



from **AMERICAN AIRLINES**

FOR RELEASE On Receipt

American Airlines is offering teachers an opportunity to travel free to Mexico as tour leaders this school year and next summer.

Under the company's educational tour plan, any faculty member of a school in the United States can organize a tour of ten or more students or instructors to take advantage of the educational group rate which is 20% below regular one way fares.

Two all-inclusive itineraries in Mexico, one for ten days and the other for 15 days, are offered at a cost of \$114 and \$153 per person, respectively, plus reduced rate transportation to and from Mexico City. University of Mexico faculty members will instruct educational groups on several phases of Mexican culture.

Included in the ten-day tour are three and one-half days in Mexico City, one and one-half days in Fortin de las Flores and one day each in Xochimilco, Taxco, Cuernavaca and Puebla.

The fifteen day tour adds a visit to Oaxaca and additional time in Puebla and the Mexico City area. Both tours will be arranged to take advantage of market or holy days when native activities are at their weekly peaks in the various localities.

Additional information on costs and privileges for tour leaders may be obtained from any American Airlines representative. Sales offices will aid in planning special itineraries on request.

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massacred in an Apache raid long before they could exhaust the lode.

The Dutchman stumbled onto the mine in 1857 and was seen frequently in Phoenix and nearby Florence with gold nuggets. When his money ran low, he would disappear into the rugged canyons of the Superstitions and reappear in a few days with another plentiful supply of the glitter.

Walz died in 1892, in the tradition of old-time prospectors, without disclosing the location of the mine. Since then, many attempts have been made to rediscover the mine, all of them vain. Many who made the search died violently or disappeared.

Visitors who go on the search may spend the entire day enjoying a program at the base camp, or they may visit a prehistoric Indian camp where fragments of pottery and arrow heads are still found. For the more adventurous, a hike is planned through Peralta Canyon under a wonderland of rock formations to a magnificent view of Weaver's Needle, a rock formation said to be one of the clues to the Lost Dutchman's mine.

That night trekkers will see a show of western and Indian origin under the stars. The story of the Lost Dutchman mine will be retold. The day will reach a climax with a brilliant and beautiful fire-fall from nearby towering cliffs.



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FOR RELEASE At Convenience

Visitors to Phoenix will hurl defiance into the face of a legend March 5, when they will invade the craggy Superstition mountains 40 miles from the sun country city in search of a hexed gold mine.

The legend is that any who dares to search out the Lost Dutchman's gold mine, one of the most sought-after treasures in the southwest, will bring a curse on himself. And the legend is backed up by a record of more than a dozen persons who have disappeared mysteriously while searching for the buried riches.

There is reason to believe the mine exists somewhere in the fastnesses of the Superstition mountains, but no promises of finding it are held out to visitors who take the annual trek sponsored by the Don's Club of Phoenix, an organization devoted to preserving the folklore of the southwest.

The Dons make it their business to entertain visitors during the tourist season in the Valley of the Sun. The mock search for the long lost mine is really the occasion for showing vacationists some of the most unspoiled and dramatic scenery in America. In the cloud-shrouded mountain that guards the secret of the mine, visitors who accompany the Dons may watch prospectors and Indians ply their crafts, watch Mexican and Spanish dancers, cowboys with educated ropes and genuine Indian ceremonial dances.

The Lost Dutchman's gold mine was named for Jacob Walz, a German prospector who was known to the Indians as "Snowbeard, the Dutchman." The mine was discovered and worked originally about 1848 by a Spanish prospector named Don Miguel Peralta. According to church records in Mexico, he paid titles on gold revenue running into the millions of dollars. Peralta and his miners were

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