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UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone NATIONAL PARK

FILE NO.

	ROGERS	
✓	JOHNSTON	79
✓	JOFFE	<i>[Signature]</i>
✓	ANDERSON	<i>[Signature]</i>
	NOVICKI	
	GILLUM	
	QUIST	
	BIRD	
✓	BAUER	<i>emb</i>
✓	BARROWS	<i>MB</i>
	MELLIOTT	
✓	EVANS	<i>7E</i>
	WHELAN	
	SKINNER	
✓	WOHLBRANDT	<i>CA.</i>
	ROBINSON	

MONTHLY REPORT

MAY

1946

**IMPORTANT**

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NEWTON B. DRURY,  
*Director.*



UNITED STATES  
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK  
YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYO.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

June 6, 1946.

MEMORANDUM for the Director.

Following is the report of activities for Yellowstone National Park for the month of May 1946:

Weather Conditions. In direct contrast to April, May weather was quite wet, as during the period a total of 2.27 inches of rain was recorded. Twenty days were cloudy, six partly cloudy, and five clear. Only 11 days brought temperatures of 60 or above, and the high for the month was 67 on the 14th. This, too, was something of a contrast to April, as during that month several recordings were in the 70's and the high was 75 degrees. Seventeen minimums for May were freezing or below, and the low of 20 degrees fell on the 10th.

Special Activities. Superintendent Rogers spent the entire month in the park, making one trip to Casper on the second to continue research work in connection with the legislative history of the park, and to Grand Teton on May 30 to confer with the new Superintendent, John McLaughlin.

The following Yellowstone employees were returned from military furlough during the month: John W. Jay to the position of District Park Ranger on May 1, having served in the U. S. Coast Guard since October 16, 1944; Carl E. Semingsen to the position of District Park Ranger on May 1, having served in the U. S. Coast Guard since October 7, 1942; Ladd W. Murray to the position of Purchasing Clerk, having served in the U. S. Army since May 16, 1944. There are only two remaining Yellowstone employees who were in the military service who have not returned, and one of these, Evelyn E. Connor, was discharged on May 21. She expects to return to duty on June 10. The other employee, Chief Ranger Lafoue, is still in Korea and his release from the U. S. Army is still indefinite.

Frank E. Watson, whose intra-agency transfer as landscape architect, P&S-4, Region Two, to the same position, Yellowstone National Park, was approved on April 11, arrived in the park on May 24.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Yellowstone Library and Museum Association was held in the Chief Park Naturalist's office on May 3, at which time it was decided to purchase a multilith machine for use of the association in preparing Nature Notes and other duplicating work.

All roads inside the park and all approach roads were open and in good condition for travel by the end of the month, except the road to the north-east entrance from Red Lodge to Cooke which is due to open about the middle

UNITED STATES  
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FOR THE SUPERINTENDENT

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of June. The Sunlight Basin road from Cody to the northeast entrance was open to travel on May 4. The north and west gates were open to travel on May 6, as was also the road from Madison Junction to Old Faithful, and on the same date the road from Moran to the south gate outside the park was opened by the Wyoming State Highway Department. On May 19 travel was permitted over the road from Norris to Canyon, to Lake, West Thumb and the south entrance and over the Continental Divide road from Old Faithful to West Thumb. The east gate was opened to motorists on May 29 and the following day the last section of the Grand Loop road from Canyon to Tower Falls was opened.

The Local Civil Service Board conducted an examination for Typist-Stenographer on May 10. There were 5 contestants, 2 of whom held War Service appointments in the Yellowstone organization.

During the period May 13 to 17 a Regional Fire School Training Conference was held at park headquarters. Total attendance was 90, making this the most largely attended conference of its kind ever held here. National Park Service personnel, totaling 77, were from the Director's Office, Region Two Office, five national parks, seven national monuments, and one national memorial (Mount Rushmore). Representatives from other agencies included nine from the U. S. Forest Service, seven from the U. S. Indian Service, and one from the Bureau of Entomology at Spokane, Washington. From point of view of timely interest and valuable information, discussions lead by Clayton S. Crocker, Assistant Regional Forester, and Ralph L. Hand, Chief of Fire Planning, (U. S. Forest Service) on the subject of smokejumpers, and by Marvin Riley, Forester, Blister Rust Control, (Bureau of Entomology) on the subject of blister rust control, contributed largely to the general success of the conference. However, the over-all success of the conference was due to the many valuable contributions made by all agencies and units represented. The conference was followed by a dance in the Canteen on the evening of May 17.

The annual spring meeting of the Absaroka Conservation Committee was held at Mammoth on May 18 and 19. Members of the group visited various sections of the park on the 18th, observing range conditions, improvements toward stream pollution and other matters in which the organization is interested. The general meeting was held in the Canteen on Sunday, May 19, at which the Hon. Wesley D'Ewart, U. S. Congressman from Montana, and Chairman of the committee, presided.

Giantess Geyser erupted on May 20. The last recorded eruption of this spectacular geyser was on September 1, 1944.

The Mammoth school closed its term on May 20. Park Naturalist Condon gave the commencement address on May 16, at which 5 pupils were graduated; namely, Mary Lewing, William Arnold and Peg Kochstrasser.

A new geyser broke out in the Norris Geyser Basin on May 22 as a welcome to the first post-war visitors for 1946. This thermal activity went into action about 9:33 a.m. on May 22 in the center of the rest room parking area behind the Norris Museum. The original outbreak was witnessed by Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Albinger and son and daughter-in-law of Lytton, Iowa. It had been

of June. The meeting lasted two days and was held at the residence of Mrs. J. H. ... The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. J. H. ... The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. J. H. ...

The local Civil Service Commission was organized on July 10. There were 10 members. The members were: ...

During the period from July 10 to July 15, 1917, the Commission held its first meeting. The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. J. H. ... The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. J. H. ...

The annual meeting of the Commission was held at the residence of Mrs. J. H. ... The meeting was held at the residence of Mrs. J. H. ...

There were 10 members of the Commission. The members were: ...

The Commission was organized on July 10, 1917. The members were: ...

A new report was made in the month of August. The report was made by the Commission. The report was made by the Commission. The report was made by the Commission.



active for a period of about 27 minutes when Park Naturalists Brodrick and Condon arrived at the museum to continue their work on exhibits there. Observations were made of the development of this feature regularly throughout the day and a series of pictures was made showing the development and growth. It increased rapidly in size during the first few hours, from a small crack in the road, from which steam and water were emitted at 9:33 a.m., to a vent having a diameter of 12 feet or more and a depth of about 4 feet to the water surface 24 hours later, at which time it had apparently stabilized itself, for the vent was conical in shape and there seemed little likelihood there would be excessive erosion of the side walls in the future. The water was still being violently agitated by bursts of steam coming through at the close of the month and was splashing over the crater rim and continuing to build up a mud cone surrounding the vent. This mud cone had a diameter of about 15 feet and at the rim of the crater was about 12 inches deep, tapering out to the outer edge. One portion of the flow from the crater had gone a distance of about 250 feet on the steeper grade toward the lower parking area. A press release and pictures of the new geyser were distributed from the park.

The collection of the motor vehicle license fee will start on June 5 instead of June 16, as originally approved.

The U. S. Employment Service opened an office on the third floor of the barracks building on May 23, with Robert Chase of Big Timber in charge. The office has been established to assist in recruiting employees for the National Park Service, the contractors, and the various park concessioners.

Inspections. A. W. Sambach, Director of Wildlife Research Laboratory, Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver, in May 18 to attend Absaroka Conservation Committee meeting, departed May 19; Weldon Robinson, coyote control expert, Fish and Wildlife Service, Denver, in May 18 to attend meeting Absaroka Conservation Committee and continue program of tagging coyotes inside and outside park; Robert Kirkpatrick, Fire Weather Meteorologist, Boise, in May 21; James C. Spofford, U.S.G.S., Boise, in May 30 to read stream gauges.

There is attached a copy of the roster of National Park Service and other Federal agency representatives who attended the Regional Fire Conference held in the park from May 13 to 17.

Plans, Maps and Surveys. Revised P.C.S. Physical Improvements program for the Yellowstone was worked on. A maintenance report for trails and roads at Big Hole Battlefield National Monument was submitted.

General Publicity. A supply of pictures and material on the park for a special article on the park opening was furnished the Park County News, Livingston, Montana, on May 4.

Melvin Ruder, former publicity photographer for the Yellowstone, arrived in the park on May 6 to get material for a story on bears for "Holiday" magazine. He departed on the 11th.

A press release concerning the Region Two Fire Conference was sent out on May 14, and one on the drowning of buffalo in the Yellowstone River on May 16. A press release and pictures of the new geyser at Norris were sent out on May 23.



The first supply of the 1916 Yellowstone Park Company "B" folders for motorists was received on May 13, and the first Yellowstone Park Company "A" folder for rail visitors on May 21. A new Accommodations and Services circular issued by the Yellowstone Park Company was made available on May 20. On May 21, a general information circular for persons distributing information to park visitors was issued.

It has been necessary for the park to continue the use of the old 1912 Yellowstone Government folder, as no new folders have been issued during the war. It is hoped that a new Yellowstone folder will be issued shortly, as some of the material in the 1912 folder is misleading and will lead to complaints.

Road Maintenance. The removal of snow from all main roads in the park was completed on May 28. The plowing in most cases was very good. However, on the east entrance road rock slides were more numerous than usual and plowing was difficult. At the end of the month all main roads were open to public traffic.

Road camps are located at Mammoth, Madison, Gallatin, Lake and east entrance. Only one additional camp is possible during June because of shortage of funds.

The snow crew will start on foot trails beginning June 1, so road maintenance will be carried on by five skeleton crews, with nearly 100 miles for each crew. Rock patrol and a small amount of patching is about all that can be accomplished. Two major sinks have required much time, one located near the Hoodoos on the Mammoth to Harris road and one approximately 11 miles from Mammoth on the Mammoth to Tower Falls road.

Snow removal on the Red Lodge to Cooke approach road was started May 27 with the new rotary snow plow brought from Chicago, which reached here on May 23. At the end of the month the road had been plowed to Long Lake. The snow runs from 1 1/2 to 2 feet deep, with drifts up to 10 feet. The snow in the drifts is very icy and plowing is difficult. The second snogo was moved to this job on May 29. The low gear in the new snogo has proven a little too fast for plowing icy snow. The road camp for snow removal on this road is located at the W.R.A. camp 20 miles above Cooke. About 8 miles of the surface of this road, starting at the northeast entrance and extending toward Red Lodge, is in very poor condition, the mat being nearly gone.

New Construction. There were no active construction projects in the park during the month. However, the contract for the completion of the Old Faithful to Isa Lake road surfacing project was awarded to Peter Kiewit Sons' Company, and work will get underway about the middle of June.

Concessioners. The Saynes Picture Shop opened at Mammoth on May 1, the shop at Old Faithful on May 20, and the Fishing Bridge shop on May 21.

Mrs. Anna K. Fryor arrived in the park on May 5 and her Canyon filling station was opened on May 21. The Canyon store started operating on May 30.

Buntley Child, Jr., Manager of Lodges and Camps for the Yellowstone Park Company, arrived in the park on May 4 to start the company's operations



for the summer. Offices were opened in the Cottage Hotel on May 6. Dr. W. Nichols arrived in the park on May 8 for a short trip and again on the 25th.

The tourist cabins at Old Faithful started taking care of the overflow from Hamilton Stores on May 23 and on May 29 the company opened the tourist cabins at Mammoth, Old Faithful and Fishing Bridge, as well as the cafeterias at Old Faithful and Fishing Bridge. The Old Faithful and Fishing Bridge garages opened on May 30 and boats were available at Fishing Bridge on that date.

The Yellowstone Park Company moved its offices from the Cottage Hotel to the Mammoth Hotel on May 27.

Gar Halppie, Manager for Hamilton Stores, Inc., arrived in the park on May 10 and arranged for taking care of visitors by furnishing meals and providing overnight accommodations at the Old Faithful store. The service continued at Old Faithful and at Fishing Bridge until May 29 when the Yellowstone Park Company took over the furnishing of meals and overnight accommodations at the tourist cabins and cafeterias.

Dr. Alfred Lueck, one of the medical officers of the park, visited Mammoth on May 15 to take care of patients in the park.

Interpretative Service. Nine seasonal Ranger-Naturalists who had previously been selected were requested to report for duty during June. Three of these will report about June 15 and the other 3 on June 16. The museums at Mammoth, Old Faithful, Norris, Fishing Bridge and Madison will be opened at that time. Additional applications for Ranger-Naturalists were given consideration, but by the end of the month commitments had not been made for filling the full 26 positions allowed the Naturalist Division.

During the month a special survey was made of the amphitheatres and the number of lineal feet of logs which will be needed to replace those rotted out will be determined. A number of logs obtained from the dismantling of the grizzly bear grounds at Canyon will be used in repairing the amphitheatres at Mammoth, Old Faithful and especially Fishing Bridge where a large portion of the log seating will have to be replaced.

On the evening of May 6 Park Naturalist Brodrick gave an illustrated talk on birds to the Mammoth school children, teachers and parents. About 50 persons were in attendance. On May 15 Chief Park Naturalist Bauer gave a talk and showed the Yellowstone moving picture before an audience of about 320 people in the Masonic Lodge at Billings. On May 18 Dr. Kambach of the Fish and Wildlife Service presented an interesting movie on food selection by color to the Absaroka Conservation Committee. As a part of the program Park Naturalist Condon gave a talk on the park, illustrated with 16 m.m. colored movies.

Museum Activities and Exhibits. The wayside exhibit at Artist Point was taken down on May 24, repaired, cleaned, painted and replaced.

Considerable work has been done on the renovation of the exhibit cases in the foyer of Norris Museum and some signs and other labels there have been



painted. Fishing Bridge Museum was visited, inspection made, and it is planned to clean and prepare it for opening to the public by mid-June. A complete set of grizzly bear claws has been prepared for placement on the grizzly bear mount at Fishing Bridge which, during the past few years, has been without claws.

A new glass for the exhibit case, which was broken in the Madison Museum during the war years while it was closed, has been ordered and will be installed before the mid-June opening.

The Mammoth Museum has not been regularly open to the public, but such a large number of visitors requested entrance that it has been opened as much as possible and by the end of the month had been visited by 463 people.

Research and Observation. Field trips were made into the park during the month by each of the naturalists of the staff. One of the more interesting observations was of a sandhill crane first observed on her eggs on May 4 and observations made on May 30 revealed that she had completed incubation and had taken the young away from the nesting area. Also a trumpeter swan was observed nesting on a small lake near Madison junction and was still nesting on May 30.

Increase or Decrease in Travel. Travel into the park showed a sharp increase during May, a total of 20,416 visitors having been admitted, which is an increase of 428 per cent over the same period last year. A total of 41,061 people have visited the park during the current travel year, and this represents an increase of 343 per cent over 1945. The increase in motor vehicles entering during May is over 560 per cent ahead of May 1945, the totals being 6,908 and 1,042, respectively. It is interesting to note that while the average number of passengers per car through May 1945, was 5.6, through May of this year that number had decreased to 5.1 passengers per car; also that while the increase in visitors is 428 per cent ahead of last year in May to date the increase in cars is 562 per cent, a difference of 134 per cent.

Visitors. Congressman Wesley D' Ewart of Montana visited the park on May 18 and 19 and presided at the Absaroka Conservation Committee meeting on the 19th.

Ranger Service. A comparatively large number of rangers, who had been absent on military furlough, returned to the park during the winter. This situation made numerous new field assignments necessary, but nearly all rangers moved to their summer stations during the month.

All Protection Division personnel attended the Regional Fire Protection Conference from June 15 to 17 and others took a Standard Red Cross First Aid Training course during the month. Other activities consisted of removing the buffalo carcasses from the Yellowstone River and disposing of them, cleaning up the site of the former Grizzly bear grounds at Canyon, building fire hazard inspections, trail maintenance work where snow did not interfere with such work, and operation of the checking stations where the entrances were open to public travel. Fish planting in the Madison River was supervised by park rangers and patrols of the open roads was provided as the availability of personnel permitted. A total of 12 hours of training in law enforcement procedures and methods was provided for the rangers.





Wildlife. Bears: Black bears began to frequent the main park roads and developed areas early in May, and during the latter part of the period they were becoming moderately numerous. Four grizzly bears were observed just west of Mammoth Hot Springs on the slope of Sepulchre Mountain on May 18.

Two personal injuries to park visitors from black bears, each minor bites in the leg, were reported. Each case was attributed to close approach in picture-taking activities. No property damage (Government building) occurred.

During the period May 27 to 29, inclusive, and on May 31, contributed labor from the Protection and Naturalist Divisions, together with a hired per diem crew, was employed to raze the structures at the former Canyon bear feeding grounds. Many of the structural facilities were found in a dilapidated condition from lack of maintenance during the war years and were no longer adequate for further use. Practically all of the hand labor was completed on the evening of May 31. For additional landscaping of this area and obliteration of parking area and roads, use of a tractor-bulldozer (which can not be operated in this area for several weeks until the ground dries) will be required.

Obliteration work accomplished consisted of (1) removal of all fencing, (2) removal of parking area and road guard rails, (3) removal of amphitheatre log seats, (4) removal of signs, (5) removal of stairways, (6) breaking down of forward retaining wall preparatory to restoration of slope, (7) removal of small water-heating building, (8) removal of two pit toilets, and (9) placing of rotted logs and other scrap materials where they can be buried in subsequent landscaping operations.

Labor and equipment used on this project to date is summarized below:

Protection Division man-days	(Contributed)	22
Naturalist Division man-days	(Contributed)	1½
Per diem man days	(Hired labor)	17
TOTAL MAN-DAYS		40½
Truck days	(1½ ton trucks)	7
Tractor days	(60 h.p. Caterpillar)	2½

Bison: With the opening of summer range, bison began a definite migration to the higher areas during the month. These animals frequently were seen in small groups around most of the loop road, particularly along the Gibbon, Firehole, Madison and Yellowstone Rivers and along Antelope Creek. They were also seen along the east entrance road in the vicinity of Pelican Creek and Mary Bay and, in greater numbers, along the northeast entrance road in the Yellowstone and Lamar River valleys. Numerous observations of new-born calves were made, particularly in the Lamar River area.

During the period May 6 to 8, inclusive, a crew consisting of seven rangers and one tractor operator, was engaged in the disposal of 58 bison from the Yellowstone River in the Mud Volcano area. These animals had been drowned during the past winter when the river ice apparently broke up as the group attempted to cross from the east to the Hayden Valley section.

1947  
The following information was obtained from the records of the  
Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, on  
the subject of the land in question.

The land in question is situated in the County of  
Alameda, State of California, and is more or less  
contiguous to the land owned by the State of California.

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Bodies were scattered down the river for a distance of more than two miles, and several carcasses were submerged in more than 7 feet of water. It was necessary to employ a 60 h.p. Caterpillar tractor, a heavy-duty winch truck, a row boat and several hundred feet of lines to effect their removal and burial.

A special report on this project, with photographs, will be submitted.

Elk: Throughout the month migrations to the higher summer range occurred. However, few animals have yet pushed very far southward into the park interior due to heavy snow still remaining in higher forested areas with consequent lack of forage.

Two newly-born elk calves were observed at different points in the northern area on May 29 and 30, and birth of calves is expected to be quite general in the next two weeks.

At the annual spring meeting of the Absaroka Conservation Committee, attended by the Montana State Fish and Game warden and members of the State Game Commission, this Service recommended that a minimum of 2,800 elk be taken by hunters and live shipments from the Northern Yellowstone herd during the winter of 1946-47. After considerable discussion, the committee tentatively approved the recommended reduction figure, with the proviso that the matter be further considered at the annual fall meeting of the group.

Fish: The 1946 fishing season opened on May 30. While waters in most of the streams were high and fishing conditions in many areas consequently poor, the large influx of fishermen had fair success in the numerous lakes and in some of the rivers.

Fish planting operations were begun on May 8, and 35,000 five-inch rainbow from the Annis Fish Cultural Station were released in the Gibbon and Madison Rivers between this date and May 17.

William A. Dunn, Superintendent of the Yellowstone Fish Cultural Station, arrived in the park early in the month and organized fish collection stations at Yellowstone, Trout and Grebe Lakes.

The new fishing regulations for 1946 were not approved by the opening of the season on May 30, so it was necessary to enforce the 1945 regulations until such time as the new regulations are approved and become available for distribution to fishermen.

The ice went out of Yellowstone Lake on May 15.

Building Fire Protection. The completion of inspections of all government-owned buildings in the Mammoth area was completed during the first part of the month. Reports of the inspections have not yet been completed, due to lack of stenographic help. All hazards which were observed, and which could be corrected by the personnel assigned to inspections, were taken care of at the time of inspection. Other hazards which may require structural changes or changes in occupancy of some buildings will be dealt with when time and funds permit.



White Pine Blister Rust. Efforts were made to secure employees for blister rust control work and offers of employment were made to over forty possible workers. From the replies received at the end of the month, it appears that well over half of the applicants who were offered work will decline due to the fact that they have received employment offers from other Governmental agencies at higher wage rates.

General Forestry. Mr. Oscar Roseborough, wood-cutting contractor for the Yellowstone Park Company, started cutting operations in two areas near the end of the month. One hundred cords of wood are required to supply such the Mammoth and Camp Roosevelt operations. The wood for the Mammoth area is being cut near the old Shaw and Powell Camp at the north end of Willow Park. The wood for Roosevelt Lodge is being cut near the old road from Pebble Creek to Cooke. Only dead, standing and fallen, trees will be utilized except in rare instances when it is necessary to fell green trees to provide access to stacked wood or to drop a leaning dead tree. All wood-cutting operations are being conducted in areas quite remote from the highway and places not usually frequented by visitors.

Edmund S. Rogers,  
Superintendent.

Enclosure  
in Sextuple  
cc: Region Two (In Dupl.)

File (2)  
JJ/snb



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
REGION TWO  
FIRE CONTROL TRAINING CONFERENCE - 1946  
Held at Yellowstone National Park  
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming  
May 13 - 17, 1946

ROSTER OF ATTENDANCE

National Park Service

Director's Office, Chicago, Illinois

Lawrence F. Cook, Ass't. Chief Forester  
George A. Walker, Forester

Region Two Office, Omaha, Nebraska

Russell L. McKown, Recreation Planner  
Charles E. Shevlin, Forester

Glacier National Park, Belton, Montana

J. W. Emmert, Superintendent  
Elmer N. Fladmark, Chief Ranger  
John F. Aiton, Ass't. Chief Ranger  
A. D. Cannavina, Ass't. Chief Ranger  
Floyd A. Henderson, Dist. Park Ranger  
Ernest M. Hutchinson, " " "  
J. C. Lindahl, Park Ranger  
R. A. Nelson, Dist. Park Ranger  
Stanley H. Spurgeon, Park Ranger  
David G. Stimson, " "  
Paul L. Webb, " "

Grand Teton National Park, Jackson, Wyoming

Allyn F. Hanks, Chief Ranger  
Eliot Davis, Park Ranger  
Carl E. Jepson, Park Naturalist

Rocky Mountain National Park, Estes Park, Colorado

David H. Canfield, Superintendent  
J. Barton Herschler, Chief Ranger  
Ernest K. Field, Dist. Park Ranger  
John C. Fullerton, Park Ranger  
Raymond Gregg, Park Naturalist  
Charles E. Humberger, Park Ranger  
William C. James, " "

Yellowstone National Park, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming

Edmund B. Rogers, Superintendent  
Fred T. Johnston, Assistant Superintendent

Joseph Joffe, Asst. to the Supt.  
 C. Max Bauer, Chief Park Naturalist  
 Phillip H. Wohlbrandt, Park Engineer  
 W. R. Anderson, Chief Clerk  
 Harold Brodick, Park Naturalist  
 David D. Gondon, Park  
 Robert R. Robinson, Master Mechanic  
 Lloyd W. Seasholtz, Chief Electrician  
 William Wiggins, Master Plumber  
 Maynard Barrows, Chief Ranger  
 William S. Chapman, Asst. Chief Ranger  
 Albert E. Elliott,  
 W. Leon Evans,  
 Curtis K. Skinner,  
 Frank H. Anderson, Dist. Park Ranger  
 Wayne B. Alcorn,  
 John Bauman,  
 Lee L. Coleman,  
 Hugh B. Ebert,  
 Walter H. Gammill,  
 Rudolf L. Grimm,  
 John W. Jay,  
 Arthur Jacobson,  
 Earl M. Semingsen,  
 Everett L. Arnold, Park Ranger  
 Lloyd J. Astle,  
 Thomas F. Bja,  
 Aubrey L. Haines,  
 Ruben O. Hart,  
 Frank L. Hirst,  
 Merritt S. Johnston,  
 Frank R. Kowski,  
 John G. Lewis,  
 Rudolph F. Lueck,  
 William A. Nyquist,  
 Harvey B. Reynolds,  
 Anthony E. Stark,  
 Delyle R. Stevens,  
 W. Verde Watson,  
 Joe J. Way,  
 David W. Pierson, Buffalo Herder

Wind Cave National Park, Hot Springs, So. Dakota

Eugene D. McKeown, Park Ranger

National Monuments

Howard B. Stricklin, Custodian, Badlands Nat'l. Monument, Interior,  
 So. Dakota.  
 Newell F. Joyner, Custodian, Devils Lower Nat'l. Monument, Devils  
 Tower, Wyoming.



National Monuments (Cont.)

Jess H. Lombard, Custodian, Dinosaur Nat'l. Mon., Jensen, Utah  
Clarence H. Schultz, Custodian, Homestead Nat'l. Mon., Beatrice, Nebraska  
Paul E. Judge, Dist. Ranger, Jackson Hole Nat'l. Mon., Jackson, Wyoming  
Albert F. Drysdale, Custodian, Pipestone Nat'l. Mon., ~~Pipestone, Minn.~~  
G. Lee Sneddon, Park Ranger, Scotts Bluff Nat'l. Mon., ~~Scotts Bluff, Nebraska~~  
Gering, Nebraska

National Memorial

J. Estes Suter, Act. Supt., Mt. Rushmore Nat'l. Memorial, Keystone, So. Dak.

United States Forest Service

Northern Region I, Missoula, Montana

Clayton S. Crocker, Asst. Regional Forester  
Ralph L. Hand, Chief of Fire Planning

Gallatin National Forest, Bozeman, Montana

E. E. Redman, Staff Assistant  
Ralph Bolles, Dist. Ranger, Gardiner, Mont.

Targhee National Forest, St. Anthony, Idaho

Lowell G. Woods, Ass't. Supervisor  
Lorin N. Wellman, Dist. Ranger

Teton National Forest, Jackson, Wyoming

Mr. Van Winkle, Ass't. Supervisor

United States Indian Service

Indian Office, Billings, Montana

Donald F. Field, Forester  
Thomas L. Carter, Regional Forester

Blackfeet Indian Agency, Browning, Montana

Perry E. Skarra, Forest Supervisor

Crow Indian Agency, Crow Agency, Montana

Russell E. Getty, Range Examiner

Flathead Indian Agency, Dixon, Montana

R. Louis Dupois, Forest Guard  
A. L. Clairmont, " "

Wind River Indian Agency, Ft. Washakie, Wyoming

Carl D. Rawie, Forest Supervisor

Bureau of Entomology, Spokane, Washington

Marvin Riley, Forester, Blister Rust Control

Department of Justice, Yellowstone Park, Wyoming

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