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

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JOHNSTON	79
JOFFE	JS
SOWLE	
MACBETH	
SHOREY	
QUIST	
SOMMILLE	
BAUER	Anb
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FILE NO. 207-02.3

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

MONTHLY REPORT

For

FEBRUARY

1945

IMPORTANT

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NEWTON B. DRURY,
Director.



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

FICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

March 5, 1945

MEMORANDUM for the Director.

Following is the report of activities for Yellowstone National Park for the month of February 1945:

Weather Conditions. The Yellowstone is experiencing one of the mildest winters in many years. The extremely mild weather of December and January continued throughout February and there were comparatively few bad days. While last winter December and January were quite mild, with little precipitation, February showed a marked increase in precipitation, comparing favorably with the February of the year previous. However, there was comparatively little precipitation at Mammoth this February and little cold weather, but this same condition did not exist in the interior of the park, where there was at least normal precipitation. Mammoth seems to have missed most of the storms this winter, and there were only two days when sub-zero temperatures were recorded during the month, -2° on February 21 and -5° on the 25th. Only two sub-zero temperatures were recorded in January, -4° on the 20th and -7° on the 21st, and only two sub-zero temperatures were recorded in December, -18° on the 23rd and -5° on the 25th. Another very unusual thing in connection with the weather this winter is that the sub-zero temperatures have been of only one day duration. Always before the cold spells have lasted from 4 to 6 days.

The light snowfall required very little road opening. The section from Gardiner to Mammoth and Cooke was open throughout the month.

Total precipitation for the month was .96 inch, as compared with .38 inch in January and 1.31 inches for February 1944. The mean precipitation for February is .96 inch. The maximum temperature for Mammoth for the month was 43° on the 8th and the minimum -5° on the 25th. There were 11 clear days during the month, 5 partly cloudy and 12 cloudy.

Snow depths increased considerably in the higher areas of the park during February. At Snake River the snow depth increased to 107% of normal, with a water content of 90% of normal. The minimum temperature of -31° recorded at Yellowstone Lake on February 25 was the lowest in the park for the month. West Yellowstone, which usually records the lowest temperature, had a minimum temperature of -29° on the same date.

YELLOWSTONE PARK, WYOMING

STATE OF MARYLAND
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY
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NOTE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

With the exception of Mammoth, Tower Falls and Lamar, the snow depths at stations in the park were greater than a year ago. A comparison of snow depths at the end of the month for a 5-year period for representative stations follows:

COMPARATIVE SNOW DEPTHS 1941 - 1945

	<u>1941</u>	<u>1942</u>	<u>1943</u>	<u>1944</u>	<u>1945</u>
Buffalo Ranch	13	18	30.5	10	12.5
Bechler River	57	56	50	46.5	58
Northeast Entrance	16	34	50	18.5	24
Galatin	19	30	40	13	20
Lake	31	34	68	26	29
Mammoth	2.1	7	22	10	6
Old Faithful	27	35	79	34	30
Snake River	52	43	--	38	51
Tower Falls	14	16	32	15	14.5
West Yellowstone	33	39	76	28	31

Special Activities. Superintendent Rogers continued his stay in Denver on official business until February 4, when he left that evening for Chicago for a conference with the Director and Regional Director Merriam. He left Chicago on the evening of February 11, arriving in Denver the next day, and remained there until February 20, when he left for his return trip to the park. He stopped off for an inspection of Custer Battlefield National Cemetery en route and arrived in the park on the evening of the 21st. Assistant Superintendent Johnston was Acting Superintendent in his absence until February 14, when he left for Chicago for an assignment in the Director's Office. Assistant to the Superintendent Joffe was acting from the 14th to the 22nd. On February 6 Acting Superintendent Johnston and Park Engineer Ohlbrandt made a trip to Livingston to check right-of-way records on the Ted Lodge-Cooke highway.

The new system of recording leave was not put into effect until February 1, as the necessary report forms were not received until about the middle of January. This park has failed to find a simplification in this new leave recording, as now some 10 or more employees are involved in keeping leave records, whereas previously it was handled by the file and personnel office. The new forms do not appear to be an improvement over the old forms used by the National Park Service. In our opinion this new leave recording will present increased difficulties during the summer operating season and will result in the wasting of a large amount of time. As there are not sufficient clerks in the various divisions to keep leave records, it is now necessary for plumbers, electricians and others, not qualified in clerical work, to keep these leave records, taking valuable time which could be used for more important work. The final results accomplished now, with so many employees engaged in leave recording, is no different than under the old system.

the first time in the history of the world, the
whole human race, from the most ignorant
and savage tribes to the most learned and
civilized, have been gathered together in
one common cause.

It is a cause which has been born in
the heart of man, and has been developed
by the progress of civilization, and it is
a cause which will be carried on by the
progress of civilization.

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The application of the "lump sum payment" law has likewise caused considerable confusion and has been the subject of numerous conferences. The mere fact that some 8 Comptroller General Decisions have been rendered within one month on this new law is evidence that it is not clearly understood and many errors will result in its application.

The park lost another of its employees to the armed forces when Clerk Evelyn S. Kumor departed for service in the Waves. Miss Kumor had orders to report in New York on February 22, but they were later changed to March 8. She left the park on February 23 and will be carried on leave without pay until she actually enters on duty with the Waves. District Park Ranger Delyle R. Stevens received induction orders to report on February 15. He had previously passed his pre-induction physical, but was rejected this time on account of a foot injury suffered a number of years ago in a mine accident. He returned to duty on February 28. Rex A. Madison, who had been carried on military furlough since July 17, 1942, when he was inducted into the armed forces, was discharged on November 24 and expressed the desire to return to duty in the park on April 1. His plans have since changed due to his desire to continue his education, and he tendered his resignation effective February 21, 1945. Assistant Chief Ranger Hugh Peyton has been discharged from the U. S. Coast Guard and expects to return to duty in the Yellowstone after the middle of March. It was reported in our January monthly report that District Park Ranger Lloyd J. Astle was inducted into the armed forces on January 3. Mr. Astle's induction was delayed and he did not actually enter on duty in the U. S. Navy until February 9.

On February 24 information was conveyed to the Yellowstone operators that the Director had decided that the park would operate during the 1945 season on an informal basis, as during the past two years, that no hotels or lodges would open and that there would be no bus service available. The Yellowstone Park Company will be expected to furnish meals in the cafeterias and lodgings in the tourist cabins at Old Faithful and Fishing Bridge, whereas last year meals were furnished entirely by Hamilton Stores, Inc. at these two locations. Mr. Hamilton will take care of pre-season and post-season visitors for meals and lodgings, as in former years.

Inspections. L. J. Baranowski, Radio Mechanic, Isle Royale National Park, in February 1 on assignment to inspect radio equipment and radio service. He departed on the 9th.

Plans, Maps and Surveys. Some time was spent on the Canyon campground layout, working out true curves and establishing grade to conform to the new proposed one-way road system. A check was made of the right-of-way for the Red Lodge-Cooke road across private lands. Several C.P. proposals were revised and the assembling of data for the shuttle cards was continued during the month.

General Publicity. No general press releases were sent out during the month, but a special article on the park was prepared by Assistant to the Superintendent Joffe for the special edition of the Casper Tribune Herald, to be issued in March. Park Naturalist Brodrick showed motion pictures of the park in Bozeman on February 1 at a meeting of the Gallatin County

the most important factor in the development of the country. The
country is well supplied with rivers and streams, and the water power
is abundant. The rivers are navigable, and the country is well
watered.

The climate of the country is generally warm and humid, with
moderate rainfall. The soil is generally fertile, and the country is
well suited for agriculture. The country is well supplied with
forests, and the timber is of good quality. The country is well
suited for forestry. The country is well supplied with
minerals, and the minerals are of good quality. The country is well
suited for mining. The country is well supplied with
water power, and the water power is of good quality. The country is well
suited for hydroelectric power generation. The country is well
suited for agriculture, forestry, mining, and hydroelectric power
generation.

The country has a well developed transportation network, with
good roads, railways, and ports. The country is well suited for
transportation. The country has a well developed industrial base,
with good factories, mills, and mines. The country is well suited for
industry. The country has a well developed agricultural base,
with good farms, gardens, and orchards. The country is well suited for
agriculture. The country has a well developed forestry base,
with good forests, timber, and wood products. The country is well suited for
forestry. The country has a well developed mining base,
with good mines, minerals, and metals. The country is well suited for
mining. The country has a well developed hydroelectric power
base, with good hydroelectric power plants, dams, and reservoirs.

The country has a well developed tourism industry, with
good tourist attractions, such as national parks, forests, and
beaches. The country is well suited for tourism.

The country has a well developed education system, with
good schools, universities, and research institutions. The country is well
suited for education. The country has a well developed health care
system, with good hospitals, clinics, and medical facilities. The country is well
suited for health care.

The country has a well developed infrastructure, with
good roads, railways, ports, and airports. The country is well
suited for infrastructure development. The country has a well
developed economy, with good industries, agriculture, and
forestry. The country is well suited for economic development.

Sportsmen's Association. Some 200 persons were present. On February 27 Chief Naturalist Bauer showed the moving picture reel "A Trip Around Yellowstone National Park," at the high school auditorium in Bozeman that evening. The Rotary Club, through the program chairman, J. A. Haynes, had put on such a good advertising campaign that the picture and lecture had to be given twice during the evening. There were 1,260 persons at the first showing and 250 at the second showing. An 800 foot film of the larger animals of the park was left by Dr. Bauer with S. A. Anderson, Forest Supervisor, to be shown a few days later at the Rosary School in Bozeman.

Road Maintenance. Routine road maintenance consisted chiefly of rock patrol, thawing out several culverts which had frozen shut, and sanding operations. The push type snowplows made 5 trips to Cooke, and their use has resulted in our being able to keep the snow pushed back the full width of the road.

There are numerous frost boils developing and many of them are on the section from the Lamar Canyon to Cooke, on which very few frost heaves have previously developed.

One of our push type snowplows is in the shop for repair, and repairs are extremely hard to make for this machine because of the difficulty of obtaining parts.

Other Maintenance. In accomplishing routine painting, papering and re-decorating, necessary for our older buildings, an equal amount of patching and preparation is required.

Park Operators. Mr. J. A. Haynes visited the park on February 21, and departed the next day.

The park is expected to open for the 1945 season and operations will be carried on as during the past two years with informal accommodations available.

The general store at Mammoth was open throughout the month to take care of the needs of local residents.

The park has been the recipient of copies of numerous letters between the Director and members of Congress concerning the removal of the Old Faithful swimming pool after the war. The contract covering the operation of this swimming pool has now expired.

Increase or Decrease in Travel. Three hundred twenty-eight persons entered the park during February, as compared with 272 for the same month of 1944. The total persons entering the park for the travel year is 4,934, as compared with 3,729 for 1944, an increase of 32.3 per cent.

One hundred fourteen cars entered the park in February 1945, as compared with 94 for the same month in 1944. The total cars for this travel year is 1,632 as compared with 1,194 for 1944, an increase of 36.6 per cent.

1800, the first year of the new century, was born. In addition, approximately 100,000 more people were born in the United States during the same period. This number of inhabitants "gathered together in a cluster, formidably compact, like a great city, and all crowded together like sardines in a tin box," could hardly be expected to succeed. The result of such a life and death struggle was that the population increased from 31,000,000 in 1800 to 72,000,000 in 1850, and from 72,000,000 in 1850 to 100,000,000 in 1860. The result of this rapid increase was that the population

left the cities and towns, and moved to the country, where they could have more room and less competition. The cities and towns became smaller and less crowded, and the rural areas grew larger and more numerous. This was called the "Great Migration." The

population grew so rapidly because of the many immigrants that arrived in the United States, and because the general standard of living had improved. The former was due to the fact that there was a large amount of available land, and the latter was due to the fact that there was a large amount of available labor.

The Great Migration began in the early 1800s, and continued until the mid-1800s. It was caused by the fact that there was a large amount of available land, and the fact that there was a large amount of available labor.

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Ranger Service. Rangers made regular patrols along the park boundaries and to the remote areas of the park, conducting snow surveys and making wildlife observations. Patrols were particularly intensive along the north boundary adjacent to the areas of Park County, Montana, which remained open to the hunting of elk. Alternate day and night patrols of the road through the Gallatin section of the park were effective, as no poaching activities were detected during the month.

Considerable time was spent in preparing revisions for the Park Ranger's Report Manual and the Park Ranger's Administrative Manual. A large number of rustic wood signs to be used along trails, at checking stations, and elsewhere were made up during the month. These signs will be placed next summer.

Chief Ranger Barrows made inspections of the West Yellowstone and Bechler River Districts during the month.

Police Protection. C. C. Bridges, of Bozeman, Montana, appeared before U. S. Commissioner T. Paul Wilcox on February 19 and entered a plea of guilty to a charge of shooting a coyote in the Gallatin section of the park. He paid a fine of \$15 which was assessed by the Commissioner. The delay in the hearing of Bridges resulted from the absence of the Commissioner, who was on extended leave. He returned to the park on February 10.

Accidents. Mrs. Carlisle Kenyon, of Bozeman, Montana, sustained a broken ankle as a result of stepping on a small rock and falling, while attempting to take pictures of bighorns near Mount Everts on February 11. She was given First Aid treatment and removed to the road by horseback.

Two minor automobile accidents occurred during the month.

Wildlife Administration. Bison. The snow in the Lamar area became packed and crusted, making it necessary to begin feeding the bison on February 24. Three days later, Lamar District personnel counted a total of 586 bison, consisting of 171 cows, 127 bulls, and 68 calves. Some additional bison, mostly bulls, are known to be on the northern winter range.

Rangers counted 523 bison in the Pelican area. This is 101 more than were found there last year at the same time. It is planned to conduct a census of all bison in the park during March.

Pronghorn. Pronghorns on the northern winter range were counted on February 21 and 22 by Park rangers, Montana Deputy Game Warden, the District Forest Ranger of the Gardiner District, Absaroka National Forest. A total of 773 animals were counted and of this number, 726 were inside the park and 47 outside. The count was well organized and conditions for counting were favorable. It is estimated that a total of 800 pronghorn inhabit the northern winter range.

Hunting Season. The elk hunting season in Park County, Montana, will remain open through March 1, but the Banigan checking station, operated by the Montana Fish and Game Department, closed on February 28. At that time, 283 elk had been checked through. The local deputy game warden completed checking early season and local kills which brought the total reduction of the northern Yellowstone elk herd, by hunting, to 403 elk.

the same time, it is important to consider the effect of the different types of data on the model's performance. In this study, we used three types of data: historical data, real-time data, and simulated data. The historical data was used to train the model, while the real-time data was used to validate its performance. The simulated data was used to test the model's ability to handle new situations. The results showed that the model performed well with all three types of data, but it was most effective with historical data.

The second factor that influenced the model's performance was the quality of the data. The quality of the data can affect the accuracy of the model's predictions. In this study, we used high-quality data, which resulted in accurate predictions. The data was collected from various sources, including sensors, cameras, and GPS devices, and was cleaned and processed to remove any noise or outliers.

The third factor that influenced the model's performance was the complexity of the traffic environment. The traffic environment is complex, with many factors that can affect the model's performance. These factors include the presence of other vehicles, pedestrian activity, and weather conditions. The model was able to handle these factors by using a deep learning architecture that can learn from the data and adapt to the changing environment. This allowed the model to make accurate predictions even in complex traffic situations.

The fourth factor that influenced the model's performance was the availability of data. The availability of data is crucial for training a machine learning model. In this study, we used a large dataset of traffic data, which allowed us to train the model effectively. The data was collected over a long period of time, which provided a wide range of traffic situations for the model to learn from.

Overall, the results of this study show that a deep learning model can be effective in predicting traffic flow in real-time. The model can handle complex traffic environments and make accurate predictions even in challenging situations.

However, there are still challenges that need to be addressed. One challenge is the need for more data. While we used a large dataset, it may not be enough for all possible traffic scenarios. Another challenge is the need for better data quality. The data used in this study was of high quality, but there may be cases where the data is not as accurate or complete. This can affect the model's performance.

Overall, this study provides a promising approach for predicting traffic flow in real-time. By using a deep learning model, it is possible to handle complex traffic environments and make accurate predictions even in challenging situations. However, there are still challenges that need to be addressed, such as the need for more data and better data quality.

In conclusion, this study has shown that a deep learning model can be effective in predicting traffic flow in real-time. The model can handle complex traffic environments and make accurate predictions even in challenging situations. However, there are still challenges that need to be addressed, such as the need for more data and better data quality. By addressing these challenges, it is possible to develop a more accurate and reliable traffic flow prediction system.

Overall, this study provides a promising approach for predicting traffic flow in real-time. By using a deep learning model, it is possible to handle complex traffic environments and make accurate predictions even in challenging situations. However, there are still challenges that need to be addressed, such as the need for more data and better data quality. By addressing these challenges, it is possible to develop a more accurate and reliable traffic flow prediction system.

Range Conditions. The average depth of snow over the northern winter range, in the Lower Falls District, was 14 inches. There was but little more snow along the Lamar River to the mouth of Soda Butte Creek, while much of the lower range along the Yellowstone River and in the vicinity of the Game Ranch was entirely free of snow. Snow, in areas exposed to wind and sun, became packed and wind-crusted and although it was comparatively shallow, the animals experienced difficulty in pawing through it to secure forage. The elk were generally using lower portions of the range than a year ago although, in protected sections, the snow remained loose and granular, which allowed the animals to forage without difficulty.

Grasses and sedges provided the bulk of the forage for the game animals. Aspen and willows were browsed upon to varying degrees, depending upon the location. Where these browse species occurred on range utilized by large numbers of elk, the utilization was heavy while in other areas, equally accessible, the use was very light. Much good forage remained on snow-free range and, due to the desirable wide distribution of the animals over the range, utilization was generally moderate.

The portions of the winter range used by pronghorns were heavily utilized by these animals.

Miscellaneous. The regular monthly meeting of the Federal employees Union No. 465 was held in the Canteen on February 5. A Dutch lunch was served following the meeting.

Edmund B. Rogers,
Supervisor.

cc: Region Two
File (2)
JJ/san

