

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CALIFORNIA

A N N A L R E P O R T

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
FISCAL YEAR 1942

Frank A. Kittredge
Superintendent

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1942

GENERAL

After serving for four years in Yosemite National Park as Superintendent, Lawrence C. Merriam was transferred to Omaha, Nebraska as Regional Director of Region Two on July 31, 1941. Mr. Frank A. Kittredge who had been Superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park was transferred to Yosemite National Park as Superintendent, entering on duty August 1, 1941. Prior to Superintendent Merriam's departure a conference was held in Yosemite with members of the Advisory Board, Director Drury, Regional Director Tomlinson, Associate Regional Director Haier, Superintendent Merriam, and Superintendent Kittredge participating.

Upon the declaration of war on December 8, 1941, it was necessary to curtail a great many of our planned activities. Plans for the new Yosemite Lodge development, which have been under study for a number of years and were near completion, were abandoned. Travel decreased as a result of Government regulations in the interest of the war effort rationing tires and promulgating conservation of privately owned vehicles. Construction projects carried on in the park covered only those started previous to the declaration of war, and maintenance work was reduced to a minimum.

The winter sports program for the 1941-42 season was somewhat curtailed because of the decrease in travel, and the Badger Pass ski house and Ostrander Lake ski hut were closed earlier than usual. The travel figures to Badger Pass show a 30% decrease from last year's travel figures, but there were more skiers this year than last. It is estimated that about 15% of the 1940-41 visitors to Badger Pass were sight-seers as compared to only 8% last year.

It is very encouraging to note the number of people taking the cross-country ski trip to the Ostrander Lake ski hut in its second year of operation. The total nights of occupancy of the hut this year were 233 as compared to 225 last year, and last year the caretakers were at the hut until May 10 while this year it was closed on April 12. The arrangement with the Company of having a caretaker at the hut to serve

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meals and lodging for those who wish that service and in having a separate kitchen and free bunks for those who wish to bring their own food and bedding seems to be working out very satisfactorily. The Ostrander Lake ski hut serves a real purpose for those interested in an opportunity to view the high country of the park in its winter splendor.

The most important winter sports event of the season was the National Downhill, Slalom and Combined Ski Championship Meet, held on March 13 and 14 during a blinding snowstorm. Seventy-two men and women skiers, both professional and amateur, and many of national reputation, competed in the meet. With the assistance of ten visiting members of the National Ski Patrol, the Ranger Department supervised the coordination of plans and patrolled the race courses with efficiency and success. A broadcast of the ski tournament was made March 14 over the entire western network of the Columbia Broadcasting System as far east as Chicago. Interested visitors at the affair were five representatives from South America, two from Bolivia and three from Chile, who toured this country inspecting skiing and rescue work. On March 15 a First Aid demonstration was held at Badger Pass for the benefit of the South American delegation and competitors in the meet.

There has been some discussion of a future additional ski area at Glacier Point, but all thought of this further development of winter sports activity will be deferred until after the war.

At the two meetings of the Yosemite National Park Advisory Board, plans for future development were discussed with a view to studying certain major improvements to be completed at the time the war is over. The new Yosemite Lodge Development and a new stable area are the two major studies at present. There has been a great deal of discussion and study this year in respect to a new High Sierra Camp near the top of Nevada Falls. It is felt that there is a real need for a camp somewhere in this vicinity, thus cutting the trip from Yosemite Valley to Merced Lake High Sierra Camp to enable those less vigorous hikers to get a glimpse of the high country and perhaps allow them to go on to the other camps after a night's rest near Nevada Falls. It was hoped that this development might be accomplished by the beginning of the next season, but a considerable amount of study is still necessary, and, of course, war priorities may preclude all possibilities.

In an effort to encourage people to make use of the vast wilderness areas of Yosemite National Park, rather than congregating in the more or less congested Yosemite Valley during the summer seasons, a great deal has been done to inform people of the opportunities for greater knowledge of the high country in the park afforded through use of the many trails available for hiking and horseback trips. This added interest in the beauties of the high country of the park will be excellent training in conservation for the present and future generations. The Yosemite Park

and Curry Company in addition to their regular procedure of providing meals and lodging at High Sierra Camps, is now prepared to furnish the hiker or saddle party with raw foodstuffs so that it is unnecessary to carry supplies for more than two or three days, depending, of course, upon the trip one plans to make.

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Weather

The heaviest winter in several years was experienced in Yosemite, with snow falling as late as May on the Valley floor. The first real snow did not fall until Christmas Eve which was the beginning of a five-day storm resulting in 37 inches of snow on the Valley Floor. Precipitation this year was 48.37 inches, as compared to 45.43 inches last year, and a normal of 34.14 inches. Because of the heavy snow pack in the high country, waterfalls and rivers were unusually full, and late snow falls delayed vegetation so that visitors to the park in June this year were able to enjoy the greater loveliness of May in other years with wildflowers and shrubs all blooming about a month behind schedule. Because of the unusually cool weather in September and October, fall colors were much more vivid than in 1940. There were a great many people who visited the park for the express purpose of enjoying the fall coloring.

Travel

From July through December, 1942 visitors to Yosemite far exceeded travel for that period in 1941, but after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the rationing of tires, a steady decrease was noted in travel for the remainder of the fiscal and travel year. There was a decrease of 44% from the previous record travel year of 1941 and a decrease of 26.2% under the average travel for the past eight years. During the winter season, December to April inclusive, 48,877 people came into the park for winter sports and winter scenery as compared with 81,828 during the previous winter. A total of 50,793 people visited the Badger Pass ski area, a decrease of 34.6% from last year.

Administration

Appropriations received during the 1942 fiscal year for administration, protection and maintenance of the park, as well as for special purposes, are listed as follows:

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1421000.341	General Expense	\$325,165.00
1421000.342	Purchase, maintenance, operation and repair of motor-driven passenger carrying vehicles	1,525.00
1421000.343	Maintenance of road, Stanislaus National Forest	1,960.00
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Special Appropriations

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21-7520600	CCC (Transfer to War) 1942	46,888.66

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140590	Business Concessions	7,400.31
143490	Fees, Water & Power Rights	5.00
144280	Reimbursement of Travel Expenses	.00
144350	Reimbursement, Government Property, Lost or Damaged	4.77
144735	Reimbursements - All Other	77.45
144880	Moneys Received from Persons Unknown	13.53
145050	Sale of Electric Current	46,630.80
145076	Sale of Heat, Light and Water	.00
145130	Sale of Equipment, etc.	.00
145160	Sale of Scrap and Salvaged Materials	1,271.27
145190	Sale of Stores	1.61
145193	Sale of Water	20,847.09

145194	Sale of Government Property - All Other	81.85
145200	Sale of Subsistence	.00
145255	Quarters	1,424.01
145275	Telephone and Telegraph Service	14,241.61
145300	Work Done (Garbage Burned)	3,516.30
148182	Contributions, Civil Service Retirement and Disability Funds (TRUST FUND)	.00
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		\$337,669.60

Personnel

The following changes were made in the Yosemite National Park organization during the 1942 fiscal year.

Appointments:

Listen C. Allen, U. S. Commissioner, 8/1
Edward T. Davies to Storekeeper, Probational Appointment, 10/4
Tilman C. Ernst, Telephone Operator, exc. WAE, 10/17
Nellie Mae Hilder, Telephone Operator, Temporary, 12/5
Robert W. McIntyre, Park Ranger, Probational Appointment, 1/22
Marion H. Carson, Opr. Act. Sldg. Trt. Plant, Indefinite Appt., 3/17

Transfers to Yosemite:

Frank A. Kittredge, Superintendent from Grand Canyon Nat'l Park, 8/1
M. Margaret Boyd from CCC to Asst. Clerk-Steno., 8/7
Wilfred K. Merrill from Sequoia National Park to Park Ranger, 5/12
Robert V. Oliver from Pinnacles National Mon. to Asst. Clerk-Steno., 4/8

Resignations:

Merle L. Williams from Telephone Operator, effective 9/16
George Soine from Park Ranger, effective 1/22
Arthur T. Keen ret. for disability from Storekeeper, 1/31
J. Winston Churchill from Senior Clerk, effective 6/11
Vernon Lowery from Park Ranger, effective 6/22

Transfers from Yosemite:

Lawrence C. Merriam from Superintendent to Regional Director, Reg. Two, 7/31
Charles H. Duncan from Asst. Clerk-Steno. to War Department, 9/11
Elwood K. Wolfe, Jr. from Museum Asst. to Ranger Wind Caves Nat'l Pk., 9/3
Stanley C. Joseph from Asst. to Supt. to Region Two Hdqtrs., 3/22
Harry W. Jessen from Foreman to Navy Department, 4/23

On Furlough to Armed Forces:

Eugene A. Drown from Park Ranger to U. S. Army, 12/17
Selmer J. Logeland from Opr. Act. Sldg. Trt. Plant to U. S. Army, 3/6
Elmer L. Hommel from Asst. Clerk-Steno. to U. S. Coast Guard, 5/19

"Judge" James M. Oliver who had been United States Commissioner in Yosemite for the past nine years died on July 18 from a heart attack while fishing in the park.

Maintenance, Construction and Physical Improvements

A new ranger residence was completed at Wawona in the fall of 1941 and was immediately occupied. A new comfort station in Camp 14 was completed and one in Camp 11 95% completed in this fiscal year. All materials were purchased for a new comfort station in Camp #7, but because of the liquidation of the CCC the building was never started. The utilities for the new Company Tecoya residential area were completed, including water, sewer, and electricity, and a new service road to the houses. The New Big Oak Flat and New Tioga road from Crane Flat to McSwain Meadows were paved and completed by the PRA and turned over to the Park Service for future maintenance. A new grit chamber on the Valley outfall sewer was completed and a replacement of the 21 inch outfall sewer line was started. The museum roof addition was 90% completed at the end of the fiscal year and the 200 car capacity addition to the Badger Pass parking area was paved. The only new trail construction was the trail over the Clark Range.

In carrying out the plan to bring the Old Village area back to its native state, the Oak Cottage was razed the early part of this fiscal year. Other miscellaneous items taken care of by the Engineering Department were the oiling of the roads in the upper end of Camp 11 and installing marker posts; the improvement of the ski jump and the relocation and improvement of ski trails at Badger Pass; the construction of a new sign at the Administration Building; and the construction of the marker for the geological exhibit which was installed on the All Year Highway along the Merced River below El Portal. Museum cases which have been needed for some time were started at Glacier Point. The storm of October 2 which caused the Powerline Fire was also the cause of a great deal of damage to telephone and power lines, roads, buildings, and trails, most of which damage was repaired the latter part of this fiscal year as well as at the time of the storm. The storm damage necessitated the greatest amount of maintenance work, with only the usual amount of maintenance repairs being necessary for the fiscal year.

Interpretation

While the total visitor-contacts in 1942 were only 848,274 as compared with the 881,605 for the 1941 fiscal year, in reality there was a 10% increase of visitor-contacts over that of the previous year because of the decrease in park travel. During the 1941 fiscal year, 163% of all visitors to the park were contacted by the naturalist staff while during the 1942 fiscal year the percent of all visitors contacted was 172%. This increase in percentage of visitor-contacts is encouraging, as it was necessary to curtail the activities of the naturalist department considerably because of lack of personnel. It has also been necessary to discontinue the junior nature school and the Yosemite Field School of Natural History for the duration of the war. The guided trips, caravans, and lectures are being continued, but on a smaller scale than in previous years. Lectures were given by members of the naturalist staff at Camp 14, Yosemite Lodge, Camp Curry, and the Ahwahnee Hotel nightly during the summer season. In spring publicity, the importance of seeing the back country of the park was stressed to encourage people to take vacation trips either by horseback or by hiking in an effort to cooperate with the war policy to use automobiles as little as possible.

Ranger Service

The normal ranger activities were considerably increased due mainly to the more intensive training programs and the loss of 6 seasonal ranger positions. Much time was spent in taking and subsequently giving intensive training in Fire and Civilian Protection. Three aircraft observation posts were activated and manned by rangers.

It was recognized early in the spring of 1942 that this could be a difficult year so far as public order was concerned and it was determined that the park regulations should be enforced with the same degree of thoroughness as usual. As a result of definite punishment administered in specific cases early in the season, the park was not subjected to the anticipated number of rowdyism cases and other infringements. A total of 60 cases were taken before the U. S. Commissioner with fines totaling \$763.50. Many very minor cases were handled administratively.

Three parties were rescued from the cliffs of the Valley, one party being killed by his fall near the 4-mile trail. Many searching parties were organized and the lost persons were returned without difficulty.

Fourteen permanent rangers finished the summer of 1941 with fourteen one-half-day periods of training in mountain climbing. Snow-gauging and winter patrol trips throughout the park were made as usual. All available rangers took lessons in skiing under the supervision of the Badger Pass instructors.

Standard and Advanced First Aid courses were again given with emphasis placed on handling winter injuries. The rangers who administered the Badger Pass ski area gave First Aid to 212 persons 88 of whom required transportation from the ski slopes on toboggans.

The 1942 mounted patrol ranger force was unusually efficient. Their assignments covered fire protection, trail and telephone line repair, the building and repair of administrative pastures, wild life observation, close contact with trail travelers, etc.

Probably the most frequent question asked of the rangers in Yosemite Valley was, "Where are the bears--don't you feed them anymore?" The second most frequent question was, "Where may we see deer?" The most common complaint was that the visitor could not see bear.

Wildlife and Fish Planting

For the third summer there was no bear feeding program at night. Bears were fed regularly at Gin Flat and at the base of El Capitan as a defensive and safety measure to keep as many bears as possible from the roadside and from the camps and residences. However, there were several minor injuries to visitors due to too much familiarity with the bears. It was necessary to dispose of 15 particularly obnoxious bears.

Because of the over-population of deer in the Valley, 83 were transported to the vicinity of Hetch Hetchy, all without injury. Twenty-two deer were killed as a result of automobile travel and three were found killed by coyotes.

A total of 888,000 trout were planted within park boundaries this year. Some new waters were planted.

A study of the ground squirrel problem was made by Field Biologist Dixon. A great many ground squirrels were disposed of through regular channels which resulted in a noticeable decrease during the summer of 1942.

Fires

During the period of this report there were 27 reportable forest fires burning a negligible area and with but small suppression costs until the occurrence of the Power Line Fire of October 2, which developed into the largest and most damaging fire experienced by the park since 1931. This fire was started when a high tension power line was broken during a high wind. Destroyed was an estimated 294 MBF of merchantable trees and a 95% kill of reproduction over an area of approximately 275 acres, with a total acreage burned over of 1338.

Suppression costs were \$8,721.00 with additional expenses for repairs to damaged power and telephone lines traversing this area amounted to \$1,980, making a total of \$10,701. The park cooperated in the control of outside fires of the State and Forest Service at a cost of \$1,015. There was only one structural fire, a tent fire in Camp #16 starting from a spark from the stove chimney. Damage was negligible.

Annual fire hazard and safety inspection surveys covering all occupied buildings in the park have been made and report on. Greater stress than ever was applied to fire and civilian defense training schools. These subjects consumed a total time of 6,938 man-hours at an estimated cost, including miscellaneous supplies and transportation, of \$5,331. In addition 3092 CCC man-hours were spent in basic fire training. Practically every employee of the park was given training in fire fighting in order to be prepared in case of sabotage or any other emergency.

Forestry

Had it not been for the \$58,815 of regular funds allotted to Yosemite National Park on July 1, 1941, all Ribes eradication activities would have stopped with the curtailment of CCC on August 20, 1941. The total area covered during the 1941 season amounted to 8,113 acres which is 4,971 acres less than was reported for the 1940 season. A reason for this decrease in acres covered is the amount of time spent on some very difficult cut-over areas where Ribes populations were very dense and the plants exceptionally large and deep-rooted. Due to the lack of labor, very little insect control work was possible during the 1941-42 fiscal year. The forestry activities of the park were carried on from September to June by Park Ranger Floyd A. McKim while Park Forester Emil Brast was on furlough attending Yale University under the fellowship made available for Park Service employees.

Authorized Operators

On October 12, 1941, a reception was held at the Ahwahnee Hotel for all Valley residents in honor of Mrs. D. A. Curry's eightieth birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Curry came into Yosemite Valley in 1899 at which time Camp Curry and the interesting story of the Currys in Yosemite National Park were started.

In spite of the decrease in travel after December of this year, the various units of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company did not suffer the financial loss that was expected, the greatest problem being in maintaining enough employees to satisfactorily take care of the guests. The major construction activity of the Company was the completion of additional residences for employees in the new Tecoya residential area near the hospital.

There have been no changes in the operations of the three studios or Degnans.

Sanitation and Public Health

Water sample analyses throughout the year were satisfactory, but there were a few cases of high plate counts from milk samples, and remedial measures were taken. In June, Senior Foreman Fred Quist received a week's training in testing water samples under the State Bacteriologist which will enable him to carry on the park water sample analyses formerly made by the Public Health Service in San Francisco. Garbage disposal decreased throughout the year as would be expected with the decrease in visitors to the park.

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While the total visitor-contacts in 1942 were only 848,274 as compared with the 881,605 for the 1941 fiscal year, in reality there was a 10% increase of visitor-contacts over that of the previous year because of the decrease in park travel. During the 1941 fiscal year, 163% of all visitors to the park were contacted by the naturalist staff while during the 1942 fiscal year the percent of all visitors contacted was 172%. This increase in percentage of visitor-contacts is encouraging, as it was necessary to curtail the activities of the naturalist department considerably because of lack of personnel. It has also been necessary to discontinue the junior nature school and the Yosemite Field School of Natural History for the duration of the war. The guided trips, caravans, and lectures are being continued, but on a smaller scale than in previous years. Lectures were given by members of the naturalist staff at Camp 14, Yosemite Lodge, Camp Curry, and the Ahwahnee Hotel nightly during the summer season. In spring publicity, the importance of seeing the back country of the park was stressed to encourage people to take vacation trips either by horseback or by hiking in an effort to cooperate with the war policy to use automobiles as little as possible.

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The normal ranger activities were considerably increased due mainly to the more intensive training programs and the loss of 6 seasonal ranger positions. Much time was spent in taking and subsequently giving intensive training in Fire and Civilian Protection. Three aircraft observation posts were activated and manned by rangers.

It was recognized early in the spring of 1942 that this could be a difficult year so far as public order was concerned and it was determined that the park regulations should be enforced with the same degree of thoroughness as usual. As a result of definite punishment administered in specific cases early in the season, the park was not subjected to the anticipated number of rowdyism cases and other infringements. A total of 60 cases were taken before the U. S. Commissioner with fines totaling \$763.50. Many very minor cases were handled administratively.

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During the period of this report there were 27 reportable forest fires burning a negligible area and with but small suppression costs until the occurrence of the Power Line Fire of October 2, which developed into the largest and most damaging fire experienced by the park since 1931. This fire was started when a high tension power line was broken during a high wind. Destroyed was an estimated 294 MBF of merchantable trees and a 95% kill of reproduction over an area of approximately 275 acres, with a total acreage burned over of 1358.

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Annual fire hazard and safety inspection surveys covering all occupied buildings in the park have been made and report on. Greater stress than ever was applied to fire and civilian defense training schools. These subjects consumed a total time of 6,938 man-hours at an estimated cost, including miscellaneous supplies and transportation, of \$5,331. In addition 3092 CCC man-hours were spent in basic fire training. Practically every employee of the park was given training in fire fighting in order to be prepared in case of sabotage or any other emergency.

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There have been no changes in the operations of the three studios or Degnans.

Sanitation and Public Health

Water sample analyses throughout the year were satisfactory, but there were a few cases of high plate counts from milk samples, and remedial measures were taken. In June, Senior Foreman Fred Quist received a week's training in testing water samples under the State Bacteriologist which will enable him to carry on the park water sample analyses formerly made by the Public Health Service in San Francisco. Garbage disposal decreased throughout the year as would be expected with the decrease in visitors to the park.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CALIFORNIA

A N N U A L R E P O R T

YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
FISCAL YEAR 1942

Frank A. Kittredge
Superintendent

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
YOSEMITE NATIONAL PARK
CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT

ANNUAL REPORT

FISCAL YEAR 1942

GENERAL

After serving for four years in Yosemite National Park as Superintendent, Lawrence C. Merriam was transferred to Omaha, Nebraska as Regional Director of Region Two on July 31, 1941. Mr. Frank A. Kittredge who had been Superintendent of Grand Canyon National Park was transferred to Yosemite National Park as Superintendent, entering on duty August 1, 1941. Prior to Superintendent Merriam's departure a conference was held in Yosemite with members of the Advisory Board, Director Drury, Regional Director Tomlinson, Associate Regional Director Haier, Superintendent Merriam, and Superintendent Kittredge participating.

Upon the declaration of war on December 8, 1941, it was necessary to curtail a great many of our planned activities. Plans for the new Yosemite Lodge development, which have been under study for a number of years and were near completion, were abandoned. Travel decreased as a result of Government regulations in the interest of the war effort rationing tires and promulgating conservation of privately owned vehicles. Construction projects carried on in the park covered only those started previous to the declaration of war, and maintenance work was reduced to a minimum.

The winter sports program for the 1941-42 season was somewhat curtailed because of the decrease in travel, and the Badger Pass ski house and Ostrander Lake ski hut were closed earlier than usual. The travel figures to Badger Pass show a 30% decrease from last year's travel figures, but there were more skiers this year than last. It is estimated that about 15% of the 1940-41 visitors to Badger Pass were sight-seers as compared to only 8% last year.

It is very encouraging to note the number of people taking the cross-country ski trip to the Ostrander Lake ski hut in its second year of operation. The total nights of occupancy of the hut this year were 233 as compared to 225 last year, and last year the caretakers were at the hut until May 10 while this year it was closed on April 12. The arrangement with the Company of having a caretaker at the hut to serve

Yosemite National Park, Calif.

meals and lodging for those who wish that service and in having a separate kitchen and free bunks for those who wish to bring their own food and bedding seems to be working out very satisfactorily. The Ostrander Lake ski hut serves a real purpose for those interested in an opportunity to view the high country of the park in its winter splendor.

The most important winter sports event of the season was the National Downhill, Slalom and Combined Ski Championship Meet, held on March 13 and 14 during a blinding snowstorm. Seventy-two men and women skiers, both professional and amateur, and many of national reputation, competed in the meet. With the assistance of ten visiting members of the National Ski Patrol, the Ranger Department supervised the coordination of plans and patrolled the race courses with efficiency and success. A broadcast of the ski tournament was made March 14 over the entire western network of the Columbia Broadcasting System as far east as Chicago. Interested visitors at the affair were five representatives from South America, two from Bolivia and three from Chile, who toured this country inspecting skiing and rescue work. On March 15 a First Aid demonstration was held at Badger Pass for the benefit of the South American delegation and competitors in the meet.

There has been some discussion of a future additional ski area at Glacier Point, but all thought of this further development of winter sports activity will be deferred until after the war.

At the two meetings of the Yosemite National Park Advisory Board, plans for future development were discussed with a view to studying certain major improvements to be completed at the time the war is over. The new Yosemite Lodge Development and a new stable area are the two major studies at present. There has been a great deal of discussion and study this year in respect to a new High Sierra Camp near the top of Nevada Falls. It is felt that there is a real need for a camp somewhere in this vicinity, thus cutting the trip from Yosemite Valley to Merced Lake High Sierra Camp to enable those less vigorous hikers to get a glimpse of the high country and perhaps allow them to go on to the other camps after a night's rest near Nevada Falls. It was hoped that this development might be accomplished by the beginning of the next season, but a considerable amount of study is still necessary, and, of course, war priorities may preclude all possibilities.

In an effort to encourage people to make use of the vast wilderness areas of Yosemite National Park, rather than congregating in the more or less congested Yosemite Valley during the summer seasons, a great deal has been done to inform people of the opportunities for greater knowledge of the high country in the park afforded through use of the many trails available for hiking and horseback trips. This added interest in the beauties of the high country of the park will be excellent training in conservation for the present and future generations. The Yosemite Park

and Curry Company in addition to their regular procedure of providing meals and lodging at High Sierra Camps, is now prepared to furnish the hiker or saddle party with raw foodstuffs so that it is unnecessary to carry supplies for more than two or three days, depending, of course, upon the trip one plans to make.

* * * * *

Weather

The heaviest winter in several years was experienced in Yosemite, with snow falling as late as May on the Valley floor. The first real snow did not fall until Christmas Eve which was the beginning of a five-day storm resulting in 37 inches of snow on the Valley Floor. Precipitation this year was 48.37 inches, as compared to 45.43 inches last year, and a normal of 34.14 inches. Because of the heavy snow pack in the high country, waterfalls and rivers were unusually full, and late snow falls delayed vegetation so that visitors to the park in June this year were able to enjoy the greater loveliness of May in other years with wildflowers and shrubs all blooming about a month behind schedule. Because of the unusually cool weather in September and October, fall colors were much more vivid than in 1940. There were a great many people who visited the park for the express purpose of enjoying the fall coloring.

Travel

From July through December, 1942 visitors to Yosemite far exceeded travel for that period in 1941, but after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the rationing of tires, a steady decrease was noted in travel for the remainder of the fiscal and travel year. There was a decrease of 44% from the previous record travel year of 1941 and a decrease of 26.2% under the average travel for the past eight years. During the winter season, December to April inclusive, 48,877 people came into the park for winter sports and winter scenery as compared with 81,828 during the previous winter. A total of 50,793 people visited the Badger Pass ski area, a decrease of 34.6% from last year.

Administration

Appropriations received during the 1942 fiscal year for administration, protection and maintenance of the park, as well as for special purposes, are listed as follows:

Administration, Protection and Maintenance

1421000.341	General Expense	\$325,165.00
1421000.342	Purchase, maintenance, operation and repair of motor-driven passenger carrying vehicles	1,525.00
1421000.343	Maintenance of road, Stanislaus National Forest	1,960.00
		<u>328,650.00</u>

Special Appropriations

1421000.041	Devil Postpile National Monument (Maintenance and Operation)	810.00
1421000.051	Emergency Reconstruction and Fighting Forest Fires	21,530.49
1421000.061	National Park Service, 1942, Forest Protection and Fire Prevention	7,185.00
14X1018	Physical Improvements, Buildings and Utilities, National Park Service	34,110.00
14-1222245(5)	White Pine Blister Rust Control, Department of Agriculture (Transferred to Interior) 1942	58,815.00
142/30115(5)	Fire Protection of Forests, Forest Industries and Strategic Facilities (National Defense) 1942-1943	6,750.00
21-7520600	CCC (Transfer to War) 1942	46,888.66

Revenues Collected During the 1942 Fiscal Year

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>
140305	Rent of Public Buildings and Grounds	4.00
140320	Rent of Land	504.00
140360	Rent of Water-Power Sites	30,000.00
140320	Permits to Enter National Parks	211,646.00
140590	Business Concessions	7,400.31
143490	Fees, Water & Power Rights	5.00
144280	Reimbursement of Travel Expenses	.00
144330	Reimbursement, Government Property, Lost or Damaged	4.77
144735	Reimbursements - All Other	77.45
144680	Moneys Received from Persons Unknown	13.53
145050	Sale of Electric Current	46,630.80
145076	Sale of Heat, Light and Water	.00
145130	Sale of Equipment, etc.	.00
145160	Sale of Scrap and Salvaged Materials	1,271.27
145190	Sale of Stores	1.61
145193	Sale of Water	20,847.09

145194	Sale of Government Property - All Other	81.85
145200	Sale of Subsistence	.00
145255	Quarters	1,424.01
145275	Telephone and Telegraph Service	14,241.61
145300	Work Done (Garbage Burned)	3,516.30
148182	Contributions, Civil Service Retirement and Disability Funds (TRUST FUND)	.00
		<hr/>
		\$337,669.60

Personnel

The following changes were made in the Yosemite National Park organization during the 1942 fiscal year.

Appointments:

Listen O. Allen, U. S. Commissioner, 8/1
 Edward T. Davies to Storekeeper, Probational Appointment, 10/4
 Tilman C. Ernst, Telephone Operator, exc. WAE, 10/17
 Nellie Mae Wilder, Telephone Operator, Temporary, 12/5
 Robert H. McIntyre, Park Ranger, Probational Appointment, 1/22
 Marion H. Carson, Opr. Ast. Sldg. Trt. Plant, Indefinite Appt., 3/17

Transfers to Yosemite:

Frank A. Kittredge, Superintendent from Grand Canyon Nat'l Park, 6/1
 M. Margaret Boyd from CCC to Asst. Clerk-Steno., 8/7
 Wilfred K. Merrill from Sequoia National Park to Park Ranger, 5/12
 Robert V. Oliver from Pinnacles National Mon. to Asst. Clerk-Steno., 4/8

Resignations:

Merle L. Williams from Telephone Operator, effective 9/16
 George Seine from Park Ranger, effective 1/22
 Arthur T. Moen ret. for disability from Storekeeper, 1/31
 J. Winston Churchill from Senior Clerk, effective 6/11
 Vernon Lowery from Park Ranger, effective 6/22

Transfers from Yosemite:

Lawrence C. Merriam from Superintendent to Regional Director, Reg. Two, 7/31
 Charles H. Duncan from Asst. Clerk-Steno. to War Department, 9/11
 Elwood K. Wolfe, Jr. from Museum Asst. to Ranger Wind Caves Nat'l Pk., 9/3
 Stanley C. Joseph from Asst. to Supt. to Region Two Hdqtrs., 3/22
 Harry W. Jessen from Foreman to Navy Department, 4/23

On Furlough to Armed Forces:

Eugene A. Drown from Park Ranger to U. S. Army, 12/17

Selmer J. Logeland from Opr. Act. Sldg. Trt. Plant to U. S. Army, 3/6

Elmer L. Hommel from Asst. Clerk-Steno. to U. S. Coast Guard, 5/19

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It is very encouraging to note the number of people taking the cross-country ski trip to the Ostrander Lake ski hut in its second year of operation. The total nights of occupancy of the hut this year were 233 as compared to 225 last year, and last year the caretakers were at the hut until May 10 while this year it was closed on April 12. The arrangement with the Company of having a caretaker at the hut to serve

meals and lodging for those who wish that service and in having a separate kitchen and free bunks for those who wish to bring their own food and bedding seems to be working out very satisfactorily. The Ostrander Lake ski hut serves a real purpose for those interested in an opportunity to view the high country of the park in its winter splendor.

The most important winter sports event of the season was the National Downhill, Slalom and Combined Ski Championship Meet, held on March 13 and 14 during a blinding snowstorm. Seventy-two men and women skiers, both professional and amateur, and many of national reputation, competed in the meet. With the assistance of ten visiting members of the National Ski Patrol, the Ranger Department supervised the coordination of plans and patrolled the race courses with efficiency and success. A broadcast of the ski tournament was made March 14 over the entire western network of the Columbia Broadcasting System as far east as Chicago. Interested visitors at the affair were five representatives from South America, two from Bolivia and three from Chile, who toured this country inspecting skiing and rescue work. On March 15 a First Aid demonstration was held at Badger Pass for the benefit of the South American delegation and competitors in the meet.

There has been some discussion of a future additional ski area at Glacier Point, but all thought of this further development of winter sports activity will be deferred until after the war.

At the two meetings of the Yosemite National Park Advisory Board, plans for future development were discussed with a view to studying certain major improvements to be completed at the time the war is over. The new Yosemite Lodge Development and a new stable area are the two major studies at present. There has been a great deal of discussion and study this year in respect to a new High Sierra Camp near the top of Nevada Falls. It is felt that there is a real need for a camp somewhere in this vicinity, thus cutting the trip from Yosemite Valley to Merced Lake High Sierra Camp to enable those less vigorous hikers to get a glimpse of the high country and perhaps allow them to go on to the other camps after a night's rest near Nevada Falls. It was hoped that this development might be accomplished by the beginning of the next season, but a considerable amount of study is still necessary, and, of course, war priorities may preclude all possibilities.

In an effort to encourage people to make use of the vast wilderness areas of Yosemite National Park, rather than congregating in the more or less congested Yosemite Valley during the summer seasons, a great deal has been done to inform people of the opportunities for greater knowledge of the high country in the park afforded through use of the many trails available for hiking and horseback trips. This added interest in the beauties of the high country of the park will be excellent training in conservation for the present and future generations. The Yosemite Park

and Curry Company in addition to their regular procedure of providing meals and lodging at High Sierra Camps, is now prepared to furnish the hiker or saddle party with raw foodstuffs so that it is unnecessary to carry supplies for more than two or three days, depending, of course, upon the trip one plans to make.

* * * * *

Weather

The heaviest winter in several years was experienced in Yosemite, with snow falling as late as May on the Valley floor. The first real snow did not fall until Christmas Eve which was the beginning of a five-day storm resulting in 37 inches of snow on the Valley Floor. Precipitation this year was 48.37 inches, as compared to 45.43 inches last year, and a normal of 34.14 inches. Because of the heavy snow pack in the high country, waterfalls and rivers were unusually full, and late snow falls delayed vegetation so that visitors to the park in June this year were able to enjoy the greater loveliness of May in other years with wildflowers and shrubs all blooming about a month behind schedule. Because of the unusually cool weather in September and October, fall colors were much more vivid than in 1940. There were a great many people who visited the park for the express purpose of enjoying the fall coloring.

Travel

From July through December, 1942 visitors to Yosemite far exceeded travel for that period in 1941, but after the bombing of Pearl Harbor and the rationing of tires, a steady decrease was noted in travel for the remainder of the fiscal and travel year. There was a decrease of 44% from the previous record travel year of 1941 and a decrease of 26.2% under the average travel for the past eight years. During the winter season, December to April inclusive, 48,877 people came into the park for winter sports and winter scenery as compared with 81,828 during the previous winter. A total of 50,793 people visited the Badger Pass ski area, a decrease of 34.6% from last year.

Administration

Appropriations received during the 1942 fiscal year for administration, protection and maintenance of the park, as well as for special purposes, are listed as follows:

Administration, Protection and Maintenance

1421000.341	General Expense	\$325,165.00
1421000.342	Purchase, maintenance, operation and repair of motor-driven passenger carrying vehicles	1,525.00
1421000.343	Maintenance of road, Stanislaus National Forest	1,960.00
		<u>328,650.00</u>

Special Appropriations

1421000.041	Devil Postpile National Monument (Maintenance and Operation)	810.00
1421000.051	Emergency Reconstruction and Fighting Forest Fires	21,530.49
1421000.061	National Park Service, 1942, Forest Protection and Fire Prevention	7,185.00
14X1016	Physical Improvements, Buildings and Utilities, National Park Service	34,110.00
14-1222245(5)	White Pine Blister Rust Control, Department of Agriculture (Transferred to Interior) 1942	58,615.00
142/30115(5)	Fire Protection of Forests, Forest Industries and Strategic Facilities (National Defense) 1942-1943	6,750.00
21-7520600	CCC (Transfer to War) 1942	46,888.66

Revenues Collected During the 1942 Fiscal Year

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Amount</u>
140305	Rent of Public Buildings and Grounds	4.00
140320	Rent of Land	504.00
140360	Rent of Water-Power Sites	30,000.00
140520	Permits to Enter National Parks	211,646.00
140590	Business Concessions	7,400.31
143490	Fees, Water & Power Rights	5.00
144280	Reimbursement of Travel Expenses	.00
144330	Reimbursement, Government Property, Lost or Damaged	4.77
144735	Reimbursements - All Other	77.45
144880	Moneys Received from Persons Unknown	13.53
145050	Sale of Electric Current	46,630.80
145076	Sale of Heat, Light and Water	.00
145130	Sale of Equipment, etc.	.00
145160	Sale of Scrap and Salvaged Materials	1,271.27
145190	Sale of Stores	1.61
145193	Sale of Water	20,847.09

145194	Sale of Government Property - All Other	81.85
145200	Sale of Subsistence	.00
145255	Quarters	1,424.01
145275	Telephone and Telegraph Service	14,241.61
145300	Work Done (Garbage Burned)	3,516.30
148182	Contributions, Civil Service Retirement and Disability Funds (TRUST FUND)	.00
		<hr/>
		\$337,669.60

Personnel

The following changes were made in the Yosemite National Park organization during the 1942 fiscal year.

Appointments:

Listen O. Allen, U. S. Commissioner, 8/1
Edward T. Davies to Storekeeper, Probational Appointment, 10/4
Tilman C. Ernst, Telephone Operator, exc. WAE, 10/17
Nellie Mae Wilder, Telephone Operator, Temporary, 12/5
Robert H. McIntyre, Park Ranger, Probational Appointment, 1/22
Marion H. Carson, Opr. Act. Sldg. Trt. Plant, Indefinite Appt., 3/17

Transfers to Yosemite:

Frank A. Kittredge, Superintendent from Grand Canyon Nat'l Park, 8/1
M. Margaret Boyd from COC to Asst. Clerk-Steno., 8/7
Wilfred K. Merrill from Sequoia National Park to Park Ranger, 5/12
Robert V. Oliver from Pinnacles National Mon. to Asst. Clerk-Steno., 4/8

Resignations:

Merle L. Williams from Telephone Operator, effective 9/16
George Soine from Park Ranger, effective 1/22
Arthur T. Moen ret. for disability from Storekeeper, 1/31
J. Winston Churchill from Senior Clerk, effective 6/11
Vernon Lowery from Park Ranger, effective 6/22

Transfers from Yosemite:

Lawrence C. Merriam from Superintendent to Regional Director, Reg. Two, 7/31
Charles H. Duncan from Asst. Clerk-Steno. to War Department, 9/11
Elwood K. Wolfe, Jr. from Museum Asst. to Ranger Wind Caves Nat'l Pk., 9/3
Stanley C. Joseph from Asst. to Supt. to Region Two Hdqtrs., 3/22
Harry N. Jessen from Foreman to Navy Department, 4/23

On Furlough to Armed Forces:

Eugene A. Drown from Park Ranger to U. S. Army, 12/17
Selmer J. Logeland from Opr. Act. Sldg. Trt. Plant to U. S. Army, 3/6
Elmer L. Hommel from Asst. Clerk-Steno. to U. S. Coast Guard, 5/19

"Judge" James M. Oliver who had been United States Commissioner in Yosemite for the past nine years died on July 18 from a heart attack while fishing in the park.

Maintenance, Construction and Physical Improvements

A new ranger residence was completed at Wawona in the fall of 1941 and was immediately occupied. A new comfort station in Camp 14 was completed and one in Camp 11 95% completed in this fiscal year. All materials were purchased for a new comfort station in Camp #7, but because of the liquidation of the CCC the building was never started. The utilities for the new Company Tecoya residential area were completed, including water, sewer, and electricity, and a new service road to the houses. The New Big Oak Flat and New Tioga road from Crane Flat to McSwain Meadows were paved and completed by the FRA and turned over to the Park Service for future maintenance. A new grit chamber on the Valley outfall sewer was completed and a replacement of the 21 inch outfall sewer line was started. The museum roof addition was 90% completed at the end of the fiscal year and the 200 car capacity addition to the Badger Pass parking area was paved. The only new trail construction was the trail over the Clark Range.

In carrying out the plan to bring the Old Village area back to its native state, the Oak Cottage was razed the early part of this fiscal year. Other miscellaneous items taken care of by the Engineering Department were the oiling of the roads in the upper end of Camp 11 and installing marker posts; the improvement of the ski jump and the relocation and improvement of ski trails at Badger Pass; the construction of a new sign at the Administration Building; and the construction of the marker for the geological exhibit which was installed on the All Year Highway along the Merced River below El Portal. Museum cases which have been needed for some time were started at Glacier Point. The storm of October 2 which caused the Powerline Fire was also the cause of a great deal of damage to telephone and power lines, roads, buildings, and trails, most of which damage was repaired the latter part of this fiscal year as well as at the time of the storm. The storm damage necessitated the greatest amount of maintenance work, with only the usual amount of maintenance repairs being necessary for the fiscal year.

Interpretation

While the total visitor-contacts in 1942 were only 848,274 as compared with the 881,605 for the 1941 fiscal year, in reality there was a 10% increase of visitor-contacts over that of the previous year because of the decrease in park travel. During the 1941 fiscal year, 163% of all visitors to the park were contacted by the naturalist staff while during the 1942 fiscal year the percent of all visitors contacted was 172%. This increase in percentage of visitor-contacts is encouraging, as it was necessary to curtail the activities of the naturalist department considerably because of lack of personnel. It has also been necessary to discontinue the junior nature school and the Yosemite Field School of Natural History for the duration of the war. The guided trips, caravans, and lectures are being continued, but on a smaller scale than in previous years. Lectures were given by members of the naturalist staff at Camp 14, Yosemite Lodge, Camp Curry, and the Ahwahnee Hotel nightly during the summer season. In spring publicity, the importance of seeing the back country of the park was stressed to encourage people to take vacation trips either by horseback or by hiking in an effort to cooperate with the war policy to use automobiles as little as possible.

Ranger Service

The normal ranger activities were considerably increased due mainly to the more intensive training programs and the loss of 6 seasonal ranger positions. Much time was spent in taking and subsequently giving intensive training in Fire and Civilian Protection. Three aircraft observation posts were activated and manned by rangers.

It was recognized early in the spring of 1942 that this could be a difficult year so far as public order was concerned and it was determined that the park regulations should be enforced with the same degree of thoroughness as usual. As a result of definite punishment administered in specific cases early in the season, the park was not subjected to the anticipated number of rowdyism cases and other infringements. A total of 60 cases were taken before the U. S. Commissioner with fines totaling \$763.50. Many very minor cases were handled administratively.

Three parties were rescued from the cliffs of the Valley, one party being killed by his fall near the 4-mile trail. Many searching parties were organized and the lost persons were returned without difficulty.

Fourteen permanent rangers finished the summer of 1941 with fourteen one-half-day periods of training in mountain climbing. Snow-gauging and winter patrol trips throughout the park were made as usual. All available rangers took lessons in skiing under the supervision of the Badger Pass instructors.

Standard and Advanced First Aid courses were again given with emphasis placed on handling winter injuries. The rangers who administered the Badger Pass ski area gave First Aid to 212 persons 88 of whom required transportation from the ski slopes on toboggans.

The 1942 mounted patrol ranger force was unusually efficient. Their assignments covered fire protection, trail and telephone line repair, the building and repair of administrative pastures, wild life observation, close contact with trail travelers, etc.

Probably the most frequent question asked of the rangers in Yosemite Valley was, "Where are the bears--don't you feed them anymore?" The second most frequent question was, "Where may we see deer?" The most common complaint was that the visitor could not see bear.

Wildlife and Fish Planting

For the third summer there was no bear feeding program at night. Bears were fed regularly at Gin Flat and at the base of El Capitan as a defensive and safety measure to keep as many bears as possible from the roadside and from the camps and residences. However, there were several minor injuries to visitors due to too much familiarity with the bears. It was necessary to dispose of 15 particularly obnoxious bears.

Because of the over-population of deer in the Valley, 83 were transported to the vicinity of Hetch Hetchy, all without injury. Twenty-two deer were killed as a result of automobile travel and three were found killed by coyotes.

A total of 888,000 trout were planted within park boundaries this year. Some new waters were planted.

A study of the ground squirrel problem was made by Field Biologist Dixon. A great many ground squirrels were disposed of through regular channels which resulted in a noticeable decrease during the summer of 1942.

Fires

During the period of this report there were 27 reportable forest fires burning a negligible area and with but small suppression costs until the occurrence of the Power Line Fire of October 2, which developed into the largest and most damaging fire experienced by the park since 1931. This fire was started when a high tension power line was broken during a high wind. Destroyed was an estimated 294 MBF of merchantable trees and a 95% kill of reproduction over an area of approximately 275 acres, with a total acreage burned over of 1338.

Suppression costs were \$8,721.00 with additional expenses for repairs to damaged power and telephone lines traversing this area amounted to \$1,980, making a total of \$10,701. The park cooperated in the control of outside fires of the State and Forest Service at a cost of \$1,015. There was only one structural fire, a tent fire in Camp #16 starting from a spark from the stove chimney. Damage was negligible.

Annual fire hazard and safety inspection surveys covering all occupied buildings in the park have been made and report on. Greater stress than ever was applied to fire and civilian defense training schools. These subjects consumed a total time of 6,938 man-hours at an estimated cost, including miscellaneous supplies and transportation, of \$5,331. In addition 3092 CCC man-hours were spent in basic fire training. Practically every employee of the park was given training in fire fighting in order to be prepared in case of sabotage or any other emergency.

Forestry

Had it not been for the \$58,815 of regular funds allotted to Yosemite National Park on July 1, 1941, all Ribes eradication activities would have stopped with the curtailment of CCC on August 20, 1941. The total area covered during the 1941 season amounted to 8,113 acres which is 4,971 acres less than was reported for the 1940 season. A reason for this decrease in acres covered is the amount of time spent on some very difficult cut-over areas where Ribes populations were very dense and the plants exceptionally large and deep-rooted. Due to the lack of labor, very little insect control work was possible during the 1941-42 fiscal year. The forestry activities of the park were carried on from September to June by Park Ranger Floyd A. McKim while Park Forester Emil Ernst was on furlough attending Yale University under the fellowship made available for Park Service employees.

Authorized Operators

On October 12, 1941, a reception was held at the Ahwahnee Hotel for all Valley residents in honor of Mrs. D. A. Curry's eightieth birthday. Mr. and Mrs. Curry came into Yosemite Valley in 1899 at which time Camp Curry and the interesting story of the Currys in Yosemite National Park were started.

In spite of the decrease in travel after December of this year, the various units of the Yosemite Park and Curry Company did not suffer the financial loss that was expected, the greatest problem being in maintaining enough employees to satisfactorily take care of the guests. The major construction activity of the Company was the completion of additional residences for employees in the new Tecoya residential area near the hospital.

There have been no changes in the operations of the three studios or Degnans.

Sanitation and Public Health

Water sample analyses throughout the year were satisfactory, but there were a few cases of high plate counts from milk samples, and remedial measures were taken. In June, Senior Foreman Fred Quist received a week's training in testing water samples under the State Bacteriologist which will enable him to carry on the park water sample analyses formerly made by the Public Health Service in San Francisco. Garbage disposal decreased throughout the year as would be expected with the decrease in visitors to the park.