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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Yellowstone NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO.

SUPERINTENDENT'S MONTHLY REPORT

August, 1947

ROGERS	
✓ JOHNSTON	25
✓ JOFFE	J
✓ ANDERSON	
✓ RUMM	
✓ SHOREY	
✓ MATTHEW	on
✓ WILLIAMS	
✓ CONDON	
✓ LA NOUE	
✓ ELLIOTT	
EVANS	
CHAPMAN	
SKINNER	
✓ WOHLBRANDT	
ROBINSON	

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NEWTON B. DRURY,
Director.

Summary of the August, 1947, Monthly Narrative Report for
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

SPECIAL ACTIVITIES: Sup't to Jackson Hole; Moran Lake to pick up See'y Krug; to Billings with See'y and to Grand Teton. Johnston to Billings to attend Young Public Lands meeting. Leading newspapers outdoor editors in. Malone presented an award by See'y Krug.

Population census taken. "Diamond Jubilee Trail Riders" follow Howard Eaton trail on ten-day horseback trip. Legion Post Office moved to new location. Stone-Typlet was held by Local Civil service Ford.

INSPECTIONS: Blaby, Ph., Cheyenne, Cowan, Battison and Williams, Ph., Denver Co. Bauer, zoologist, Chicago; See'y Krug; Preblett, economist, Washington, all BPS, Inc. Brown, Inc.; Lindauer and Miller, Chicago; and Associate Director Danneray and wife in. Bagley, Sup't, Boulder Dam; Luce, Sup't, Custer Dam; Flint, Chief of Development, Chicago; McAllister, FBI, Denver; Jenkins, Occasions Advisory Group, Inc. Motts, Forest Service, Washington, and Hanson, Hobbs, Van Meter and Urquhart Inc.

PLANS, MAPS AND SURVEYS: McLaughlin, Inc., awarded contract for Section C of Xeran-Yellowstone Approach road.

GENERAL PUBLICITY: Two press releases issued during month. First supply of 1947 broadsides received. Hanson terminated as publicity director.

COMPLAINTS: Twenty-two written complaints received during month of August.

20. A new species of *Amphibolips* from South America

with notes on its biology

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being the first to have been described from South America. It is a small species, the forewing length being about 10 mm., the hindwing length about 7 mm. The body is slender, the head and thorax being relatively long.

The antennae are relatively short, the scape being longer than the pedicel, which is longer than the flagellar segments combined. The flagellar segments are relatively long, the scape being longer than the pedicel, which is longer than the flagellar segments combined.

The mandibles are relatively large, the upper one being longer than the lower. The maxillary palp are relatively long, the scape being longer than the pedicel, which is longer than the flagellar segments combined. The flagellar segments are relatively long, the scape being longer than the pedicel, which is longer than the flagellar segments combined.

The forewings are relatively broad, the hindwings being relatively narrow. The forewings are relatively broad, the hindwings being relatively narrow.

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Maintenance:

Record-breaking traffic caused serious damage to road surfaces. Heavy patching required on two sections of road.

3

Reprocessing on West entrance road and Gallatin road. Red Lodge-Cooke road repairs being made.

4

CONSTRUCTION:

Mammoth Swimming Pool closed due to police scare.

5

INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE: Portable public address system useful for geyser talks at Old Faithful, Riverside and West.

6

MUSEUM ACTIVITIES:

Indian beadwork specimen received and turned over to Custer SHM. Indian scraper found on Mt. Washburn.

7

RESEARCH:

Moose research continued. Mulley, C of Chicago and Stanley, U of Michigan, conducted research work. Geyser eruptions in Geysir basins continue to be of great interest and provide unusual thermal shows.

8

TRAVEL:

90,399 vehicles in with 307,336 visitors during August.

6

VISITORS:

Senators Hill, Borahak and Taylor; Congressman Kirwan, Allen, Fletcher, LePevre, Crawford, Purdie, Banborn, Russell and Phillips in during month.

6

Rockefeller and family in. Melville, Editor, Washington Evening Star; Beschler, Parliamentarian, RR, Washington; Brig. Gen. Young; Prof. Semis, Yale; Tryde, Denmark correspondent; and Armstrong, Washington correspondent, St. Louis Globe Democrat, in. Governor New, Utah, in. Dale Carnegie, Jr., Adolfo Soriano of Argentina, Dr. Hubbard, Noel Stuart, Military Attaché, Union of South Africa in.

6

WILDLIFE:

Plans made to live-trap antelope this winter. Bears very numerous, causing traffic jams. 32 visitors reported injured by bears, with 6 property damages reported. Grizzly sent to Highland Park Zoo, Pittsburgh.

7

Minimum elk reduction set at 300. Absaroka Conservation Committee fall meeting date set. Trumpeter swan census conducted.

8

ACCIDENTS:

64 motor vehicle accidents reported. Klein, Altoona, Penna., Baldwin, Lawton, Okla., Nonikan, Moose, Wyoming, Botwala, Los Angeles, drowned. Avery, Powell, Shaw, Cody, and Metzler, age 12, drowned in Yellowstone Lake.

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PENNSYLVANIA:

Brodrick transferred to Petrified Forest.
Johnson transferred to Br Department, Great Falls, Montana.

9

MISCELLANEOUS:

Son born to Temp. singer and Mrs. Grinball; daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Johnson; daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Glenn A. Kitchen; son to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Tison; daughter to Mr. and Mrs. John W. Galle; son to Mr. and Mrs. Aubrey L. Barnes.

Theodore Kirkland died at Billings. Chapman died of heart attack at Mammoth Hospital. Michael Buscar of Jersey City, New Jersey, died of heart attack. Arthur E. Murray, Asst. Chief of Development, Chicago, died in Chicago.

10

Henrietta Ross, hitch-hiker, died.

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Dinner at Gardiner in honor of Hugh Cresson, winner of the Grand American Trap Shooting contest held in Vandalia, Ohio.

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WYOMING

CLIMATE FOR THE MONTH.

Following is the report of activities for Colorado climate during the month of August, 1917.

Weather Conditions. Below normal temperatures were observed at Cheyenne during the month of August. The mean temperature for the month was 62.4° Fahrenheit with a minimum of 45.4° and a maximum of 78.5° and 6.68 inches of rain fell in 1917. The maximum temperature of 78 degrees was recorded on the 7th and a minimum of 31 on the 1st. The sun was clear, 19 partly cloudy and 3 cloudy. The prevailing wind came from the southwest. Several dry thunderstorms occurred during the last two weeks of the month.

Special Activities. Superintendent Ray went to Fort Collins on August 3 to confer with Superintendents of the Colorado State Parks. On August 9, Mr. Rogers and Reddick took the Superintendents and went to Laramie Lake to pick up Secretary Ray on his family and private train into the Park via the West Gate. Superintendent Ray came by telephone for Rogers accompanied Secretary Ray to Ralston on August 11 and back to Fort Collins following morning. On August 12, up-river railroads brought to the Teton National Park with passengers through trains. A record was broken for a long day.

Assistant Superintendent Johnson went to Billings on August 27 to attend a meeting of the Lower Missouri Game Commission held on August 28 and returned on August 31.

On August 10 a group of outdoor writers of local newspaper, sponsored by the Pacific Northwest Writers Association, one hundred into the Park for several days' stay. They entered the Mountain Gate and left via the West Gate.

Secretary of the Interior Ray presented a sum of eight thousand dollars of \$150.00 to Engineer Arthur J. Tolman, on August 11, at the Ranch, Park for a suggestion which he had submitted on a coordinate scale lever, which is an instrument designed for a simple and time-saving method of obtaining a rough sketch and computation of acreage of an irregular tract of land within the limits of accuracy expected when it should not be used for pasting. A number of Park Service and general office officials attended the presentation.

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A population census was taken in the park in August 1950, which revealed 3,232 employees in the park on August 1, and 3,243 on August 30 against 9,017, and a total of 12,613 visitors and tourists in the park.

A two-day backpack trip commemorating the 75th anniversary of the park was sponsored by the Livingston Chamber of Commerce, and the two-day backpacking trail rideout started from Gardiner on August 17 to Cottonwood Creek on the trail. The trip was completed on August 21. Robert Hardy, a former limestone ranger, was the guide for the party.

The Bagley Two office was moved on August 19 from its location in the old to 307 Federal Office Building, in town, Montana.

The Local Civil Service Board held a competition at Park City, for Stenographers, typist, at which were nine contestants. George Loffelholz conducted the competition.

In-Service Training. Protection Division conducted 100 hours of training during August making a total of 7,600 hours up to date. Motion pictures were utilized for follow-up training in current Fire Control and Methods of training. The publication, "Yellowstone Weekly News," developed to keep employees more adequately informed has served a very useful purpose and has been enthusiastically received by them.

Impressions. W. H. Dixby of the public works administration, May 20, in via - with wife August 1; and on August 7, Dr. C. L. Lewis, Park Engineer for Denver entered the park. W. J. Patterson, Director again Aug. 12, and Mr. Williams, in August 13.

Dr. G. Max Bauer, Geologist, National Park Service, Billings, left the August 7. Secretary of the Interior Julius A. Krug in West August 7, and departed August 11 via North Gate. Roy A. Knobell, Geologist, National Park Service, Washington, in West August 12. On August 13 Holland L. Green, Interstate Commerce Commission, Billings, left. On August 15 Robert A. Johnson, Region Two Engineer and Paul Bell, Master, Highway Engineer, 2nd., Billings, in Northgate. Associate Director A. E. Murray left on Sunday in North August 19, left for Glaciar National Park to west 13.

George Baggett, Superintendent, Boulder Mountain Ranger Area, and former Yellowstone Chief Ranger, in North August 19. Captain L. C. Jones, Doctor Battlefield National Monument, in August 20. Sam Link, Head of Interpretation, Chicago, in North with his son Bob, August 21. L. C. Johnson, Park Ranger Office, in August 22. Peter Jenkins, a member of the Boundary's Conservation Advisory Group, in August 23; out August 24.

Lyle P. Webb, Chief Forester, U. S. Forest Service, Missoula, 2nd., with F. P. Hansen, Regional Forester, Missoula, Charles A. Rabbe, Forester, Rocky Mountain Range and Experiment Station, Laramie, 2nd., Tom Sturz, Assistant Regional Forester, Missoula, and J. D. Praymark, Supervisor, Gallatin National Forest, in August 27.

Plans, Maps and Surveys. In August 15, Hirschlin, Inc., contractors of Great Falls, Montana, were awarded the contract for section 3 of the north-Yellowstone approach road, construction of 3,271 miles of gravel and paved

course surfacing, including a steel and concrete bridge over the Snake River. They have started bringing in equipment for the job and plan to pour the concrete bridge abutments for the bridge this fall. He also plans to start clearing operations at once.

Construction of project 1-D1, D-3, Bituminous Surfacing, Old Faithful to Isa Lake, under contractor, McLaughlin, Inc., has progressed very good despite considerable wet weather. All but approximately 3,000 feet of the bituminous mat near the Isa Lake end has been placed. Most of the fine grading and slope widening have been completed.

General Publicity. The regular weekly Yellowstone News Letters have been issued throughout the month for distribution among the Park employees, officials of the concessions and the Director and Regional Director's Offices.

A press release on travel was sent out on August 1, and on the 2nd the comparative travel figures for the month of July were mailed.

The first supply of 1947 folders, 2,000 copies, was received on August 5, which lasted for less than a day. A second shipment of 12,800 broadsides was received by freight on August 21 and on August 26 an additional 4,200 was received.

"Yellowstone Nature Notes" issued on August 19.

The services of Reuben M. Monson, publicity director for the 1947 season, were terminated on August 31.

Complaints. A total of 22 written complaints were received in the Superintendent's Office during the month of August. Seventeen complaints were made against the Yellowstone Park concessioners, while five letters complained of road conditions, camping facilities at the public campgrounds, insufficient accommodations, and a discourteous ranger at one of the gateways. The complaints registered against the concessioners had to do with unsanitary conditions at Old Faithful Camp, charges and rates for accommodations and tours, the quality of food and of dispensing practices, campground conditions, boats unsafe for Yellowstone Lake, difficulty in obtaining reservations, filling station incidents, condition of the silver and dishes used in the Park, gasoline rates, reckless driving on the part of a Yellowstone Park Company bus driver, the handling of baggage, and one complaint with regard to conditions which tend to retard improvement. All of the above complaints were answered by letter from the Office of the Superintendent after investigation of operations in the Park.

Maintenance. Record breaking traffic continued throughout the month and, together with several heavy rains, caused serious damage to our road surfaces. Some of the later plant mix surfaces have been breaking up. Heavy patching is required on about five miles of the Tower Falls to Canyon section; also about the same amount on the South Entrance to Lewis Lake section and on about one-half mile of the Lake to East Entrance road near Squaw Lake. All of these roads are plant mix with chip surface and have been laid during the last ten years.

A large resealing program would save many of our roads and also reduce the continual patching operations required of our maintenance forces,

to the first and last portion of the "Bead Book" and the "Spiral Bead Book", which are also found in the Museum. These are fine examples of the work of the Indians.

The second portion of the "Bead Book" consists of a number of beads made from red coral, which are fine specimens. They were probably obtained by the Indians from the Spaniards.

The third portion of the "Bead Book" consists of a number of beads made from blue glass, which are fine specimens. They were probably obtained by the Indians from the Spaniards.

The fourth portion of the "Bead Book" consists of a number of beads made from white glass, which are fine specimens. They were probably obtained by the Indians from the Spaniards.

The fifth portion of the "Bead Book" consists of a number of beads made from yellow glass, which are fine specimens. They were probably obtained by the Indians from the Spaniards.

"JEWELS OF GOLD AND SILVER AND CLOTHES."

The sixth portion of the "Bead Book" consists of a number of beads made from gold, which are fine specimens. They were probably obtained by the Indians from the Spaniards.

The seventh portion of the "Bead Book" consists of a number of beads made from silver, which are fine specimens. They were probably obtained by the Indians from the Spaniards. The eighth portion of the "Bead Book" consists of a number of beads made from cloth, which are fine specimens. They were probably obtained by the Indians from the Spaniards.

The ninth portion of the "Bead Book" consists of a number of beads made from bone, which are fine specimens. They were probably obtained by the Indians from the Spaniards.

The tenth portion of the "Bead Book" consists of a number of beads made from wood, which are fine specimens. They were probably obtained by the Indians from the Spaniards.

the frontiers for such other animals as moose, bear, elk, marmots, and shoulder rabbits, etc.

A hot creek developed in the cut by the road bed. It was bridged June 20 road cut 17 miles west of Cheyenne. The bridge had a 10' wide break with a heavy concrete slab.

Five and one-fourth miles of the road were graded, graded, and sealing operations on this section were completed. We are continuing a very heavy section on the next section of road.

Approximately five miles of the railroad east of the cut were graded and 10 miles sealed. This road is in fair condition and is 10' wide throughout. We are concentrating now on the section west of the cut to have some of the rough surface roads repaired before we get into the mountains.

The old oil to water road has a portion of stone laid, which will be broken up and used. We are concentrating our efforts on the first fifteen miles of this road, leaving about ten miles west of the cut extending east to the Bearfoot M., to be fairly good condition. The road of a new soil gun. The 10' wide slab at job 1000 is still in use. The road has stood up exceptionally well, but 10 miles from the cut it is bad.

Guard rail was removed at Saryl Park, and the road is in fair condition right here. Middle of dirt road was washed out and washed down in the canyon here.

The walk up overaid pool was replaced, a portion of which was 10' wide. Approximately 600 feet of walk was placed at the mountain end of the cut.

Many of our laborers were from the schools and villages and at the end of the month none of us were only half as bad. We are anxious to close out ten camps; the ones at Fort Union, Fort Verde, and Fort Davis. Shortage of equipment is still our most serious problem.

Concessions. The camp at Cheyenne was closed off on July 10, 1935, due to a polio scare in the city. Most of the employees' children were taken to the hospital to receive treatment for polio.

Interpretive services. The junior Nature program has been a part of the program at the Headquarters since we discontinued camping. The number of children participating in this program had dropped so low so that it was not deemed desirable to continue the type of a seasonal part ranger naturalist on such work. During the 12 days, April 12-23, there were 12 days on which there was a sufficient number of children present to justify such an activity.

The portable public address unit which was taken to Laramie has served a very useful purpose in the presentation of general talks at the opening of all festival and the groups represented at the several sun and fairy foyers.

These activities are similar to those of the year before, though there was no formal agreement between the two groups. The work was to be done by the members of the National Committee for accessibility as an additional service.

As I believe no paper was found in the literature which has as equal to this one, I will not go into the details of the work.

Based on observation, it is believed that the work on the occasion of the previous year was a success, and that a number of very interesting observations were made, and considerable information gathered.

Mr. Robert H. Miller of the University of Wyoming has been continuing his work in the thermal areas in an attempt to further their information on trace elements.

Mr. George C. Stanley of the University of Wyoming has been working on the lake levels and old shore lines on Lake Foothills. He has continued carrying this work on to May the month of our last.

The collecting parties were local teams this year, one for mineral specimens, the other for entomological studies.

The thermal processes in the year and four years previous will have to be of great inherent interest of the surface distribution, which are unexpected. The limestone layer has not yet disappeared, though it is built which is associated with the granite has been at least partially removable regularly at a place 2 miles from the granite. It is a paved asphalt walk which passes near it. It is known that the loss of energy by the eruption of the salt has influenced the time of the eruption by the limestone layer.

The Great Geyser continues to provide the most dramatic of the thermal areas in the geyser basin. Thousands of people visit it during August. It has continued erupting on an interval of about 10 to 12 hours and on numerous occasions over one thousand have been observed in the daylight period.

The Beehive Geyser which for years has been relatively inactive at the close of the month of August had erupted five times in a period of 10 days. Some of these eruptions gave evidence of having been stimulated by heat.

The most unusual of all the geyser eruptions in the basin this year have been those eruptions occurring in the month of September. In the 1930's when Mr. Fawcett visited Yellowstone National Park he witnessed an eruption from the Big Geyser and could not identify the cause of the time although all of the names of the geyser eruptions were listed in the guide, it was impossible to get to the geyser in question. This year the geysers have erupted several times.

In the Lower Geyser Basin Fumarole No. 1 and the Geoplymer Geyser have been erupting with increased regularity and with strength the opportunity has not presented itself to make a detailed study of either of these explosive types of what the fumarole behavior is. All three

and the other side of the hill. The hill is very steep and rocky, and the ground is covered with scrubby vegetation. The air is very hot and humid, and there is a strong smell of sulfur. The water is clear and cold, and there are many fish swimming in it. The sky is blue and clear, and the sun is bright. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and serene.

The next day we took a boat trip down the river. The river is wide and calm, with lush green banks. We saw many birds and monkeys along the way. The water is clear and reflects the surrounding trees. The air is cool and fresh, and the sound of the water lapping against the boat is relaxing. The overall atmosphere is peaceful and serene.

We then took a walk through a dense jungle. The path was narrow and rocky, and there were many fallen trees and branches. The air was humid and sticky, and the sound of the jungle was overwhelming. We saw many monkeys and birds, and heard the sound of waterfalls. The overall atmosphere was mysterious and exciting.

On our final day, we took a boat trip back up the river. The river is narrow and rocky, and there are many rapids. The water is turbulent and choppy, and the boat rocks back and forth. The air is hot and humid, and the sun is bright. The overall atmosphere is intense and exciting.

We had a great time on our trip, and we learned a lot about the local culture and environment. It was a wonderful experience, and we would love to go back again.

to some degree of accuracy, it is difficult to do so during August. Their approximate value has been followed below. This is a regularular operation for the Mountain men, who are known by a violent eruption of energy in their work, and by an organization of the Mountain men. This can be done at times during the month of August.

NOTABLE CHANGES IN TRAVEL.

Period	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
August Total	371,739	420,113	371,739	371,739
August Daily Average	9,333	10,503	9,333	9,333
August Total	371,739	420,113	371,739	371,739

Period	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov
August Total	10,377	16,227	10,377	10,377
August Daily Average	2,726	4,057	2,726	2,726
August Total	10,377	16,227	10,377	10,377

Visitors. Senator Elihu L. Root arrived from New York City on August 5; Congressman Charles J. Van Zandt, of New Jersey, entered the Park via the South Gate, while Congressman John J. Gilpin, Jr., of California, entered via the North Gate. Nelson A. Spofford, author, arrived and departed via the South Gate August 5.

On August 7, Senator Henry C. Lodge left the Park via the North Gate. S. S. McElroy, editor, "National Review," Boston, Mass., came in the Park late August 6; departed via the South Gate August 10. Louis Untermeyer, calligrapher, author of "Psychopathia," Boston, Mass., left August 7.

Brigadier General C. A. Young left the Park August 10, and entered via the South Gate on same day. Professor James L. Clark, University of Yale, entered the Park August 11. Agnes Tryde, actress, New York, came into the Park August 13, and Congressman Frank J. Miller of Iowa entered August 15. On August 16 Congressman George G. H. Jones, Robert Armstrong, architect, representative for the U. S. Forest Service, and Yellowstone museum ranger in 1922, came to the Park.

Congressman Fred J. Gruening of Alaska arrived via the South Gate on August 17. Congressman Carl T. Curtis of Nebraska, author, poet, Governor of Kansas, 1905-1907, August 18, also representative and author, in August 17; also Mr. Dolph Johnson, engineer, Chief, Economic Development Section, United Nations.

Mr. A. E. Leonard, Director, Michigan Institute of Technology, and former official of the Bureau of Fisheries, is in park on his 100th birthday. Military Attaché, Union of Soviet Republics, in park on his 100th birthday. Congressman John Hubbard of Idaho and Charlton C. Hinckley of Wyoming, August 20; out Northwest route. Congressman Fred J. Gruening of Alaska, out West August 20.

and the question of the right of the state to tax the property of non-residents
is one which has been raised by the state of New York in the case of the
tax on the property of non-residents of New York.

The state of New York has passed a law which provides that the state
shall have the power to tax the property of non-residents of New York.
The state of New York has also passed a law which provides that the state
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All or part of the proceeds are used for the promotion of the features of the park, carrying out law enforcement, maintenance of regulations, interpretation and research programs, the search and rescue for lost persons and the protection of the park, and supplying information and assistance to those who have ever visited the park in any way.

Investigation of 20 reported violations of the bear regulations of G. 1962 by 11 visitors to the park, showed that 10 visitors were in violation of the regulations, 2 visitors were not in violation and 8 visitors had no record of previous violations of the regulations.

Four patrol cars were in operation all day long and for general protection and inspection purposes.

A total of 1,420 hoursձ days were spent in the park last month, but this number varied from day to day.

Police Protection. A total of 36 hours were spent in the park for law enforcement purposes. 20 hours, totaling 10 visitors, were in violation of the speed regulations, 1 hour for driving off-road, 1 hour for violating public property, two for shooting birds, one hour for destroyed roads or trails, arrows and other.

Three hours of 712 hours of available time in the park were spent in the park for safety patrols and 10 hours and two for many days were spent in the park for the U. S. Market Start in Cheyenne, Wyoming for inspection.

Black and Grizzly Cultural Activities. The park has been open to the public since October 1, 1962 and will be open through this winter. The park will be open to the public through December 31, 1962. The park will be allotted to the State of Wyoming, the National Park Service and various agencies of the state.

In the last month, particularly, no. 10, in the park, there was great attention to park visitors to the park. This was due to the fact that most of the park animals had been given up to the National Park Service.

Thirty-two visitors have been reported to have been injured in the park, 33 percent of total park travel (3,0,21). This figure is 10 percent higher than in 1961 but is well below 1960. However, among these 32 persons, only one person out of 32,000, the author, was severely injured by bears, as compared to the injury rate of 10 percent of each 7,000. All injuries have been minor except one, which required medical attention and a few visitors have suffered minor injuries occurred in connection with a bear's attack on them. In fact, one "other," not the visitor, was injured in the park.

That reported severely injured 2 visitors to the park in the last five attributed to black bears and one to grizzly.

Five black bears have been killed in the park as of November 1, 1962, one shot and one shot by bear traps.

the first time I have seen a specimen of the genus. It is a small
shrub, 1 m. high, with a few slender branches. The leaves are
opposite, elliptic, acute, entire, 15 mm. long, 7 mm. wide. The
petioles are 5 mm. long. The flowers are numerous, in branched
cymes, 5 mm. long, 4 mm. wide. The calyx is 2 mm. long, 3 mm.
wide, with 5 lobes, the upper one being the largest. The corolla
is 3 mm. long, 2 mm. wide, with 5 lobes, the upper one being
the largest. The stamens are 4, inserted on the corolla. The
ovary is 2 mm. long, 1 mm. wide, with 2 styles. The fruit is
a capsule, 2 mm. long, 1 mm. wide, with 2 valves. The seeds
are numerous, 1 mm. long, 0.5 mm. wide, with a short coma of
white hair.

A bear census was completed during the month of August and all of the counts are being compiled by the State Game Department.

The male grizzly bear, about forty seven, was estimated to be 1000 August 20 by the Indian - Mt. Joe, the bear population having been given no previous reports. This estimate was good and reliable.

GRIZZLY. Requests for live baiting were received from twenty-four tribal Indians. Twenty-five of these were granted permission or "waving" for trapping. It is well known, however, that the Indians will not use traps for grizzly bears because of the difficulty of getting them out of the traps.

Check and storage facilities at Mammoth for supplies and for a reduction bear hunting were available and sufficient to insure good conditions for the coming winter operations.

IND. On August 17 a meeting of the Park and Forest Department Council was held at Madison River Station to consider the fire situation. At this meeting a minimum safe reservation of 3.0 acre feet was agreed upon as necessary to bring the fall limit of 1000 acre feet. The adoption of this plan is to be the responsibility of the Forest Service. The Geyser headwaters and wildlife area of Mammoth will be on fire during and following the heating season to the amount of one cubic foot of hard pine.

The annual fall meeting of the Alpine County Fire Protection, all matters pertaining to maintenance of the Fire Patrols and park roads will be discussed, has been tentatively set for the weekend of October 1-2.

THURSDAY, AUG. 10. A trip report and analysis was prepared at the end of August 10-11, to Fish and Game office regarding a visit of the area at the same time. An airplane flight over the area of the fire was made with night vision gear. The following observations were made concerning and behavior of the fire. The results are being compiled and released by the State Game Department.

Forest Fire protection. Lightning, thunder and other influences were observed on the purple mountain laurel structure on August 10. 1936. It was charged with an ultra high frequency radio, no longer in use. The signal has been established.

During the month of August, eight fires were reported in the park, only three of these fires were found the first day. They are being suppressed by the suppression crews.

Bridger Fire protection. Inspections were made of all buildings and buildings between the period of August 1-10. Some of the buildings had not been brought to the attention of the management of the various timber areas' establishments at the time the annual fire ban was issued, which had been corrected. It was found that fire brigades are organized in the larger establishments were fairly well organized but with little fireman training was needed. There has been a noticeable increase in the organizations existing in the hotels and lodges and their establishments and buildings which are used for the purpose of accommodations for visitors and their employees.

and the other two were also present. In addition, we found a small amount of the original oil remaining in the tank. The oil was very viscous and had a strong smell of kerosene. The oil was collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis.

The water sample was taken from the sea about half a mile off the coast of the island. The water was clear and had a temperature of approximately 25°C. The water was collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis. The water was found to be relatively clean and free of pollutants.

The sediment sample was taken from the seabed at a depth of approximately 10 meters. The sediment was collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis. The sediment was found to be relatively clean and free of pollutants. The sediment was found to contain a large amount of organic matter, which was identified as being derived from the surrounding marine environment.

The soil sample was taken from the surface of the land at a depth of approximately 10 cm. The soil was collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis. The soil was found to be relatively clean and free of pollutants.

The groundwater sample was taken from a well located approximately 100 meters from the sampling site. The well has a depth of approximately 10 meters. The groundwater was collected and sent to the laboratory for analysis. The groundwater was found to be relatively clean and free of pollutants.

The results of the analysis showed that the oil spill had a significant impact on the environment. The oil spill had a strong smell of kerosene and was found to be relatively viscous. The oil spill had a significant impact on the marine life in the area, particularly on the fish population. The oil spill had a significant impact on the soil and groundwater, particularly on the organic matter content. The oil spill had a significant impact on the sediment, particularly on the organic matter content. The oil spill had a significant impact on the water, particularly on the temperature and the organic matter content. The oil spill had a significant impact on the environment, particularly on the marine life, the soil, the groundwater, and the sediment.

~~During and since August 1, 1927, there has been no new infestation of ticks reported in the area. The infestation did not appear to be serious in nature, however, in case of an epidemic breaking out it would be necessary to have a considerable number of ticks in the area. The ticks have not been brought to the attention of the Park Service, however, and they expect to have a representative of the Park Service in the area in the near future to determine the extent of the infestation caused by the present epidemic.~~

~~Accidents. A total of 6 motor vehicle accidents occurred during the month and of this number 2 were fatal and 4 were non-fatal. Five persons suffered serious injuries but no fatalities resulted. All these injuries were serious but the victims were able to leave the hospital. The government trucks were involved in 3 of the accidents. Damage occurred to the vehicles and to property in all the cases.~~

In August 1, 1927, Herbert A. Knobell, 26, and M. G. Baldwin, 37, from Laramie, Colorado, were driving along when a sudden storm which caused their car to overturn. Mr. R. Kleine was recovering on August 31 and Mr. Baldwin on August 30.

In August 2, Harold Johnson from Ogallala, Nebraska, a 16 year old boy, received several degree burns when his clothes caught fire while he was at a campfire.

In August 3, Harry Daniels, 10, from Rose, young son of Mr. Daniels, 46, of Los Angeles, California was rescued alive from a sudden storm. Their bodies were recovered on August 14.

In August 4, Mr. Carl W. Avery, 13, and Mrs. Avery, 57, owner of Cody Enterprise, Cody, Wyoming, and their son, 12, drowned in Yellowstone Lake when their boat sprung a leak. Their bodies were recovered on August 15 and 16.

The Associated Press, United Press, and various news services wired about the drowning.

~~Personnel. The transfer of Arnold Johnson to the Park Service Field Equipment Branch effective at 8:00 a.m., August 13.~~

~~Lorenzo Johnson, floral department, 107, 10th, transferred to the Department, Great Falls, Montana, effective August 13.~~

~~Blessings. On August 5 a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Brinkhill at Indian Falls, Idaho. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Earl Johnson of Gardiner, Montana, at the same time. On August 6 a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Glenn C. Gibson of Gardiner at the same hospital on August 6. On August 10 a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Morris, 20, at the Hospital of the Mountain Hospital. Mr. Morris is the brother of Mrs. Fredrick Brinkhill. A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Morris at the same hospital on August 10. Mr. Morris is employed as a manager. Mrs. Morris wife is the daughter of the following deceased. On August 11, a son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Hubert J. Miller at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Charles~~

Kefira

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In an engineer (civil) in the U.S., while the others were members of the military; to the opposition side.

Mr. Theodore W. Ireland, 71, Father of Mrs. John F. Kennedy, died at his home in Bronxville, New York, on August 16, 1964. He died at the age of 71 years old after suffering from a heart attack. Mr. Ireland was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, on January 1, 1893, and died on August 16, Arthur J. Kennedy, 69, son of the late James J. Kennedy, National Park Supplies, died in Bronxville, New York, on August 16, 1964, after suffering from a heart attack.

Robert H. Page, 61, entrepreneur, died in his home in the Bronx, New York, on August 16, 1964, after suffering from a heart attack, according to police.

A dinner in honor of the recent national champion will be held in Gardner on the evening of August 16. The 1964 national champion in the track & field, Mr. Lester L. Williams, Vandalia, Ohio, breaking 10 out of the 100 national records he attended the dinner, including a record for distance, which was exceeded's performance that brought quite a lot of the national records with a mark set by two and three miles to one, according to the dinner.

Frank J. Morris,
Superintendent

in quintuplicate

cc: Regional Director, Region Two,
in duplicate.

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cc

JJ/srj/ke

the right side of the road. A large black bear was standing in the middle of the road. I stopped my truck and the bear walked across the road. It was a large black bear.

I was driving down the road and saw a large black bear standing in the middle of the road. I stopped my truck and the bear walked across the road. It was a large black bear.

Black Bear

Black Bear

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Black Bear



