force moisture-laden clouds up the mountain slopes. The area thus deprived of rainfall is said to be in a southwest, where they encounter higher temperatures. Most of the rainfall, since predominant trade winds blow from the southwest. The northeast side of each island gets the most of it, since winds from the northeast contribute to the rains. Around Kilauea itself the vegetation is remarkably varied, from the lush jungle with its vigorous growth of plants to the more arid landscape of the red soil. From the summit crater to the coast, Ellis visited it with increasing interest. He commented that "... the inhabitants of this desolate area are composed of people who have no knowledge of the arts of life."

Additional information, though meager, on these seasons comes from Henry M. Lyman, who was the first to visit the island in 1834. Lyman praised the regularity with which the Kiliuau volcano burst into activity. He wrote: "The volcano is a permanent "rainmaker." you can see the setting around Crater Rim Drive.

HOW TO REACH THE PARK
A short automobile ride from Hilo to Volcanoes National Park is just 4.5 miles. A long drive from Hilo, 60 miles, to Kilauea, is considered a worth-while experience. On the way, visit the National Park Service Information Station at Volcano Village. Camp or lunch only in designated areas. Put out Burns and instruct it completely before leaving camp. Pet are not permitted in the park unless under physical control at all times. Arrows and signs on park roads at 45 miles per hour unless otherwise posted. Park roads. Bicycles and beach chairs should stay on the roads. Visitors and camping are not allowed in the park. Firearms must be broken down or packed to prevent use.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION
Publications on the history and natural features of Hawaii Volcanoes National Park can be purchased at the park headquarters. Write to the National Park Service, 1600 Independence Ave., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20240. For a list of titles and prices.

HAWAII VOLCANOES
National Park, Hawaii

You can learn more about the early Hawaiians by visiting the City of Refuge National Historical Park on Kohala. However, Hewahewa assisted in overthrowing Paao's system of rule in 1819 and aided in destroying the temples of the ancient gods. However, the high priest of King Kamehameha, was a lineal descendant of the ancient Hawaiian religion. It was the first pre-Christian temple. However, the high priest of King Kamehameha, was a lineal descendant of the ancient Hawaiian religion. It was the first

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A smell of sulphur... a sound of crackling as if the surface of the earth were being torn apart... the sight of fire ebbing and exploding in the dark night... above me the snow-covered tip of the most massive single mountain in the world... around me the density of a tropical jungle with exotic trees and lovely flowers...

That was my introduction to Hawaii Volcanoes National Park on one of the exciting occasions when the fire pit at Kilauea had become unusually active. A group of us from Honolulu stayed at the rim all night, watching with fascination as the dark-red fires formed endless patterns on the crater floor, with now and then an explosion which sent rocks hurrying toward us. It was an unforgettable view of the world's interior forces at work.

Later I was to know this magnificent park in its many other aspects, and I was to do much work here, exploring, reading, asking questions. I came to know it as one of America's noblest parks, a mixture of tropical beauty and mountainous power. But what I remember most vividly is the living volcano on whose edge I spent so many fascinating hours.

James A. Michener
Kilauea and Vicinity

Kilauea is one of the most studied and best understood volcanoes in the world. Scientists have been keeping a careful record of its activity since 1911, when the Hawaiian Volcano Observatory was established by Dr. Thomas A. Jaggar. The active Hawaiian volcanoes, or “shields,” as they are termed by geologists, are broad masses shaped much like inverted saucers. They have streaked mountains such as Mauna Loa and Kilauea, which are built of more viscous lavas, are not formed here. Again, unlike their more scenic counterparts, the Hawaiian volcanoes are relatively gentle in their eruptive activity, liberating enormous amounts of molten rock from vents and fissures but seldom becoming dangerously explosive.

Eruptions are incompletely understood, but studies of Kilauea indicate that they begin with magma rising (because it is lighter than everything else) through a conduit system from its source some 35 miles within the earth’s mantle. After rising a reservoir about 2 miles beneath the summit, the magma works its way through fissures and erups at the surface. Most eruptions occur within the summit caldera or along fundamental lines of weakness known as rift zones, which intersect at the summit and extend beneath the sea.

Activity is usually preceded by an increase in the frequency and intensity of local earthquakes. Preceding an eruption, an increase in underground pressure causes the dome to inflate and swell, raising the volcano’s summit at times by as much as 5 feet. Tilometers measure this swelling, and seismographs record the volcano’s earthquakes.

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