

segment of the mountain, influx from adjacent areas and other predatory associates. These squirrels were frequently heard calling from lake level to top of first bench knoll 300ft up slope. Area mainly in willow clumps and rock outcrops. The activity of the squirrels perhaps accounted for the willow alder growth. This evening at 11:30 P.M. observed a large barren-ground grizzly working down tundra alluvium from the canyon to the south. It came toward camp, inspecting the various 3' high hummocks for evidence of mice and ground squirrels. At one mound (ice heave mound), it started to tear off the top of the moss and dwarf willow covering. Each dig removed about a gallon capacity of sod. It stood on its hind feet and used both front feet as if in a human upright repose. The digging or rather clawing was rapid and at 4 or 5 spots on top of mound above a ground squirrel hole, not into it. This pounding was apparently intended to confuse the squirrel and shake it from its hiding place. As it turned out, a small rodent (could be *m. murus* or *clithronomys*) ran from the mound to another one about 15' away (later trapping on the mound disclosed the rodent as a *Microtus murus* as inhabitant). The grizzly ran after it and after the mouse ran into a hole it turned (the bear) in disgust, expecting a squirrel. It continued walking NE directly toward camp and I mean directly! Bill Bragge returned to his tent to be nearer the 30.06. From the position of this bear, as it worked toward our tent and at 70 yards away, it could very plainly see all three white tents and movement of our personnel. At 70 yards it stopped and acted as if it smelled something but soon continued directly toward our tent. At 65 yards it stopped again and stood up and with its front feet on a mound, sniffed the air for several seconds. It then left via the same course as it entered the valley, running as fast as it could for at least 3 1/2 minutes and possibly more until out of sight in the canyon to the south. Wind blowing our scent directly into bear. It is evident that the bear fears man even though unlikely it had ever come into contact with people before and secondly it is not capable of seeing or hearing with any great acuity. It depends on its size and fighting ability to defend itself and undoubtedly never has an occasion to give way to competitors. The reports of bears charging is the result of confusion ^{of bear} and charging or actually running away sometimes is into or towards the intruder. Except for meeting a mother