

PARK SERVICE BULLETIN

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
National Park Service

By direction of the Secretary of the Interior this publication is issued as an administrative report and is required for the proper transaction of public business.

No. 22 August, 1924.

It is regretted that no Bulletin has been issued since December, but this was unavoidable because of the heavy pressure of work on us here and the small office personnel. It is our hope, however, from now on to issue the Bulletin regularly the first of every month.

TRAVEL.

In spite of the drought conditions and the hoof and mouth epidemic in the Coast States, which have deterred many people from visiting the parks, and the depressed economic conditions in the West, most of the parks have reported a record-breaking attendance so far this season. All signs point now to a total increase in visitors to the national parks in 1924 of from 10 to 25 per cent over last year.

FOREST FIRE CONTROL.

With forest fires raging near the boundaries of several of the national parks, and with the tinder-like character of the vegetation due to the prolonged drought making an unusual fire hazard, reports from the superintendents prove so far that no serious fires have occurred in any of the parks. For this the superintendents and their forces deserve the highest commendation, since it is due to their eternal vigilance, unflagging energy, and unselfish devotion, combined with their tactful handling of the public to insure cooperation, that the Service was able to report "no serious fires" to the Department recently when it was being besieged with questions as to fires in the national parks and other reservations under its control. We are justly proud of our field representatives.

Chief Ranger Decker, of General Grant National Park, in his monthly report for June told a very dramatic story of how that park was saved from the devastating effects of a forest fire. On June 22 a fire started in a thickly-covered brush country five miles south of the park boundary. All that night a stiff southeast wind fanned the flames, so that when morning came a conflagration of such gigantic proportions was approaching the park that no human being could withstand it. A hundred or more men had assembled to fight the fire, but owing to its magnitude and the strong wind that was carrying the flames forward could only fight it from behind, and no headway was made in subduing it. An effort was made to backfire from the western border of the park, but the menacing flames and stifling smoke made this attempt futile. Meanwhile a crew of 50 men had

assembled from the park at the call of danger, and at the Chief Ranger's orders they backfired from the eastern boundary. Thirty-one Y. M. C. A. boys who had been camped nearby joined the park forces, and backfire lanes were rapidly run, so that soon a serpent of fire was creeping swiftly toward the oncoming main conflagration. In the early hours of the next morning this swiftly-moving backfire and the original fire met--and General Grant Park was saved! The fire continued to burn within the backfire lines for a week, when it was finally controlled. In this fight to save the park many thousand acres of fine timber on forest land were also saved.

Never before in its history have the grand old trees of General Grant National Park been so near to destruction by fire, and it seems almost a miracle, with the heavy wind dropping pieces of charred bark and charred leaves over the entire area of the park and even 6 miles beyond, that the trees of the park, and the entire forested areas adjacent thereto, were not destroyed. Great credit is due to the perseverance, energy, and unselfish devotion of the fire-fighters, which alone saved the park.

#### NATIONAL PARKS NOT TO BE OPENED TO GRAZING.

During the past few months determined efforts have been made by California cattlemen and woolgrowers to have Yosemite and Sequoia National Parks thrown open to grazing, to relieve feed shortages caused by the drought. Secretary Work after receiving detailed reports on the situation from Service officials in the field, as well as from Forest Service officials, was convinced that no national emergency existed, and denied the demands of the stockmen. The Secretary holds that even should such an emergency exist, every bit of available forest and private land should be utilized for grazing by cattle before the parks are made available for this purpose.

#### SECRETARY DECIDES LAFAYETTE ROAD QUESTION.

On March 26 Secretary Work gave a hearing to various persons interested in the road development of Lafayette National Park, at which about 30 persons were present. This hearing was held to give those who had opposed the Department's road-building program in the park an opportunity to have their views fully considered. A majority of those present favored the approved road program, and it developed that the opposition came almost entirely from summer residents; the citizens of Bar Harbor and other neighboring towns, and the residents of Maine generally, favored the completion of the roads. Everyone who desired to be heard on this subject was given an opportunity to present his views to the Secretary, and the hearing lasted three hours. At its close, however, the Secretary stated that he wished to hold the whole matter in abeyance until he had an opportunity to visit the park and personally go over the situation. During June the Secretary was able to make this visit, and accompanied by the Director, thoroughly investigated the road projects on the ground. While at the park he gave another hearing to a number of summer residents of Bar Harbor, most of whom were opposed to further road building.

After his inspection of the park the Secretary gave his approval to the roads already under construction or contemplated for immediate construction, but stated that he would not at this time approve the entire road program for

Lafayette Park since it, while possibly an eventual logical development, was premature in that it contemplated road-trail construction in the remote future on lands not yet actually acquired by the United States. In announcing his decision to one of the interested parties Secretary Work stated:

"It developed that two views in opposition came from those who wished no additional driveways through the park because they preferred its natural solitude and the opportunity to wander through the mountains on foot, without the noise or interference of automobiles, and, on the other hand, those who were unwilling or unable to walk, who wished facilities by which they could also enjoy the scenic beauties. \* \* \*

"It is a vexed question which I have decided with reluctance. The time has come that someone must decide something and set at rest the contentions between two opinions, both of them founded on a desire to do the best thing--the ones urging the new road contending that the park should be operated for the good of the greater number, and the others in interest being jealous of any course of action that will disturb the quiet and natural scenery of this beauty spot."

#### SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN NATIONAL PARK COMMITTEE.

When Secretary Work believes a thing should be done he sets to work to see how it can be brought about. The last news-letter told of his belief that a thorough study of the Appalachian Mountain Range for the purpose of locating the most typically scenic area should be made before the selection of any site for a new national park in the East. Now this study is under way. During the winter the Secretary appointed a committee of five public-spirited citizens to conduct a thorough study of the Southern Appalachian Mountain Range, this committee consisting of Congressman Henry W. Temple of Pennsylvania, chairman; Major W. A. Welch, General Manager of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission of New York; Harlan P. Kelsey, former president of the Appalachian Mountain Club of Boston, and a well-known landscape architect of Massachusetts; William C. Gregg, representing the National Fine Arts Club of New York City; and Col. Glenn S. Smith of the Geological Survey, who is secretary of the committee. This committee carefully considered the many suggestions regarding the site of the proposed park, with the idea of investigating on the ground those areas that seemed most worthy of special attention, and then planned a survey trip on which they left July 25. Secretary Work is accompanying the party. The first stop was planned for Gainesville, Georgia, so that sites in that vicinity might be examined. The party will next proceed to Asheville, North Carolina, making a survey of the mountain regions in that section, and will go on to Knoxville and its vicinity, looking over the Smoky Mountain fastnesses as far north as Cumberland Gap.

#### CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT.

On May 2, 1924, by proclamation of the President, the Craters of the Moon National Monument in Idaho was established. This is the thirtieth member of the monument system. This new monument, which has an area of 24,960 acres, includes within its boundaries cinder cones, hornitos, and lava flows in bewildering and spectacular confusion. As its name suggests, the area resembles the surface of the moon when seen through a telescope.

### PROPOSED ISLE ROYALE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

The first step in the creation of a unique national monument was taken last February when Secretary Work withdrew from entry 9,121 acres of public land on Isle Royale, Michigan. Isle Royale is a virgin island wilderness 132,000 acres in extent, lying in the heart of Lake Superior within the boundaries of the State of Michigan, but 55 miles from the northernmost point of the upper peninsula of Michigan. The Secretary has stated that if the greater part of the island can be secured as a gift to the United States he will recommend to the President that a national monument be established here, and it is probable that it will later be made a national park. The State of Michigan owns 2,240 acres of land on the island and has already signified its intention of donating its holdings to the United States for monument purposes, and the owners of most of the remaining area have also agreed to a similar donation. The Detroit News, of Detroit, Michigan, is conducting the negotiations to obtain definite assurances that the property will be transferred. Director Mather visited Isle Royale in June, and was very enthusiastic over the possibilities of the island for monument purposes and possibly national park status, stating that the virgin forest, prolific flora, including rare specimens of orchids, and the wild life made its permanent preservation of the utmost importance.

### NATIONAL RECREATION CONFERENCE.

During the spring President Coolidge appointed a Committee on Outdoor Recreation consisting of the Secretaries of the Interior, War, Agriculture, Labor, and Commerce, and the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, with a view to promoting the wider use of the natural recreational resources of the country, and later called the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation which met here in Washington on May 22, 23, and 24. Delegates from 128 national organizations attended the Conference, in addition to many individuals interested in conservation and a number of public officials. The real purpose of the Conference was that of national planning in the field of conservation and recreation. One of the most important accomplishments was the bringing together of the heads of the Federal Departments which touch the field of outdoor recreation and representatives of the public interested in this line of work, and the adoption of resolutions based on organized public opinion regarding land policies, park and forest definitions, control of the flora and fauna of America, and extension of facilities for outdoor recreation. There is no doubt but that the Conference will have far-reaching effects, and that it will become a permanent and important factor in promoting conservation and outdoor recreation.

### STATE PARK CONFERENCE.

The Fourth National Conference on State Parks, held at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, May 26, 27, and 28 was the most successful meeting the organization has yet held. The Service is especially interested in this State park movement as the organization of the National Conference is largely due to Director Mather's efforts. So many requests had come to the Service for the establishment of areas of secondary scenic value as national parks that the idea occurred to the Director of interesting the people of the various States in the value of having parks at home, and including these parks in a State park system, and out of this idea grew the State Park Conferences. The Conference is a civic organization, with no official relation whatever to the Federal Government, but it and the Service work together in complete cooperation.

## YOSEMITE FISH HATCHERY.

For some years an effort has been made, but without avail, to have a State fish hatchery established in Yosemite National Park. Recently, however, the visit of Governor Richardson of California to the Yosemite in connection with the Bankers' Convention led to his inspection of the fish hatchery site, and he became so interested in the project that upon his return to Sacramento, announcement was made that he had approved the building of a State fish hatchery in the park and that funds would be provided for this purpose. This is but another illustration of the fact that a little effort expended in arousing in visitors a real interest in park affairs often brings worth while results.

## EFFECTIVE MEANS OF DISPOSING OF DEAD ANIMALS.

The problem of disposing of carcasses of horses and other animals in the vicinity of tourist attractions in the national parks has been a difficult one, especially when the carcasses rest on rocky soil. The following suggestion from Superintendent Eakin of the Grand Canyon may be of interest to other superintendents in this connection:

"Recently the presence of the carcasses of several burros in Grand Canyon National Park was quite noticeable when the wind blew in certain directions. Ranger Phillips suggested that this objection could be easily removed by placing 15 pounds of T.N.T. under each carcass and detonating it. This was done and it was found that not a single particle of any carcass larger than one's thumb remained."

## YELLOWSTONE'S SENATOR-RANGER.

On June 21 Senator Tasker L. Oddie of Nevada was designated temporary park ranger in Yellowstone National Park, provided with uniform and badge, and has since been making horseback patrols. The Senator is much interested in the ranger work in the park and desires to know from personal experience just what the ranger duties are. He planned to spend about a month in his new capacity, and to cover a large part of the trail system in that time;

## MODEL HOSPITAL IN THE YELLOWSTONE.

The completion of Yellowstone Park's new model hospital marks another step in the effort to insure park visitors complete comfort and care under all circumstances. It is pronounced by experts the equal, if not the superior, of any similar institution in the States surrounding the park. The hospital can comfortably accommodate 50 patients, and even more could be taken care of should necessity arise. It was fortunate that the Service inherited the hospital building used by the Army in the days when Mammoth Hot Springs was an Army post, as this building served as the nucleus for the new hospital. It has been established by private parties in cooperation with the Service.

## MAKING THE MENU CARD DO DOUBLE DUTY.

Superintendent Toll of Rocky Mountain National Park has just transmitted to the Service a copy of a memorandum which he recently sent out to the hotels and restaurants patronized by visitors to the park. The suggestion in this memorandum is so interesting that it is quoted below:

"A number of hotels use printed menus or enclose the menu of the meal in a printed folder.

"After a guest has settled the important question of what he is going to eat, he then has a few minutes of leisure time, during which he usually reads everything on the menu card, front and back, inside and out. If he finds anything of interest, a general conversation on the topic may follow and there will be no impatience, even if a minute or two elapses before the soup is on the table.

"It has been proposed that these menus would be a very effective way of reaching the visitors with suggestions regarding conservation.

"Visitors come to the mountains because of the natural beauty of the country, but some of these visitors immediately upon arrival, begin to destroy the beauty that attracted them here.

"Public opinion is the most effective cure for this careless destruction. Every successful method of enlisting the support and cooperation of the visiting public should be employed.

"Every hotel that uses printed menus or folders can include some suggestion to its guests regarding the protection of wild flowers, birds, animals, and forests. A number of slogans have been successfully used by the Forest Service, by the Colorado Mountain Club, and by other organizations with similar purposes. Some of these slogans are attached hereto. Others are available at the National Park office, together with other data regarding the flowers, the trees, and similar topics that are of interest to visitors. This material is here for your use if you wish it. In case you do not use printed menus, perhaps you can reach the visitors through other literature or in some other way.

"If you can use a word or a paragraph effectively, is it not worth doing?"

On the list of slogans attached were such as "The Great Outdoors; yours to enjoy, not to destroy," "One tree will make a million matches; one match may destroy a million trees," "Make friends instead of victims of the wild creatures," "A forest requires a generation to grow, but only a day to burn."

## NATIONAL CAPITAL PARK COMMISSION.

Congress last spring by special act created the National Capitol Park Commission, specifying that the members of this committee should be the Chief of Engineers of the Army, the Engineer Commissioner for the District, the Director of the National Park Service, the Chief of the Forest Service, the Officer in

Charge, Public Buildings and Grounds, and the Chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia. The act authorizes annual appropriations for park extension in and about Washington not to exceed one cent for each inhabitant of continental United States, which would now total something over \$1,000,000. The larger part of this fund would be paid from the taxes levied on private property in the District of Columbia, which are now covered into the Treasury of the United States. No appropriations are carried in the act, and the Capital Park Commission will be required to submit estimates each year to Congress. As stated in the first section of the act, its purpose is "to preserve the flow of water in Rock Creek, to prevent pollution of Rock Creek and the Potomac and Anacostia Rivers, to preserve forests and natural scenery in and about Washington, and to provide for the comprehensive systematic, and continuous development of the park, parkway, and playground system of the National Capital." Director Mather is looking forward with keen anticipation to his work with this Commission.

#### INSECT INFESTATION IN THE YELLOWSTONE.

Investigations by scientists of the Bureau of Entomology have brought to light the fact that the forests on the west side of Yellowstone Park are threatened with complete destruction by a deadly sawfly infestation. Already the infestation has spread 4 miles inside the park along the beautiful west entrance road up the Madison River. The only chance to save the timber from destruction lay in spraying the trees a thousand feet each side of the road. Through the cooperation of the Bureau of Entomology in loaning a spraying outfit to the park and detailing two experienced men to operate the spray it is hoped that the infestation may be checked.

#### ECONOMY IN FEDERAL EXPENDITURES.

At the seventh regular meeting of the Business Organization of the Government at Memorial Continental Hall on June 30, 1924, both the President and the Director of the Budget stressed the need for greater economy in Federal expenditures. The following excerpt from the President's speech should be carefully read by all administrative officers:

"You, with your intimate knowledge of the details of your work, know where further practical economies can be effected. I desire, however, that you give especial attention to the matter of personnel. This is by far the most costly item in our expenditures. We must reduce the Government payroll. I am satisfied that it will lead to greater efficiency. And in this same connection I desire careful scrutiny of travel orders. Our travel expense item is too great. An order for travel should be given only when absolutely necessary. You can effect economy in this item. A further fertile field for economy is the item of printing and binding. I am sometimes startled at the number of Government publications which come to my attention. It can not be that all are necessary.

"In this effort for economy and efficiency in the Federal service the coordinating agencies created by Executive order have played a most important part. The necessity and value of coordination have been clearly demonstrated. It has brought the departments and establishments into intimate contact. Contradictory plans, conflicting procedures, have been supplanted by common plans and harmonious procedures. It is essential that this work go on. I realize the heavy demands upon the members of the several coordinating boards. They have also their departmental work to perform. This calls again for a real sacrifice, but for a sacrifice in the interest of the taxpayers.

"You are now preparing your preliminary estimates for the fiscal year, 1926. For that fiscal year it will be my purpose to transmit to Congress estimates of appropriations which, excluding the interest on and reduction in the public debt, and the Postal Service, will not exceed a total of \$1,800,000,000. This tentative limitation is in furtherance of my program for a progressive reduction in the cost of government.

"I regret that there are still some officials who apparently feel that the estimates transmitted to the Bureau of the Budget are the estimates which they are authorized to advocate before the committees of the Congress. Let me say here that under the budget and accounting act the only lawful estimates are those which the Chief Executive transmits to the Congress. It is these estimates that call for your loyal support. Unless such support be given, you are not fulfilling your obligations to your office. I trust that neither the Chief Executive nor the Appropriations Committees of Congress again will have occasion to call your attention to the provisions of the budget and accounting act. This law must be observed not only in its letter but in its spirit. I herewith serve notice again as Chief Executive that I propose to protect the integrity of my budget."

In the course of his talk the Director of the Budget also made the following remarks on the preparation of the estimates:

"We face again the preparation of estimates. December next the President will submit to Congress the fourth annual Budget under the new system. He has informed you that, exclusive of the public debt and Postal Service, the estimates for 1926 will not be in excess of \$1,800,000,000. For the same purpose the estimates for 1925 were limited to \$1,700,000,000. This increase of \$100,000,000 is more apparent than real. We must provide in 1926 for the World War adjusted compensation act, which will call for an amount for that year somewhere between \$140,000,000 and \$155,000,000. This factor did not figure in our 1925 estimating program. The limitation of \$1,800,000,000, therefore, is really a material reduction rather than an increase. Of course with this in mind the estimating agencies of the Government will tote fair and not pass on to other activities than their own the sacrifices that must be made to keep within the Executive maximum."

## NATIONAL PARK LEGISLATION.

The following national park bills were passed by Congress and approved by the President since last December:

The Interior Department appropriation act, the first general deficiency, and the road authorization act, with which you are undoubtedly familiar;

H. R. 2713, to transfer certain lands of the United States from the Rocky Mountain National Park to the Colorado National Forest, which eliminated from the Rocky Mountain National Park an area of 345 acres immediately on the northwest boundary which was needed in connection with the construction of the Grand River Reservoir, the greater portion of which will be in the adjoining Colorado National Forest;

H. R. 4985, which repealed the inhibition on the appropriation of more than \$10,000 annually for the Hawaii National Park;

S. 668, establishing the Utah National Park, which includes the famous Bryce Canyon in southwestern Utah. A proviso in the act, however, provides that it will not become effective until all the private holdings within the exterior boundaries of the proposed park have been acquired by the United States. There are about 640 acres of private holdings now in the park, and until these are acquired by the Government the area will retain its monument status under the administration of the Department of Agriculture;

S. 1987, authorizing the acceptance of two lots in Medford, Oregon, offered to the United States for use in connection with the administration of Crater Lake National Park. Medford has been the winter headquarters of the park superintendent and one of these lots is intended as a site for a superintendent's residence with attached office, and the other as a site for a Government warehouse.

It is unnecessary to say much on the failure of the second general deficiency bill to pass, due to the filibuster of Senator Pittman in the closing hours of the last session; you all are only too well acquainted with the failure of the road budget and the deficiencies. The office personnel also suffered through the non-passage of this bill, carrying as it did the position of editor for the Service, which can not be filled until the bill passes and the appropriation for salary is available.

Bills for the creation of the following national parks were also introduced: Grand Coulee and Yakima, State of Washington; a national park in the State of Virginia; a national park in the State of Pennsylvania; a national park in the State of Georgia; Nicolet, Wisconsin; Peel, Arkansas; Smoky Mountain, Tennessee-North Carolina; Mena, Arkansas; and Ozark, Missouri.

Other bills introduced but not passed that are of interest to the national parks provided for the establishment of an auxiliary fish station in Yellowstone Park; the transfer of certain lands from Yosemite Park to the Sierra National Forest in connection with the Wawona reservoir site; the change of name of Mount Rainier to Mount Tacoma and Mount Lincoln; the removal of the inhibition of appropriations of more than \$10,000 annually for Mount McKinley

National Park; an authorization for the construction of approach roads to national parks and monuments; and the protection of the Dinosaur National Monument. Resolutions were also introduced carrying an appropriation to defray the expense of investigating the advisability and cost of securing lands in the Southern Appalachian Mountains for national park purposes.

#### SERVICE NOTES.

Director Mather has made a number of inspection trips this year, having already visited Lafayette, Grand Canyon, Yellowstone, and Glacier National Parks, and Pinnacles, Papago Saguaro, Casa Grande, Petrified Forest, Tumacacori, and Carlsbad Cave National Monuments, and the proposed Palm Canyon National Monument. Recently he attended the Park-to-Park Highway Convention in Great Falls, Montana.

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Assistant Director Cammerer so far this year has made field inspections of Hot Springs, Platt, Yellowstone, and Rocky Mountain National Parks, and the Scotts Bluff National Monument.

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It is with regret that we have to report the resignation of Mr. Will M. Maupin as custodian of the Scotts Bluff National Monument, which was effective June 30. Mr. Maupin is now connected with the Omaha Bee in an editorial capacity. His successor at Scotts Bluff has not yet been appointed.

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Dr. Willis T. Lee of the Geological Survey, who is engaged in scientific investigations at Carlsbad Cavern for the National Geographic Society, is acting as custodian of the monument while engaged in this work.

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Mr. C. A. Griffin entered on duty as custodian of the Chaco Canyon National Monument in February.

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A short while ago Director Mather designated Garnet Holme of California Pageant Master of the National Park Service, so that he might cooperate with the park superintendents in producing interesting pageants and plays for the purpose of bringing vividly before the visitors the folk lore and traditions of the open spaces. On July 26 and 27 "Rip Van Winkle," based on Washington Irving's famous story, was produced under Mr. Holme's direction in the Giant Forest, where the hoary sequoias undoubtedly made Rip's twenty-year sleep seem a mere nap.

Superintendent Pinkley of Southwestern Monuments, familiarly known as "Pink," has had a busy time of it this spring with general assignments. Just now he, with Mrs. Pinkley and the children is at Montezuma Castle engaged on repair work to the walls of the Castle. Meanwhile his assistant, George L. Boundey, is in charge at Casa Grande.

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Superintendent Thomson of Crater Lake reports the addition to his temporary ranger force of the male quartet of the University of Kentucky. In their free time in the evening these young men go into the public camp grounds and give delightful campfire concerts. Mr. Thomson states that they are excellent rangers, fearing no amount of hard work, and treating each visitor with whom they come in contact as a friend.

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Giant Forest in Sequoia National Park was the scene of an interesting ceremonial when Visalia Post No. 18 of the American Legion formally initiated Superintendent White and several other candidates into the Legion on the Fourth of July. Colonel White has been a member of the Visalia Post for some time, but had not been initiated with full ritualistic exercises.

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Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall and Mrs. Hall recently passed through Washington on their way home from Europe. Mr. Hall was very enthusiastic over the gift of \$75,500 by the Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial of New York for the construction, equipment, and salaries of necessary personnel, of a museum in Yosemite National Park. Mr. Hall is also the executive agent of the committee having the museum plans in hand.

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Howard Hays' many friends throughout the Service will be overjoyed to learn that when Assistant Director Cammerer called on him at Livingston a few minutes after the specialists had left him he found they had given him the splendid assurance of rapid convalescence. The superintendents will particularly remember Howard's fine hospitality at the time of the Yellowstone Conference and how he joined in the spirit of things as one of the park men. It will doubtless be a year at least before Howard will be able to relax on the rigid routine his physicians have prescribed for him, but inasmuch as he has sold out the Yellowstone Park Camps Company to Mr. Vernon Goodwin of California he can sit back without having any worries on his mind and have nothing to do but get well. His address is Livingston, Montana, for any letters that may be addressed to him.

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On July 1, A. E. Demaray, formerly Editor of the National Park Service, was appointed Administrative Assistant, and will devote more of his time to assisting the Director and Assistant Director in administrative matters. As the

salary for the Editor was carried in the general deficiency bill which failed to pass, no appointment can be made to that position until Congress passes the bill next winter. Meanwhile, however, Miss Isabelle F. Story, secretary to the Assistant Director, has been detailed to the editorial work, and Miss Beatrice M. Ward of Director Mather's office has been detailed to act as Mr. Commerer's secretary. This arrangement leaves the office without the services of one clerk and necessitates some doubling up of assignments.

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Those of the field men who come to Washington in the winter will be interested in knowing that the Service has secured an additional room, which adjoins the original quarters on the east side of the corridor.

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