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Bunkhouse, Old Faithful
Yellowstone National Park
January 27, 1969

The Honorable Walter J. Hickel
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20000

Dear Mr. Hickel:

During the past ten years the signers of this letter have been conducting research within Yellowstone National Park under agreements of understanding with the National Park Service. This has included winter expeditions to Yellowstone Park, under sponsorship of the Atmospheric Sciences Research Center of the State University of New York with support of the National Science Foundation; and ecological and wildlife research by the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and the Environmental Research Institute, sponsored by the National Science Foundation, the National Geographic Society, the Atomic Energy Commission, and other granting agencies.

Each year from thirty to forty scientists plus a number of students have assembled at the Old Faithful area of Yellowstone to conduct a wide variety of basic research studies related to atmospheric, geophysical and biological phenomena. The combination of frequent snowstorms, rich moisture supplies from the geysers and hot springs, and the very cold weather make the Upper Geyser Basin a unique outdoor laboratory unequalled throughout the world. These studies are typified by the brief descriptions contained in the enclosed reports of the Seventh and Eighth Expeditions. Approximately a quarter of a million dollars has been expended in the research activities. Scientific papers based on these studies have appeared in dozens of scientific periodicals.

The Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and the Environmental Research Institute have expended approximately a million dollars on research related to the grizzly bear, black bear, and elk over the past ten years (1959-1968). Reports and publications have been of value to the Yellowstone Park Administration in the management of these wildlife species and in developing a better understanding of the Yellowstone ecosystem. A list of research projects is appended. It is anticipated that at least a dozen major publications resulting from the past ten years of research will soon be in press and that these

publications will all have direct application to resource management within Yellowstone. Some important results of this research program are:

1. The early published work on the ecology of the grizzly bear in Yellowstone National Park was instrumental in creating interest and in obtaining support for a federal research and preservation program relative to endangered or vanishing species.

2. The technique of radiotracking and the more sophisticated biotelemetry research methods were initiated and perfected as one phase of the studies conducted on the grizzly bear and elk in Yellowstone. Biotelemetry research methods are now widely used in a multiplicity of ecological and environmental studies in this country and throughout the world. Resource management agencies are utilizing telemetry systems to expedite management and to solve ecological problems.

3. Information and findings resulting from basic research on the grizzly bear led to a moratorium on the killing of these animals in Wyoming and increased the possibility of cooperative management and inter-agency agreement on regulations within the tri-state area of Wyoming, Montana and Idaho.

During the past year the State University of New York entered into a new five-year agreement with the National Park Service to continue research activities. Similar arrangements were made by the University of Montana and other educational institutions. Recently we learned to our dismay that it was unlikely that facilities would be available to us next winter since the log bunkhouse, the two buildings used by our atmospheric scientists for mess halls, and at least one other well-constructed building are to be demolished and burned in the near future. We are told that these buildings are in the path of the new Old Faithful by-pass road now being cleared to facilitate summer travel in the Park.

During the past ten years a number of sound log and board and batten buildings used for research activities within the Park have been demolished. This has been done in spite of the urgent need for biological and ecological research. The necessity of long-term ecological research as well as research covering a wide range of disciplines was pointedly brought to the attention of the National Park Service in the

Leopold Report, "Wildlife Management in the National Parks" (1963), and in the advisory committee report of the National Academy of Sciences (1963). The latter report urged expansion of research conducted by educational institutions and greater effort by the Park Service to facilitate such efforts. In recent years we have viewed with increasing apprehension the curtailment of and apparent lack of interest in a cooperative research effort between the Park and outside agencies.

All four buildings soon to be demolished at Old Faithful are sound, very well constructed and ideally suited for winter occupation and support of field research activities. In fact, they are to be preferred over new facilities for such purposes. Thus we strongly recommend that these buildings be moved from their present location to a new site where they could be assembled as a field laboratory facility for the Old Faithful area. They could be located out of sight of the tourist road and set aside specifically for use as field laboratories. We are quite sure that if necessary we could assist in the reconditioning of these buildings.

Last year we made an attempt to interest a number of local persons at West Yellowstone to cooperate with us in the establishment of a Regional Research Laboratory at that location utilizing one or more of the abandoned Union Pacific Railroad buildings which were to be turned over to the town. We believe it is a wise policy to have such regional research facilities outside of the National Parks. However, for short period, intensive research studies, it is not practical or economical of time or money to move in and out of the Park every day, especially in the winter. Our plans for the West Yellowstone laboratories included the use of mobile laboratories and living quarters which could be moved to temporary locations away from the traveled roads within the Park, left there for the duration of an intensive research study, and then moved back to the core laboratory outside the Park.

With the recent curtailment of National Science Foundation and other federal funds we now believe it is expedient to delay for several years our request for substantial funds to develop a major laboratory at West Yellowstone. We thus are writing you to suggest that the buildings previously mentioned that are scheduled for destruction be spared and moved to a new site nearby where at small expense they could be reconditioned and made available for use by University and other research-minded individuals interested in utilizing the unique natural laboratory which is Yellowstone Park.

This move would permit us to continue our Expedition without interruption as well as permitting our associates in science to initiate or continue their studies in an efficient and effective manner.

We sincerely hope these suggestions have merit and we will do everything we can to cooperate with Park Service personnel in furthering their service to the American people.

V. J. Schaefer
Director, Atmospheric Sciences
Research Center

F. C. Craighead
Professor of Ecology
State University of New York

J. J. Craighead
Leader, Montana Cooperative
Wildlife Research Unit
University of Montana

Copies: Members of Leopold Report:
A. Starker Leopold
Stanley A. Cain
Clarence M. Cottam
Ira N. Gabrielson
Thomas L. Kimball
Members of Robbins Report:
William J. Robbins
Edward A. Ackerman
Marston Bates
Stanley A. Cain

F. Fraser Darling
John M. Fogg, Jr.
Tom Gill
Joseph M. Gillson
E. Raymond Hall
Carl L. Hubbs
C. J. S. Durham

Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, J. K. Anderson
Director, National Park Service, George B. Hartzog
President of National Geographic Society, Dr. Melvin Payne

Enclosures:

Reprints:

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Bio-Telemetry Radiotracking of Grizzly Bears, 18th Annual Instrument Society of America's Conference, 1963.

Reports:

Progress Report, Radiotelemetry of Large Western Mammals, John J. Craighead and Frank C. Craighead, Jr., 1965-1966.

River Systems, Frank C. Craighead, Jr. and John J. Craighead, Naturalist, Special Issue No. 2, 1962.

Management of Bears in Yellowstone National Park, John J. Craighead and Frank C. Craighead, Jr., 1967.

Final Report, Seventh Yellowstone Field Research Expedition, Atmospheric Sciences Research Center, State University of New York at Albany, 1967.

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Frank

(16) 17

MONTANA COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA
MONTANA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801

July 24, 1970

Mr. Jack K. Anderson
Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

Dear Mr. Anderson:

I received your letter of July 9 in which you stated that you had received our proposed memorandum of understanding for the year 1970-71 providing for continuing our research work on elk and black bear using radio tracking as a research technique.

As you know, this research has been funded by the Atomic Energy Commission, by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and in addition by the Research and Exploration Committee of the National Geographic Society and the Montana Foundation of the University of Montana. We are still obligated to fulfill these research grants and contracts. These were made with the understanding that substantial reasons would be given for terminating our memorandum of understanding with the National Park Service and that a thorough review of the research situation would be made before any action was taken.

I was disappointed and am greatly concerned that you and other members of the National Park Service have determined that the specific objectives outlined in our renewal proposal for radio tracking and biotelemetry studies in Yellowstone National Park for 1970-71 should be undertaken outside of Yellowstone and thus our proposal and memorandum of understanding was rejected. In view of the serious consequences of your decision as it affects future research in Yellowstone, I think a "high level" conference is imperative if we cannot reach an agreement satisfactory to all concerned. Thus, I am writing this letter in the hope that you will reconsider your decision on the basis of information which I will provide, as follows:

1. Members of my research unit and members of organizations cooperating with us feel that Yellowstone National Park is one of the finest outdoor laboratories for ecological research that exists anywhere in the world and that both independent and government scientists should be encouraged to conduct research within the park, especially when it is funded at no expense to the National Park Service.

2. One of the major objectives of national parks is to provide natural areas for scientific study. In view of the tremendous need for fundamental ecological information on which to base management practices, we believe that independent research should be encouraged and that whatever difficulties may develop can be readily solved with proper communication.

3. As I indicated in my letter of April 14, 1969 (copy attached) our research team has not been responsible for large-scale, conspicuous marking of wildlife in Yellowstone in areas of intensive visitor use, and it is not our intent to conspicuously mark any large number of animals in Yellowstone in the future. Under the memorandum of understanding which we recently submitted to you there would be a maximum of three or four animals marked or instrumented at any given time. However, the scientific results from marking these animals would be highly advantageous to your organization.

4. Although there are areas outside of Yellowstone where population studies of big game animals can be made utilizing biotelemetry equipment, there are relatively few areas where big game animals are not hunted. It is obviously a tremendous asset to work with a population of animals that are not subjected to heavy hunter harvest. Also, the need to solve some of the knotty ecological problems in Yellowstone is so critical that this, we believe, more than compensates for adverse comments concerning marked animals that may come from the annual visitors to the park. Our personal experience is that more people are interested in seeing a few marked animals and learning about research than are opposed to this practice. A good I & E program would readily counteract the adverse criticism of uninformed tourists.

5. We have explored the possibilities of conducting our research elsewhere as I promised to do in my letter of April 14, 1969, but have come to the conclusion that there is no adequate substitute for the conditions that exist in Yellowstone and the surrounding national forests. I am sure that you are familiar with the fact that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has a direct responsibility to Congress for conducting research on wildlife inhabiting public lands. It is because of this responsibility of the Bureau that I and my colleagues have been conducting research in Yellowstone over the past twelve years. Also, our research was initiated at the request of your predecessors and strongly championed by them. In our research undertakings within

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> Yellowstone we have been and are fully supported by the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Several months ago the Director of the Bureau addressed a memorandum to the Director of the Park Service outlining the type of cooperation that the Bureau would like to have in order to successfully carry out ecological research in Yellowstone. This memorandum is now in the possession of your chief scientist, Robert Linn, and we are anticipating an official reply to it in the near future.

I think I fully understand your reluctance to conspicuously mark park wildlife and I recognize that you have attempted to restrict your own biologists in this respect. I would like to point out, however, that your biologists began studying the grizzly bear without the use of markings and soon discovered that in order to get scientific results they had to use numbered ear tags. They are now finding that the small numbered ear tags are not adequate, and I predict they will very soon go to more conspicuous markings. I further predict that if you are going to learn more about grizzly bear - man relationships in and around campgrounds your biologists will very soon themselves resort to the use of radios. You have already, as you know, resorted to the use of helicopters to move offending bears to wilderness portions of the park, and I suspect that helicopters are more offensive to visitors than an occasional marked animal. Hardly a day passes that members of your biology staff do not contact us requesting biological information on animals that we have marked in the past, clearly demonstrating the need for a program of animal marking in order to obtain scientific data as a basis for management. Therefore, your reason for not enabling us to continue our research in Yellowstone does not appear credible.

I and my colleagues would be very happy to discuss this matter with you in some detail as we feel that a failure to encourage much-needed independent research in Yellowstone would be a very grave mistake in view of the acknowledged need for all types of environmental information, and especially information such as we are obtaining that is establishing ecological baselines for the future as well as scientific data that has application in present day management.

In summary, we believe it is important from the standpoint of wildlife research, the management of national park resources, the training of young scientists, and the multi-purpose utilization of a great national park that we be permitted to continue studies on big game species in Yellowstone under some form of mutual agreement. I therefore request that you make specific suggestions as to how the memorandum of understanding

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submitted to you June 9, 1970 for your review and signature could be altered to meet the objections of your reviewing officials.

Sincerely,

John Craighead

John Craighead

JC:rd

Enclosure

Copies: Dr. Frank Craighead
Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dr. Thomas Baskett
Chief, Division of Wildlife Research
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dr. Charles Loveless
Denver Wildlife Research Center
Bldg. 45, Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

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MONTANA COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA
MONTANA FISH AND GAME COMMISSION
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801

July 9, 1971

TO : Dean Solberg

FROM : John Craighead

Yesterday, July 8, Jay Sumner and I paid a call on the sub-district ranger at Canyon. We asked Tom Griffith if we could obtain information on grizzly bears captured in the campground from his daily log. This ranger has been very cooperative and helpful to us over the past years, but he said he could not let us look at the log and that he had had implicit instructions to deny us any information on grizzly bears. I asked him if he had received a written memorandum to this effect. He said that he had not -- that all instructions had been verbal. I then asked if he had also received instructions to remove our markers from grizzly bears and he stated that he had. I asked him if this had been in the form of a written memo and he said that it had also been a verbal instruction.

If the Park Service's management program for the grizzly bear is successful, then the grizzly will disperse into the backcountry and cease to frequent campgrounds. Certainly one way to evaluate the success of the program would be to make backcountry censuses and observations of marked animals. Since we have a long history of locating marked animals, records of these in areas where they have never been seen before would be a good indication that the management is proving to be successful. There seems to be no justification whatsoever for removing the markers, particularly without some consultation with either Frank or me, or both of us. I explained this to Tom Griffith and he agreed and said that he did not understand why he had received these instructions. Next, Mr. Griffith indicated that he had read our report "Bear-man relationships in Yellowstone," and that the information in the report had been very helpful to him. I asked him if he had a copy of the report and he said he did not, and so I told him that I would see that he received a personal copy for his district. We thanked Tom and left his office at about 3:00 P.M.

We are still trying to make contact with Superintendent Anderson, but he has been very difficult to locate. We hope to get an interview with him tomorrow.

John Craighead

MONTANA COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT

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FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE, UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801

July 7, 1971

TO: Dean Solberg

FROM: John Craighead

This letter is a follow-up to our telephone conversation of July 6th. The details of the incident which occurred at Lake Ranger Station are as follows.

Jay Sumner, my research assistant, and Greg Sikora, a student at the University of Montana, accompanied me on a drive to the Park to check on the grizzly bear situation. We stopped at the Lake Ranger Station to ask permission to remove one of our bear traps that we left at Trout Creek over the winter. Jerry Mernin, the sub-district ranger, gave us permission to enter this restricted area. We inquired about the grizzly bear situation and he said that they had had a lot of activity lately -- captured several bears and that we could look at the log if we wished to. Jay Sumner wrote down some of the data relative to the number of bears that had come into the Lake Campground and the number of captures of grizzlies while I talked to some of the rangers. When we had finished recording the data, Jerry Mernin asked us if we would have a look at a large male grizzly which they had captured the night before and give him an opinion as to whether it was a bear that should be transplanted and to determine whether we had any previous history on the animal. Accordingly, we drove to a nearby building and took a look at the bear which was being held in a trap. The animal was about a 600 lb. boar and very old. The animal bore a National Park Service ear tag and had apparently been captured and released last year. It was evident from looking at the animal's teeth that it was very old and we told Jerry that we thought it would be a mistake to transplant the bear as it would probably only cause trouble. He indicated that he had made a similar recommendation, but that present plans called for releasing the boar in Wyoming. While we were examining the bear with several other people present, one of the maintenance men entered and very rudely told us to leave the building on the orders of the superintendent, and that no information of any kind concerning the grizzly bear activities would be released to us. We left without making any further comments and drove to the Lake Ranger Station. Jerry Mernin was at Lake talking with rangers from the Canyon District. They had apparently already received word via radio that no information was to be released to us.

I made no attempt to get information, but did have a talk with Jerry Mernin. I advised him to warn the Wyoming officials that the bear to

be transplanted was a very old bear and had caused trouble and that it was not an appropriate bear for transplant. However, I did not suggest that he indicate that a transplant should not be made -- simply that he put this information on the record. Jerry informed me that he and all other sub-district rangers had received a directive from Supt. Anderson some time in June ordering them to remove all markers and ear tags from grizzly bears that we had captured and marked in the past. I think this is a very unfortunate decision and that it should not have been made without joint consultation. It will make it very difficult for us to evaluate present management practices and it will also make it very difficult, if not impossible, for the Park Service to do likewise. Furthermore, the removal of the markers will prevent us from obtaining vital information on specific mortality which is crucial to the development of a management program both inside and outside of the Park for the grizzly bear. No explanation could be given to us for this decision.

I remained at Lake until 11:00 P.M. in an attempt to meet Jack Anderson and discuss first-hand with him the situation which has developed. Mr. Anderson never showed up and we returned to our laboratory in West Yellowstone. I plan to return to Canyon Ranger station today to see if we can get some clarification on the situation, particularly as it relates to the release of information on bears captured in the campgrounds. As soon as I have any additional information, I will contact you by telephone.

I feel very strongly that this should be an independent objective evaluation of the data being acquired on the grizzly bear situation. Such an evaluation would be helpful to the Park Service. I cannot help but conclude that Superintendent Anderson did not want an independent evaluation of the grizzly bear situation, and that he will go to almost any extremes to prevent us from obtaining the data and making an independent analysis. Dick, as you know, the Superintendent has terminated our research contract and has refused to renew it. In denying us the information which we requested, he has greatly exceeded his authority as superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, since such information is generally available to the public simply upon request.

John Craighead

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January 11, 1973

Honorable Gale McGee
United States Senator
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator McGee:

I am writing this letter in hopes that you may be able to assist me. I have, for several years, served on the Grizzly Bear Committee of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners. This Association represents the 50 United States, the Provinces of Canada and the Republic of Mexico. During the year 1972 I was appointed Chairman of this Committee.

In 1967, Governor Hathaway, in his message to the 39th Legislature, recommended a five-year moratorium on the hunting of grizzly bear. This was due to some pressure from Wyoming sportsmen, but largely as a result of the grizzly being classified under the 1964 Endangered Species Act as an endangered specie.

In January of 1968, the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission closed the season for the hunting of grizzly bear in the State of Wyoming.

On April 30, 1968, Dr. Frank Craighead met with the Commission and covered, in detail, data gathered through nine years of research. Our reason for requesting information from Dr. Craighead was that we were not at that time, and we are not presently aware of any other study or project which has researched as scientifically in depth and over so long a period of time the particular specie in question.

In the almost total absence of other complete and well documented scientific research on grizzly bear, we have concluded that the Craighead brothers must be considered internationally recognized authorities on grizzly bear ecology, life history and management. Their qualified research and data collecting goes back now in excess of 13 years.

Since 1968 there has existed serious disagreement between the Drs. Craighead and National Park Service administrators concerning management and the future welfare

of the grizzly bear population in the Yellowstone Eco-system. Drs. Frank and John Craighead, through a system of computerizing their data, project a demise of the grizzly bear population in the Yellowstone Eco-system prior to the end of this century. National Park Service Biologists disagree.

A special committee of scientists were appointed to deal with this problem. They were A. Starker Leopold, Stanley Cain, Charles Olmstead and Sigfried Olson. In 1969 this committee recommended a bear management program and policy for Yellowstone National Park. Disagreement with this policy still exists.

There may have been, and still is some personality conflict between Drs. Craighead, National Park Biologist Glen Cole and other Park administrators.

There may exist bias on the part of the committee due to the nature of their appointment and that they may have lived under the influence of Park Service personnel. Perhaps none of these conditions exist to any great degree.

Following several meetings with Assistant Secretary of the Interior Nathaniel Reed, it was agreed that a new approach and further information is necessary, and that investigations and data gathered would be a cooperative effort between all agencies concerned within the Yellowstone grizzly bear Eco-system. This would include the National Park Service, the National Forest Service, the U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife Service, and the states of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming. Needless to say, additional fund appropriations would be necessary on the part of all cooperators.

My main concern with this project plan is <u>whether we in fact need more information.</u> It would be, in my opinion, redundant to exercise or fund continued research if the 13 years' research carried out by the Drs. Craighead will provide the necessary data for management and future welfare of the grizzly bear.

I, therefore, request your assistance as follows:

That the National Academy of Science review and critically analyze all of the research thus far accomplished:

1. To provide an unbiased evaluation of the research done.

2. Advise the cooperators if a need exists for further study and, if so, the nature of additional data.

3. An analysis of data and projection of future impact on the grizzly population.

4. If continued research be necessary, assistance to the states in funding the project.

I do not feel qualified to act as judge and jury between the Park Service's point of views and the differences with the Drs. Craighead, but I strongly feel that the existing differences and prejudices must be resolved, the benefit of the grizzly bear being the end result.

Your assistance in this regard will be greatly appreciated.

Respectfully and sincerely,

James B. White
State Game and Fish Commissioner

JBW:jg
cc: Nathaniel Reed, Washington
Don L. Brown, Montana
Harry R. Woodward, Colorado
Joseph C. Greenley, Idaho
Joe Blum, Alaska
Frank Craighead, Wyoming

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THOMAS J. SCOTT, CHIEF CLERK
JAMES R. CALLOWAY, COUNSEL

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United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

September 6, 1974

Dr. Frank C. Craighead, Jr.
Post Office Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Frank:

Thank you for sending a copy of your letter to the editor of the *Jackson Hole News*, commenting on the Park Service's handling of the grizzly bear controversy.

The government's unfortunate handling of this case typifies, I believe, the regrettable trend we have witnessed in the last several years of a bureaucracy bent on stifling controversy and debate. This may be related to the fact that ever more numbers of agency administrators are political appointees rather than professionals. Too quickly, they tend to dichotomize issues along political lines; i.e., those that are with them and those that are against them. And if their case is too weak to be defended, they attack the presence of dissension rather than the arguments of the dissenters.

Hopefully, the new Administration will be able to plot a new course that can correct this situation. I know any such change will take time, but President Ford has promised an open Administration, and I believe he will prove faithful to his word.

As of this writing, I have not received a copy of the National Academy of Science's report on the grizzly. Several articles have appeared in local papers about the report, so it seems apparent that at least some people have access to it. I would be delighted, time permitting, to have your comments on the Academy's findings.

Again, Frank, thank you for sharing with me your lucid analysis of this controversy.

Sincerely,

Gale

GALE McGEE
United States Senator

GM:an

(33) 35 Frank Craighead

Box 988
Cody, Wyoming
October 21, 1974

Mr. Rex Corsi
Chief Game Warden
State of Wyoming
Wyoming Game and Fish Department
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Dear Rex:

Although I will include many more specific details of the grizzly mortalities in my completion reports, the 1974 kills or deaths are in brief as follows:

♂ 1. Legal kill. May 31. 3/4 mi. above G&F cabin on N. Fork Shoshone. Lg. dark phase male.

♀ 2. Legal kill. June 11. 5 mi. up Grinnell Cr. on snow slide. Medium sized female.

3. ?? Spring killed bear in Teton Co. Legal kill by resident from Big Piney. Warden Petere did not remember details when I talked to him, but he stated he included it in his monthly reports. Will check with Bill Morris on this for info.

♂ 4. Legal kill. Sept. 1. South Crandall Cr., Clark's Fork. Non-res. Old male. Marked w/ Craighead tatoo and ear streamer. (#091)

♂ 5. Depredation kill. Sept. 8. Arizona Cr. abt. 1½ mi. above Teton Pk. boundary. Pinky Bonner's camp. Yg. male.

♂ 6. Natural death. Sept. 21 (?). Sulphur Cr. on Sunlight Cr. drainage. Lg. male that was brought from West Yellowstone one month earlier. Found by use of radio telemetry equipment. Discovered in 11,000 ft. glacial cirque, extremely rugged terrain. Possibility that bear was shot, but could find no sign of open wounds. More likely animal was killed in rock slide since there were several abrasions and skinned areas. Attempt to remove carcass by helicopter for autopsy was unsuccessful.

♂ 7. Legal kill. Sept. 24. Jones Cr. about 3 mi. above junction with North Fork. Adult male.

♀ 8. Legal kill. Sept. 29. N. Crandall Cr. Old female. Evidently a Craighead bear but no tatoo or ear tag discovered. Had green and white braided plastic loop in left ear. Loop still had part of blue streamer attatched. Also notch in lower (rear) edge of left ear where tag might have been.

♀ 9. Illegal kill. Oct. 4. About 4 mi. above Turpin Cr., T45N R112W Sec. 2. Old sow shot and left lay. Investigated by Warden Petera. Had Montana Fish and Game tag # H1583.

10. Illegal kill. Cub of the year with above sow. Only one paw found according to Petera. Another cub in area -- aggressive, had to be driven away from carcass of sow. Part of jaw removed from sow by Petera and given to Frank Craighead.

♀ 11. Legal kill. Oct. 24. Timber Cr. Old female. Had Yellowstone National Park tag # 7187.

I will plan to attend the meeting on November 7 and 8, but Ray Guthridge has asked me to pick up a house trailer in northern Montana earlier that week. If I do make this trip it might be more practical to meet you in Billings.

I will be meeting with the Grizzly Bear Study Team in Mammoth on November 13, 14 and 15. Bill Hepworth has notified me that the most convenient time for him to meet with me is on the 18th, 19th and 20th. He indicated that this would make the job descriptions late and that they should be completed as soon after that meeting as possible. I assume you and he have discussed this scheduling.

Respectfully yours,

Larry J. Roop

Larry J. Roop

at. Grizzly shot in YNP Mon, Nov. 11, 1974
Steve Fuller, a ranger at Canyon, apparently shot him.
See Casper State Tribune Nov. 16/74

Boar killed May, 1974 on Pacific Creek — Bud Nelson

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2 Pds
1 ?
2 ?