federal Government upon a "Parks-for-America" decade with the beginning of a crash program of parkland acquisition. One of the 12 Federal park areas proposed by our leader is in west Texas. It will be known as the Guadalupe Mountains National Park. Owned and to be sold to the Government by an Abilene man, it includes 76,302 acres of land in a mountainous area just east of El Paso.

Money for buying the lands will come mostly from the new land and water conservation fund established in 1964. The fund is financed from Federal sources, including fees charged to people using Federal recreational facilities.

As part of his natural beauty program, Johnson proposed that Congress appropriate money from the fund to acquire land for 12 new areas this year—2 national parks, 3 national seashores, 2 national lakeshores and 5 national recreation areas.

Congress first step will be to authorize establishment of each area. After that, it can appropriate money from the fund to the agency charged with establishing the area, and the agency will use the money to acquire lands specified in the authorizing legislation.

For the year beginning July 1, 1965, the Johnson administration has requested Congress to appropriate \$125 million from the fund for acquisition of land for the 12 areas and for other purposes.

Nearly everyone in the continental United States could take advantage of at least one of the 12 areas proposed by the President. Bills authorizing establishment of all 12 have been introduced in Congress, and one has already passed the Senate.

If all are approved in substantially their present forms, here's a rundown of what they would be like:

Great Basin National Park—123,260 acres in the southern part of the Snake Mountains adjacent to the Nevada-Utah border near Baker, Nev., set aside as a representative portion of the overall Great Basin.

Guadalupe Mountains National Park—76,302 acres of land in a mountainous area just east of El Paso, Tex., embodying Guadalupe Peak, the highest point in Texas.

Assateague Island National Seashore: A 32-mile barrier reef off the Maryland-Virginia coast, the center section of which is rapidly being developed by commercial interests.

Oregon Dunes National Seashore: 30,000 acres on the Pacific coast of Oregon and inland to include shores on three lakes near Coos Bay and Reedsport.

Cape Lookout National Seashore: 58 miles along North Carolina's outer banks, stretching southward from Ocracoke Inlet to Beaufort Inlet.

Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore: 47,600 acres surrounding the Sleeping Bear and Empire Dunes on Lake Michigan's eastern shore about 20 miles west of Traverse City.

Indiana Dunes National Lakeshore: 11,292 acres of noncontiguous lands on Lake Michigan along the Indiana shoreline between Gary and Michigan City.

Tocks Island National Recreation Area: 70,500 acres surrounding the Tocks Island Reservoir to be created by a dam currently under construction on the Delaware River, within a 2-hour drive of Manhattan or Philadelphia.

Spruce Knob-Seneca Rocks National Park: Up to 100,000 acres within and adjacent to the Monongahela National Forest in the eastern part of West Virginia, including the State's highest peak, Spruce Knob.¹

Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area: 63,300 acres in southern Montana and northern Utah surrounding the reservoir being created by the Yellowtail Dam near Hardin, Mont., at the end of the Bighorn Canyon.

Flaming Gorge National Recreation Area: A water-based recreation area surrounding the Flaming Gorge Dam and its reservoir in northeast Utah and southwest Wyoming, and also embodying the Ashley National Forest.

Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area: Three noncontiguous units surrounding reclamation reservoirs at the north end of California's Central Valley, including mountains, lakes, and two national forests.

[From the Longview, Tex. News, Nov. 20, 1964]

TEXAS: SOMETHING NEW

"Texas has potential. As it develops the natural assets it possesses, Texas should become the new destination of the adventurous traveler who wants to see something new."

The reaction from Tom Richter of the Auto Club of Missouri is typical of that of a number of out-of-State and foreign travel writers upon concluding a recent 10-day tour of historic and scenic Texas areas.

The visitors, guests of Gov. John Connally on an 1,800-mile tour guided by the Texas Tourist Development Agency, absorbed prairie dust and Panhandle sand, wood smoke from outdoor barbecues, enjoyed giant sand dunes and border sunshine, and got a general idea of the vastness and variety of landscape that is Texas.

At McKittrick Canyon in the Guadalupe Mountains, a proposed national park site, the guests climbed seldom-trod mountain trails via foot and horseback to see and photograph almost unbelievably beautiful and rugged and unspoiled nature, feasted on sourdough pancakes, and some slept in hammocks under the stars.

In the Big Bend National Park they attacked varied and sometimes gruelling pursuits, including an 8-hour horseback ride high to the rim of a mighty gorge and an adventurous 12-mile trip by rubber raft through rapids in an arc of the Rio Grande.

They saw flaming sunsets, misty mirages, and the smiles of eager hosts from Monahans to Presidio. The 35 writers were shown about the Floresville ranch and new ranch home of the Governor and Mrs. Connally. They also had seen Dallas, Fort Worth, Amarillo, Odessa, El Paso, Alpine, Juarez and points of interest in Coahuila, Mexico.

"The bus was taking a turn and suddenly I felt I was in Iran or Spain. * * * I felt I was in Italy when I went down in the canyon horse riding," wrote Chiara Pisani of Italy's *Gente* magazine, Rome.

The Big Bend National Park caught the adventurous fancy of Hugh Brannan Jr., travel editor of the *Baltimore American*. "I have four children and I'm coming back to the Big Bend with the entire family," he promised.

"The hospitality shown us, and the organization of the tour enabling us to see so much in so short a time was very impressive. Any writer invited should feel so happy," said Kenichi Takemura of Osaka, Japan.

The chairman of the board of the Society of American Travel Writers, freelancer Michael Frome of Alexandria, Va., expressed the viewpoint of many of the travel writers when he said:

"There is no doubt that Texas will be a big gun in the travel field within 5 years. Travel destinations in Texas are an untapped field for travel writers and out-of-State visitors."

Another foreign journalist on the tour through arrangements by the U.S. Travel Service, Dr. Dieter Buhl of Berlin, liked the historic, cultural and rugged vacation attractions: "I especially loved the mountains and would like to return to see them at not so fast a pace."

The writers came and saw Texas variety. They found it a lot different than the popular movie-television conception and were most favorably impressed. As one said, "It's just not much like the movies and television and the paperbacks lead you to believe. * * * I sure as shootin' wasn't disappointed."

We Texans know Texas has great potential as a tourist and travel State. This second tour for travel writers has gone a long way to show some of our attractions to those who write about such things.

[From the Galveston County Press, Feb. 18, 1965]

GARDEN CLUBS SEEKING TWO NEW NATIONAL PARKS IN TEXAS

Guadalupe Mountains National Park: If Congress passes pending legislation the area lying along Federal Highways 62 and 180 will provide Texas and the Nation with a new source of recreation and inspiration.

The Park Service already owns a portion of the canyon and the remainder of the proposed 70,000 acres is available for purchase. Guadalupe Peak, the highest point in Texas, rises 8,751 feet and El Capitan lifts to 8,078 feet, dominating a magnificent stretch of the rugged Southwest. Included is a rolling highland slashed by deep canyons offering a rich museum of living plants, ranging from scrub juniper and cactuses to Douglas fir, ponderosa, and limber pine. Also incorporated is one of the world's most spectacular exposures of a fossil organic reef as well as the State's only herd of wild elk and only trout stream.

The National Park Service made a complete survey and in an enthusiastic report recommended that the park contain two parts: a "scientific reserve" in McKittrick Canyon and "high, cool, delightful region for mass recreational use in the Guadalupees."

The bill to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park has the backing not only of the Department of the Interior but of the Governors of both Texas and New Mexico, as well as of the press and the public, yet congressional action seems to be at a standstill. Letters to the chairman of the House Public Lands Subcommittee, and the chairman of the State Public Lands Subcommittee in Washington, as well as to individual Congressmen, will help assure this magnificent new national park.

Address letters to local Representative to House Office Building, Washington D.C. (A public opinion telegram can be sent for 77 cents.)

Alibates flint quarry and pueblo culture sites: 35 miles north of Amarillo, entering one of the proposed recreation areas of Lake Meredith and rimming, the lofting Canadian River Canyon lies Alibates Quarry. This beautiful 3-square-mile flint rainbow, a jewel-like slab outcropping the cliffs, was the source of American weapons and tools 7,000 years before the pyramids. A true industrial colossus with an awesome working lifetime of more than 12,000 years.

Such research authorities as the Smithsonian Institution and National Geographic agree that the complex of 550 cliff-edge flint quarries and adjoining miner-town pueblos is the continent's foremost known link to man's dim past and should become one of America's most dramatic and intriguing national monuments.

The mine exposes deep shadows (100 centuries before Christ) through shaggy-haired, half-naked hunters who came afoot from Montana and Minnesota in the deadly age of the fierce-tusked mammoth and giant bison, seeking the best "steel" of the day—Alibates flint.

On a mile-high mesquite flat, half a mile from the quarries, is a 100-room pueblo with rock walls which clearly define it from Coronado's time and below this a lesser pueblo or kind of marketplace. Investigation reveals thousands of artifacts—red Minnesota pinestone, California shell, Yellowstone obsidian, Arizona pottery—brought from afar as barter for the ageless necessity of fine flint.

Nothing else in America approaches the jagged haze of the canyon and the strange-glinting empty cliffs archeologically, none more dramatically shows the continuity of man's dim past on this continent.

Ed Syers points out in his syndicated column "Off the Beaten Trail" that the Texas Panhandle has laid before Congress an exhaustive study and plan, authenticated by a literal Who's Who of science in prehistory. This longest American story ever told needs and should have national park status. "Well," Mr. Syers concludes after indicating the probable outcome of having such unguarded treasures in the midst of a recreation area. "We can take it from there. And almost certainly would."

Our wise National Park Service needs backing before this one total story of man is lost in the influx of vandalism which is sure to follow the opening of the Lake Meredith recreation area.

The above excerpts on two new national parks taken from the book "Stepping Stones," compiled and edited by Mrs. Howard S. Kittel, president, Texas Garden Clubs, Inc., and published through courtesy of the Sears, Roebuck Foundation.

The Weed 'n Wish Garden Club of Dickinson, in cooperation with Texas Garden Club, Inc., resolution, supports two new national parks and informed our Congressman of same. Congressman Clark W. Thompsons' reply to the garden club says, "Many thanks for your letter indicating your club's support of Senate bill 1348 and House bill 8609. I am glad to note you favor this legislation. I shall certainly remember it when it comes before the House of Representatives."

[From the Hudspeth County Herald, May 21, 1965]

THANKS, CONGRESSMAN WHITE

DELL CITY.—We think that congratulations should go to Congressman Richard White for the fine job he is doing in Washington. He is truly representing the west Texas area—in good style.

He has continued to support the Guadalupe Park proposal—a park that would be very important to all of Hudspeth County, as well as continued work on a future water program for west Texas.

His continued interest in his district has not only been in the interest of his district but in the interest of the whole county.

He has taken a personal interest in all of the correspondence that he has received. This quality is a much desired asset, and so often is overlooked as an important facet of the modern politician. Our Government needs many more of this type of dedicated young men.

[From the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Nov. 9, 1963]

THE GUADALUPES

Two sizable steps have just been taken toward the creation of a national park in the rugged and scenic Guadalupe Mountains of extreme west Texas.

The advisory board of the National Park Service has recommended the park's creation and Senator Ralph Yarborough, of Texas, has introduced a bill to establish it. A similar bill already had been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Joe Pool.

Congressional approval would insure that the great region encompassed by the proposal would be preserved for the public in its present wild and beautiful condition. Creation of the park would provide an outdoors recreation area for generations yet to come. The action of the Park Service's advisory board is gratifying, and Senator Yarborough deserves commendation for moving the project into the Senate without delay.

[From the San Angelo Standard-Times, Feb. 10, 1965]

LBJ FOR GUADALUPE PARK

President Johnson's call for congressional action to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park in Texas gives this movement the impetus to bring definite accomplishment before long. In private hands, this area would never be available to the touring public or for Texans who have a deep interest in promoting the scenic and wildly natural beauty of the Southwest.

No area in the United States surpasses the beauty of this hidden area to which the public is denied access without special permission. Only recently have travel writers and photographers seen the area. Resulting publicity has increased public support for the park which would increase the scenic lure of this part of the United States for the growing leisure class.

Nothing could promote tourism more than the addition of such a beautiful area to the park system.

Once Mexico can get its part of the Big Bend International Park in-being, west Texas will provide a sure call for the traveling public to come and stay for longer periods.

[From the El Paso Herald-Post, Feb. 10, 1965]

PROGRESS ON GUADALUPE

Good news indeed is the announcement by President Johnson that the Guadalupe National Park project is high on the list of things he hopes to get pushed through the 89th Congress.

A bill to establish the park has been entered by our own Congressman Richard C. White, and the President's inclusion of the Guadalupe area among those he hopes to have preserved for the public gives this a good chance for success.

The rugged mountain area 100 miles east of El Paso contains a unique combination of flora and fauna. Now privately owned, it can and should be preserved as a public national park for all to enjoy.

We see the establishment of a Guadalupe National Park as a boon to El Paso and the Southwest, but more than that, an asset to the Nation as a whole, for it will preserve forever the rugged beauty of a wilderness that is fast passing from the scene.

[From the El Paso Times, Feb. 10, 1965]

WE ARE PLEASED

Residents of this area should rejoice because President Johnson has called for congressional action to establish the Guadalupe Mountains National Park.

The President said he proposed to use money from the new land and water conservation fund to acquire lands for the Guadalupe Park.

That park will be a great asset to the Southwest—and to the entire Nation for that matter.

The natural beauty of our country should be preserved wherever it is found. The area proposed for the new Guadalupe Park abounds in that beauty.

[From the El Paso Times, Oct. 16, 1963]

GUADALUPES FEATURED

Texas Parade for October features El Capitan and the Guadalupe Mountains. On the cover page is a magnificent picture, which any resident of this area will recognize immediately. Then on page 6 is another beautiful picture of a canyon in the mountains. On page 7 a highly informative article by Robert Schick begins.

Talk of making a national park in the Guadalupe Mountains has centered attention on that area.

[From the San Angelo Morning Standard Times, May 13, 1964]

ANOTHER WEST TEXAS PARK SHOULD BE PUSHED FOR NOW

Texas' only national park, a vast expanse in the rugged Big Bend region of the Rio Grande, will be 20 years old on June 12, and an observance is planned.

It was on this date in 1944 that the Secretary of the Interior accepted transfer of the approximately 700,000 acres to the Federal Government. The land was acquired by public subscription and a Texas legislative appropriation of \$1½ million. The Big Bend Park is thus truly Texan by concept and execution, and Texans are proud of it and the national attraction it has had for tourist visitors.

Hope has been held for a long time that the Government of Mexico would create a similar park south of the river, but it has not yet materialized. Two such parks in juxtaposition would preserve for the future enjoyment of Americans and Mexicans a sweep of wilderness scenery that is among the most grandiose in North America.

As the Big Bend Park is developed, however, Texans should not lose sight of another great scenic area northwestward in the Guadalupe Mountains, which

contains the State's highest peak. The Advisory Board of the National Park Service has recommended creation of a national park there and bills to accomplish it already have been introduced in the Congress.

The project should be pressed while the land is available unspoiled. The presence of a second national park in Texas so near to the heavily visited Carlsbad Caverns National Park in New Mexico would be a major tourist attraction for extreme west Texas. The creation of this park is a duty not only to the present but to the future, when millions more Americans will be crowding the available areas for outdoor recreation.

[From the El Paso Herald-Post, Dec. 12, 1964]

WELCOME, MR. UDALL

Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall, here today for a giant Democratic fund-raising rally, is doubly welcome in El Paso. Local Democrats, of course, will hail his presence for partisan reasons. But all of us can be pleased at his presence for quite another reason.

Mr. Udall is in the El Paso area to take a good long look at the proposed Guadalupe National Park site, an item of considerable interest to all in this district. And he's the first Secretary of the Interior to visit this area in a long time.

Mr. Udall, by his action in the past several years, has won his spurs as an ardent advocate of conservation of our natural resources, and of our unique wilderness areas. It was in large measure due to his efforts that the wilderness bill was passed by the last Congress.

The Guadalupe Mountains area which he visited this morning is a part of the American wilderness. We would be the first to admit that it is not the most spectacular piece of scenery in the North American Continent, but what makes its McKittrick Canyon section unique is its nature, coupled with its location—an oasis of lush greenery in the midst of a parched desert.

The deep gorge of the canyon, a 1,000-foot deep cleft in the mountain, contains all manner of plantlife—pine, fir, juniper, madrone, maple, and cacti. Wildlife abounds—deer, elk, turkey, and antelope. There's even a trout stream—the only one in Texas. All this lies in the shadow of Guadalupe Peak, just north of El Capitan, the highest peak in Texas.

The McKittrick Canyon area is privately owned, and relatively few people have seen its beauties. It is an area that should be preserved, and made available to the public.

We're pleased that Mr. Udall has evidenced enough interest in the proposal for a Guadalupe National Park to make the long trip here, and to see first hand what west Texans are talking about.

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