

NOTES: November 20, 1973

John mentioned to me that Larry Rupp knows of 9 mortalities (grizzly bear mortalities) already in Wyoming. I have written Gene Eastman to see if he can give me data concerning those in Idaho.

~~Received a call from Peter Jensen, XXIX Sunset Magazine, 1541 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90017. He wanted some pictures on ski touring in Yellowstone. I told him I'd look & see if I had anything that might be suitable.~~

~~Today, November 20, I received a call from the Geographic regarding the grizzly bear material in their book on Vanishing Species. I told the editor to get in touch with John and that I thought she could get one of the computer analysis studies.~~

~~I received a notice concerning the Third Inter-national Conference on Bear Research and the meeting at Bingham, N.Y. prior to the Moscow meeting. I will have to reply to this shortly.~~

1973 - Grizzly bear mortality in Montana
Yellowstone ecosystem 1 adult female

John's letter Dec. 19, 1973

Received letter from Gene Eastman

November 20, 1973

Mr. Harold Turner
Triangle X
Moose, Wyoming

C
O
P
Y
Dear Harold:

My brother John and I are again trying to compile all the known grizzly bear mortalities for the Yellowstone ecosystem during 1973. We are receiving help from the Wyoming Fish and Game, Montana and Idaho Fish and Game Departments, as well as from the Forest Service. As you are in a position to hear of kills by hunters with outfitters as well as possibly some illegal kills, control kills, or poaching, I would greatly appreciate any information on this that you could pass on.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Frank Craighead

FCC/pw



Game and Fish Department

P. O. BOX 1589

CHEYENNE, WYOMING 82001

JAMES B. WHITE
DIRECTOR

March 8, 1974

Dr. John J. Craighead, Leader
Montana Coop. Wildl. Res. Unit
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

Dear John:

Since our phone conversation of February 25 I have been scouring past records and files to complete the grizzly mortality records for Wyoming. I apologize for not getting this information to you sooner, but, as I have explained to you previously, sources of information on past grizzly mortalities are often lacking, inaccurate or exist only in the memories of certain individuals. This has been an unending source of frustration to me, since I have attempted to list each and every mortality by date and location, as well as by sex and approximate age of the animal. In most cases, however, this information does not exist. In addition, the records that do exist occasionally conflict with data from other sources or show serious omissions. Hence the prolonged effort to sort out the information and verify each kill or death from various sources where possible.

In general the harvest data is accurate from 1967 to the present. But the location or sex is not available for a few of the kills. I believe Director White has sent you existing harvest data through 1972, but I will list these and other mortalities by year so you can check your records to date.

Review of Wyoming Mortality Data

1967

The figure of 21 legal kills has been given in several sources. I have located data that may indicate at least two other deaths on the South Fork Shoshone River drainage, but since the time and location are indefinite, I have omitted them from the total. I have additionally found data on three other mortalities of unknown cause.

HARVEST DATA

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>
9-21-67	Crow Cr., North Fork drainage	F	Mature
10-10-67	Jones Cr., North Fork drainage	M	Mature
10-12-67	Sheep Cr., North Fork drainage	F	Mature
10-31-67	Crow Cr., North Fork drainage	F	Mature
10-15-67	Robinson Cr., South Fork drainage	F	Mature
10-15-67	East Fk. Cr., South Fork drainage	F	Mature
10-15-67	Younts Cr., South Fork drainage	M	Mature
10-18-67	Marston Cr., South Fork drainage	M	Mature
10-18-67	Bliss Cr., South Fork drainage	M	Mature
9-10-67	Siggins Fk., Thorofare drainage	F	Mature
9-18-67	Mountain Cr., Thorofare drainage	F	Mature
9-19-67	Mountain Cr., Thorofare drainage	F	Mature
9-21-67	Open Cr., Thorofare drainage	M	Mature
9-25-67	Pass Cr., Thorofare drainage	F	Mature
9-25-67	Woody Cr., Thorofare drainage	M	Mature
10-5-67	Open Cr., Thorofare drainage	M	Mature
10-8-67	Thorofare Cr., Thorofare drainage	M	Mature
10-10-67	Bruin Cr., Thorofare drainage	F	Mature
--	Thorofare Cr., Thorofare drainage	-	Mature
--	Timber Cr., Clarks Fork drainage	M	--
--	Pilot Cr., Clarks Fork drainage	-	--

Other mortality.

I have talked with two highly reputable individuals in the Cody area that found three grizzly carcasses on upper Tepee Creek, a tributary to North Fork Crandall Creek on the Clarks Fork drainage. Two of the carcasses were lying no more than 20 yards apart in a timbered pocket at the head of Tepee Creek on Squaw Peak. The carcasses, both easily recognizable as large grizzlies, were partly decomposed but still completely intact. No signs of a struggle or fight were evident. This was about mid-September and the men were on an early elk hunt. They did not feel the bears had been shot since the person would have had to be within fifteen yards of the animals to see them. They remarked that they stumbled onto the second bear by accident even though it was a short distance from the other. They estimated that the bears would have died sometime in late August. Farther down the drainage, about one-half mile, they found a third grizzly carcass in a small clearing in heavy timber. This was a medium-sized animal and little was left but hide and skeleton. The men have pictures of this animal and the slides were used to verify the date of this discovery. They made no mention of this to anyone because it is a favorite hunting spot and they did not want to draw attention to its location. Both have many years experience in traveling and hunting in the North Absaroka.

March 8, 1974

There were reports of helicopter activity in the vicinity that year, and this is about four miles north of Hurricane Mesa where helicopter activity was also reported in 1971. Larry Mullen, biologist for the Shoshone National Forest, told me witnesses stated in 1971 that helicopters coming from the vicinity of the park were carrying and dropping large objects on Hurricane Mesa. This is a little-traveled region with less than 30 man-days use during the summer months. I realize the idea that bears were carried from the park is highly speculative, but if other information becomes available, the aforementioned observation will be much more meaningful.

1968

There was no grizzly hunting season in 1968 due to a moratorium enacted by the Game and Fish Commission. One large male was killed illegally on Papoose Ridge of the Clarks Fork drainage. Three grizzlies were also killed by a government trapper on the Quick sheep grazing allotment west of Dead Indian Peak, North Fork Shoshone drainage. No sex or age data were obtained for these bears.

1969

No hunting season. No reported illegal or depredation kills, although individuals taking grizzlies may have been reluctant to report the kills because of the moratorium.

1970

This was the most indefinite year in listing each individual death, but I have been able to verify nine legal kills, two illegal and one depredation, for a total of 12 mortalities.

Harvest data:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>
--	Clarks Fork drainage	M	mature
6-12-70	Clarks Fork drainage	M	mature
6-29-70	Clarks Fork drainage	M	subadult
9-15-70	Clarks Fork drainage	F	mature
--	Clarks Fork drainage	F	mature
9-28-70	North Fork drainage	-	mature
--	North Fork drainage	F	subadult
--	Pacific Cr. drainage	F	mature
--	Snake River drainage	-	mature

see John

March 8, 1974

Other mortality:

Two illegal kills were recorded. One was a male shot at Soldiers Meadows, Teton County on 10-21-70. It was marked with tag #241. Another male was also killed in Teton County at Two Ocean Pass on 10-16-70. One depredation kill occurred in the Clarks Fork area when a large male was shot on a ranch near the Sunlight highway. This bear was shot while killing calves at the Riddle Ranch on 8-22-70.

1971

Harvest data:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>
--	South Fork drainage	F	mature
--	South Fork drainage	F	mature
--	Clarks Fork drainage	F	mature
--	Clarks Fork drainage	M	mature
--	Thorofare drainage	F	mature
--	Snake River drainage	M	mature
* --	Boone Creek	?	sub adult

Other mortality:

Correspondence to you in our files show that both Marvin Hockley and Dale West of our department reported six illegal or depredation deaths in 1971. I have been able to verify only four of those six, but I think we can assume the other two were valid kills that were not recorded. Three grizzlies were killed on Trout Peak and Jim Mountain by government trapper George Marmon as part of a "mop up" operation before sheep were put on a grazing allotment. This was the old Quick allotment that had been sold to Nielson Enterprises. Although the kills were officially reported as black bears, Marmon told Forest Service employees they were in fact grizzlies. The sex and age of these animals are not known. An adult male grizzly was also trapped and killed south of Cooke City after it had reportedly damaged some cabins.

1972

Harvest data:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>
--	Mountain Cr., Thorofare drainage	M	mature
--	North Fork Shoshone River	F	subadult
--	Timber Cr., Clarks Fork drainage	M	mature
--	Jones Cr., North Fork drainage	F	mature

added by [unclear] - must check 3-18-74

Dr. John J. Craighead

-5-

March 8, 1974

Other mortality:

An older female grizzly was killed illegally in September at the Flagg Ranch dump in Teton County. A mature boar grizzly was trapped by government trapper Bill Lassiter on July 30, on the Ross Davis sheep allotment of the Targhee National Forest, north of the Tetons. This bear had reportedly killed 11 sheep. Another large male was shot at the Turner hunting camp in the upper Pacific Creek region.

1973

Hunting Mortality

<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>
6-10-73	Jones Cr., North Fork drainage	F	mature
9-15-73	Jones Cr., North Fork drainage	F	mature
9-19-73	Red Cr., North Fork drainage	M	immature

Other mortality:

A large boar was shot and left to rot on Jones Creek in late September. There were also two illegal kills in Teton County and a court case is pending on at least one of the violations. Sex and age of the two Teton County bears are not known. Forty sheep were supposedly killed by a grizzly on Squirrel Meadows, Targhee National Forest. A government trapper was sent to dispose of this bear but no kill was ever reported. A young female grizzly was killed in a hunting camp October 5 at Cut Coulee, South Fork drainage.

This represents the most accurate data I have available at present. Skulls from four of the 1973 mortalities were sent to Ken Greer at the Bozeman lab, and exact ages and measurements will be available for those bears. I hope this information will be of assistance to you in checking your records on the Wyoming grizzly mortalities.

Respectfully yours,

Larry J. Roop

Larry J. Roop, Biologist
Wyoming Game & Fish Department

CC: Jim White, Director

LJR:bw

Dr. John J. Craighead

-5-

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Respectfully yours,

Larry J. Roop

Larry J. Roop, Biologist
Wyoming Game & Fish Department

CC: Jim White, Director

LJR:bw

GRIZZLY MORTALITY ON WYOMING'S NATIONAL FORESTS

	1961 - 66	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973
HUNTING PERMITS ISSUED	Unlimited Permits		No Seasons		30	24	16	12
MORTALITIES:								
HUNTING	No record	21	--	--	9	6	4	3
ILLEGAL	**	**	1	**	2	2	1	3
DEPREDAATION	**	**	3	**	1	4	2	1
OTHER		3*						
TOTAL KNOWN MORTALITY	**	24	4	**	12	12	7	7

* Possible Yellowstone Park mortalities.

** No recorded or known mortalities - information incomplete or lacking.

KNOWN HARVEST 1944 - 60

1944 - 2

1946 - 11

1951 - 10

1952 - 6

1953 - 7

1954 - 7

1955 - 4

1956 - 3

1957 - 5

1959 - 4

1960 - 6

KNOWN SEX RATIOS 1967 - 73

	MALES	FEMALES	UNCLASSIFIED
1967 - 24	9	10	5
1968 - 4	1		3
1970 - 12	6	4	2
1971 - 12	3	4	5
1972 - 7	4	3	
1973 - 7	2	3	2



Phi Delta Theta
Ohio Wesleyan University
John S. Kirkley

Dear Mr. Craighead

I'm writing to thank you for your generous response to my inquiry concerning the Yellowstone Park grizzly situation. The materials you sent were most helpful to me in my term paper work, but my interest has not ended there and I will continue this summer to gather as much information as I can on this subject. Your opinions that I have gathered from your numerous articles seem to ~~be~~ mesh in line with my own and I highly respect your work. I, too, am afraid that the grizzly could be in trouble and I would certainly be interested in reading your complete analysis when it is available.

In regard to your inquiry of my knowledge of any confirmed grizzly mortality I'd have to say that I've got nothing concrete at this time. But one disturbing

piece of information I heard last summer
may be of interest to you. A fellow employee
in the park told me of a ~~dog~~ local
rancher he knows who allegedly had shot
7 grizzlies the previous winter (72-73).

His ranch is supposed to be not far
from the park and the employee telling me
this sketchy information says that several
area ranchers have been increasingly complaining
of more grizzlies on their land since the park's
dump closures. If that incredible figure is
anywhere near correct, then the figures that
the government puts out on "agricultural" kills
is way off!

I hope to be doing a bit of snooping
around on my own this summer and I'll
be sure to let you know if I can confirm
any of the rumors I've heard. If I
make it down to the Tetons to do some
climbing this summer I may take you up on
your offer to have a chat (hopefully I'll be
able to give you something a bit more tangible)

Until then may I offer you my wishes for
success in your endeavors and of encouragement
from one of the eco-conscious public. Thanks again!

Sincerely
Joan Kirkley

INTER-DEPARTMENT MEMO

FROM Frank DeShon

DATE

TO Frank Craighead

1-14-74

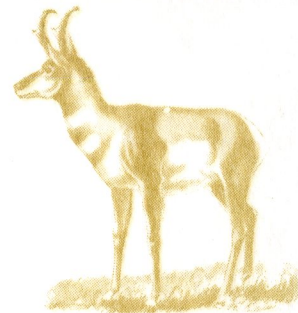
SUBJECT _____

Here is some more information on grizzly sightings and kill that I just received from the Targhee Forest.

Frank.



JOSEPH C. GREENLEY
Director



CECIL D. ANDRUS
Governor

IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT
Region 6
1515 Lincoln Road
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

January 10, 1974

Dr. Frank C. Craighead, President
Environmental Research Institute
P. O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Dr. Craighead:

Gene Eastman has asked that I contact you concerning grizzly kills in Idaho. I have been in contact with your brother, John, on this in the past and will continue to be.

This past summer, we have reports of 3 bears killed by sheepherders but have not been able to verify these. We are finding it increasingly difficult to get accurate reports. The sheepmen are afraid of getting bad publicity over killing bears and are not turning in the kills.

I would classify the three kills this summer as probable but not verified. One of these was killed near Rhea's Pass - Two Top area and the other two in the Squirrel Creek - Jackass Meadows area. The Fish and Wildlife Service has received only one complaint this year and that was in the Boone Creek area but was unable to find the bear.

We have no accurate records before 1970, but we estimate possibly 5-10 bears have been killed each year in prior years. I am currently trying to find some more information on back years and will pass it on to you when I get it completed.

If I can be of further help, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Frank DeShon
Regional Game Biologist
Region 6

FD/gb
encl

TO: John Craighead
Wildlife Research Unit
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

FROM: Frank DeShon, Regional Game Biologist, F&G, Idaho Falls

SUBJECT: 1970-72 Grizzly Kills-Upper Snake River Region

1970: 7 bears killed

	<u>Sex & Age</u>	<u>Area</u>
	Male	killed in Reas Pass area (grazing allotment toward Henry's Lake)
July	Female + 2 cubs	Same area
September	Male 2-yr.-old	Henry's Lake Flat (Tagged w/YNP tag #1968)
	?	Jackass Meadows
	?	Squirrel Creek

1971: 5 bears killed

	Male	Last Chance area (shot by woman from cabin; garbage-feeding bear)
	?	Last Chance area
	Male	West Squirrel Meadows in fall
	? SA	Boone Creek (F&WL in Wyoming)
	?	Reas Pass

1972: 5 bears killed, 1 in Wyoming

August	Female + cub	Two Top area (F&WL)
September	Male	Big Springs area (F&WL)
	?	Fish Creek (killed by herder)
	?	Boone Creek (herder-Wyoming)

GRIZZLY BEAR SIGHTINGS AND KILLS
1960 Through 1973

Date	Sighting	Kill	Age	Sex	Tagged	Observer	Occupation	Location
July 1960	--	X	Adult	Unknown	--	--	--	Enget Cr., T.13N., R.44E.
July 1960	--	X	Adult	Unknown	--	--	--	Canyon Cr., T.13N., R.44E.
7/24/65	--	X	Adult	Male	--	--	--	Henry's Lake Flat, T.14N., R.44E.
1966	--	X	Adult	Unknown	--	--	--	Reas Pass
1967	--	X	?	Unknown	--	--	--	Two Top Area
	--	X	?	Unknown	--	--	--	--
Aug. 1968	--	X	Adult	Unknown	--	--	--	Tygee Cr., T.15N., R.44E.
Sept. 1969	--	X	5 yrs.	Male	3 tags # Red G263 - Blue G485 - Braided Mont. F&G stamped on them. nylon cord, blue & white, pink plastic on end			Reas Pass Creek, Sec. 9, T.14N., R.44E.
July 1969	--	X	Young Adult	Unknown	--	--	--	Tygee Cr., T.15N., R.44E.
July 1970	--	X	Unknown	Male	--	--	--	Reas Pass, T.15N., R.44E.
July 1970	--	X	Unknown	Female	--	--	--	Same as above.
July 1970	--	X	Cub	Unknown	--	--	--	Same as above.
July 1970	--	X	Cub	Unknown	--	--	--	Same as above.
9/21/70	--	X	2 yrs.	Male	1968 Yellowstone National Park, silver aluminum			Henry's Lake Flat, T.14N., R.44E.
1971	--	X	Unknown	Unknown	--	--	--	Reas Pass Area

(Continued)

Date	Sighting	Kill	Age	Sex	Tagged	Observer	Occupation	Location
1971	--	X	Unknown	Unknown	--	--	--	Squirrel Meadows
1971	--	X	Unknown	Unknown	--	--	--	Last Chance
1971	--	X	2 yrs.	Unknown	--	--	--	Boone Creek
Aug. 1972	--	X	Adult	Female	--	Trapper	Fish & Wildlife	Two Sp
		X	Cub	Unknown	--			
July 1972	Tracks					Ab Laird	Stockman	Mill Creek
						(Bear killed two sheep, then disappeared from area.)		
Sept. 1972	Grizzly destroyed pole cutter's camp - 3 tents and their contents.							Trude Road
Sept. 1972		X	Adult	Male	--	Trapper	Federal Fish and Wildlife	Big Springs Railroad Siding
1972		X	Unknown	Unknown	--	Shepherd made the kill.		Fish Creek Area
1972		X	Unknown	Unknown	--	Davis Bros.	Sheep Ranchers	Boone Creek
Oct. 1970	Tracks	--	--	--	--	Dick Tyree	Forest Engineer	Dry Creek
Oct. 1970	Tracks	--	--	--	--	Dick Tyree	Forest Engineer	Blue Creek
March 1971	Tracks	--	--	--	--	Wayne Jenkins	Forestry Tech.	Calf Creek
April 1971	Tracks	--	--	--	--	Darrol Fluckiger - Forester		Winegar Lake Area
May 1971	Tracks	--	--	--	--	Dick Tyree	Forest Engineer	Hotel Creek
May 1971	Tracks	--	--	--	--	Dick Tyree	Forest Engineer	Fish Creek
May 1971	X		2 cubs	--	--	Mike Allen	Forester	Split Creek
April 1972	Tracks	--	--	--	--	Foresters on Island Park District		

Date	Sighting	Kill	Age	Sex	Tagged	Observer	Occupation	Location
July 1973	X	--	--	Sow	--	George Bernhard	Forester	Sec.7, T.10N., R.4E
August 1973	X	--	Cub	--	--	Lynn Mitchell	Forest Ranger -	Chick Creek Road
Sept. 1973	X	--	Mature	--	--	Lynn Mitchell	Forest Ranger -	Along Buffalo F.
Aug.1973	X	--	Yearling	--	--	Gordon Smith	Rancher-Logger	Sec.4, T.12N., R.4E
Aug.1973	--	X	Adult	--	--	?	Hunter	Boone Creek
Sept.1973	--	X	Adult	--	--	--	--	Fish Creek

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Age + Sex</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1.	6-10-69	Adult ♂	attacked young girl. ? Killed at Fishing Bridge
2.	6-13-69	Adult ♂	Bear came out of Drug Rangers had to shoot it - Canyon Campground.
3.	6-17-69	Adult ♀	Hit by car near Old Faithful.
4.	6-17-69	Adult ♀ (#112)	Canyon - Shot by N.P.S.
5.	6-22-69	Adult ♂	Canyon, wounded by Dale Nuess earlier - overdosed at request of N.P.S.
6.	7-9-69	5yr ♂	Shot by N.P.S. following maulings of two campers.
7.	7-11-69	1yr. ♂	Shot by NPS - came out of drug earlier than expected.
8.	7-12-69	3yr ♂	shot by hicker at Kook City
9.	7-21-69	5 ♂	Lake Utility Area, Overdosed by Rangers.
10.	7-24-69	Adult ♂	West Thumb - overdosed, had been causing damage

1969 Data Complete to Aug 16

GRIZZLY MORTALITY - 1969

Yellowstone National Park

Bear No.	Sex	Age When Marked	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Place of Death	Date of Death	Specimens Obtained
Marked	Male	U.K.	Adult	N.P.S.	Fishing Bridge	6-10	Specimens held by Ken Greer
Marked	Male	U.K.	Adult	N.P.S.	Canyon Campground	6-13	" " " " "
Marked	Female	U.K.	Adult	Car	Biscuit Basin	6-17	" " " " "
112	Female	Adult	Adult	N.P.S.	Canyon Campground	6-17	Reproductive tract; Ken Greer has remaining specimens
UM	Male	--	Adult	N.P.S.	Canyon Campground	6-22	" " " " "
183	Male	Cub	5	N.P.S.	Fishing Bridge	7-9	" " " " "
UM	Male	--	1	N.P.S.	Pelican Creek	7-11	" " " " "
UM	Female	--	3	Illegal Kill	Campground Cooke City Dump	7-12	" " " " "
UM	Male	--	4-5	N.P.S.	Lake	7-21	Specimens held by Ken Greer
UM	Male	--	Adult	N.P.S.	West Thumb	7-24	" " " " "
141	Female	1	8	N.P.S.	Canyon Village Cabins	8-16	Reproductive tract; Ken Greer has remaining specimens

GRIZZLY MORTALITY

N.P.S. Control
1959-1969

1959	4
1960	6
1961	2
1962	5
1963	2
1964	2
1965	2
1966	2
1967	3 (also two cubs sent to zoo)
1968	5
1969	9

NOTE: 1969 Data complete only to August 16

Grizzlies

About a week ago, on August 12, 1970, female no. 181, 13 year old was immobilized with M-99 at Lake in Yellowstone National Park by the Rangers. She started coming out from under the effects of the drug when they were about to load her into a helicopter sling. This animal had to be shot apparently by Jerry Mernan. There were about 30 or more people present.

11 deaths per year from 1959-1966 from other causes (known)
 Statistics compiled in study indicate that as many grizzlies (11) die
 each year from unknown as from known causes

1968-1970

Erpina double

Grizzly Bear Mortalities 1970

14 grizzlies were taken in Park Service control measures

8 grizzlies were set to zoos

2 grizzlies were killed by auto

2 unknown causes These were cubs.

This makes a total of 26.

The Wyoming hunting season in Park County 7 grizzlies were taken.

In Teton County 2 grizzlies were taken(?)

In Targee National Forest 5 were taken in control measures.

To this could be added another 10 mortalities from unknown causes.

The average annual mortality is about 27 grizzlies and the

average increment during the years of our study was 6 grizzlies.

The average annual increment of cubs is about 33 grizzlies.

The total number of known grizzlies lost to the Yellowstone

population in 1970 was somewhere in the neighborhood of 49

grizzlies. Such losses cannot be consistently maintained without

correctly affecting ^{the} grizzly bear. It is particularly serious

if many of these are productive females. At least six productive

females were lost to the population in 1970.

known 2
7
2
5 } 16

14
8
22 control
16 known
38
11 unknown
49
2 - 1971 ltr
51

be part of 5
in Targee. At
I don't it.

9 years prior to control (present) 4.1 grizzlies per year dispatched
 3 years of revised management 12.3 " " " (control)

* at # bears 3 times preceding 9 years 1959-1967
 dispatched last 3 years

39% of all grizzly deaths occur before cub is 1 1/2 years old
 40% between 2 1/2 x 4 1/2 yrs.

June 18, 1968

Mr. Kenneth Winter, Biologist
State of Wyoming
Game and Fish Commission
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

Dear Mr. Winter:

This is to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated June 3 and the enclosures. The information was most helpful to Dr. Craighead and he wishes to express his sincere appreciation for this material.

Sincerely,

Frank C. Craighead
By: Vonona E. Bailey, Sec.

Aberdeen, Miss.

Oct. 26th, 1866

Dear Cousin Clarinda:

I do not forget my promise to write to you, and more especially as I am getting anxious to hear from my Tallmadge friends, and I remember that you promised to answer my letters. I have not heard from any of my Northern friends, but Albert, since I left them, which I think rather strange, but I lay it all to the uncertainty of our southern mails, and write on hoping in due time to receive answers to some of my letters. You have doubtless heard of my safe arrival, through Uncle Seward, or Aunt Polly, as I have written to them both. I like this city very well. To be sure we have many trials and discomforts here but on the whole I am pleasantly disappointed. The white people do not treat us with such open contempt as they did at first. Once in a while I am hailed with "nigger teacher Yank" as I pass along, but much less frequently than at first. Two or three gentlemen have even thouched their hats to me as they passed. The teachers here I like very much, there is but one lady and a gentleman, besides myself. Miss Champney is from Randolph, Mass. She has often heard of Mrs. Berry and family, although she was never acquainted, and knows you through she that was Frances Stearns, now Mrs. James Speas.

It is quite important that we teachers should like each other, for we have no society whatever but ourselves. Our boarding place is just barely tolerable. The people are Union, but Southern in most of their ways and feelings and are congenial society for us, it would be pleasanter for us to keep house, and we may do so, if more teachers come down bye and bye. I told Uncle S. all about my school room, so I will not repeat, sufficient to say that it is not very comfortable, it rained the other day and I caught a hard cold in it, for it was cold and windy and I could have no fire. But I have hope of a better room before long. I find the Freedmen here, much oppressed and very destitute. I have visited among them all I could out of

school hours, and see enough wretchedness and suffering to make the stoutest heart ache. I almost feel sometimes, as though it was wrong for me to be so very comfortable while there are so many poor half clad, half starved creatures in the world, and I am thankful that I can do even a little to help them. Tonight after school I took a long walk to see two of my scholars who were sick. One of them I found in tolerable comfortable circumstances, but the other was lying on the floor, in a most wretched room, which was partly filled with vegetables and old rubbish, and not nearly as tight and comfortable as northern barns. Both were very sick with typhoid fever, and I fear the last mentioned will not recover. In the morning I am going to send the poor boy some little comforts. He was very glad to see me, and said "Miss Lewis I tries to read my testament, but it is so dark." He is a bright boy sixteen years old, and one of my best scholars. Quite a number of my scholars are so poorly clad that when cold weather comes I fear they will be obliged to stay at home. We have already had two or three days of weather so cold that I felt it quite sensibly myself and my poor ragged barefooted little woolly heads shivered all-day. Miss C. Received a small box from Randolph the other day but it was all clothing for girls and women, and was but like a drop in a bucket among so many needy ones. We distributed among the destitute in our school, and while the dressing up was going on we had to turn the poor boys out of doors, for there was nothing for them. They felt badly enough, and to comfort them I told them I would write to my friends in the North and ask them to send me a box with something in it for boys. We need whole suits of boys clothes, and shoes and stockings for both sexes, indeed there is no danger of our having too much of any kind of clothing. Can not you stir up the Aid Soc. to extra effort in behalf of the poor people here? I know that you have been doing considerable, but you must not be weary in well doing. If you could only see some of the suffering that I am daily compelled to, I know you would feel as I do about it. I want very much to receive a box from the Tall. Aid Soc. to distribute among the Freedmen here.

There is no way to send it except by express, that is no safeway. They are very apt to be lost if sent by freight. It is quite expensive sending it by express but it is the best that can be done. The charges should be paid in advance, as they will be much less, and I am so anxious to have a box sent that I will pay the express myself if the Tallmadge people can not afford both. We should like very much to have some stuff for the covers of comfortables sent down, the cotton we can get cheaper here of course; thread is very high here, and it would be well to send some to make them with. You will be tired of so much begging I expect, but I have to see so much destitution that I am very anxious to have something to relieve it with. I have already given away everything of my own that I could spare. We live very poorly here, although we are boarding and paying a high price and I think often with longing not exactly of the flesh pots of Egypt but of Tallmadge. I should make sad leave in some of the pantrys that I know of there, if I were in them. People dont ~~know~~ how to cook here, and I haven't seen any good ~~sweet~~ bread since I left the North. If a box is sent, ~~it~~ should be directed to me at Aberdeen, and by Adams Express. I have had letters from Mother and Daniel since I came here; they were both well, and seemed well pleased with their surroundings. I think of my Tallmadge friends all of them very often, and wish that I could hear from them more than I do. You must tell me all about everything and every body when you write. I shall hope to hear from you soon; ask ~~all~~ the questions that you want to, and I will try and answer them.

Much love ~~to~~ all the Uncles, Aunts, and freinds. Try and do all you can for the Freedmen. This is my parting injunction.

Your cousin,

Hattie A. Lewis

P.S. We need skirts and underclothes for girls and women as well as shirts for boys. You will laugh at this begging letter, but I can't help it.

Brookhaven, Miss.
Dec. 31st, 1866

Dear Cousin Clara:

I wrote you a few lines from Aberdeen, just after I received orders to come to this place, and now I write to let you know that I am here all safe and sound. I had a pleasant trip although a rather long one as these southern railroads are by no means noted for their speed and surety of connection, but in each town where I was obliged to lay over, there were teachers of Freedmen, some of whom I knew so I had pleasant visits while waiting for the cars. The Sabbath I spent in Jackson with a Quaker family of teachers and I quite fell in love with them. I arrived here about four hours ago, found the young lady who is to be my companion, already here, and as far as I can judge from a few home acquaintances I shall like her very much. We are to keep house here by ourselves with a colored woman for a cook. Our house is quite a snug little place with three rooms and a wood shed, but there is nothing very Yankee like about it. I find that we have for cooking utensils a fire place, a bake kettle, a little nondescript iron boiling vessel, and a coffee pot. I rather think I am glad that it is Aunt Amanda and not me, that is to do the cooking with them. But I think we shall get along very nicely indeed with our housekeeping. If we can only keep our little house, but they are trying to turn us out of that. The house is rented to a Dutchman who lives next door, and he says that the white folks have threatened to burn it if we do not move out. The Bureau officers Col. Eldridge and Maj. Knox have both called on me since I have been here. They are friendly to us, especially Maj. Knox. He will do everything in his power for us and use all his influence with the Dutchman to induce him to let us remain. If we should be turned out, we would try hard to rent some other place to keep house in, rather than board; indeed, it is not at all probable that we could get boarding places in any white family. We poor "nigger teachers" are rather misused down here I think.

Mr. Comings, the young man who has been teaching here, leaves us in a few days, and then Miss Stull and I will have to "paddle our own canoe", with what assistance Maj. Knox can give us. I think I shall like the place and feel very well contented when I once get fairly to work. Doubtless there will be many trials to encounter,

but they are to be expected everywhere. If that box for us was not sent before you received my last letter, it can now be sent to this place, and I shall beg for some things be sent more especially for the teachers, A pillow would be acceptable, as Miss Stull and I have but one between us, and a sheet or two. Our bed is literally straw, but then we do not expect luxurious couches. Any articles in the line of dried fruit would be particularly gratifying for it can not be processed here. I thought perhaps you might tuck in a little here and there among the clothing. You had better send the express receipt directly to me when the box is sent. We found out a few days before it left Aberdeen that the express charges on Miss Clumpreys two barrells that I spoke of had been paid at the north but as she had no receipt and they were not marked paid the enormous charges I mentioned were put on at this end of the route. Of course the money was refunded when they received the receipt. The box had better be directed in care of Maj. Knox as I am not yet known here. This may all be useless advice as the box may have been sent already, but I hope not. We have been having quite a snow for this country. The ground was quite white at Jackson but it is nothing but sleet here. It is very cold though, and the ground surface is frozen. I see by the papers that the snow is very deep in the north. I almost envy you the sleigh rides.

I hope you will write us often and as much as you can. I shall have a great deal of writing to do on account of this change but then I love to do it and for a few days now before the school begins I shall have a plenty of time. Much love to all of the friends and plenty for Clara.

Your affectionate cousin,

Hattie

Note at top of letter: Lucy and I made cake for our Christmas party and used your receipts for marble and fruit cake—I can not say that it was as good as yours. Our sugar for the black cake was not dark enough and it did not look much like marble—I find that in cooking experience is everything. I fear I shall never make as nice cake as you do.

Mountain View, California
June 16th, 1870

My Dear Clara,

As you haven't yet written to Mother, I conclude I am not yet excommunicated, so will venture to write. Should have done so long ago, but I knew you were away part of the fall, and lately have not written much to anyone. Of course you've heard from me at intervals through the letters of others, and know that I am enjoying a reasonable amount of health and happiness. I was homesick and lonesome enough up here at first but after Uncle James folks came I felt better. There are so many of us now that we are quite a society in ourselves. We had quite a Christmas celebration; all who claim to be of the family (31 in all) meeting at uncles; a tree, bore all manner of fruit, and after it had been duly discussed the private theatricals came off. The audience appeared to be highly entertained, but as I was one of the performers it wont do to praise too much. On New Years eve, to the number of 13 went down to Santa Clara to a dinner party of Eliza's. Stayed until Monday and enjoyed it very much. While there visited the Catholic College. The buildings are quite extensive, occupying two large blocks. Everything was in apple pie order and the priests showed us around as though it were a great pleasure to them. St. Joseph is the patron saint of the institution and there was a large statue of him in the centre of the vineyard.

We have had such charming weather this fall that it has been easy for us to go around considerable. I am finding a good many pleasant friends. Californians are very genial and hospitable, and I have some invitations to come and stay a month, but I can't say that I have made the acquaintance of many who are morally and intellectually the equals of most of my eastern friends. Perhaps I shall find them by and by, but I do miss them very much as yet, if I could only have just the society I like best here, there would be little left to wish for. We are having what they call a dry winter: but very little rain; as yet hardly enough for the farmers in the valleys. Our rose bushes are full of buds and we always have a few flowers of some kind in bloom. Last Sat., Mother, Uncle J. and Aunt went down to Soquel; Uncle preached for Mr. Tenney on Sunday as he had severe sickness in his family. It is the first time Uncle has preached in Cal. His health seems pretty good, but he never was and never will be very strong I think. The rest of us are all as hearty as usual. Colds have been going the rounds, but are about gone now—We have but five in the family now. Father, Mother, Birney, and a hired man, beside myself. Mattie is with Clara now. There is so little work to be done that I have plenty of time for reading or sewing. I found for me on the Christmas tree Victor Hugo's last book, "The Man Who Laughs", and have just finished reading it. I think his powers of description are very fine.

We have plenty of papers among them the Independent so I am never entirely out of reading. A week ago I took a most delightful horse back ride, at least the view was magnificent. Charlie, Lucy, Mattie, and I were the party. We went over to what is called the Spanish Ranch, part of the way the narrow trail wound along the side of the mountain where a single misstep of ones horses would have precipitated us many feet into the gulch below finally we came out upon the open summit of one of the ranges. To the South and 8 miles distant at its nearest approach, Monterey Bay lay sparkling in the sunshine, half encircled by its blue mountains. North from the bay the broad Pacific stretched as far as the eye could reach. All around us were ranges of mountains separated from each other by deep gorges, while through a deep cut in one of the highest ranges we caught a glimpse of Santa Clara Valley and San Francisco Bay. This is a part of our country for which nature has done much but art little. I expect you enjoyed your visit east very much and saw plenty of mountains. Wish I could have been there too. I wonder if Helen received the letter I wrote her before her marriage? I suppose they

are housekeeping in Cleveland now, and are as happy as it is well for human beings to be. I hope I may hear from her sometime. Do the Tallmadge people do anything for the Freedmen this year? I wish they could sent another box of bedding to the Normal School in Atlanta. They are very much in need of such things, I hear. I still feel interested in Atlanta affairs and think I would a little rather be there than anywhere else, which no doubt seems very strange to you. I presume I shall not feel quite contented until I am in the school room again. I suppose you hear from Mary Sperry often. Give her my love when you write. We had a jolly good time in Oberlin together just before I left the East.

Daniel sends me the Beacon so I often see items of Tall. news among them. I see you are to have a new road to Akron. Where in the world does it run? With love to all friends and hoping to hear from you soon.

Hattie

Note II: Jan. 21st. We have been enjoying a weeks rain consequently I could not send this to the office before (in pencil at the top of page 2)

Note III: My dear friend Lillie Steell who taught with me in Brookhaven is to be married before long. "Et tu Brute". I am inconsolable.

June 29, 1971

Mr. Robert Tracy
Supervisor
Targee National Forest
St. Anthony, Idaho 83445

Dear Bob,

Gene Eastman of the Idaho Fish and Game Department dropped by the other day and mentioned that five grizzlies had been taken in Idaho in 1970. He indicated that I could probably get more specific information regarding these animals from you. I would appreciate it if you could verify the number of animals taken and give me information regarding sex, age, and location where killed. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Frank C. Craighead, Jr.

FCC,Jr;mh



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

IN REPLY REFER TO:

N1427
N26

May 1, 1969

To: Superintendent, Yellowstone
From: Supervisory Research Biologist
Subject: Grizzly bear

The attached is part of the "grizzly section" of a progress report which is being prepared. It was considered necessary to communicate this information ahead of the final preparation of the report because of requests from cooperating agencies and researchers.

Glen F. Cole

Enclosure

GRIZZLY BEAR (Ursus horribilis)

From March through September of 1968, 648 sightings of grizzly bears were reported to the Yellowstone Biologists' Office. Known duplicate sightings of bears during a day were counted as one sighting. About one-third of the sightings were in developed areas (Table 4). The greatest overall use of developed areas by grizzlies coincided with late June through August periods of heavy visitor use in campgrounds. The Canyon and Grant Village areas apparently had more consistent use by grizzlies over this period. Sightings in the Fishing Bridge development reached high levels in late August. Canyon, Grant Village and the Fishing Bridge-Pelican areas were frequented by from three to up to six adult grizzly bears during July and August. At least two female grizzlies with cubs were present. ??

Park Rangers captured and transplanted a total of 61 grizzlies (10 known repeat captures) during 1968 (Table 5). Circumstances relating to the six grizzlies killed are shown in Table 6. Grizzly sightings sharply declined in developed areas in late August and September. This was probably in response to lessened artificial food sources, abundant whitebark pine nut crops at high elevations and some benefits gained from transplanting animals in more distant park areas where they could utilize subalpine habitats.

The 414 reported sightings of grizzly bears away from developed areas that were mainly viewed from roads indicate that large numbers of Yellowstone visitors had an opportunity to view the animals (Table 7). The animals appeared to come out of hibernation from March through April, with females with current young being the latest. Sightings of up to a dozen different bears daily were common from May into the first half of July.

These outstanding viewing opportunities appeared to result from the bears initially preying upon (circumstantial) or attempting to prey upon ungulates, scavenging on ungulates, and spending a great deal of time digging for rodents which were particularly abundant (Table 8). Spring growing conditions that retained vegetation in a succulent stage into July may have also contributed.

A review of accumulated park records, reports by Craighead (1967), Bray and Barnes (1967) and the preliminary findings from studies of free-ranging wild grizzlies in Glacier National Park (Martinka 1969), suggested the following as appropriate recommendations for the protection and management of black and grizzly bears in Yellowstone:

1. Encourage an awareness that the black and grizzly bears are native faunal species within park ecosystems which are being preserved for their scenic, educational, cultural and scientific values; and an understanding that the extent to which man does not alter the habits, population dynamics and ecology of bears will determine the overall integrity of ecosystems and Yellowstone National Park as a natural area.
2. Encourage an understanding that the black and grizzly occur as populations (rather than as individuals) and that recruitments or immigrations of young animals into or from populations occur in relation to limiting habitat and/or

food conditions and mortality rates for adult bears. This makes emigrations of younger animals outside boundaries a measure of the extent of natural regulation within park populations.

3. Replace open dumps which alter bear habits and ecological relationships with other disposal facilities. Artificially maintained numbers and distributions of gulls and ravens may be an additional undesirable effect from dumps.
4. Continue installations of bearproof tops on all outdoor trash cans and use plastic liners to reduce odors.
5. Continue attempts to inform visitors how to camp and travel in bear country and relate the illegal feeding of bears to property damage and personal injuries which ultimately leads to animals being destroyed.
- ✓ 6. Recognize that bears which have become habitual users of artificial food sources in campgrounds and other developed areas can be progressively replaced by other animals that would not learn to habitually use such foods if recommendations 2 to 4 were fully implemented.
7. Utilize the upper Lamar and other park areas with subalpine habitats for transplanting problem grizzlies away from developed areas. This provides the animals with an opportunity to utilize habitat and/or food niches which, in contrast to areas in proximity to dumps, are not already saturated with dominant adults.
8. Initiate long-range plans for substituting overnight camping facilities at the margins or outside Yellowstone boundaries for those within superior grizzly and black bear habitat in the park interior. The park interior could be used for daytime scenic touring, picnicking and viewing or photographing wildlife which is either displaced or must be "controlled" because of conflicts with humans in large overnight camping complexes. Fencing campgrounds could serve as an alternative, but less satisfactory, long-term solution.

Literature Cited

- Barnes, Victor G. and Olin E. Bray. 1967. Population characteristics and activities of black bears in Yellowstone National Park, Colorado Coop Wildl. Res. Unit, Colo. State Univ., 199 p.
- Craighead, John J. and Frank C. Craighead. 1967. Management of bears in Yellowstone National Park. (unpubl. report) 113 p.
- Martinka, C. J. 1969. Terrestrial ecology studies, Glacier National Park. Nat. Park Serv. Progress Rpt. 1968-69 (mimeo report, in press).

Table 5.--Numbers of grizzly bear captured and transplanted from park developed areas, 1968.

Developed area	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Total
Canyon	2	1	10	2	1	16
Lake complex ¹	5	3	5	9	4	26
Grant Village			9	7	3	19
	7	4	24	18	8	61
	11.5	6.6	39.3	29.5	13.1	

¹ Lake, Fishing Bridge, Pelican, Bridge Bay

↓
our total
is 38.

See reports

Table 6.--Grizzly bear killed during 1968.

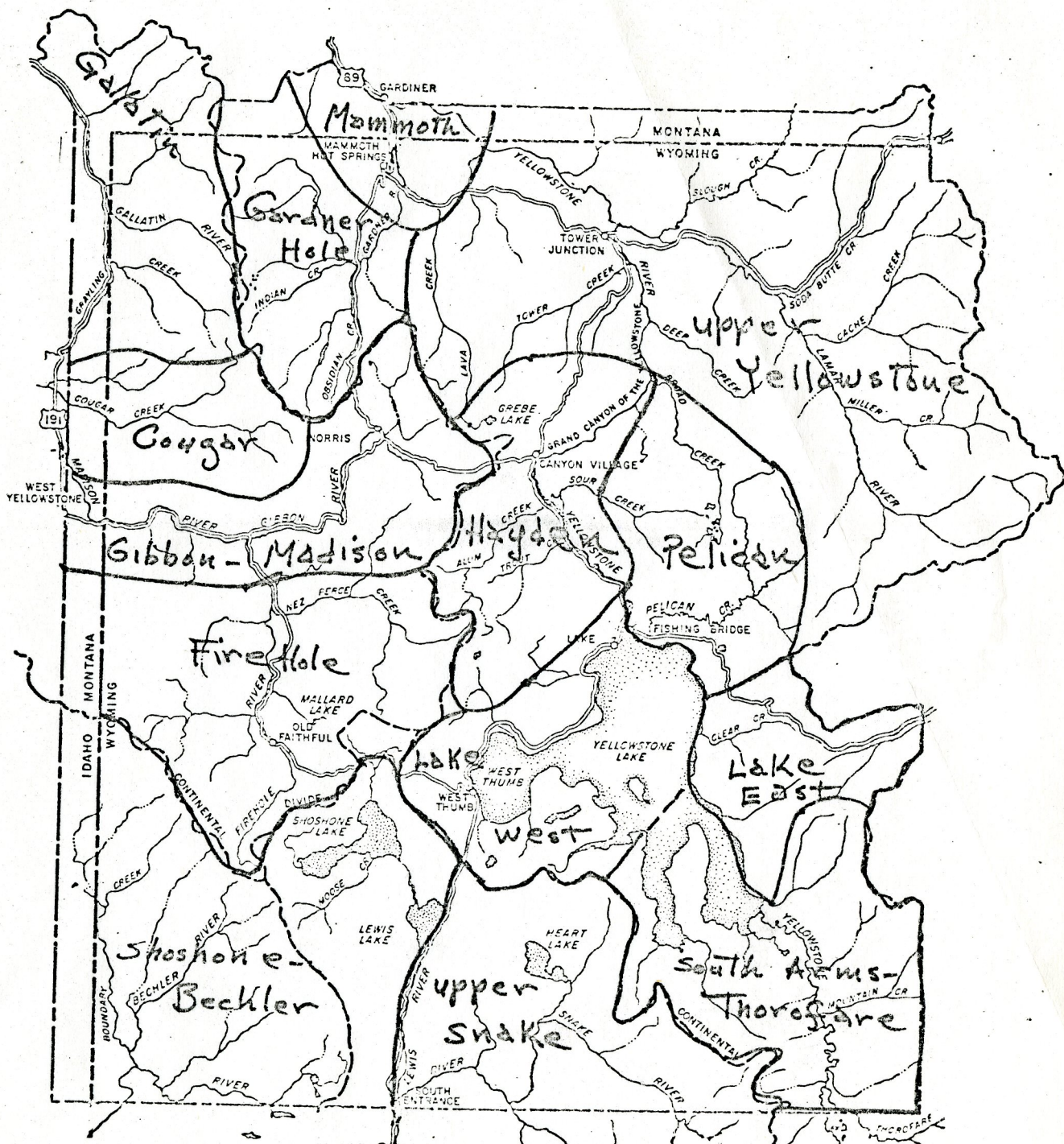
<u>Date</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Circumstances</u>
June 10	Fishing Bridge	Bear breaking into occupied house trailer; shot.
June 18	Old Faithful	Bear eating from ice chest left out by camper. Charged Ranger when hit with drug syringe and shot.
July 23	Fishing Bridge	Bear attracted to beach area by fish entrails left by fishermen. Bear bedded in adjoining willow thicket where it threatened but did not harm fisherman. Charged investigating Ranger and shot.
July 16	Pelican Creek	Shot by visitor.
July 19	Grant Village	Accidental hit with drug syringe in spine; bear shot.
August 4	Fishing Bridge	Same circumstances as July 23 but bear slightly scratched fisherman going through willow thicket. Shot by Ranger.

Table 7.--Number of reported sightings of grizzly bear in different park areas away from developments, 1968.

Areas:	March		April		May		June		July		August	
	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-30	1-15	16-31	1-15	16-31
Gardiner Hole	1											
Mammoth				1					1			
Upper Yellowstone			1	15	4	2	4				2	4
Gibbon-Madison			9	6	6	3	1		5			
Firehole			1	1	12	5	1	3				
Hayden Valley				7	22	107	43	50	34	23	2	9
Pelican		2	1	2	5		3		2		4	
Lake West					1	1	1	1		2		
Upper Snake								1			2	
Shoshone Bechler								1				
	1	2	12	32	50	118	53	56	42	25	10	13

Table 8.--Numbers of grizzly bear and recorded activity by months, 1968.

Activities	Month:					
	March	April	May	June	July	August
Digging		9	38	3	3	2
Grazing on vegetation			10	42	20	4
Attempted predation on ungulates		2	1			
Feeding on ungulates		5	11			
Fishing				1		
Traveling	3	11	36	10	13	2
Other		7	12	1	2	
	3	34	108	57	38	8



Geographical division of Yellowstone National Park
Grizzly Bear Observations

Productivity 1970

10 - control

10 ♀

6 - grass

4 prod. ♀

2 - center

5 ♂

2 - unknown (unk)
20

control - 20

Hunting - 7 Park count

Hunting Test - 2

Targhee - 5

34

1970 - Sub-increment

19 - Trout Creek

8 - other areas

27

1970 - Hunting Season
Park Co. - 6
Livestock - 1
7

Targhee - 5

1969 - Total productivity

15

av. annual mortality
27

John Sloan - Redhill, Tenn.

Childs's Museum

Mrs. Chuck

Maple Grove Farm

Route # 1

Brentwood, Tenn. 37027

Sent { Wild River artists
ERT Brothers

12

STANLEY K. HATHAWAY, Governor

WALTER REYNOLDS, Pres., Douglas
SAM KELLY, JR., Vice Pres., Rawlins
LESTER NIELSEN, Thermopolis
CHARLES M. CROWELL, Casper
JACK O. CORSI, Etna
FRANK B. CURTIS, Wolf
JOE L. BUDD, Big Piney

State of Wyoming



GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

CHEYENNE 82001

June 3, 1968

JAMES B. WHITE
State Game and Fish Commissioner
EARL M. THOMAS
Assistant State Game and Fish Commissioner
HOWARD W. ROBINSON
State Game Warden
W. DONALD DEXTER
State Fish Warden
PHIL F. LESLIE
Chief Clerk
GEORGE A. KAMINSKI
Chief I. & E.
CHESTER C. ANDERSON
Chief Research & Development

Box 988,
Cody, Wyoming

Mr. Frank Craighead
Moose, Wyoming

Dear Mr. Craighead:

Enclosed is the information on the grizzly's killed in the Cody area during the 1967 hunting season.

Sept. 21	Crow Creek	North Fork Drainage	Female	mature
Oct. 10	Jones Creek	" " "	Male	"
Oct. 12	Sheep Creek	" " "	Female	"
Oct. 31	Crow Creek	" " "	Female	"
Oct. 15	Robinson Creek	South Fork Drainage	Female	"
Oct. 15	East Fork Creek	" " "	Female	"
Oct. 15	Younts Creek	" " "	Male	"
Oct. 18	Marston Fork	" " "	Male	"
Oct. 18	Bliss Creek	" " "	Male	"
Sept. 10	Siggins Fork	Thorofare Drainage	Female	"
Sept. 18	Mountain Creek	Yellowstone Drainage	Female	"
Sept. 19	Mountain Creek	" "	Female	"
Sept. 21	Open Creek	Thorofare Drainage	Male	"
Sept. 25	Pass Creek	" "	Female	"
Sept. 25	Woody Creek	" "	Male	"
Oct. 5	Open Creek	" "	Male	"
Oct. 8	Thorofare Creek	" "	Male	"
Oct. 10	Bruin Creek	" "	Female	"
Unknown	Timber Creek	Clark's Fork Drainage	Male	"

None of these bear had any markings on them.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Winter, Biologist

Kenneth Winter

November 20, 1969

Mr. Rex M. Corsi
Assistant State Game Warden
Game and Fish Commission
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

Dear Rex:

My brother, Dr. John J. Craighead, and I have since 1959 collected statistics on grizzly mortalities in Yellowstone National Park. We have also obtained data on grizzly bears killed in the areas surrounding the Park. This includes Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming. However, I doubt if our records for Wyoming are complete.

We would like to analyze this data in relation to the management of grizzly bears as well as relate it to the preservation of these animals. I thought I would inquire whether you have kept records of known grizzly mortalities in Wyoming. If you have such data available, I would appreciate receiving a copy of this from 1959 to the present. You may have some recorded mortalities that we do not have. If we have some that were not reported to you, we will see that your records are completed.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Frank C. Craighead, Jr.

STANLEY K. HATHAWAY, Governor

CHARLES M. CROWELL, Pres., Casper

JACK O. CORSI, Vice Pres., Etna

FRANK B. CURTIS, Wolf

REGNOLD C. BAFFORD, Lusk

HARRY C. BARKER, JR., Moose

HARRY A. DE BOLT, Torrington

WILLIAM R. KRUEGER, Greybull

State of Wyoming



GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

CHEYENNE 82001

November 25, 1969

JAMES B. WHITE
State Game and Fish Commissioner
EARL M. THOMAS
Assistant State Game and Fish Commissioner
HOWARD W. ROBINSON
State Game Warden
W. DONALD DEXTER
State Fish Warden
PHIL F. LESLIE
Chief Clerk
GEORGE A. KAMINSKI
Chief I. & E.
CHESTER C. ANDERSON
Chief Research & Development

Frank C. Craighead, Jr.
Environmental Research Institute
P.O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Frank:

Thank you for your recent letter setting forth your recommendations and explanations concerning our proposed grizzly bear hunting season for 1970. The information you set forth has been discussed at some length with our personnel and our Commissioners and, as of right now, we are not sure just which way we are going to proceed.

Concerning your letter of November 20, in which you ask for information on grizzly mortality since 1959, I can only give you the following data:

	black bear harvest	grizzly harvest
1952	335	6
1959	179	4
1960	237	6
1967	262	21

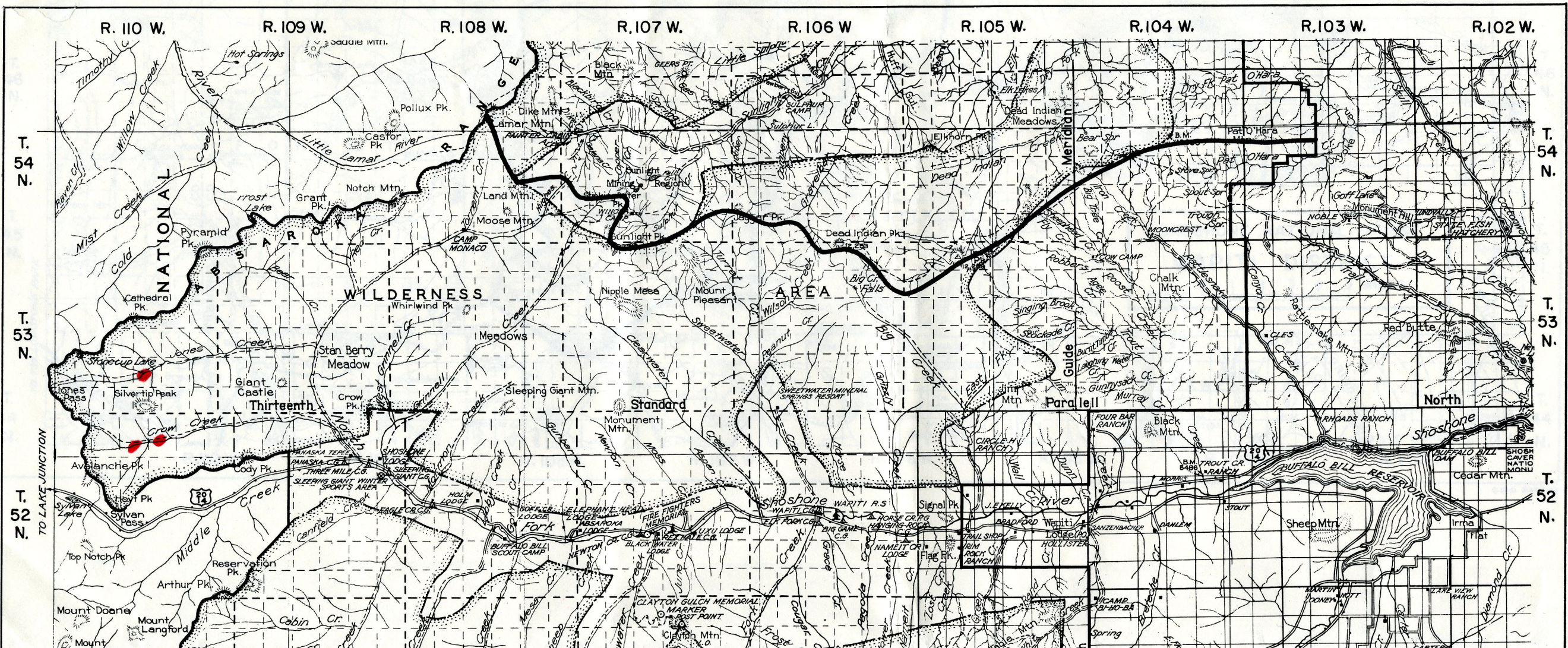
This information is not complete because I am sure on several occasions, grizzly bear were killed and checked through our check stations without our records showing a difference between a black or grizzly. Also, during our spring hunting seasons I feel sure there were some grizzlies harvested in which no records reached our office. Possibly you would desire to contact Biologist, Kenneth Winter at Powell, who may have more complete information on this matter.

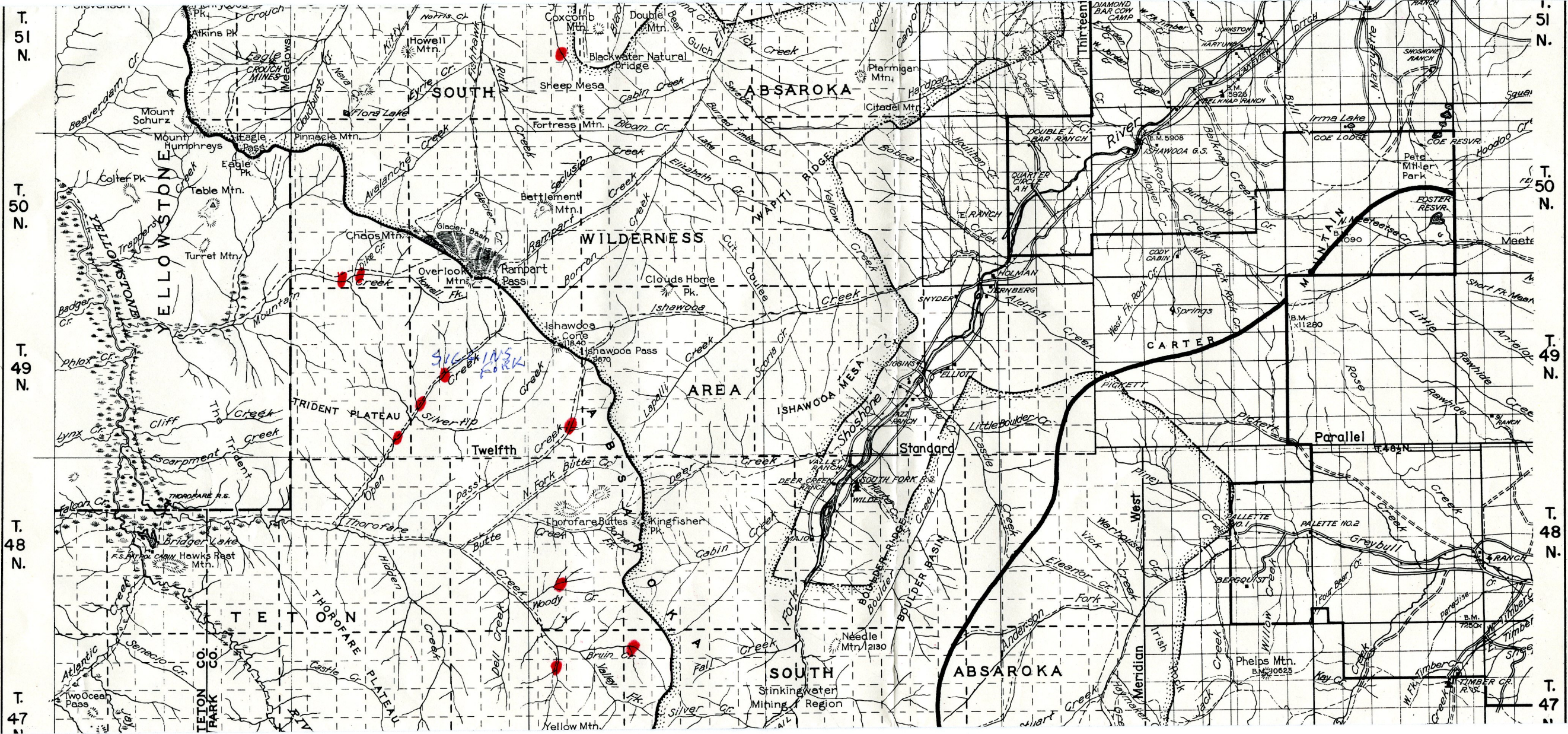
Thank you again for the information you have supplied us.

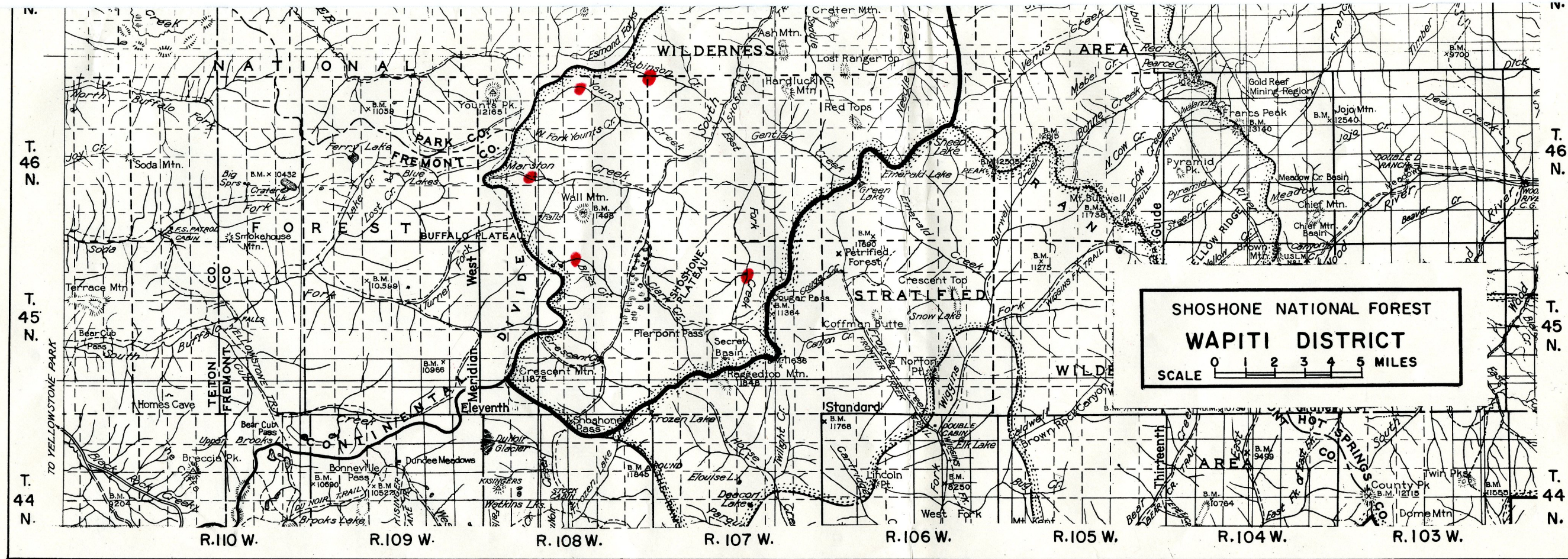
Sincerely yours,

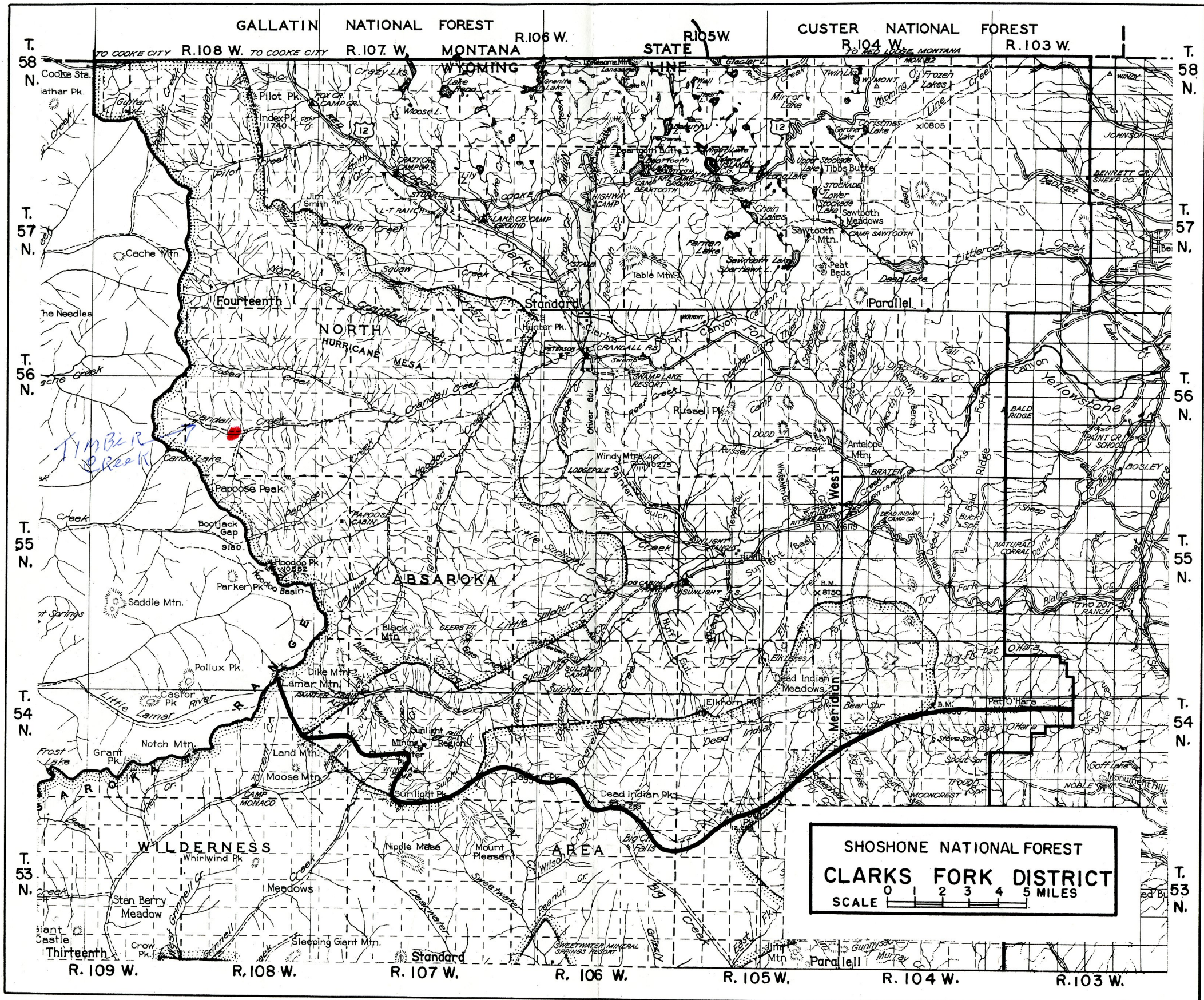
Rex M. Corsi
Assistant State Game Warden

RMC:bjh









UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Shoshone National Forest
Cody, Wyoming 82414

December 15, 1970

Mr. Frank C. Craighead, Jr.
Environment Research Institute
P.O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012



Dear Frank:

We received the Reconnaissance Survey of the Clarks Fork. Personnel from the Regional Office are planning to look at the Clarks Fork this spring and make recommendations on the Wild Rivers Classification.

The Game and Fish Department advises us that there have been six grizzlies taken during the past season in Park County. Not all of their questionnaires have been returned, so the total figure could change. If there are more reported when all the questionnaires are tallied, we will advise you. One other grizzly was destroyed after killing livestock on private land, making a total of seven killed in Park County. The Game and Fish Commission is attempting to get sex and age data on those harvested and could probably provide you with this at a later date.

I am looking forward to receiving your publication on the Grizzly Bear-Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, which appears to read 'Larry D. Mullen', is written over the typed name.

for JOHN LAVIN
Forest Supervisor

1969 Data complete to Aug 16

Table

Census of Grizzly Bears Throughout Yellowstone Park*

1959 - 1969

Site	1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969	
	No. Counts	No. Bears	No. Counts	No. Bears	No. Counts	No. Bears	No. Counts	No. Bears	No. Counts	No. Bears	No. Counts	No. Bears	No. Counts	No. Bears	No. Counts	No. Bears	No. Counts	No. Bears	No. Counts	No. Bears	No. Counts	No. Bears
Trout Creek	23	96	24	98	31	98	31	98	26	116	52	128	30	132	34	128	35	127	35	126		101
Rabbit Creek	2	22	6	40	7	31	5	29	3	31	6	31	4	27	5	48	4	33	8	51 44		83
West Yellowstone	2	27	3	16	4	19	2	7	3	13	2	12	2	12	3	13	---	0	2	5		27
Gardiner	2	9	2	9	2	10	2	11	1	10	2	7	1	13	3	8	---	0	1	0		
Thumb Area†	-	-	2	4	1	4	1	8	1	5	-	5	1	3	4	5	---	0	---	0		
Pelican Creek Area*	-	-	-	2	-	4	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	---	0	---	0		
Total	23	154	37	169	45	166	41	155	34	177	62	185	38	187	49	202	39	160	46	173		

*Includes grizzlies which were observed at concentration sites and does not include back-country observations.

†No counts made; grizzlies were observed and/or trapped by Park Service personnel in these areas.

Total Number of Censuses - ~~414~~.

Reynolds

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
1960 Bear Statistics

Area:	No. Bear Injuries	No. Bear Damages	No. bears trapped & released	No. warnings given	No. bears killed for control
NORTH DISTRICT					
Mammoth	4	31	10*	8*	6
Canyon	11	100	17	34	20
Norris	1	4	--	--	0
Tower Fall	3	6	4	0	5
Lamar	0		3	0	0
District Total	19	141	34	32	31
SOUTH DISTRICT					
Lake	5	31	50	79	7
Fishing Bridge	5	79	--	--	16
West Thumb	8	23	3	--	17
South Entrance	0				1
District Total	18	133	53	79	41
WEST DISTRICT					
Old Faithful	22	76	36	82	14
West Entrance	4	3	2	31	3
Madison Jct.	6	4	--	--	0
Bechler	0	1	--	--	0
Gallatin	0			10	0
	31	84	38	123	17

*Unable to find records; this is estimate.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Washington 25, D.C.

In reply refer
to: NI6-RAF

July 6, 1960

FO-15-60

Memorandum

To: Washington Office and All Field Offices
From: Acting Director Tolson
Subject: National Park Service Bear Management Program and
Guidelines

The attached statement relates to the management of bears in
areas administered by the National Park Service.

Before the procedures were approved, comments were requested
from all parks which have to manage a bear population. All
suggestions were given careful consideration and many of them
were adopted. The uniform and strict application of this
program is aimed at a reduction in the number of personal
injuries and the amount of property damage caused by bears
as well as to re-establish them in a natural wild state.

This memorandum and its attachment will remain in effect
until the contents are incorporated in the Wildlife Management
Handbook.

/s/

Hillory A. Tolson
Acting Director

Attachment

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BEAR MANAGEMENT PROGRAM AND GUIDELINES

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The black bear is native to much of the United States, and several areas of the National Park System have well-established populations. Grizzlies occur in a limited number of parks and monuments in appreciable numbers. Embodied within the Organic Act of 1916 is a fundamental objective to conserve the wildlife and provide for its enjoyment by future generations unimpaired. Through this Act, the Service has the responsibility to manage all native wildlife in a manner that will leave the animals in normal numbers and in a natural condition. Originally the bears were self-reliant, but through inadequate management techniques over a period of years many have lost these desirable traits. We are now confronted with the problem of re-establishing a wholly wild population.

Because of a variety of man-made causes, the bear in certain areas has become a nuisance animal. This condition is one of long standing. To obtain relief from this troublesome situation, serious consideration shall be given to a prompt and lasting solution. We must remember that the park visitor is entitled to the experience of viewing this animal in the wild and not as it feeds in garbage cans or at the traffic hazard "bear jams" along the scenic park roads. In addition, we have an obligation to provide reasonable protection for the public against personal injury and property damage and for the welfare of the bears. Also, there exists the very real question of tort claims being filed if the Service is negligent in meeting its responsibility.

Wildlife Policy

"The animals indigenous to the parks shall be protected, restored if practicable, and their welfare in a natural wild state perpetuated. Their management shall consist only of measures conforming with the basic laws and which are essential to the maintenance of population and their natural environments in a healthy condition."

The above is the basic wildlife policy as stated in the Administrative Manual. However, some species, under certain conditions, must be subjected to exacting management procedures. The black bear is an example which now requires strict management to restore and maintain wild behavior characteristics thus assuring its welfare and compatible area occupation with man.

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The plan of action for parks already grappling with visitor injuries, bear feeding, and bear damage to public and private property must be approached differently from that required for areas where the problem is only beginning or nonexistent. Parks with the more serious problems are expected to adopt precise, drastic, and corrective management plans.

We must strive to establish and retain over-all conditions whereby bears will be presented to the public in normal numbers and without artificialities. This, in some parks, will require positive and aggressive measures in the beginning. Once the "spoiled" bears are removed and those practices or conditions that cause the "spoiling" have been eliminated, we will then have a situation where a wild population in keeping with the original and fundamental concept of parks can be maintained. However, even with all these precautions, a few bears may still develop wrong habits and a continuing program for removal of such animals will be required. We must strive for pleasant and safe joint occupation of the National Parks and Monuments by man and bear. Continued prevention of the development of bad habits must be carried out.

It is stressed that the visitors are entitled to see park wild-life in its natural habitat and in numbers compatible with normal food supplies and cover. Unavoidably, some of the original features of the habitat may have been altered, but in no park or monument have these changes been severe enough to require a bear population to depend on artificial **feeding** to survive. The excessive and unnatural bear populations concentrated along the park roads and in the campgrounds are not a proper display of wild animals for the visitor.

In areas where personal injuries or property damages occur each year, positive management programs must be adopted which will eliminate or satisfactorily reduce such incidents. In the parks that have a population of bears which as yet has not developed troublesome behavior patterns, management will consist of practices designed to prevent the development of nuisance characteristics or tendencies.

The following guidelines, diligently applied, will bring about a satisfactory solution to the "bear problem."

Management Guidelines

1. Remove all garbage promptly and regularly in such a way and at such times that bears will not depend on it as an easy

C and customary source of food. The begging habit must not be
O encouraged through poor housekeeping on the part of the Service.
P Collection of garbage from use areas in the evening to prevent
Y feeding opportunities for the bears during the night is one
means of reducing the bear problem.

2. Many incidents resulting from bear feeding may stem from
lack of information on the part of the visitor. All reasonable
means should be used to inform, caution, and restrain the visit-
ing public, and all employees in the park.

3. The feeding of bears by employees, or any other acts by
employees that tend to encourage bears to aggressively frequent
any specific area shall not be tolerated. All employees shall
be informed of this policy and positive enforcement measures
shall be taken in the event an employee violates the bear feeding
regulation.

4. Revitalize warning signs and literature. Stress the problems
at all visitor contact sites. Give visitors instructions in the
proper storage of food to reduce temptation to the bears. Warn-
ings, instructions, and general information on the bear situation
can be printed on such things as menus, match folders, store
receipts, and garbage cans. Instructions to the visitors can be
placed on picnic and campground tables. This campaign should be
directed as guidelines of behavior for the visitor and not as a
"scare program" that will reduce park visits and visitor
enjoyment.

5. Remove potentially hazardous bears, and habitual beggars,
and those that damage property in search of food. Live trapping
is a well-established method; however, recent developments point
with favor toward the use of immobilizing drugs fired from a
dart gun. Animals that return and continue their troublesome
habits after having been hauled away one time must be dealt with
promptly and effectively. Prompt and effective action shall be
taken to prevent the development of a "bear problem" in areas
that have the potential hazard.

6. Remove by shooting those known and identifiable rogue bears
that cannot be transplanted promptly and efficiently by trapping
or by drugs. Superintendents, at their discretion, can authorize
park rangers to destroy an individual bear in any emergency or
after a verified report of a personal injury. This does not

C authorize the indiscriminate destruction of the "good" as well
O as the "bad" bears of the park. Every effort must be made to
P determine the identity of the offending bear or bears and action
Y directed against them only. Humane treatment is essential. If
a female bear with young cubs must be destroyed, proper disposition
or care of the cubs shall be accomplished.

7. When a bear is to be removed by shooting, it should be done discreetly and with as little public attention as possible. We must realize, however, that such a positive approach to the problem will cause some visitor reaction that may or may not be friendly. When circumstances dictate that shooting be done publicly, a sound explanation for such action must be given.

8. When possible, eliminate troublesome bears prior to arrival of peak visitor loads. Such programs may also be accomplished immediately following season of greatest use.

9. Based on established policy, rules and regulations have been promulgated and they should be enforced vigorously as an aid in discouraging bear feeding by park visitors. The decision as to whether the offender should be cautioned or given a violation notice (Form 10-46) will depend on the circumstances surrounding the incident. In particular, the offender's prior knowledge of the hazards and regulations should be considered. To habitually tolerate infractions of the rule that prohibits feeding is a disservice to both the animals and the visitors. Lax enforcement will also lead to an increased number of incidents, injuries, and tort claims. Every visitor observed feeding bears should be contacted immediately and be informed of the dangers involved and of the regulations prohibiting bear feeding. A notice may be issued directing the individual to report to the district ranger or the chief ranger to explain his actions. This procedure shall not prohibit the repeating or flagrant violator from being cited to appear before the United States Commissioner. Final decision as to the type of action to be taken should be based on the principles prescribed in the National Park Service Law Enforcement Handbook.

10. Patrol cars should be equipped with loud speakers, preferably the hand-held megaphone type. This equipment can be effective in breaking up "bear jams" and warning people in the vicinity of bears to refrain from feeding them and suggesting that withdrawal be made to a safe location.

11. A refuse container unit (W.O.D.C.--P.G. 9064) has been approved by the Director, but this unit is designed only to

C prevent tipping. Each area with an existing or potential "bear
O problem" should devote time and thought to the development of a
P satisfactory bearproof garbage container. The experimental use
Y of sheet metal enclosures or buildings with positive self-closing
and locking doors should be considered for garbage can storage
in campgrounds. Perhaps as many as 15 or more campsites could
be served by one structure if properly located. Such facilities
if well planned would be less objectionable than a series of
garbage cans subject to being tipped over and the contents
scattered.

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UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming

May 31, 1961

Memorandum

To: District Managers
From: Superintendent
Subject: Bear Management Policy and Guideline

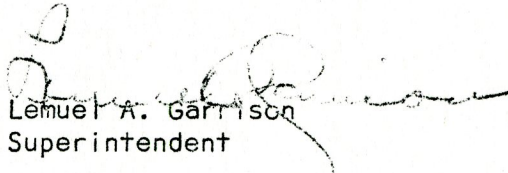
FO-15-60, dated July 6, 1960, sets forth all aspects of the bear management policy in the National Parks. It stresses the fact that visitors are entitled to see bears in the wild and not as they feed in garbage cans or at the traffic hazard "bear jams" along the scenic Park roads. In addition, we have an obligation to provide reasonable protection for the public against injury and property damage and the responsibility to make every effort to keep the bear as natural as possible for his own welfare. Also, we face the very real and continuing threat of tort claims if the Service is negligent in meeting its responsibility.

This policy statement supersedes Circular No. 4, dated April 30, 1958, and the Chief Ranger's memorandum of August 17, 1960, which implemented action here in Yellowstone on FO-15-60. A copy of the memorandum is attached for ready reference. Familiarize yourself with its details.

Also attached is a summary by area of last year's bear incidents and action taken. Records of all bear incidents, actions and recommendations should be carefully recorded on forms provided.

We must continue to warn trail travelers about the danger involved in grizzly country.

This memorandum and its attachments will remain in effect until the contents are incorporated in the Yellowstone Operating Procedure.


Lemuel A. Garrison
Superintendent

Attachments

BEAR

- I. Where possible, remove causes of bear concentrations:
 - A. Provide for frequent garbage pickup.
 - B. Continue efforts to develop bear-proof garbage cans.
 - C. Experiment with bear repellents.
 - D. Maintain roadside bear warning signs.
 - E. Have literature and signs in campgrounds dealing with bear dangers and hints for food storage.
- II. Visitor Education and Enforcement Action:
 - A. Maintain positive signs at each entrance station and on entrance roads warning visitors that bears are dangerous and destructive and that regulations are enforced.
 - B. Retain the dangerous animal warning on face of Park broadside.
 - C. Continue use of bear handout to visitors at entrances and in campgrounds.
 - D. Continue bear warning messages at appropriate contact opportunities.
 - E. Positive action and followup.
 - (1) All violations of the feeding regulations will be handled in a firm but tactful, courteous and dignified manner through direct contact with the violator.
 - (2) A written warning will be issued to each violator contacted. The regular violation warning form (No. 10-33) will be used with a report of the number of warnings forwarded monthly to the Biologist's office on the regular monthly statistical report.

- (3) A written warning will suffice for the Park visitor on the first offense, except in aggravated cases such as failure to cooperate by ceasing to feed or molest bear.
- (4) A second warning to a Park visitor will result in mandatory court action.
- (5) Employees working in the Park, either for the Government or the concessioners, will be oriented on the bear problem and the enforcement action to be taken on violations at the time they report for work. Thereafter court action will be mandatory when employees are found disregarding the regulations.
- (6) Action must be taken at bear jams to alleviate traffic congestion. Warnings or violation notices are in order.
- (7) Absolute enforcement of exclusion of public from dumps and other places of grizzly concentration.

III. Bear Control Action:

- A. Mark and remove bears from roadsides and campgrounds as they appear in early summer, filling all requests from public parks and zoos as soon as possible.
 1. By live trapping.
 2. By use of drugs.
- B. Destroy all bears which:
 1. Return to roadsides or campgrounds after being marked and moved out.
 2. When unable to handle the situation quickly any other way.

The use of drugs is preferable to shooting, especially in populous or roadside areas.

- IV. Responsibility for bear control. Direct responsibility for control will rest with the Sub-District Ranger. The District Ranger, District Manager and the Park Management Biologist will necessarily review bear incident reports to insure that Sub-District Rangers are assuming this responsibility by taking effective action. This responsibility and authority should not be delegated beyond permanent personnel who have specific training in bear management.

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Table 8

SUMMARY OF KNOWN
GRIZZLY BEAR MORTALITY BY SEX AND AGE
IN
YELLOWSTONE PARK
AND
SURROUNDING AREA
(1968-1971)

<u>Year</u>	<u>SEX</u>			<u>AGE</u>			<u>Total</u>
	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Sub-Adults</u>	<u>Unknown</u>	
1968	10	2	7	10	5	4	19
1969	13	10	0	14	7	2	23
1970	20	20	6	18	27	1	46
1971	23	14	8	22	12	11	45
Total	66	46	21	64	51	18	133
Average	16.5	11.5	5.3	16.0	12.8	4.5	33.3

Percent Male Mortality (Unknown Sex Excluded) = $66/112 = 58.9$

Percent Female Mortality (Unknown Sex Excluded) = $46/112 = 41.9$

Percent adult mortality (Unknown Age Excluded) = $64/115 = 55.7$

Percent sub-adult mortality (Unknown Age Excluded) = $51/115 = 44.3$

GRIZZLY BEAR NOTES: 1973

On May 9, 1973 I drove from Moose to West Yellowstone via West Thumb, Canyon, Norris, Madison junction and on to West. The ice was still on Jackson Lake, but the Snake river emptying into the lake was ice free. There was snow covering most of the ground from Jackson Lake Lodge to South Gate and about one to two feet deep. Yellowstone Lake was still ice-bound. There was snow along the highway to West Thumb two to five feet deep. I stopped to look for bear sign around a dead bison near Mud Volcano. The carcass was quite ripe and at least one bear had visited it, apparently a large boar judging from the track. I suspect that there were probably two grizzlies at this carcass. I did not see any other grizzly sign during the rest of the trip to West and on the return. People of West Yellowstone had not yet seen any grizzlies and they said that rangers have reported seeing only two. On earlier years we have seen numerous grizzlies and their sign. One temporary Teton Ranger, Hugh Brown, told me about the Buffalo carcass. He visited it about a week ago and there was no bear sign. To date, there have been very few grizzlies or grizzly sign observed. There were no elk along the Gibbon River and I saw no sign of carcasses. I counted about 49 elk between Madison Junction and West Yellowstone, but saw no elk carcasses.

On this trip I did not see any black bear tracks or animals.

The other evening, John Turner mentioned that there has already been one grizzly illegally killed in Wyoming just south of Yellowstone Park. I'll try to get the details. He also mentioned that last spring an outfitter had taken a helicopter into Pelican Valley and was poaching grizzlies.

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

May 4, 1973

Dr. Melvin Payne, President
National Geographic Society
17th and "M" Streets N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Mel:

I recently learned that your staff is preparing a book entitled, "Vanishing Wildlife of North America" and that Tom Allan will be preparing a chapter that will examine the plight of the grizzly bear. I understand that he has talked to both Superintendent Jack Anderson and Glen Cole of Yellowstone National Park concerning the status of the grizzly in Yellowstone.

After 13 years of intensive research on the grizzly bear in Yellowstone, I am convinced this population is in a critical situation. As I indicated to you on my recent visit, I will send you a copy of our "Population Analysis" just as soon as the report is complete.

I am sure that the National Geographic does not want to get involved in the current grizzly bear controversy; but I do think, in view of the support we have received from the Society for so long, that it would be very important to get the best possible information on the subject. I would, therefore, be very happy to review Tom Allan's treatment of the grizzly bear. In fact, I would appreciate very much having the opportunity to make comments and suggestions if you think this appropriate.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead, Leader
Mont. Coop. Wildl. Res. Unit

JJC:gs

GRIZZLY BEAR NOTES
Colorado, 1973

August 24, 1973 I received a phone call from Wayne Sandfort of the Denver office of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Although the last grizzly was killed in Colorado in 1943, Wayne thought that they might have recently (July 25th) have caught a bear that was a grizzly in the area of Colorado not too far from Denver. It had earlier killed a cow. A trapper got the ~~beaver in foot~~ trap and it broke free. The tracks were about (front foot) 8 inches across and (back foot) 14 inches long. This sounds like a grizzly. Also the hair was largely brown and some of it appeared to be white tipped. It did not bury the carcasses, but it did stay with them. The tracks indicated short, rather than long claws however. The trapper said it appeared to have a hump and also a long neck. The long neck might indicate a black bear. He also felt it weighed over 600 pounds. This could of course still indicate a black. Wayne wondered if I might be able to come down and look around and I told him that I was really swamped with work after returning from Alaska, but that I would see if I could arrange to get down for a couple of days and suggested that he call Jay Sumner. Wayne's office number is: (area code) 303-825-1192. His home is: 303-422-2288.

bear in a
snake trap

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GRIZZLY BEAR NOTES: 1973

On October 3rd, I received a call from Larry ^{Mullen} ~~Vollen~~ ^(Shoshone Forest biologist), saying that they were hoping to get permission to use transmitters on animals in wilderness areas. He would like me to write a note stating the need for radio-tracking of various species and particularly to point out the value of telemetry in satellite tracking and monitoring. He also asked for a picture of a grizzly with a transmitter, about ~~xx~~ 100 yards away, the transmitter not too visible. I told Larry I'd try to send him the picture right away, but might have to wait on the statement.

I inquired about the grizzly situation in the Shoshone. He said ~~sightings were up over last year, but not as high as in the past.~~ They were seeing more in the summer months and some of these bears were tearing up camps and getting in more trouble. He said that the natural food supply over there this year was very poor. I assume the same is true in Yellowstone. Larry mentioned that he heard of four grizzlies killed up at the North Fork and was going to investigate this. He knew of one killed in spring during the hunting season. Larry mentioned that probably quite a few of the sightings were duplicate ones and they were going to get together and try to figure out which ones were duplicates and get as near a correct count as possible. I told him I would send him a copy of the "Elk Radiotracking" monograph.

GRIZZLY BEAR NOTES
Colorado, 1973

August 24, 1973 I received a phone call from Wayne Sandfort of the Denver office of the Fish and Wildlife Service. Although the last grizzly was killed in Colorado in 1943, Wayne thought that they might have recently (July 25th) have caught a bear that was a grizzly in the area of Colorado not too far from Denver. It had earlier killed a cow. A trapper got the bear in a snare trap and it broke free. The tracks were about (front foot) 8 inches across and (back foot) 14 inches long. This sounds like a grizzly. Also the hair was largely brown and some of it appeared to be white tipped. It did not bury the carcasses, but it did stay with them. The tracks indicated short, rather than long claws however. The trapper said it appeared to have a hump and also a long neck. The long neck might indicate a black bear. He also felt it weighed over 600 pounds. This could of course still indicate a black. Wayne wondered if I might be able to come down and look around and I told him that I was really swamped with work after returning from Alaska, but that I would see if I could arrange to get down for a couple of days and suggested that he call Jay Sumner. Wayne's office number is: (area code) 303-825-1192. His home is: 303-422-2288.

*attempt at censorship
threat - retaliation
work discouraged*

Grizzly Bear Mortalities, 1971

While in West Yellowstone, I talked to Jay Sumner concerning the losses this summer of grizzlies in Yellowstone, the West Yellowstone, and surrounding areas. We undoubtedly do not have all of the mortalities that have occurred within the Park, and there will yet be losses of grizzlies during the hunting season in Montana, Wyoming, and perhaps to stockmen in Idaho. The list so far is as follows:

- 7 grizzlies--killed for control purposes inside the Park--
1 unmarked female
#125, adult female
#10, adult female
#88, adult male
#41, "Ivan," adult male
#263, adult male
unmarked cub

3 ♀

2 ♀

13

- 6 grizzlies--killed in West Yellowstone, at least 2 females
4 grizzlies--killed in areas outside the Park (These were killed before the Montana hunting season.) This also includes ~~on~~ bear killed at the Flagg Ranch during the Wyoming hunting season.
7 grizzlies--killed in the early hunting season in Montana, of which two were transplants.

This makes a total of 24 known grizzly mortalities to date. There are rumors that the Park is still having difficulties with grizzlies as recently as the 24th and 25th of October. Shortly before this I ran into a large grizzly at night in the streets of West Yellowstone, and on Sunday, October 24, we released from a trap a large 800 lb. male grizzly trapped near the old West Yellowstone dump. We released this animal by pulling up the gate to the trap with a rope. The bear turned and charged us, and was within 25 feet of the car in a determined charge when he ran into the taut rope, which deflected him past the car and on into the timber.

I will attempt to get additional facts on bear kills in the Shoshone area and the Targhee area, and from the Wyoming Game and Fish Department.

*24 control plus known cause
11 unknown
35 total*

19 grizzlies captured in W.Y. in 1971 - 11 of these reported as killed

N. Y. Times
12/11/71

The Dispatch' of the Grizzlies

By MARTHA SHELL

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Must we lose the grizzly bears of Yellowstone National Park? Two biologists, Drs. John and Frank Craighead, say this could happen rapidly under a management program which the National Park Service says is "restoring a natural grizzly population" in Yellowstone.

What is really "natural" for this great bear who has associated closely with man from the time both occupied caves of the North American continent?

In 1968, the park service adopted a policy for removal of garbage from the diet of grizzlies. The method used in Yellowstone consisted of closing isolated garbage dumps where many grizzlies had been fed park waste for many years. At the end of the third year of this program, garbage was no longer available at the isolated dumps; however, it is still available in park campgrounds and developed areas and has proved attractive to hungry bears.

Unfortunately, bears are now learning garbage habits in congested campgrounds.

The policy for dealing with grizzlies entering campgrounds, also adopted in 1968, was that any grizzly once captured and marked in such an area was to be dispatched from Yellowstone if he re-entered a campground a second time within two years. "Dispatch" means killing, donation to zoos, and, more recently, long distance transplants into a National Forest.

The Craighead brothers, who have conducted extensive research on the Yellowstone grizzlies since 1959, have data showing the bears' use of garbage grew over most of a century to include almost all the Yellowstone population. Garbage has been used in management of bears by concentrating grizzlies at isolated garbage dumps during the three summer months of heaviest tour-

ism. With the public denied access to these sites, bears were zoned away from people and, the need to use harsh control with bears was held to a minimum. As the result of these studies, a program for gradual removal of garbage was recommended and it was urged that carrion (elk now shot in reduction of the over-populated northern herd) be placed at strategic locations to draw bears away from campgrounds and to provide food during the transition from garbage to natural diet.

The park service contends that in 1970 most of the park's 200 grizzlies remained widely scattered on natural foods. However, Craighead documentation shows that during the three years 1968 through 1970 a yearly average of twenty-three grizzlies became habitual campground offenders as compared to

a yearly average of only six for the nine previous years. By the same comparison, injuries doubled during the same three years. Park records show seventy campground captures of grizzlies and twenty-two grizzlies removed from Yellowstone in 1970.

Many grizzlies have entered campgrounds and developed areas again in 1971, and again park officials claim that the bears are in the back country and the program is working fine. The daily log books at Lake Outlet in Yellowstone show otherwise. They list numerous raids on overfull garbage cans, campers' ice chests and other facilities which resulted in twenty-one grizzlies having been captured in this area alone in 1971 as compared to eight for 1970. The log contains reports of a bear feeding so near that campers could hear him "eating and



Bettmann Archive

breathing," a man who packed up and left because of bears in his camp and a melee during which bears wrecked foodstuffs and "for three hours there was nothing but people and bears running all around."

In 1971, many of the park's grizzly problems shifted into the town of West Yellowstone, Montana, and adjoining National Forest lands immediately west of Yellowstone. People in the area say they were not notified of park service plans for bear management in time to make adequate preparations. Nineteen grizzlies were captured in this area, and it is known that nine were killed. By contrast, when the West Yellowstone garbage dump and the large Trout Creek dump in the park remained open during 1970, no bears were captured or killed. Under a cooperative arrangement of the Montana Fish and Game Department and the forest service, bears captured in West Yellowstone areas in 1971 were taken to Mammoth, inside the park, where park biologists flew them by helicopter into remote national forest areas where they could be hunted or lawfully killed for taking sheep or cattle. Thus the problem is not solved, but only shifted from a national park to a national forest.

The grizzly is an endangered species. There should be a limit on how much of the taxpayers' money can be spent on a program resulting in excessive losses to an endangered wildlife species. Government bureaus are not required to bring wildlife management programs before the public for approval, but public hearings are needed for this purpose. Congressional hearings should be held now so that Americans can learn what is happening to Yellowstone's great bears.

Martha Shell is familiar with the Yellowstone grizzlies from first-hand observation over a period of years.

Bear Transplants Bring Complaints

By ARTHUR HUTCHINSON
Missoulian State Bureau

HELENA — Residents of the Upper Boulder River south of Big Timber have told the Fish and Game Commission they are sick and tired of seeing renegade grizzly bears airlifted from Yellowstone National Park into their backyards.

The protest was carried by Dan Fulton, retired former chairman of the State Board of Equalization, who lives upriver from McLeod.

He told of "snaggle-toothed" 700-pound "garbage grizzlies" from the park slung beneath helicopters to be returned to the wild in the Absaroka Primitive area of the Gallatin National Forest.

From there, Fulton said, they get into the Boulder drainage and are a menace to ranchers, cabin owners and around 5,000 children attending five church camps in the area.

He charged the transplants were made "without telling people in the area. It's not fair to require home owners to kill these renegade bears."

Fulton said at least a dozen grizzlies were seen in the Boulder drainage where no grizzlies had been seen in 20-25 years.

The former state official said his protest efforts to the U.S. Forest Service, State Fish and Game Department and Rep. John Melcher, D-Mont., had run into a swarm of bureaucrats "who act like they're guarding the Pentagon Papers."

"You wonder why we call this a clandestine plot on the part of conniving bureaucrats," he said.

Wynn Freeman, director of big game for the state agency, said there was indeed an agreement with the USFS to transport the bears declared troublesome in the park to remote areas north of the park.

"The reason is the grizzly is an endangered species. It's our responsibility to do everything we can do for the grizzly bear," Freeman said.

But he and commission members said the department erred in not giving the project more publicity.

Effect of Change

"We knew we were going to have a problem when they closed the West Yellowstone dump," Freeman said. He said 44 grizzlies were known in the area when the state health department ordered a land filled dump.

He said 19 bears were transplanted but only seven remain. Four returned to the trapped area and were killed, one was dead on arrival at his new wild home, two were killed by sheepmen, two by hunters, one by a camper, one by the National Park Service and one returned to the park.

Freeman said he didn't see any more large transplants being necessary but saw a problem in NPS policy. If a bear gets troublesome in the park the park rangers don't want anything more to do with him but the Fish and Game Department and the University of Montana want to save them.

Commission Chairman Willis Jones, Billings, and the other commissioners said the policy to save the grizzlies would continue but with more publicity.

Hindsight

I think we created a bad problem," Jones said. "We could have had a serious incident. All it would have taken (to prevent) would be some advance publicity."

Freeman and several commissioners said the garbage bears probably would revert to wild bears but Fulton disagreed.

"I question the advisability of transplant," he said. "If they cause trouble in one area they are going to cause trouble in another," he said.

Fulton suggested the grizzlies be left in West Yellowstone to eat out-of-state tourists instead of Montana residents.

He told of one of the ministers from the church camps who came to get Fulton's spare gun for protection against the bears.

Freeman said that reminded him of the minister who met a grizzly and prayed: "Oh Lord, if you can't help me please don't help that bear."

Director Frank Dunkle said the department closed the area to hunting at the request of the church camps and local residents.

4
1
2
2
1
1
11

Known Mortality of Yellowstone Park Grizzly Population -1971

Summary

Yellowstone Park

Control	4
Drug Overdose	1
Unknown	1
Auto	1
<u>Total</u>	<u>7</u>

West Yellowstone Area (includes transplanted grizzlies killed in other areas)

Known mortalities	12
Probable mortalities	4
<u>Total</u>	<u>16</u>

Montana Mortalities (excluding West Yellowstone transplanted grizzlies) - data incomplete).

Hunter	5
<u>Total</u>	<u>5</u>

Wyoming (excluding Yellowstone Park) - data incomplete.

Hunter	1	12
<u>Total</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>

Idaho - Data incomplete

Control	2	3	?
<u>Total</u>	<u>2</u>		

Grand Total 31 46

7
16
5
12
6
46

Note: Information on Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming mortalities is incomplete.

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
1-2-72

Dear Frank,

Enclosed are the most recent statistics on mortality of grizzlies in the Yellowstone Park Ecosystem. Mortalities for Yellowstone Park and West Yellowstone are complete. Mortalities outside Yellowstone are still incomplete. When I receive current information from Montana and Idaho, I will send you the information.

The black bear project is going as well as expected. Wolfgang's temperature has dropped to 93 F. and he seems to be going more deeply into hibernation. He is still more active than you would expect with the extreme drop in body temperature. I will try and keep you posted on what is happening with Wolfgang.

I hope you had a good Christmas and New Year. Give my regards to Ester, Jana, and Charlie.

Sincerely,

Gay

Grizzly Mortality Outside Yellowstone Park*

1971

Montana (West Yellowstone Area)**

Bear No. Unit	Greer	N.P.S.	Date of Death	Location of Death	Sex	Age	Cause of Death
268			7-22	West Yellowstone	M	Adult	Died after immobilization. May have been hit by a car before capture.
266			7-25	Madison Fork Ranch	M	Adult	Fish & Game Control
269			7-30	Boulder-Independence	M	Adult	Possibly the grizzly killed by a sheepman.
267			8-5	Charley White Lake	M	4 1/2(est)	Illegal kill
264			8-5	West Yellowstone	M	Adult	Fish & Game control
		1965	8-16	Rainbow Point	M	Adult	Fish & Game control
265			8-18	Baker's Hole	F	3 1/2(est)	Fish & Game control
201			8-28	Boulder-N. of 4 Mile R.S.	M	8	Killed by camper
271			9-13	Duck Creek	F	Adult	Fish & Game Control
Marked			9-16	Slough Creek	F	1	Hunter
Marked			9-16	Slough Creek	F	1	Hunter
Marked			unknown	Slough Creek	F	1	Hunter-unconfirmed
Marked			unknown	Slough Creek	F	1	Hunter-unconfirmed
245			10-26	West Yellowstone	M	3	Shot by resident

Note - Possibly two additional grizzlies taken illegally in Slough Creek area.

Montana (Other than Fish & Game transplanted bears) - data incomplete

Unknown			9-15	Anderson Mt.	M	Unk.	Hunter
	7199		9-27	Slough Creek	M	Adult	Hunter
Unknown			9-30	Slough Creek	M	Unk.	Hunter
Unknown			10-20	Crevice Creek	Unk.	Unk.	Hunter
175	7133		Unk.	Slough Cr. (?)	F	Adult	Hunter

Idaho - Data Incomplete

Unknown			Unk.	Last Chance	M(?)	Unk.	Shot by resident
Unknown			Unk.	Reas Pass Arm	F	Adult	Fish & Wildl. Ser.

Wyoming - data incomplete

Unknown			Unk.	Flagg Ranch	Unk.	Unk.	Hunter
---------	--	--	------	-------------	------	------	--------

* Mortality of grizzlies in the area surrounding Yellowstone, probably all the grizzlies on this list inhabit Yellowstone during the summer months.

** Includes grizzlies transplanted from West Yellowstone and killed in other areas during summer and fall of 1971.

Grizzly Mortality
Yellowstone National Park
1971

ear No. nit	Greer	N.P.S.	Sex	Age When Marked	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Place of Death	Date of Death
U.M.	U.M.	U.M.	Male	--	Cub	Unknown	Trout Cr. Gate	5-23-71
263	--	--	Male	Adult	Adult	N.P.S. Control	Canyon	6-22-71
41	--	1956	Male	Adult	Adult	N.P.S. Control	Lake	7-7-71
10(?)	--	--	Female	Adult	Adult	N.P.S. (drug overdose)	Haystack Meadows	7-22-71
125(?)	--	7132	Female	Adult	Adult	N.P.S. Control	Otter Creek	7-29-71
88	--	--	Male	Adult	Adult	N.P.S. Control	Plover Point	8-4-71
U.M.	U.M.	U.M.	Female	--	Adult	Auto	Madison Junction	8-12-71

GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
to November 17, 1971

Management actions to date 40

 Captures and transplants 34*

 Within Park 32

 Outside Park 2

Grizzly bears killed and processes as scientific specimens 6

Transplants this year 34

 Helicopter: 28

 Vehicle: 6

Successful transplants to date: 28 (82%)

¹Note: A successful transplant is defined as a bear that is still alive and has not returned to a developed area. ||

Comparative Statistics, 1970 and 1971²

	<u>1970</u> Yellowstone Park	<u>1971</u> Yellowstone Park	+	West Yellowstone	=	Total
Grizzlies killed	12	6	+	14	=	20
Grizzlies to zoos	8	0	+	0	=	0
Transplants	50	34	+	<u>17</u>	=	51
Total management actions:	<u>70</u>	40	+	31	=	<u>71</u>
Personal injury:	<u>3</u>	0	+	0	=	<u>0</u>

²Note: The National Park Service failed to include the number of bears transplanted and killed in the West Yellowstone area which is located directly on the western boundary of Yellowstone Park. A more precise comparison between 1970 and 1971 is obtained when you add these mortalities and transplants in 1971 to the data. When the mortalities in the north, east, and south boundary areas are analyzed, we will have an even clearer picture of what effects the closure of Trout Creek Dump has on the grizzly population in the Yellowstone ecosystem.

Natural Movement of Marked Grizzlies
Following Closure of Trout Creek Dump

1971

Bear No.	Age	Sex	Summer Feeding Area	Area Last Observed (prior to 1971)	Area Observed Or Captured
85 (?)	Adult	M	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	West Yellowstone
191 (?)	Adult	M	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	West Yellowstone
245	3	M	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	West Yellowstone
264	Adult	M	West Yellowstone	West Yellowstone	West Yellowstone
41	Adult	M	Trout Cr.	Fishing Bridge	Bridge Bay
170	Adult	F	Gardiner	Gardiner	Fishing Bridge
88	Adult	M	Trout Cr.	West Yellowstone Dump	Fishing Bridge
199	Adult	M	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	Fishing Bridge
213	6	M	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	Fishing Bridge
259	Adult	F	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	Fishing Bridge
2 offspring of 259	Unk.	Unk.	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	Fishing Bridge
108	Adult	F	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	Pelican Cr.
128	Adult	F	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	Pelican Cr.
263	Adult	M	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	Canyon
10	Adult	F	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	Canyon
125	Adult	F	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	Canyon
144	Adult	F	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	Canyon
175	Adult	F	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	Canyon
227	5	F	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	Cascade Picnic Area
132	Adult	F	Trout Cr.	Trout Cr.	Grant Village

Note: Only Wildlife Unit marked grizzlies included on this list.

Number of ^{marked} grizzlies recorded in campgrounds and developed areas for the first time = 17.

List of Grizzlies Captured in West Yellowstone Area
1971

<u>Date</u>	<u>Bear</u>			<u>Markers</u>		<u>Area Captured</u>	<u>Area Released</u>
	<u>No.</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Right Ear</u>	<u>Left Ear</u>		
7-2	265	F	3½ (est.)	None	Rd orange upper inside (G-360)	West Yellowstone	S 27, T 6 S, R 13 E
7-10	266	M	Adult	Sq. red upper outside (G-714)	Sq. orange lower outside (G-463)	West Yellowstone	S 27, T 6 S, R 13 E
7-12	267	F	4½ (est.)	Rd. yellow upper inside (G-634)	Rd yellow upper inside (G-635)	West Yellowstone	S 16, T 6 S, R 11 E
7-16	201	M	Adult	--	--	West Yellowstone	S 16, T 6 S; R 11 E
7-17	264	M	Adult	Rd blue lower outside (G-406)	Sq. red upper outside (G-160)	Duck Creek	S 34, T 7 S, R 11 E
7-22	268	M	Adult	Rd blue upper inside (G-673)	Rd blue upper inside (G-672)	West Yellowstone	Died from drug
7-23	269	M	Adult	Rd yellow upper inside (G-637)	Rd yellow upper inside (G-636)	West Yellowstone	
7-25	266	M	Adult	Sq. red upper outside (G-714)	Sq. orange lower outside	Madison Fork Ranch	Fish & Game Control Kill
7-25	270	M	Adult	Rd green upper inside (G-691)	Rd green upper upper inside (G-690)	Rainbow Point	S 27, T 6 S, R 13 E
7-29	191	M	Adult	--	--	Sears	S 22, T 7 S, R 13 E
7-29	35 or 85	M	Adult	Sq. red upper inside (G-710)	None	Baker's Hole	S 14, T 7 S, R 13 E
7-31	271	F	Adult	Rd orange upper inside (G-239)	Rd green upper inside (G-335)	Duck Creek	S 16, T 6 S, R 11 E
8-4	272	F	Adult	Rd blue upper inside (G-675)	Rd blue upper inside (G-462)	West Yellowstone	S 28, T 7 S, R 11 E
8-5	264	M	Adult	--	--	West Yellowstone	Fish & Game Control Kill
8-10	273	M	Adult	Rd green upper inside (G-693)	Rd green upper inside (G-692)	Madison Arm	S 33, T 7 S, R 13 E
8-13	1965	M	Adult	None	NPS-1965	Rainbow Point	Fish & Game Control Kill
8-16	274	F	1½	Rd yellow upper inside (G-641)	Rd yellow upper inside (G-640)	Baker's Hole	S 16, T 6 S, R 11 E
8-16	275	F	1½	Sq. red upper inside (G-704)	Sq. red upper inside (G-703)	Baker's Hole	S 16, T 6 S, R 11 E

<u>Date</u>	<u>Bear No.</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Markers</u>		<u>Area Captured</u>	<u>Area Released</u>
				<u>Right Ear</u>	<u>Left Ear</u>		
8-16	276	F	Adult	Rd Green upper inside (G-)	Rd green upper inside (G-695)	Baker's Hole	S 16, T 6 S, R 11 E
8-16	277	F	1½	Rd Blue upper inside (G-659)	Rd blue upper inside (G-658)	Baker's Hole	S 16, T 6 S, R 11 E
8-17	265	F	3½ (est.)	--	--	Baker's Hole	Fish & Game Control Kill
9-11	271	F	Adult	Rd orange upper inside (G-239)	Rd green upper inside (G-335)	Duck Creek	Fish & Game Control Kill
9-22	262	M	Adult	--	--	Duck Creek	Yellowstone Park
11-26	245	M	3	Red-white rope green flag	--	West Yellowstone	----

GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
June 21 to October 13, 1971

Management actions to date 38

Captures and transplants 32

 Within park 30

 Outside park 2

Grizzly bears killed and processed as
scientific specimen 6

* * * * *

Transplants this year: 32

 Helicopter: 28

 Vehicle: 4

Successful transplants to date: 26 (81%)

* * * * *

Comparative Statistics, 1970 and 1971

	this date 1970	1971
Grizzlies killed	<u>12</u>	<u>6</u>
Grizzlies to zoos	<u>8</u>	<u>0</u>
Transplants	<u>48</u>	<u>32</u>
Total management actions:	<u>68</u>	<u>38</u>
Personal injury:	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>

cc:

Superintendent

Asst. Supt. (OPR)

Asst. Supt. (SS)

Chief Ranger

District Rangers: North, South, West

Chief Naturalist

Chief of Maintenance

Administrative Officer

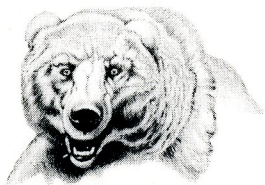
Chief Scientist, ONSS

Chief, Branch of W/L Mgmt., WASO

Asst. Director, Research, BSFW

→ Dr. John Craighead, Mont Coop. W/L Res. Unit

STATE OF MONTANA



DEPARTMENT OF

FISH AND GAME

Helena, Montana 59601
November 15, 1971

Dr. Frank Craighead
P. O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Frank:

I am sorry I did not have more time to talk with you at the wild horse meeting.

You were interested in my ... "brief statement that a large number of grizzlies that had been moved out of the Park had already been shot." My comments were not exactly as quoted above. We were alert to the possibility that some grizzly bear nuisance complaints may occur after the elimination of the Trout Creek and West Yellowstone dumps. Several grizzlies did appear around West and resulted in Warden Sears being very occupied most of the summer with trapping of grizzlies.

Sears handled a total of 19 grizzlies this past summer and except for two, these were transplanted in the Gallatin National Forest north of the Park. Some returned and these were dispatched, some were illegally shot, and one died at the transplant site.

A complete accounting of these, and other grizzlies in the State, will be made in the Wildlife Lab report by Ken Greer. Ken will provide you with a current summary of these bears if you contact him. Since the hunting seasons are still in progress, any report at this time will be incomplete for the 1971 season.

I consider that the problem, situation and results of this year's activities in West Yellowstone was handled at a highly favorable level. It is expected that the problem in West will continue for a few years, but the magnitude will diminish.

I am highly confident that the combined efforts of all responsible agencies, various groups and many individuals will be in accord for maintaining and improving the welfare of these grizzly populations at the highest levels possible -- with changing land uses, values and interests.

Sincerely,

FRANK H. DUNKLE
STATE FISH AND GAME DIRECTOR

1971 GRIZZLY BEAR HARVEST

Grizzly bear were hunted during 1971 under a special permit system with 18 permits available for Park County and six for Teton County. A third of the permits were reserved for non-residents. The number of permits were reduced in 1971 from the 20 in Park and ten in Teton County. In 1970, fifty percent of the permits were reserved for non-residents. The season dates included both a spring hunt and a fall hunt, with dates of April 1 through June 30 and from September 1 through November 15. Female grizzlies with cubs at side or cubs alone were protected.

Information on the harvest was obtained by a letter to all permittees asking for information about their hunt, which may assist us in the management of the grizzly bear. The following presents the information which was furnished by the hunters.

COUNTY	NUMBER OF PERMITS	NUMBER RETURNED	NUMBER HUNTERS	DID NOT HUNT	KILL	NO KILL
Park	18	11	9	2	5	4
Teton	6	5	5	0	1	4

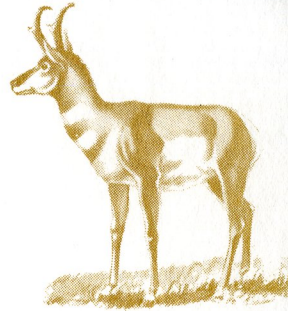
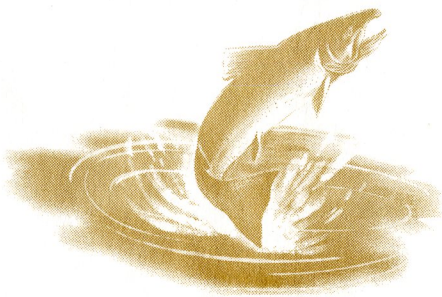
The 1971 grizzly bear season can be summarized as follows:

Park County

Total kill of five animals which included one male and four females. This is a decrease of one grizzly from the 1970 season. Four of the non-residents and one resident were successful. One bear was taken on the South Fork of the Shoshone River and the other four in the Clarks Fork area. Six bear were seen by the hunters reporting. One hunter saw two, four hunters saw one each and four did not see any. One bear was taken during the spring season. Of the six bear taken in 1970, three were males and three females.

Teton County

One male was taken by a resident hunter on Polecat Creek. The Teton hunters saw a total of eight bear. One hunter reported seeing three, two saw two, one saw one, and one did not see any. All bear were taken on a bait and all hunters used a bait. A table of the number of registrations for the permits is shown on the following page.



CECIL D. ANDRUS, Governor
 COMMISSION
 ROBERT G. KALB, Sandpoint
 PAUL C. KEETON, Lewiston
 JOHN EATON, Cascade
 R. J. HOLMES, Twin Falls
 GLENN STANGER, Idaho Falls

JOHN R. WOODWORTH, Director

IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

POST OFFICE BOX 25
 600 SOUTH WALNUT STREET
 BOISE, IDAHO 83707

Dec 22, 1971

Frank C. Craighead Jr.
 President, Environmental Research Institute
 P.O. Box 156
 Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Frank,

I have confirmed that a small grizzly cub was captured near Felt Idaho last fall. The cub died after capture possibly due to strangulation. This case is still under investigation at present and no arrests have been made.

I also learned that the cub was apparently abandoned and in very poor shape. I have also received two reports of a yearling grizzly being sighted near Lamont Idaho just north of Bitch Creek.

It is a good possibility that the sow was killed also although I have not heard anything about it.

If I learn any more I'll let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Gene Eastman

Gene Eastman
 Conservation Officer
 Driggs District

*appears that at least 2 more grizzlies should
 be added to 1970 kill - the above cub & yearling
 mentioned in letter of Dec. 13*

*✓
 added to
 1970
 list*

John

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
TARGHEE NATIONAL FOREST
St. Anthony, Idaho 83445

July 14, 1971
1360



Mr. Frank Craighead
P. O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

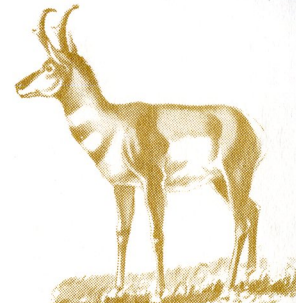
Dear Mr. Craighead:

There were five grizzly bears killed in the area east of Henry's Lake flat on the Targhee National Forest during 1970. One young bear, sex not known, was killed by a sheep herder while eating a ewe that it had killed. Four grizzlies were killed by a local sheep rancher after they had killed 26 of his sheep during three nights. They were a sow, a boar and two cubs.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading 'Darrol T. Fluckiger', is written over the typed name.

DARROL T. FLUCKIGER
Branch Chief



CECIL D. ANDRUS, Governor
 COMMISSION
 ROBERT G. KALB, Sandpoint
 PAUL C. KEETON, Lewiston
 JOHN EATON, Cascade
 R. J. HOLMES, Twin Falls
 GLENN STANGER, Idaho Falls

JOHN R. WOODWORTH, Director

IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

POST OFFICE BOX 25
 600 SOUTH WALNUT STREET
 BOISE, IDAHO 83707

December 13, 1971

Frank C. Craighead, Jr.
 President, Environmental Research Insititue
 P. O. Box 156
 Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Frank,

I originated the report of the wounded grizzly in the Warm River area. I interviewed an elk hunter Oct 17 who sighted the grizzly approximately nine miles south and one mile east of Last Chance. The bear was 75 yards from the witness and it was moving rapidly in a N.W. direction. Color: silver tipped grey; very large; distinctive hump; wore a red and white collar and had blood on its sides. I also interviewed a railroad employee who talked with the bear hunter on Oct 16. The hunter was tracking the bear for four to five hours and had not been able to overtake the bear at that time. Conservation Officer Cecil Brown and myself were not able to locate the person who shot the bear. Because of the heavy snow fall the night of Oct 16 we were not able to locate the bear track and verify that the grizzly was dead.

Cecil Brown also reported a boar grizzly killed near Last Chance in July this year and a sow killed near Rays Pass in July 1971. The two year old cub with the sow was not killed. There were two possible nonconfirmed grizzly kills this year. One occurred near Big Springs in August and another kill near Henrys Lake Flats in September.

I am presently investigating a possible kill of a yearling or two year old near Felt, Idaho. I'll let you know if I verify this kill. (occurred the fall of 1970)

*Prob. 1971 loss of
 6 grizzlies*

John Smith, Conservation Officer in Rexburg, and I feel that we have a grizzly population of three to five individuals in the Big Hole Mountains west of Driggs and bordered by highways 33, 21 and 26. We have track and visual observations plus a foot of a yearling was recovered near Tablerock near Heise last year.

*Have been
checking this
out*

John Smith also investigated a Peregrine Falcon killed by teenage boys near Ririe in late June this year. The bird (sex unknown) has been mounted and it is in the possession of Bob's Taxidermy Studios, 538 So. 5th West, Rexburg, Idaho 83440.

If I learn any further information on grizzly mortalities or Peregrine sightings I'll pass it on to you.

Sincerely yours,

Gene Eastman

Gene Eastman
Conservation Officer
Driggs District

STANLEY K. HATHAWAY, Governor

HARRY C. BARKER, JR., Pres., Moose
REGINALD C. BAFFORD, Vice Pres., Lusk
CHARLES M. CROWELL, Casper
HARRY A. DeBOLT, Torrington
WILLIAM R. KRUEGER, Greybull
LEE MANKIN, Gillette
DAVID NELSON, Kemmerer

State of Wyoming



JAMES B. WHITE
State Game and Fish Commissioner
EARL M. THOMAS
Assistant State Game and Fish Commissioner
HOWARD W. ROBINSON
State Game Warden
W. DONALD DEXTER
State Fish Warden
EVA M. SORAN
Chief, Fiscal Division
GEORGE A. KAMINSKI
Chief I. & E.
CHESTER C. ANDERSON
Chief Research & Development

GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

CHEYENNE 82001

January 14, 1972

Frank C. Craighead, Jr.
Environmental Research Institute
P.O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Mr. Craighead:

Our harvest questionnaire on grizzly bear shows that eight grizzlies were harvested in Park and four in Teton County.

A grand total of 12 grizzly were harvested for the 1971 hunting season.

Sincerely yours,

Marvin Hockley

Marvin Hockley
Staff Biologist

MH:bjh

307- 777-7631

*copy to Jay
Summer*

*by end of
month*

most adults
age - young, adults
sex -
location

1971
modification
file

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Shoshone National Forest
Cody, Wyoming 82414

2610

January 27, 1972



Mr. Frank C. Craighead, Jr.
P. O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Frank:

Thank you for your letter concerning Mr. Robert C. Winslow. The District Ranger at Lander has made tentative arrangements to hire a man to help with the radio tracking program. We will be glad to have Mr. Winslow's application as an alternative or for consideration for other summer jobs. The number of job openings will be dependent on finances.

It looks as if the weather has stopped the bighorn trapping program for the duration of the winter. All of the roads in the vicinity of the trap are closed. The biologist with the Game and Fish Commission has agreed to get some sheep with a capture gun. This probably won't be done until after the middle of February. We will advise you as soon as we have a firm date.

Larry has been experimenting with the radio track equipment, both on the ground and from a plane. He has been having fairly good luck so far. A set of earphones would be valuable if you have a set that is designed for the receiver. We have a set that works but is very uncomfortable to wear.

The grizzly bear sightings for 1971 were 17 sightings as compared to 40 in 1970 and 70 in 1969. We don't feel that this could be definitely interpreted as a downward trend in population since so many variables are present in getting sightings reported. The trend in sightings might be useful when combined with other data.

Enclosed is an Equipment Rental Agreement form. Please enter the value of the equipment, sign, and return to us. We will send you a copy when signed by the Contracting Officer.

Sincerely,

JOHN LAVIN
Forest Supervisor

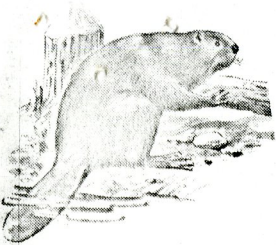
Enclosure

Nov. 23, 1971

Frank,

I thought you
might be interested
in this.

Bart



CECIL D. ANDRUS, Governor



COMMISSION

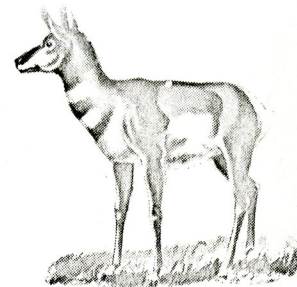
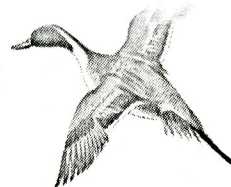
ROBERT G. KALB, Sandpoint

PAUL C. KEETON, Lewiston

JOHN EATON, Cascade

JACK HEMINGWAY, Sun Valley

H. JACK ALVORD, Pocatello



JOSEPH C. GREENLEY
Director

IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

POST OFFICE BOX 25
600 SOUTH WALNUT STREET
BOISE, IDAHO 83707

November 17, 1971

Dr. John Craighead, Leader
Montana Cooperative Wildlife
Research Unit
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

Dear John:

I am enclosing a self-explanatory copy of a report from Regional Conservation Officer Pete Printz, 325 Chamberlain, Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401.

Sincerely,

IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT
Joseph C. Greenley, Director

Levi L. Mohler
Research Coordinator

LLM:tlc
Attachment
cc: Pete Printz

Copied From Weekly Report by Regional Conservation Officer Pete Printz
for October 11-17, 1971.

We had a report of a huge grizzly bear badly wounded in the Warm River area Sunday. It had a blue and yellow collar on it's neck and blood gushing out of both sides. It's track was so large that a mans size 12 boot would fit into it with 5 inches to spare. We are trying to locate the bear before some hunter runs into it and is killed. This sounds like one of the bears from Yellowstone that Dr. Craighead had tagged.

December 2, 1971

Mr. Pete Printz
Regional Conservation Officer
Idaho Fish and Game Department
325 Chamberline
Idaho Falls, Idaho 83401

Dear Mr. Printz,

Levi Mohler sent me a copy of your report on a huge grizzly that was badly wounded in the Warm River area in October. To our knowledge all of the radio collars on grizzlies that we have instrumented have been removed. There is however, one possible exception and that is grizzly number 14-a very large boar. It is possible, though unlikely, that he is still wearing the radio collar. I would greatly appreciate it if you could give me further information on this grizzly. I am particularly anxious to know whether he was eventually killed or died of his wounds. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Frank C. Craighead Jr.

FCC,Jr/mh

January 4, 1972

Mr. Rex Corsi
Assistant State Game Warden
Wyoming Game and Fish Commission
Cheyenne, Wyoming
82001

Dear Mr. Corsi:

I have been attempting to get an approximation of the number of grizzlies lost this year to the population of Yellowstone and surrounding areas. This includes those lost through control measures, those killed during the hunting season and animals that were either taken illegally or eliminated because of depredations on livestock.

I would greatly appreciate it if you could give me a listing of the grizzlies killed in 1971 in Teton and Parks Counties during the hunting season. If you know of any other mortalities, I would be delighted to get this information.

I am obtaining information from the states of Idaho and Montana as well, and would be glad to give you information on the total mortality, once I have compiled this figure. Thank you.

Sincerely,

Frank C. Craighead, Jr.

FCC,Jr.:mr

Robert M. Linn, Director

-3-

March 26, 1973

2. Cole's reproductive rates for grizzlies in the Park for 1971-1972; also how these were obtained.
3. Evidence to show that cub mortality has decreased since the closing of dumps and how this was obtained.
4. The number of bears that have been killed in the Park in control programs from 1968 to 1973 that had been previously color marked. Sex and age if known.
5. Quantitative evidence to show that more grizzlies were utilizing the Yellowstone backcountry (especially during June, July, and August) since 1968 than prior to that date.

Your reciprocation will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

John J. Craighead, Leader
Mont. Coop. Wildl. Res. Unit

JJC:gs

Encl:

List of Grizzly Mortality in Yellowstone Ecosystem
1970

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Location of Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Source</u>
<u>Yellowstone Park</u>				
5-22	F	Firehole Lake	Auto	Wildl. U
5-29- or 31	M	Old Faithful	NPS (Drug)	"
6-9	M	Slough Creek	NPS (Control)	"
6-14	F	Grant Village	NPS (Drug)	"
6-16	F	Grant Village	Zoo	"
6-16	F	Grant Village	Zoo	"
6-16	M	Grant Village	Zoo	"
6-17	F	Norris	Auto	"
6-18	F	Slough Creek	NPS (Control)	"
6-24	F	Trout Creek	Unknown	"
6-28	M	Old Faithful	NPS (Control)	"
7-4	M	Grant Village	NPS (Control)	"
7-4	F	Madison Junction	Zoo	"
7-6	M	Fishing Bridge	Zoo	"
7-10	M	Old Faithful	Zoo	"
7-17	F	Fishing Bridge	NPS (Control)	"
7-28	F	Slough Creek	NPS (Control)	"
8-11	F	Lake	NPS (Control)	"
8-13	F	Canyon	NPS (Control)	"
8-13	Unk.	Canyon	NPS (Control)	"
8-13	Unk.	Canyon	NPS (Control)	"
8-16	M	Trout Creek	Unknown	"
9-7	F	Grant Village	Zoo	"
9-7	F	Grant Village	Zoo	"
9-14	F	Grant Village	NPS (Control)	"

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Location of Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Source</u>
9-14	M	Grant Village	NPS (Control)	Wild

TOTAL = 26

Montana

5-19	M	West Yellowstone	Illegal Kill	Ken S
8-28	F	Hebgen Lake	Control	Ken S
9-15	F	Lulu Pass	Hunter	Fish & C
9-20	F	Broadwater Creek	Hunter	"
9-25	F	Slough Creek	Hunter	"
10-18	M	Hell Roaring Creek	Illegal Kill	"
10-22	M	Wapiti Creek	Hunter	"

TOTAL = 7

Wyoming

6-7	M	Flagg Ranch	Hunter (?)	Fish & G
Fall	M	Wolverine Creek	Hunter	"
Fall	Unk.	Unknown	Hunter	"
9-16	M	Timber Creek	Hunter	"
10-16	M	Two Oceans Pass	Illegal Kill	"
10-21	M	Soldiers Meadow	Illegal Kill	"

TOTAL = 6

Idaho

July	M	Reas Pass	Rancher	Forest Ser
July	F	Reas Pass	Rancher	" "
July	Unk.	Reas Pass	Rancher	" "

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Location of Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Source</u>
9-14	M	Grant Village	NPS (Control)	Wild
TOTAL = 26				
<u>Montana</u>				
5-19	M	West Yellowstone	Illegal Kill	Ken S
8-28	F	Hebgen Lake	Control	Ken S
9-15	F	Lulu Pass	Hunter	Fish & C
9-20	F	Broadwater Creek	Hunter	"
9-25	F	Slough Creek	Hunter	"
10-18	M	Hell Roaring Creek	Illegal Kill	"
10-22	M	Wapiti Creek	Hunter	"
TOTAL = 7				
<u>Wyoming</u>				
6-7	M	Flagg Ranch	Hunter (?)	Fish & G
Fall	M	Wolverine Creek	Hunter	"
Fall	Unk.	Unknown	Hunter	"
9-16	M	Timber Creek	Hunter	"
10-16	M	Two Oceans Pass	Illegal Kill	"
10-21	M	Soldiers Meadow	Illegal Kill	"
TOTAL = 6				
<u>Idaho</u>				
July	M	Reas Pass	Rancher	Forest Ser
July	F	Reas Pass	Rancher	" "
July	Unk.	Reas Pass	Rancher	" "

List of Grizzly Mortality in Yellowstone Ecosystem
1971

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Location of Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Source</u>
<u>Yellowstone Park</u>				
5-23	M	Trout Creek	Unknown	NPS
6-22	M	✓ Canyon	NPS (Control)	"
7-7	M	✓ Lake (Bridge Bay)	NPS (Control)	"
7-22	F	Haystack Meadows	NPS (Control)	"
7-29	F	Otter Creek	NPS (Control)	"
8-4	M	Plover Point	NPS (Control)	"
8-12	F	Madison Junction	Auto	"
TOTAL = 7		Canyon Campground		
<u>Montana</u>				
7-22	M	West Yellowstone	Auto (Drug)	Fish & Game
7-25	M	Madison Fork	Control	" "
7-30	M	Boulder River	Sheepman	" "
8-5	M	Charley White Lake	Illegal Kill	" "
8-5	M	West Yellowstone	Illegal Kill	" "
8-16	M	Rainbow Point	Control	" "
8-18	F	Baker's Hole	Control	" "
8-28	M	Boulder Ranger Sta.	Camper	" "
9-13	F	Duck Creek	Control	" "
9-15	M	Anderson Mountain	Hunter	" "
9-16	F	Slough Creek	Hunter	" "
9-16	F	Slough Creek	Hunter	" "
9-27	M	Slough Creek	Hunter	" "
9-29	F	Slough Creek	Hunter	" "

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Location of Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Source</u>
9-30	M	Slough Creek	Hunter	Fish
10-20	Unk.	Crevice Creek	Hunter	"
10-26	M	West Yellowstone	Resident	"
11-28	M	Carrot Basin	Hunter	"
Fall	F	Slough Creek	Hunter	"
Fall	F	Slough Creek	Hunter	"
Fall	F	Slough Creek	Hunter	"
Fall	M	Watkins Creek	BSF & W	"
TOTAL = 22				

Wyoming

Total of 12 (not broken down by sex and age)

Fish &

Established through official correspondence

Idaho

Summer	Unk.	Henry's Lake Flat	Control	Fish &
July	M	Last Chance	Rancher	"
7-24	F	Reas Pass	Control	"
Oct.	M	Warm River	Rancher (?)	"

TOTAL = 4

GRANT TOTAL = 45



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

N1427-PN

March 2, 1973

AIRMAIL

Dr. John Craighead
Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

*status 91 Sept 19
at Yellowstone*

Dear John:

I have read a few newspaper accounts, attributed to you directly or indirectly, that report 91 bears lost from Yellowstone during 1971 and 1972. Also, these accounts state that under present management techniques being used in Yellowstone the grizzly is doomed to extinction within just a few years. It would assist me greatly, in my efforts to advise the National Park Service regarding the management of its natural resources, if you would provide me with the following information:

1. An accounting of the 91 bears that were removed from Yellowstone in the 2 years stated--nature and place of demise, etc.
2. Your opinion as to the way in which the management of the grizzly can be accomplished by the National Park Service in such a way that the Service can meet its objective of maintaining as nearly as possible, or re-creating when necessary, those ecological conditions in Yellowstone that would now prevail were it not for the advent of modern, technological civilization and man's impact on the environment. . . . (in this instance, a wild, free-ranging population of grizzlies at a natural population level).

With best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

Robert M. Linn
Director, Office of
Natural Sciences

RECEIVED
MISSOULA MONTANA

MAR 5 1972

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Shaggy Bear Institute 1972

1 gully taken in Tegenite Pass area

1 gully shot in upper Shad Creek

1 gully on hill near Old Shaggy, T.W. Co. Tabor
1 gully cut-(contaminated) taken and killed on T.W. Co. cut of

Henry's Lake by Shaggy.

1 cow killed and shot the next day (Aug. 25) 1 same cow & same

shaggy (mother & calf).

1 bear killed and shot the milk coat of Roland Park State

by shaggy.

2 1 gully killed near Roland Park for shot in skin (Sept. 2)
This may be one of same killing on a different bear

8 gully killed in Park by shaggy near of dog.

1 gully shot near Flag Rock - shot down then
may be a dead or could even be 2 gullys.

1 gully killed in X.H.P. (Dead that killed many shaggy, Ala.)

Gizzly Bear Dispersion 1972

May 15 - Corridor, vicinity of Flagg Ranch, 2 grizzlies (Margaret Christman)

May 19 - Spread Creek (upper), 1 large male grizzly

Summer - Pacific Creek 1 large grizzly (Hal Turner)

Aug. - Lava Creek 1 grizzly (Walt Feutz)

Sept - 2 grizzlies around Arizona Creek

Larry Mullen said they were having more trouble than usual with grizzlies in Shoshone Forest camp grounds.

Gizzly Bear Mortalities 1970

Y.N. Park — 10 — control

6 — zoo

2 — auto

2 — Unknown (auto)

20

22 [?] control
21 other cause
43

Hunting Park County — 7
(1 control)

Hunting Teton County — 2

Targhee (control) — 5
13

20
13
33

Guzzly Bean Mortalities 1971

Park Ser. Control	— 7
Adjoining areas —	— 38
Disruption effect of management policy	<u> </u>
	45

45	
43	
<u>88</u>	guzzly bean mortalities
	1970 & 1971

Sub production 1970 & 1971 — 42

Guzzly Bean Mortalities 1971

Park Ser. Control	— 7
Adjoining areas —	
Assessment effect of	— 38
management policy	
	45

45	
43	
88	guzzly bean mortalities
	1970 & 1971

Sub production 1970 & 1971 — 42

Grizzly Bear Mortalities 1972

- 1 grizzly taken in Togwotee Pass area
- 1 grizzly shot in upper Spread Creek
- 1 grizzly sow killed near Otter Springs, Idaho in July, F&W
Ser. Trapper
- 1 grizzly cub (sex unknown) trapped and killed on Two Top Mt.
east of Henry's Lake by sheepmen.
- 1 sow trapped and shot the next day (Aug. 25), same area and
same sheepman (mother and cub).
- 1 boar trapped and shot two miles east of Island Park Lodge
by sheepmen.
- 1 grizzly killed near Island Park for pred. on sheep (Sept. 2)
This may be one of above killings or a different bear.
- 8 grizzlies killed in Park by improper use of drug.
- 1 grizzly electrocuted near Flagg Ranch---head and claws taken
May be a black or could even be 2 grizzlies.
- 1 grizzly female killed in Y.N.P. (bear that killed man, Harry
C. Walker, Ala.)

- 1 grizzly killed by loop (Sept.) West Yellowstone - Pinky Sears
- 1 grizzly killed by cook, Teton Wilderness Hunting camp of
John Turner (Sept.)
- 1

Grizzly Bear Dispersion 1972

May 15---Corridor; vicinity of Flagg Ranch, 2 grizzlies (Margaret Chrisenson)

May 19---Spread Creek (upper), 1 large male grizzly

Summer---Pacific Creek, 1 large grizzly (Hal Turner)

August---Lava Creek, 1 grizzly (Walt Feuz)

Sept.-----2 grizzlies around Arizona Creek

Sept. - - 1 young grizzly cub at Cook City

Larry Mullen said they were having more trouble than usual with grizzlies in Shoshone Forest campgrounds.

7.c.c.

Grizzly Bear Mortalities 1971

Park Ser. Control-----7

Adjoining Areas---

Disruptive effect of
Management policy

38
45

45

46

43

45

88

91

grizzly mortalities
1970 & 1971

Cub production 1970 & 1971-----42

7.C.C.

Grizzly Bear Mortalities 1970

Y.N. Park----10--control
~~88~~--zoos
 2--autos
 2--unknown (cubs)
20 + 6

Hunting Park County----7
 (1 control)

Hunting Teton County---2

Targhees (control)-----5

13

20 control & other causes
20 other causes
40

20
13
33

f.c.c.

Bears and People Break Bad Habit

Both the bears and the people in Yellowstone National Park are beginning to break themselves of the bad "handfeeding habit."

And the eventual result of this, National Park Service officials predict, will be the return of the animal to his natural, wild environment, where he will survive without being a roadside beggar.

The change in feeding habits is coming from one phase of an ongoing bear management program aimed at educating both the bears and the visitors.

Since 1969 more efforts have been placed on the "roadside bear" phase of the program that is now reaping benefits for both the bear, the environment, and man, himself.

"There are just as many bears now in this park--if not more--than when white man first explored this area in the 1800's, explains Jack K. Anderson, superintendent of Yellowstone National Park. "But now, more and more bears are learning--and in some cases, re-learning--to live on a natural diet that will see them healthier, especially in the winter, as well as return them to their proper place in the ecological system."

Yellowstone Park's bear population currently stands at some 250 grizzly and 500 black bears.

The program focuses on ways to eliminate or remove the artificial sources of food the bears particularly the black bears, have long become accustomed to.

Since 1969 park officials have successfully removed

two prime sources of artificial food by eliminating the previous open garbage dumps and also installing "bear-proof" trashcans throughout the park.

The third source comes from the visitors themselves, who supply the handouts of food to the roadside bears.

Besides the many verbal and printed warnings about the danger of bears given to the over two million visitors who come to Yellowstone annually, park officials have for the past three years been increasing their efforts to enforce the regulations that permit them by law to cite the offenders for handfeeding the bears or leaving food in the open, unprotected.

During 1969, some 89 person were cited and fined \$10 each for violating the food regulations. By 1971, this number had dropped to 35--a figure which indicates to officials that more people are now aware of the reasons for not feeding the bears. The current 1972 number of offenses stands at 33.

Because a black bear quickly adapts himself to a comparative life of ease, he may also become more dangerous to man. Once fed, the bear continues to expect food. Once he has the begging habit, he is also more prone to become belligerent in his demands for food. And what's more, he also teaches these begging habits to other bears, officials said.

The offenses a bear commits can pile up--injury to persons and damage to property--offenses that have relegated the bear from a majestic animal to

a roadside beggar and primarily started by, a willing handout by man.

The bear's natural homing instinct also adds to the problem. Just because he's been airlifted to a remote section of the park doesn't mean he won't make his way back to the roadside. Some 20-25 percent of the grizzlies do, said Anderson, with an even higher percentage of the black bears returning.

If a bear continues to return to the roadside, he might find himself in a zoo, where as the superintendent points out, is the place for people to feed the bear, not in a natural park.

Or, if a bear further spells trouble as a constant repeater and becomes marked as belligerent, antagonizing an downright mean, only then are more drastic steps taken in order to protect the human life that literally "fed him the habit" to begin with. habit" to begin with.

As Superintendent Anderson sums up the success of the program to date, he says, "It's working."

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CAROLINA LOG BUILDINGS, INC.

Robert D Klaren
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Pinedale, Wyo., 82941
Ph 367-2581

Guide-
aug 10 / 72

by which cities and towns may be merged, consolidated or dissolved; provided that existing laws on such subjects and laws pertaining to civil service, retirement, collective bargaining, the levying of taxes, excises, fees, or any other charges, whether or not applicable to all cities and towns on the effective date of this amendment, shall remain in effect until superseded by general law and such existing laws shall not be subject to charter ordinance.

(b) All cities and towns are hereby empowered to determine their local affairs and government as established by ordinance passed by the governing body, subject to referendum when prescribed by the legislature, and further subject only to statutes uniformly applicable to all cities and towns, and to statutes prescribing limits of indebtedness. The levying of taxes, excises, fees, or any other charges shall be prescribed by the legislature. The legislature may not establish more than four (4) classes of cities and towns. Each city and town shall be governed by all other statutes, except as it may exempt itself by charter ordinance as hereinafter provided.

(c) Each city or town may elect that the whole or any part of any statute, other than statutes uniformly applicable to all cities and towns and statutes prescribing limits of indebtedness, may not apply to such city or town. This exemption shall be by charter ordinance passed by a two-thirds (2/3) vote of all members elected to the governing body of the city or town. Each such charter ordinance shall be titled and may provide that the

held within ninety (90) days after the petition is filed. An ordinance establishing procedures, and fixing the date of such election shall be passed by the governing body and published once each week for three (3) consecutive weeks in the official city or town newspaper, if any, otherwise in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or town. The question on the ballot shall be: "Shall Charter Ordinance No.Entitled

(stating the title of the ordinance) take effect? The governing body may submit, without a petition, any charter ordinance to referendum election under the procedures as previously set out. The charter ordinance shall take effect if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon. An approved charter ordinance, after becoming effective, shall be recorded by the clerk in a book maintained for that purpose with a certificate of the procedures of adoption. A certified copy of the ordinance shall be filed with the secretary of state, who shall keep an index of such ordinances. Each charter ordinance enacted shall prevail over any prior act of the governing body of the city or town, and may be repealed or amended only by subsequent charter ordinance, or by enactments of the legislature applicable to all cities and towns.

(d) The powers and authority granted to cities and towns, pursuant to this section, shall be liberally construed for the purpose of giving the largest measure of self-government to cities and towns.

AMENDMENT NO. 2

holding an office (except that of Notary Public or an office in the militia) under the United States or this state, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

AMENDMENT NO. 4

The proposed amendment authorizes the legislature to determine the number of justices of the Wyoming Supreme Court; and provides the method for selection, election, discipline, removal, and voluntary and compulsory retirement of said justices and district judges.

Amendment to Sections 4, 5, and 6, Article 5

4. (a) The supreme court of the state shall consist of not less than three nor more than five justices as may be determined by the legislature. The justices of the court shall elect one of their number to serve as chief justice for such term and with such authority as shall be prescribed by law. A majority of the justices shall constitute a quorum, and a concurrence of a majority of such quorum shall be sufficient to decide any matter. If a justice of the supreme court for any reason shall not participate in hearing any matter, the chief justice may designate one of the district judges to act for such nonparticipating justice.

(b) A vacancy in the office of justice of the supreme court or judge of any district court or of such other courts that may be made subject to this provision by law, shall be filled by a qualified person appointed by the governor from a list of three nominees that shall be submitted by the judicial nominating commission. The commission shall

Caution in Calling Bear a Killer 7/30/72

To The Denver Post:

I REALLY take the issue on the description of the "Cattle-Killing Bear" report (Post, July 20) put out by one of our supposedly reliable Game, Fish and Parks representatives.

This is release of unreliable information about one of our fast disappearing animals that is still trying to survive the intense pressure of poison, a prolonged hunting season from May through October. As bear hibernate, with the exception of November and April, depending on the seasonal snows, you can say he is fair game anytime of the year!

It seems Mr. Arch Andrews, a division spokesman, has jumped to conclusions formulated by inexperience. Experience should be gained by riding the range, where one sees cattle and horses either killed by poisonous plants of the range, lightning or just natural causes. This I have seen many times where the animals died of larkspur, poison plant ingestion or other causes then putrefaction sets in within 24 to 48 hours and the stench can be scented up to one quarter mile by man if down wind, and a bear with his keen

scent up to a mile or more. The result is a stack of hide and bones with bear tracks all around. So, the poor scavenger gets the blame. Now we must hunt him down and kill him.

Several months ago Mr. Arch Andrews came out with the fabulous population of bear and lion for the state. It seems we have 10,000 bear and some thousand mountain lion. I really believe if a true census could be taken we would be lucky to have 1,000 bear and 100 lions left to propagate some semblance of what we used to have back before our famous poison program started in 1931 and has sent us deeper into the mire, year after year, to the point of extinction of the animals that some of us, who were born around the turn of the century, were fortunate enough to see and appreciate.

My family were cattle ranchers and used the range for over 45 years. I have seen the same situation many times as described by Arch Andrews, but Mr. Bear was only doing a service to mankind.

I hope ranchers will take an objective view of this and give the so-called killer some consideration.

SCOTT D. (JACK) GORSUCH
Glenwood Springs

to 1960's 52 per cent. Instead, he is asking for the elimination of "the special loopholes that have been opened since" 1960. Among the "tax minimizing devices"—accelerated depreciation schedules and investment tax credits.

- For a businessman prospering because of price increases and wage limitations, an excess profits tax on the giant part of "excessive" benefits. Although McGovern has also backtracked somewhat on this proposal, his initial reaction to the imposition of price-wage controls was a call for an excess profits tax at the Korean war rate of 82 per cent on year-to-year increases in earnings of big companies.

- For a businessman deeply interested in building up his company through mergers, a much stiffer enforcement of the anti-trust laws; it almost certainly would be much tougher to get approval for mergers.

- For an executive earning a fat salary, abolition of the tax break provided by the 1969 tax reform law—the 50 per cent maximum tax on earned income. This repeal is in the tax reform bill which McGovern is co-sponsoring in the Senate.

- For an investor, a tightening-up on capital gains treatment all along the line. For instance, the Senate bill which McGovern is co-sponsoring would in

mediate legislative action," he says. "Instead, it represents a pledge that, if elected, I would prepare a detailed plan and submit it to the Congress."

Against the background of those remarks, continuing to use outdated statistics would be even more of a disservice to the public than to the senator. But significant implications can nevertheless be dug out of this proposal for a minimum income guarantee.

- For a family close to the poverty line, McGovern's program must mean the elimination of all tax liabilities and an improvement in relative status.

- For a family of four earning \$12,000 to, say, \$20,000, this grant program must mean at least a modest increase in taxes. McGovern told the Joint subcommittee that, if the grant were \$1,000, the increase in taxes on a family in this \$12,000-to-\$20,000 bracket might be \$50 a year.

- For families earning \$20,000 to \$25,000 and up—middle to upper middle—the redistribution of wealth would mean it's their wealth that is being redistributed. A huge portion of the money could come from nowhere else, and the higher the earnings, the bigger the bite.

Mind you, a grant in McGovern's \$1,000 range to each American would come to more than \$2000

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE
Shoshone National Forest
Cody, Wyoming 82414

2610

December 20, 1972



Dr. Frank C. Craighead
P. O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Frank:

Just a short note to let you know Larry has not forgotten your request for grizzly sightings and mortality. We haven't received all the information from the Districts, but will pass it on as we get it.

The transmitters' ranges were less than one quarter mile last time we checked. I suspect they have quit now. We have asked the Game and Fish Commission to remove them and hopefully they will be able to.

Sincerely,

Dale M. Morris

T. V. RUSSELL
Forest Supervisor

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

January 11, 1973

Mr. Jim White
Wyoming Game & Fish Comm.
Box 1589
Cheyenne, Wyoming

Dear Jim:

Thanks very for the information on the grizzly bear harvest in Wyoming and the other grizzly bear mortality that occurred in the vicinity of Yellowstone National Park.

As soon as we have all of the data in from Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming, I will put it together and send you a copy. I will take your suggestions and contact Mr. Dale West just in case he has additional information on sex and age of the bears that have been killed.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead, Leader
Mont. Coop. Wildl. Res. Unit

JJC:gs

✓ xc: Dr. Frank C. Craighead Jr.

HARRY C. BARKER, JR., Pres., Moose
REGINALD C. BAFFORD, Vice Pres., Lusk
CHARLES M. CROWELL, Casper
HARRY A. DeBOLT, Torrington
WILLIAM R. KRUEGER, Greybull
LEE MANKIN, Gillette
DAVID NELSON, Kemmerer



JAMES B. WHITE
State Game and Fish Commissioner
EARL M. THOMAS
Assistant State Game and Fish Commissioner
HOWARD W. ROBINSON
State Game Warden
W. DONALD DEXTER
State Fish Warden
EVA M. SORAN
Chief, Fiscal Division
GEORGE A. KAMINSKI
Chief, I. & E.
CHESTER C. ANDERSON
Chief, Research & Development

GAME AND FISH COMMISSION
CHEYENNE 82001

December 19, 1972

Mr. John J. Craighead
P. O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

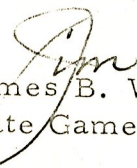
Dear John:

According to the grizzly bear questionnaire survey, four(4) grizzlies were harvested during the 1972 hunting season. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife trapper took one grizzly in Teton County, south of Yellowstone and west of the Tetons. Another bear was taken as a result of damage in a hunting camp on the Yellowstone River.

As soon as all the information is accumulated, I will forward the same to you.

Incidentally, Mr. Dale West, Biologist at Cody, Wyoming, is putting together this information. Feel free to contact him at any time.

Sincerely,


James B. White
State Game and Fish Commissioner

JBW:jg

GRIZZLY BEAR MORTALITY

On January 15, 1972, I asked Larry Mullen about the grizzly bear mortalities. He is compiling some data for us. He said that the Fish and Game had said that there were five killed in Park County but he only knew of two and he suspects that they were combining both Teton County and Park County, as three were killed in Teton County. In 1972, the Fish and Game issued 12 permits to take grizzly bears; 8 in Park County and 4 in Teton County.

Larry also said that he thought there was perhaps an increase in the amount of illegal killing of grizzlies, as some people, figuring they wouldn't get another chance, were poaching them when offered the opportunity.

GRIZZLY BEAR MORTALITIES 1972

On August 26th I had an opportunity to talk with Gene Eastman, Idaho conservation officer. He said that in Idaho at Fish Creek near Otter Springs that an old sow had been killed during the first week of August. He also indicated that another grizzly had been killed in Wyoming near Grassy Lake by a government trapper..at least he thought that a government trapper had taken it. Gene also mentioned that another grizzly had been killed ⁱⁿ Idaho this week but that he hadn't yet obtained any details. He thought that Dr. Fisher, Mammologist from Idaho State ^{at} ~~for~~ Pocatello was getting the skulls of the animals ^t that he would be able to shed more light on the killings and conditions of the animals.

9/2/72 at West Y. I heard that a grizzly had just been killed at Island Park for predation on sheep.

F.C.C.

Grizzly Bear Notes

May 1972

On May 15 Margaret Christensen of Jackson phoned me and said that she had seen two grizzlies, one a very large silver tip ~~one~~ up in the Corridor area just about at the boundry between the forest and the park. She got a good look at these two bears and was thrilled at seeing them. She wondered about their being in this particular area and I told her that Yellowstone grizzlies did, in fall, move into this area and migrated back to the center of the park in spring and summer. I suggested that these may have been seen because the bears might be changing their habits. Instead of moving into Yellowstone with the garbage pits closed they are dispersing out and finding new summer habitats.

Chuck ^{Hanscum} ~~Hanskin~~ told me on about May 19th that he'd put a bait out for black bear up high in Spread Creek and that a large grizzly had been coming into it and feeding on it. He's going to let the bear finish the bait and then remove it. I'm hopeful that I can get up there and perhaps get a look at the bear. At any rate, this is another indication that the grizzlies may be dispersing. Unfortunately it makes them more vulnerable to hunters. I've learned that one grizzly has already been taken this spring in the Togowotee Pass area.

*at least one grizzly has been observed in West Yellowstone - May 22
Three grizzlies were seen recently near Canyon Village along
the Canyon rim.*

*Hal Turner said a grizzly was frequenting the Pacific Creek area,
over F.C.C.*

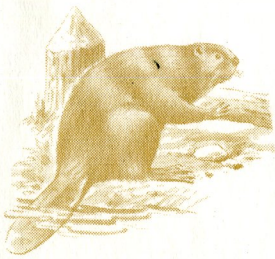
Aug. Walt Fenty told me he had a grizzly in the Saw Creek
area where his cattle are grazing.

Grizzly Bear Notes

May 1972

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that she had seen two grizzlies, one a very large silver tip
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hunters. I've learned that one grizzly has already been taken this
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At least one grizzly has been seen in the Yellowstone - July 2
The grizzly was seen recently near Canyon Village along
the Canyon rim.
The Turner saw a grizzly near opposite to Pacific but saw
F.C.C.
one



DON SAMUELSON, Governor
COMMISSION
ROBERT G. KALB, Sandpoint
PAUL C. KEETON, Lewiston
JOHN EATON, Cascade
R. J. HOLMES, Twin Falls
GLENN STANGER, Idaho Falls



JOHN R. WOODWORTH, Director

POST OFFICE BOX 25
600 SOUTH WALNUT STREET
BOISE, IDAHO 83707

IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

September 9, 1972

Mr. Frank C. Craighead
Environmental Research Institute
P.O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Frank:

The grizzly sow killed the last of July¹⁹⁷² near Otter Springs on Fish Creek was taken by the Fish and Wildlife trapper.

I have just learned of three more grizzly mortalities resulting from sheep - bear complaints. On August 24 a very small cub (sex unknown) was trapped and killed on Two Top Mountain east of Henrys Lake by sheepmen. The sow was trapped and shot the next day (August 25) on Two Top Mountain by the same individuals. September 1 a boar was trapped and shot two miles east of Island Park Lodge by sheepmen.

There is an active grizzly - sheep complaint involving a sow and cub so we may expect more bear mortalities. I will keep you up to date before the grizzly bear conference September 19.

Sincerely,

Gene Eastman

Gene Eastman
Conservation Officer
Box 336
Driggs, Idaho 83422

*Copy sent to John
Sept. 13/72*

September 6, 1972

Mr. Gene Eastman
Idaho Conservation Officer
Driggs, Idaho

Dear Gene:

If you have more definite information on the bear mortalities that you mentioned to me when we floated the Teton River I would greatly appreciate a note.

On September 19th I am attending a grizzly bear conference at Mammoth at Yellowstone National Park. Prior to this I am attempting to assimilate information on grizzly bear mortalities within the Park and in surrounding areas. Such information will greatly contribute to the success of the meeting. Thanks for any help you can give me.

Sincerely,

Frank

FCC,Jr/mh

1972

GRIZZLY BEAR MORTALITIES

June 19, 1972... I received reports that a moose and perhaps several grizzlies had been electrocuted by a down power line just south of the Flagg Ranch. Dave Anstead walked in to take a look at the carcasses but was unable to tell if the bears were grizzlies or blacks. He thought that at least one might be a grizzly. The Fish and Game people were not sure whether a grizzly had been killed but one of their employees apparently removed the heads and also the claws. I've not yet been able to confirm the mortality of any grizzlies at this site but suspect that at least one was killed. I plan to check further with Pete Petera.

F.C.C.