referred to in chapt. 10

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

April 14, 1969

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

Dear Jack:

Your letter of April 7 with the new memorandum of understanding for our grizzly bear research work is at hand. I concur with the changes you have made in the agreement and am returning the signed document.

We have students committed to the grizzly bear study through the summer of 1970 and we will terminate the project at the end of the two-year expiration date when we have fulfilled this academic commitment. As you suggested in your letter, we will transfer our studies of elk, black bear, and other large mammals to areas outside of Yellowstone where individualized marking and use of radios will not conflict with scenic and aesthetic values. It is my hope that some specialized research requiring a national park environment, such as the satellite tracking project I discussed with you by phone, could be arranged, at least in part, within Yellowstone -- this, of course, provided the time, place, and number of animals involved would not conflict with centennial objectives.

In closing out our research in Yellowstone, I would like to comment on our marking of Park wildlife. I believe the nature of this undertaking, which originated during Superintendent Garrison's tenure, has not been fully understood. During the last four years we inconspicuously color-marked eight and instrumented seven of the interior herd of 600 or 700 elk. At no time were more than two animals wearing radio collars, and usually only one.

From the 1,507 elk of the Northern herd conspicuously color-marked over a five-year period by Park rangers and by our staff at the request of Mr. Garrison, over 4,000 individual observations have been made. The possibility exists for many more observations having scientific value and management implications. As you know these elk winter in the Lamar Valley and summer in remote areas of the Park. We observed less than one-tenth of one percent of them from the roads, and I am sure that few tourists saw these marked animals.

Two hundred and fifty-six grizzly bears have been individually marked, but at no time has the number bearing markers in any given year exceeded one hundred. These animals are seldom viewed by Park visitors. During the ten-year study our research team has logged over 12,000 hours viewing these marked grizzlies. However, except in late spring (before visitors arrive) and except for the occasional grizzly that visits a campground during the day, we have seen few marked grizzlies in areas of the Park where their markers would have detracted from visitors' enjoyment of the natural beauty of Yellowstone.

Other researchers conspicuously marked black bears along the roads, but at no time have we had more than two black bears ear-tagged and never more than two instrumented with radios during any one year. Perhaps I am overly concerned about the de-emphasis in animal marking because the cost in time and effort has been so tremendous and the rewards so fruitful. I respectfully suggest that you try to retain as many markers as possible consistent with Park objectives. Much can yet be learned by your staff from sightings of these animals. Unless we hear from you to the contrary, we shall cooperate fully in removing markers from recaptured animals.

Jack, I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my appreciation and that of Dr. Frank C. Craighead to you and former superintendents, John McLaughlin and Lon Garrison, for making it possible to scientifically study problems relating to the ecology and management of elk and black and grizzly bears within Yellowstone. At the risk of appearing immodest, I think I can say that the techniques of color marking, immobilizing, handling, radiotracking, and data gathering that we, our colleagues, and our students developed or perfected in the course of ten years of research effort in the Park are now being widely applied in other national parks throughout the world. The basic information we have obtained on the large mammals of Yellowstone will, I am sure, prove invaluable to the Yellowstone Administration in the future. Without the help and cooperation of your organization and without the sanctuary the Park affords (valuable marked and known-age animals are not rapidly lost to hunters) the extensive, long-range population studies we have been conducting would not have been feasible.

Funding our research in the Park has been a difficult job. Considerably over a million dollars of direct and indirect financing has been involved since 1959. It is my sincere hope that the results in terms of new knowledge and applied management will have justified the expenditure of time, money and effort. I am quite convinced that, in spite of the sanctuary afforded the grizzly within Yellowstone, ultimately this remnant

population must be cooperatively managed in the Yellowstone area by your service, the U.S. Forest Service, and by the Montana and Wyoming Fish and Game Departments. We suggested this in our management report. There is ample precedence for such cooperative effort. Management of both the Northern and Southern elk herds has been greatly refined by such cooperation. I mention this, not to belabor a point, but to convey to you that these other agencies are very much interested in an ecosystem management approach.

In the years ahead Frank and I, our students, and colleagues plan to publish the results of our research. As in the past, appropriate manuscripts will be submitted to your staff for review prior to publication, and reprints of all publications will be sent to the Park Service. In order that the Service may have a record of our publishing plans and in order that inquiries can be made concerning the progress of publication, I am attaching a list of major manuscripts completed, those in progress, and portions of the research as well as popular treatments already published. The long period of continuous field work has precluded earlier publication of much of our data. If for any reason these pending publications do not come to your attention, please notify me, and I will make reprints available.

I am looking forward to seeing you in June to discuss details of our summer's work.

Sincerely,

John Craighead

John Craighead

JC:rd

Copies: Dr. Starker Leopold
Dr. Robert M. Linn
Mr. Fred Fagergren
Dr. F. C. Craighead
Dr. Vincent Schaefer
Mr. Frank Dunkle
Dr. Tom Baskett

Enclosure

Bears And Conservation: Realities And Recommendations

Gairdner B. Moment

Since the publication in *BioScience* (December 1968 and March 1969) of two relatively short contributions on the philosophy of conservation and the problems of mixing bears and people in our national parks, numerous references to those two statements have appeared in the press all the way from the *Hungry Horse* (Montana) *News* to the *National Observer,* and in various periodicals ranging from *Audubon* and *Sports Illustrated* to the *Reader's Digest.* Many of these references have been admirable. Unhappily, others have misinterpreted and even grossly distorted the positions I tried to present, held professional zoologists as a group up to scorn as unconcerned with what happens to our natural world, accused me of purposeful dishonesty, and belittled *BioScience* as a journal of negligible significance because its circulation is largely limited to professional biologists. Consequently, I am grateful for this opportunity to attempt to restate and clarify the issues.

For the record, it should be noted that as a result of all this there has been a continual stream of letters, both pro and con, from all over the country and people in many walks of life. Such a volume of mail certainly indicates an encouraging and widespread concern for conservation. Many of these letters, including some from properly accredited ecologists, strongly approve of the positions I expressed. Some say they found what I said the most refreshing statement on bears or conservation of wildlife they had ever read, good common sense, etc. Others which do not agree are reasonable in tone.

However, it must also be recorded as part of the current conservation scene that a significant proportion, roughly a third, of all the letters received carry a sour undercurrent of people-are-no-damn-good. Typical letters from this group, chosen more or less at random, have claimed that no one should complain if grizzly bears sometimes mutilate and kill people because there are too many people anyway (as though throwing campers to bears were an acceptable alternative to birth control), that grizzly bears have a perfect right to Yellowstone and man should keep out (completely forgetting that grizzlies once roamed the entire United States from somewhat west of the Mississippi to the shores of the Pacific Ocean and hence to follow this argument people would have to move out of half of the country), that bears would run the parks better than the trashy big city people who infest them (actually most park visitors are suburbanites and certainly few, if any, inner city dwellers have the money to visit national parks), that it is bears not people who deserve our respect because bears do not ask to be placed on welfare rolls (completely overlooking the fact that both grizzly and black bears have lived for years on garbage dumps and roadside handouts). This list could be greatly expanded but I think these examples indicate the general trend.

Let me restate my position about grizzly bears with what I hope will be unmistakable clarity. Grizzly bears and people cannot be mixed without great danger. There is a large mass of evidence to back up this statement. I quoted R. R. Lechleitner, in a booklet entitled *Mammals of Glacier National Park,* published "with the cooperation of the National Park Service" and sold in the park, who states flatly that grizzlies and people are "incompatible." This is not surprising for a carnivore weighing up to 800 lb. and so fast that only a horse or an antelope can outrun it. Half a century ago, E. W. Nelson, then Chief of the U.S. Biological Survey, wrote in his *Larger Mammals of North America* that the grizzly is "America's fiercest and most dangerous big game," that "even experienced hunters have been killed by them" and that "they stalk cattle by night, seizing their prey by the head, usually break its neck, but sometimes hold and kill by biting."

The highly dangerous character of the grizzly has been amply confirmed by the studies of these bears in Yellowstone carried out by Frank and John Craighead. They assert (*Natl. Geograph.,* 1966) that grizzles habitually make shallow "day beds" from which they strongly resent being disturbed, that it is "extremely hazardous" to approach a place where a grizzly has hidden food, and that if "startled at close range a grizzly is about as likely to charge as to run."

Experience with grizzlies this past summer has not been basically very different from previous summers when hikers have been chased up trees and otherwise molested, and sleeping campers have been mauled and even killed. Early this summer a five-year-old girl was badly injured with puncture wounds in the lung from a grizzly in one of the most frequented campsites in Yellowstone. The attack occurred about 8:00 p.m. as the child was returning from a lavatory. Some reports say that this child startled the bear by running out of the lavatory, others that she saw the bear and frightened it by screaming, others that some children had previously put the bear in a bad humor by throwing things at it. Some, all, or none of these reports may be true. What is certain is that when you mix children and grizzly bears on a regular basis, tragic accidents are bound to take place. The week of July 14th two men in their early twenties were bitten on the head about dawn. One was sleeping inside a tent, one in a sleeping bag beside his car. On July 18th a "trail boy" (who works on trails) was charged by a grizzly he met on a trail near Granite Park Chalet in Glacier. The trail involved was closed the following day while rangers looked for the bear.

The conclusion I draw from all of this is that grizzlies and people really do not mix. To insist, as several have done, that the trouble actually lies with people who persist in annoying grizzlies is far indeed from the whole truth.

Should grizzlies then be exterminated as a species? I do not believe they should be nor have I ever held such a view, despite what several people have written. In a previous issue of *BioScience* I tried to indicate that I thought the situation for grizzlies is similar to the case of alligators. "I would advocate the preservation of the alligator as a species, but not in the same ponds where people are encouraged to swim.... My position is similar to that of the recent Leopold Report on Wildlife Refuges which advocates a large measure of specialization of function for the different areas set aside."

The author is professor of biology, Goucher College, Baltimore, Md.

Specifically, grizzly bears should be removed from parks such as Yellowstone and Glacier which are unsurpassed in eminence as part of our heritage of natural wonders and are ideal for the family hiking and camping which are traditional in them. Yellowstone carries an educational potential of the deepest kind that is hard to match. Old Faithful cannot be seen elsewhere. Glaciers and high trails are not found in every park. Grizzly bears already do live elsewhere and, if it seems that important, additional special refuges for them could be established. The grizzly does not have the fastidious environmental requirements of a Kirtland's warbler. Moreover, although many thought it would be politically impossible, extensive refuges for ducks have recently been set up in our own northwest and the federal government still owns over 100 million wild acres suitable for this once ubiquitous species of bear.

Because so many writers have raised the question of the preservation of the species, I think it important to emphasize here that the survival of the species is not an issue. Estimates from various sources published in 1964 by V. H. Cahalane of the N.Y. State Museum indicate a population of 10,000-15,000 grizzlies thriving in northwestern Canada and Alaska, over an area as large as all of the United States east of the Mississippi.

Surprising as it may seem, several ecologists have written me that to suggest the removal of grizzlies from Yellowstone and Glacier is a piece of reckless ecological irresponsibility. The reason they give is that we do not know what "hazardous upsets" to the "delicately balanced ecosystem" of the Rockies might result. This argument is hard to follow because we surely do know a considerable amount about what the Rocky Mountain terrain is like without the grizzly. There are thousands of square miles where this species once roamed but from which it has been absent for decades.

A frequent statement, especially in some of the more popular magazines, is that the grizzly is an herbivore at heart subsisting largely on roots and berries, supplemented occasionally by carrion. The relevance of this oft repeated assertion is far from clear. The most dangerous bulls are completely herbivorous. Moreover, people who write this way forget that the grizzlies of the coast and riversides live on fish for important parts of the year. They forget that for a cow, or a bull, to grow up to several hundred pounds eating grass is a full-time job with especially adapted grinding teeth. Grizzlies are equipped with sharply pointed teeth characteristic of other carnivores. The herbivore-at-heart theory does not fit easily with the very plausible and also commonly held idea that grizzlies play an important role in keeping down the populations of deer, elk, moose, and bison. A characteristic feature of grizzlies is the great length of their claws. One theory is that these are adaptations for digging up roots. This, however, is not the only possibility. I myself have seen extensive areas at about the 7000 ft elevation in Glacier which had been dug up reputedly by grizzlies hunting for roots. But looking at the plants actually growing among all these overturned rocks and sparse soil I found it hard to believe that many full meals could have been harvested on the roots in such a place even by a much smaller animal. However, there were large fat marmots living in holes between the rocks in this same locality. Bears are known to eat these and the much smaller ground squirrels which they dig out of their burrows. So it is entirely possible that an occasional rooty tidbit was not the only objective of all that digging.

Several people have suggested that it is most important to maintain the grizzly population of Yellowstone for research purposes. There has been some very exciting research on grizzly bears there. I would have been glad to have had a part in it myself. One can only hope that most of the results will stand up with time. But in all honesty, it has to be admitted that those bears have not formed a natural population in one very significant parameter of their lives. They have been regularly fed at the park garbage dumps. Thus any research, no matter how conscientious or how spectacular, must be suspect especially regarding their diet or their population structure. The sad case of Zuckerman should stand as a sharp warning. It will be recalled that his studies of primate populations under artificial conditions betrayed him into several serious errors which were widely accepted by zoologists and psychologists until present-day investigators began studying truly natural populations.

The problem of hibernation in an age of space travel is certainly an important one, but the inaccessibility and savage nature of the grizzly do not make it the species of choice for such research. The far more available and easily handled black bear or the common woodchuck are clearly preferable, or perhaps the hummingbird which hibernates every night with lowered body temperature and metabolism.

The sorriest but not the least frequent argument for inaction is to cite the statistical fact that the number of people injured and killed by bears is trivial compared to the number killed by cars or lung cancer. Why do we have to wait until the problem of safe highways or of lung cancer is solved before any effective action respecting bears can be taken? The number of tourists killed by falling from the top of the Washington Monument in the nation's capital is certainly trivial, yet the Park Service put up a guard rail.

For black bears I have suggested some "informed, imaginative, and well-planned experimentation with something like the ha-ha walls which George Washington used at Mt. Vernon to restrain cattle without anything that even looked life a fence. Properly placed, constructed, and used, ha-ha fences might provide the National Park Service, which does so many things so superbly well, a way "to permit the highly popular public feeding of black bears and at the same time maintain a high level of safety. Park visitors do indeed do foolhardy things, especially in efforts to photograph their children treating wild black bears as though they were so many Gentle Bens or Winnie the Poohs. Yet here I believe that children should be protected even against their parents who are largely ignorant suburbanites themselves, raised on the great American myth of the cuddly teddy bear. In the past the Park Service has been unable or unwilling to enforce the no feeding rules despite strongly worded directives from Washington, D.C. It is high time to try something new.

A Note from the News Editor

A number of our readers have inquired about the procedure to be followed in submitting news items for publication in *BioScience*. We are pleased to consider for publication all news which is of interest to biologists.

All news for BioScience must reach us 2 months prior to the publication date.

The **meeting calendar** in *BioScience* covers a 4-month period, i.e., in January, meetings to be held in February, March, April, and May appear, and in February, a calendar for March, April, May, and June is carried, and so on. Therefore, please send us meeting information as soon as it is known. This is sure to be well in advance of our publication requirements. The information required is the title of the meeting, dates and location, and the name and address of the person readers may contact for additional information.

Programs of federal fellowships and grants are a regular feature of the calendar in *BioScience,* and the information is, of course, obtained from local sources.

Notification of **special training programs** will be carried when we have adequate advance notice.

News about biologists is published in the news section of *BioScience*. Basic information required is who, what, where, and when.

Please be sure that all news items are marked for the attention of the News Editor.

4a

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

IN REPLY REFER TO:
N22-N

May 21, 1968

Memorandum

To: Associate Director Joseph P. Linduska, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife

From: Deputy Chief Scientist Robert M. Linn, National Park Service

Subject: Management of Bears in Yellowstone National Park, by Drs. John and Frank Craighead

The report, "Management of Bears in Yellowstone National Park," by Drs. John J. and Frank C. Craighead, dated July 1967, was received in August 1967. It contains four sections: (I) History and Past Management of Grizzly and Black Bears in Yellowstone, (II) The Problem of Managing Bears, (III) Population Dynamics of Grizzlies, and (IV) Suggestions for Managing the Grizzly. The question now arises as to the feasibility of publishing the report, to which I should like to address the following observations.

Section III of the report deals with population dynamics of the grizzly, and it is this aspect that is supported by field research. I am inclined to believe that this section is of most value to the scientific world and should be given further refinement for publication. On page 33 is the statement: "In this report we will not attempt to explain methods, to provide complete quantitative evidence, or to analyze all supporting data; such material will be presented in separate scientific papers." In order to produce publishable material, these omissions should be rectified because, as the authors state in various places throughout the report, scientific data must form the basis for conclusions and subsequent management procedures. This implies that the data upon which conclusions are drawn should be readily available and that the same conclusions could be extracted by most any scientist treating these data. Extremely important to any scientific paper is the exposition of methods used and the data obtained from the enactment of those methods, as well as the interpretation of those data to form conclusions. In summary, it is recommended that Section III be prepared for publication, giving full emphasis to sections on methods and data. From what I know of the project, this should make a fascinating paper, replete with important new methodology of great benefit to the scientific community.

I have serious reservations concerning the remainder of the report--at least for publication purposes. Primary among these is the way in which the purpose of a national park, as related in the report, comes through to me. For example, I would consider as a goal in the management of natural areas of the National Park System, "to maintain, or re-create when necessary and to the extent possible, those ecological conditions that would currently prevail were it not for the advent of post-Columbian man and his cultural impact." But the implication in the report is that the Park Service should manage the resources to augment the grizzly population. For example, on pages 46 and 58, it is shown that the grizzly population has increased at an average annual rate of 6 individuals from 1959 through 1966; then on page 61 is the suggestion that management should be directed toward increasing the survival of females to breeding age, thus increasing population numbers. In view of the fact that on page 6 the report states, "It is not known how the present population in the Yellowstone area compares with that of early times," it seems to me to be unscientific to recommend augmentation of population numbers when the entire idea is to present a natural population. Again on page 72, the first fact enumerated reads, "Annual recruitment is only slightly in excess of annual mortality; therefore the growth of the population is very slow." My question is, why should there be continued growth of a population except as segments of short-term cycles? This would only lead to overpopulation. Again the objective is to maintain or restore natural ecosystem relationships.

There are other management recommendations that need much further investigation prior to serious consideration. For example:

1. The reestablishment of distinct grizzly bear populations on suitable lands outside park boundaries is desirable. However, this would require that other agencies assume responsibilities that they probably will not be able to uphold. Hunters and grizzly do not mix too well where a downed elk or moose is the issue. It is also unlikely that the grizzly would remain protected on other than park lands after even one incident such as occurred in Glacier. It is probably realistic to recognize that significant grizzly bear populations will only be maintained in the larger national parks or game preserves where hunting is excluded and human use is carefully regulated.

2. The recommended "phasing out" of the Trout Creek dump represents an impossible research design for evaluating a practice which must either be <u>eliminated</u> or <u>continued</u>. I am apprehensive that phasing out would at some point hold animals on limited food supplies (as in Glacier), actually encourage incidents and lead to a restoration of garbage feeding before the no garbage feeding situation was tested.

3. I heartily disagree with the recommendation that the park policy should not be to afford visitors the opportunity to see a grizzly bear. I would consider it essential that we provide the opportunity for visitors to safely see a grizzly in a natural setting, or at least have an awareness that the animal exists in the park. One such approach could be to have an interpretive pullout with signs on both ends of the Hayden Valley. The sign could read along the lines of "The Hayden Valley is the home of the grizzly bear and other native animal life. Enjoy these scenes of primitive America from your car, or by staying on the roadside. Foot travel off roadsides is prohibited to assure your safety and to avoid disturbing the wild animals." A brief interpretive treatment of grizzly habits in relation to when he can be seen could follow. I would like to think that even if a visitor did not take the time to see a grizzly, his park experience would be enriched by knowing he at least drove through an area where they lived.

4. Last, but not least, the report directs some rather severe criticism toward the park's bear protection and management program. Early work by Murie is ignored, and it is apparently considered accidental that a representative grizzly population has been maintained over all these years and in the face of increasing visitation. It is one thing to be responsible for human safety and another to dramatize the removal of the few grizzly that have had to be controlled over the years. Here, too, the biological approach which realizes that the death of one member of a naturally regulated population simply provides food or space for another to recruit into the population would be appropriate.

In regard to the latter, I believe it inappropriate to accuse Service personnel on page 23: "Many of these accidental deaths resulted from incompetent administration of drugs by rangers attempting to immobilize bears..."; and then on page 57 to excuse mortality due to the research operation with:

> "Ten grizzlies were inadvertently killed by the injection of drugs. Three of these occurred during the first year of the study and were the result of developing and improving the immobilization technique. The other seven were all bears that for one reason or another were unusually susceptible to the immobilizing drug or were purposely drugged heavily to prevent accidents in congested campgrounds where these bears had become troublesome. Mortality induced by the research project averaged 1.4 grizzlies per year, or one animal for every 40 that were handled."

The bear management recommendations have been made to the National Park Service for consideration in advance of the supporting data. However, if

the Service is to manage its natural resources as a result of pertinent, scientifically obtained information, it must have access to the data which formed the basis for these recommendations. While the Service is considering each of the recommendations, it is handicapped by the lack of these data--especially in view of conflicting opinions that I have commented upon above. Therefore, I would suggest that "publication of most of the supporting data" (page 1) be accomplished as soon as possible so that due consideration can be given to the conclusions.

In summary, it is my opinion that (1) the report, in its present form, is far from publishable; that (2) Section III material should be expanded to include methodology and basic data before publication, and publication of this material should materialize; that (3) management recommendations cannot be judged without supporting evidence, and the Service cannot condone publication of recommendations having such broad impact without hard data to support them. I would also like to point out that on page 1 the report states, "The results of this study are being prepared for publication in scientific journals," and on page 33 it states, ". . . such material will be presented in separate scientific papers."

In view of the several contemplated publications concerning the several specific issues within the report, I wonder why the report itself should be published as such. It will be the total body of data and conclusions as found in many scientific reports that will be used to develop the policies and guidelines for management of bears and other natural resources in Yellowstone National Park.

Robert M. Linn

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STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. James M. Coutts, Acting Chief
Division of Wildlife Research

DATE: May 29, 1968

FROM : John J. Craighead

SUBJECT: Deputy Chief Scientist Robert M. Linn's Comments on the Craighead Report MANAGEMENT OF BEARS IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Before commenting on Mr. Linn's memorandum of May 21, 1968, I think some background information and some general comments are in order - especially since the gist of Mr. Linn's review of the bear management report is highly critical and he discourages publication on the grounds that the report has served its purpose now that it is in custody of the National Park Service. I think it is essential for Mr. Linn to be aware of the following facts.

The grizzly bear study was initiated in 1959 solely on the initiative of Drs. Frank and John Craighead, but with the consent and cooperation of Lemuel Garrison, Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park. A major objective of the research was to gather information that would enable the National Park Service and federal and state agencies to cope with the problem of managing an endangered species. We recognized that since Yellowstone National Park is not a complete ecologic unit and since grizzlies move in and out of Yellowstone that the problem of managing bears would have to be shared by a number of land management agencies. Those agencies concerned, also recognized this essential fact.

Since the beginning of the research study in 1959, the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit in cooperation with the Environmental Research Institute has annually budgeted approximately $85,000 for the grizzly bear research project. Funds have been obtained from such organizations as the National Science Foundation, Atomic Energy Commission, the National Geographic Society, the American Museum of Natural History, the New York Zoological Society, the Wildlife Management Institute, Montana State Fish and Game Department, the University of Montana, Philco Corporation, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and other organizations.

Contributions were made for basic research but most contributors, including the National Park Service, emphasized their interest in the development of a management program. Correspondence from some of the financial backers specifically indicated they expected a management plan and the eventual publication of such a plan with wide distribution of such. The interagency nature of the responsibility for managing grizzly bears was never questioned.

When the study began, no funds were provided by the National Park Service. A housing facility was provided in 1959 and 1960. In 1962 Dr. Frank

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. James M. Coutts, Acting Chief
Division of Wildlife Research

DATE:

FROM : John J. Craighead

SUBJECT: Deputy Chief Scientist Robert M. Linn's Comments on the Craighead Report MANAGEMENT OF BEARS IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Craighead requested support for the project directly from the office of Senator Metcalf. Senator Metcalf expressed keen interest and this letter was passed on to the Assistant Secretary of Interior John A. Carver, who authorized funds in the amount of $6,000 annually. The request for these funds did not go to the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife or to some other government source, but to the National Park Service. The Yellowstone Park administration was directed to supply the funds. This was a high-level decision.

From the beginning the intent was that there would be no strings attached to this contribution so as to keep the research as objective as possible. However, the National Park Service eventually managed to incorporate it into a contract against the wishes and judgment of the researchers. The financial contribution to this study by the National Park Service has been minor compared to the total investment. Cooperation during Mr. Garrison's term as superintendent was excellent.

Surely Mr. Linn realizes that the investigators have responsibilities to other supporters and collaborators as well as to the National Park Service. Also Mr. Linn must be aware that eventually all the material gathered in this study will be available to the National Park Service. The Park Service is the chief recipient of the effort that has been put out. The study and our presence in Yellowstone were instrumental in showing the need for basic research in this park and we strongly urged and supported the National Park Service in its efforts to develop its own research capability.

We have made rather exceptional efforts to resolve difficulties and to cooperate. Nevertheless, the general feeling among some responsible Park Service personnel is that they will tolerate privately sponsored research activities within Yellowstone but not encourage it. A condescending but not cooperative attitude prevails. Unnecessary "roadblocks" are all too frequently manufactured. This attitude has prevailed in spite of the fact that we have repeatedly pointed out that it is a responsibility of the Bureau to do research on public lands. This negative, often hostile, attitude has grown in direct proportion to the success of our research efforts.

We believe it is our responsibility to eventually make available to the National Park Service all the information we have obtained, but we also feel there should be no restriction on the publication of this material unless it can be clearly shown that the information is invalid or would be unnecessarily embarrassing to the Park Service.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

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TO : Mr. James M. Coutts, Acting Chief
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DATE:

FROM : John J. Craighead

SUBJECT: Deputy Chief Scientist Robert M. Linn's Comments on the Craighead Report MANAGEMENT OF BEARS IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Now with regard to the specific comments made by Mr. Linn.

On Page 1, Paragraph 2, Mr. Linn objected to the fact that in our report we did not attempt to explain methods or to provide all of the quantitative evidence we have for some of the conclusions arrived at. He has stated that in order to produce publishable material, these omissions should be rectified. I think it is clearly stated in the report why it is not feasible to include all of the data. It would constitute a report of from 500 to 800 pages, which would not be read by the very people who should read such a report. Also, the time involved in compiling a report of this kind would take years - and the grizzly bear is a threatened species and the management of this species needs immediate attention. Furthermore, the report contains more quantitative data than any similar report of this nature that I am aware of.

What Mr. Linn does not state is that ample quantitative evidence, but not all our data, have been included in the report to substantiate the conclusions drawn, and as such enables other scientists and administrators to determine how our conclusions were reached.

Also, if Mr. Linn were at all familiar with the work we have published to date, he would realize that much of the methodology has been described in the scientific literature and other papers are in progress. The purpose of the management report was not to go into detail on methodology but to draw conclusions from a long and detailed research study.

It is rather difficult to reconcile how Mr. Linn as deputy chief scientist of the Park Service can consider our report scientifically inadequate, yet have apparently given his official sanction to the recent National Park Service report GRIZZLY BEAR ATTACKS AT GRANITE PEAK AND TROUT LAKE IN GLACIER NATIONAL PARK IN AUGUST 1967. This report not only has been published, but the Park Service has felt it of sufficient importance that they charge the public $6.50 without photographs and $7.50 with photographs.

Although the above-mentioned report deals with bear incidents and management implications, no attempt was made by the National Park Service to elicit the help of scientists with long experience in bear research. It is certainly impossible for the reader to arrive at the conclusions stated by the National Park Service from the type of data presented in the report. This report certainly should be carefully scrutinized by the scientific community, because the objectivity of the report can certainly be questioned and no doubt will be since a national resource is at stake.

STANDARD FORM NO. 64

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. James M. Coutts, Acting Chief
Division of Wildlife Research

DATE:

FROM : John J. Craighead

SUBJECT: Deputy Chief Scientist Robert M. Linn's Comments on the Craighead Report MANAGEMENT OF BEARS IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

On Page 20 of his memorandum, Mr. Linn states "I have serious reservations concerning the remainder of the report - at least for publication purposes" and he states "Primary among these is the way in which the purpose of a national park, as related in the report, comes through to me . . . . . But the implication in the report is that the Park Service should manage the resources to augment the grizzly population." Mr. Linn takes a full paragraph to state that the report recommends augmentation of the grizzly bear population so as to create an unnatural population. Mr. Linn also states that on Page 61 of our report we suggest that management should be directed toward increasing the survival of females to breeding age, thus increasing population numbers.

Actually what we have stated is as follows: "In view of these findings, grizzly-bear management should be directed toward increasing the survival of females to breeding age and providing greater security for those that have attained this age. This would increase the size of the productive female segment of the population and help to insure survival of the species." Since the grizzly bear is a threatened species, it would seem reasonable to suggest management techniques or management procedures that would enable this species to increase in numbers. In the body of the report we show how this can be done by creating a buffer zone around Yellowstone National Park. The report does not discredit the primary Park Service goal of maintaining or re-creating ecological conditions existing before the advent of the white man.

We suggest that the Park Service could cooperate with other agencies in creating a larger base population of grizzlies which would afford a greater margin of safety for the species. Nowhere have we advocated articiality in management, but have pointed out where it already exists or how it could be eliminated or partially rectified. Again, it must be recognized that management of the grizzly is not the sole responsibility of the National Park Service but is also very much the responsibility in the Yellowstone Park area of the National Forest Service and the Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho Fish and Game Departments.

Mr. Linn goes on to say that he considers it unscientific to consider augmentation of population numbers even though this augmentation is done by natural means. Apparently he does consider it scientific to recommend the reduction of population numbers even for an endangered species such as the grizzly, or perhaps his concept is that the Park Service should do nothing.

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The problem is that park land has protected the grizzly, but more than passive protection is now needed. We have provided information which will enable the Park Service to do some constructive management of grizzlies providing the Service chooses to look at this problem not as a National Park Service problem alone but as a problem involving other resource management agencies as well.

I fail to see anything in our report which infers or suggests that the management procedures we have advocated would conflict with the Park Service policy of maintaining or restoring natural ecosystem relationships. We suggest how these relationships can be restored or partially restored (see Page 88).

During the period of study, there was a slow growth of the population of grizzlies in Yellowstone. This was due partly to the fact that the Park Service personnel reduced the number of grizzlies annually killed in their control operations and that we perfected bear-handling techniques and passed these on to ranger personnel. Also there was a concerted effort on the part of agencies outside the Park to cut down on grizzly bear mortalities. The wide publicity given the study created an awareness of the need to conserve the grizzly and we believe this all had a beneficial effect.

There is no doubt that overproduction on the part of the grizzly could lead to overpopulation which is clearly pointed out in our report (Page 105). However, the fact that a population will increase if protected cannot be used as an argument that this is "tampering" of the ecosystem. Certainly no population biologist could be that naive. I fail to see Mr. Linn's point. Perhaps he is opposed to management of wildlife in a National Park. If so, he should state his belief - not confuse biological principles.

On Page 2 Mr. Linn states that there are "other management recommendations that need much further investigation prior to serious consideration". Number 1, he states that, "The reestablishment of distinct grizzly bear populations on suitable lands outside park boundaries is desirable. However, this would require that other agencies assume responsibilities that they probably will not be able to uphold." The fact is that these agencies have been assuming and upholding these responsibilities, and appear to be far more responsive to the suggestions resulting from nine years of intensive research than is the National Park Service's Deputy Chief Scientist.

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TO : Mr. James M. Coutts, Acting Chief
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FROM : John J. Craighead

SUBJECT: Deputy Chief Scientist Robert M. Linn's Comments on the Craighead Report MANAGEMENT OF BEARS IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

A careful reading of the report will show that the grizzlies were not to be given complete protection on lands outside the park. In fact, the report clearly states how grizzly bears can be controlled outside of Yellowstone National Park (see Page 106). Suffice it to say that we have overwhelming correspondence and personal conversations to support the fact that the National Forest Service and the Montana, Idaho, and Wyoming Fish and Game Departments are ready and willing to cooperate in any plan that will help to sustain a population of grizzly bears outside the immediate environs of Yellowstone. This can be accomplished if the National Park Service is willing to cooperate.

Page 2, Number 2. Mr. Linn states that "phasing out" of the Trout Creek dump represents an impossible research design for evaluating a practice which must either be eliminated or continued." There is no statement anywhere in the report suggesting that the National Park Service either maintain their earth-filled dumps or eliminate these substituting them with incinerators. On Page 93, last paragraph, we state "However, concentration of grizzlies during the summer at refuse dumps has both advantages and disadvantages in the management of the species." For six pages then we go on to say in as objective a manner as possible, the pros and cons of retaining or eliminating refuse dumps. When officials of Yellowstone were questioned concerning administrative plans for garbage disposal, we were informed that there were long-range plans for substituting incinerators for the open-pit dumps, but no official time scheduling. There was certainly no communication that this decision was an either/or proposition and that we should consider management suggestions in this context. Mr. Linn implies that after the decision was made to install incinerators that the possibility of doing this gradually and evaluating the effects on grizzlies was not possible even if a valuable resource were at stake. There is no question that slow phasing out of garbage dumps would be costly; however, this point is recognized by the authors in the report (Page 89).

No direct funds are now appropriated for bear management in Yellowstone. It does not seem unreasonable to spend some of the taxpayer's money to determine what will occur when the open-pit garbage dumps are removed. Mr. Linn has criticized our report as lacking in supporting data, yet his evaluation of phasing out garbage dumps is based only on his personal beliefs and an apparent budgetary problem.

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Mr. Linn states "I am apprehensive that phasing out garbage dumps" (as recommended in our report) "would at some point hold animals on limited food supplies (as in Glacier), actually encourage incidents and lead to a restoration of garbage feeding before the no garbage feeding situation was tested." It is hard to conceive how one reasons that some food for the animals would make them more dangerous than no food at all. To the best of my knowledge, there is no statement in our report which indicates that the National Park Service should either get rid of open-pit dumps or provide incinerators. We simply present the pros and cons.

It seems incomprehensible to us that such points as these should be the subject of criticism when to date no member of the National Park Service has ever had either direct conversation or correspondence with us concerning our management report - with the exception of one phone call on August 14, 1967, from Superintendent McLaughlin who took issue with one or two statements in the report referring to Park Service personnel - in spite of every effort of the authors to bring this about.

On June 12, 1967, Dr. Frank Craighead and myself met with the Yellowstone staff specifically to go over the report, left the report with them, and specifically asked for comments and suggestions so we could finalize the report. Since then we have vainly tried to communicate for nearly a year. Mr. Linn's response is the first and came only after official prodding. Prior to this time there have been no comments or suggestions forthcoming, either verbally or in writing. Correspondence and phone calls produced no results. The manuscript was finally printed after a long delay, but still with no comment from Park Service officials.

On Page 3, Number 3, Mr. Linn states "I heartily disagree with the recommendation that the park policy should not be to afford visitors the opportunity to see a grizzly bear." Again Mr. Linn has grossly misinterpreted our statements. We have suggested in the management policy how grizzly bears could be viewed by the public but did state on Page 97 "However, providing a wildlife display of grizzly bears for the public should be secondary to the objective of holding the base population of grizzlies within the confines of the park." We then propose a modest program for the public viewing of grizzlies. I think that Mr. Linn should know that we discussed with former superintendent, John McLaughlin, how grizzly bears could be baited using elk kills and how these carcasses could be placed so that grizzlies would be attracted and could be viewed by the

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SUBJECT: Deputy Chief Scientist Robert M. Linn's Comments on the Craighead Report MANAGEMENT OF BEARS IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

general public. We helped the Park Service to initiate a pilot program of this type based on our research; however we did warn there were dangers to a program of public viewing and that it could easily get out of hand.

It is hard to believe that Mr. Linn has read our report and arrived at the types of conclusions and statements he has incorporated into his memorandum. It would appear that he has been influenced by other information and not by the content of our report alone. Since Mr. Linn is not in a position to have any considerable amount of first-hand information on the grizzly in Yellowstone, it would be illuminating to know the sources of his information. I suspect he is relying on the attitudes of colleagues rather than on systematically gathered data.

Number 4, Page 3. Mr. Linn's comments on Item 4 are of such an emotional nature that it appears useless to even comment on them here. Obviously the research workers recognize the role of Yellowstone National Park in protection of the grizzly bear. It is stated in the very beginning of the report. It would be easy to strengthen this if this has caused concern.

In no way has the removal of a few grizzlies been dramatized. We have simply indicated how these grizzlies have died and we have been consistent in stating, as noted by Mr. Linn, that research people were responsible for some mortality. Had we wished to dramatize the control mortality, we could have stated how prior to the inauguration of our research program, practically all grizzlies killed within the park were thrown on the dumps with only an occasional attempt to preserve a specimen. Also we could have told how one extremely valuable marked grizzly bear was shot by a ranger and then the claws cut off for souvenirs. This was done with full knowledge of the value of the bear to our research program. We were not informed of the incident. We might also have cited incidents of grizzly bear killings by park personnel that were not reported by rangers in accordance with National Park Service directives. We also might have stated that we developed the immobilizing techniques and in turn instructed park rangers so that they in turn could utilize these techniques. The fact that some rangers tried this without adequate training and the fact that this was attempted on a much larger scale than it should have been without greater proficiency could have been highly dramatized by us if this had been our purpose.

Instead we have recognized the problems the Service has in managing bears and have tried to be helpful. Our attitude on this point is summed up on

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TO : Mr. James M. Coutts, Acting Chief
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SUBJECT: Deputy Chief Scientist Robert M. Linn's Comments on the Craighead Report MANAGEMENT OF BEARS IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK

Page 101 "The majority of rangers, however, understand the problem and require only more supervision and adequate financing to do a more efficient job." The section on personnel was included only after discussion with rangers and because they felt it would be helpful.

At the end of Page 3 Mr. Linn again reiterates that the management recommendations have been made to the National Park Service for consideration in advance of the supporting data. Our contention is that more than an adequate amount of supporting data have been presented in the report and that any additional data would be superfluous and would detract from its readability. Also, as stated before, the National Park Service and other agencies will have to manage grizzly bears in the very near future if they are going to save this endangered species. My personal feeling is that the chief scientist of the National Park Service should be thankful to have nine years of scientific data and experience on which to base a management program.

The few critical statements that have been made in the report have been made in the interest of the Park Service and in the interest of managing the resource and not to embarrass the Service which seems to be a central theme of Mr. Linn's memorandum.

It also should be noted that the National Park Service was given more than ample opportunity to rectify these situations in the advance copy of the manuscript. We pleaded with park personnel to make these corrections so that we would not be put in a position of unnecessarily or inadvertently criticizing a sister organization. Since we made every attempt to work out these problems with the National Park Service at the field level, and since an important aspect of research is to get information into published journals so that it can be available to all, we feel that the management report, with minor alterations, should be published at the earliest possible time.

We can offer concrete evidence that other scientists, agencies, and financial backers support this view. We should again like to point out that the National Park Service has been receiving the benefits of an $85,000 annual research project for an annual Park Service investment of less than $2,700.

We should like very much to sit down with Mr. Linn and discuss his points, one by one, where he can make ready reference to the manuscript, and where

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we can clarify points that have confused him. The investigators feel they have a responsibility to the supporting agencies to publish. We wish to give every consideration to Mr. Linn's criticisms and we wish to emphasize that we are more than willing to take suggestions and to make changes that have merit and which can be supported by fact or where our own data is proved to be unreliable. However, our ultimate responsibility is to the resource and this resource is the responsibility of a number of agencies and it is the property of the American people. It would be unfortunate indeed if the results of nine years of research effort could be withheld from publication because of what appears to be bureaucratic nitpicking.

I would like to again suggest that you read the recent report issued by Glacier National Park on the grizzly bear attacks. If this represents the kind of reports that the Park Service is willing to publish, then I must conclude they are operating on a double standard.

John Craighead

John J. Craighead

Grizzly Bear Study

From time to time in interviews and for television, I have been asked the question, "Well, whats the importance of studying and preserving the grizzly bear?" The following statement helps to explain it.

The importance of studying the grizzly bear is that he is just one of numerous plants and animals that are intricately interrelated and interdependent. It is this interrelatedness and interdependence of living things on one another that makes continuing life upon earth possible. It it vitally important that we learn more about and more fully understand such processes if human life on earth is to survive.

WESTERN ASSOCIATION OF
STATE GAME AND FISH COMMISSIONERS

HARRY R. WOODWARD
President
Denver, Colorado

JOHN R. WOODWORTH
1st Vice President
Boise, Idaho

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2nd Vice President
Portland, Oregon

JOHN E. PHELPS
3rd Vice President
Salt Lake City, Utah

ROBERT L. SALTER
Secretary
Idaho Fish and Game Department
600 S. Walnut • Box 25
Boise, Idaho 83707
(208) 344-8471

November 6, 1970

Mr. George B. Hartzog, Jr.
Director
National Park Service
Interior Building
Washington, DC 20240

Dear George:

We are concerned about the slaughter of grizzlies in Yellowstone! An article entitled "Yellowstone Acts to Control Grizzly" appears on the front page of "Jackson Hole News," Vol. 1, No. 24, September 24, 1970. The article points out management practices with the grizzly involving placement in zoos, trapping and transplanting within the Park, and shooting by Park Rangers.

Placing wild grizzlies in zoos is a poor substitute for good management. Trapping and transplanting relatively short distances appears to be largely ineffective, and destruction of animals except in extreme emergency instances should not be permitted.

We realize that closure of garbage dumps may over a long period solve some of the "nuisance" and "human safety" problems. In the meantime I strongly suggest that an improved management program be undertaken which will give greater attention to the welfare of the grizzly. Transplanting greater distances to other areas, and making animals available

to licensed hunters, if possible, are suggested as alternates to the shooting of animals by National Park Service personnel.

We hope the states can be of assistance to you in this matter.

Sincerely,

Harry R. Woodward
President

WWS/ej

Enclosures

cc: John Craighead
Frank Craighead, Jr.
Honorable Leslie Glasgow
James B. White
John R. Woodworth
Frank Dunkle
Jack Anderson, Superintendent, Yellowstone Park

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

IN REPLY REFER TO:
N16
N22

February 9, 1971

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

Dear John:

Your letter of February 1 regarding permission to continue grizzly bear research beyond the expiration of the current agreement has been received.

As you know, we are carrying out a management program to restore the park's grizzly population to using natural foods and reduce the high occurrence of injuries which resulted from certain bears becoming habitual users of park campgrounds. This program has been recommended after reviews of all available information by Dr. Starker Leopold and other scientists on the Scientific Advisory Committee.

Your opposition, as well as that of Frank, to the park's program has been very forcefully communicated in numerous press releases and talks to various groups. Our requests to see the data which would permit us to know the basis for your criticisms have not been honored. While I feel you have the right to criticize if you wish, this has mainly taken the form of discrediting park programs and objectives.

In all candor, the Park Service cannot relinquish the responsibility for maintaining a viable grizzly population and providing for the safety of visitors in Yellowstone Park. The comments and what information we have received from you have been considered, along with our own records and experience from more than a 40-year span of time. We also have the counsel of other researchers, including Dr. Murie who has studied grizzlies in national parks for over 30 years.

Since your opposition to the park's program is so clear and we wish to avoid a continuous controversy while we are attempting to do a very difficult job, I request that you consider the studies of bears at the Trout Creek dump completed, as per your 1969 Annual Research

Report and April 14, 1969 letter that gave notice that this would be the case. We took this report and your study needs into account in closing the Rabbit Creek dump last year and can now only see an intense campaign on your part to prevent us from closing the Trout Creek dump.

I wish to make it clear that your research methods and findings are not the reason I am requesting that you consider the grizzly study completed. The reason is that the portion of the 1969 memorandum of understanding covering the study where we ask to be able to comment on your management recommendations before they are disseminated to the press or published has been repeatedly violated. Here, we find preliminary data from park management operations presented in a less than objective or in an inaccurate manner to force your point of view on the National Park Service. You can continue to do this if you wish, but I do not think it should be under a cooperative agreement for scientific studies. We will always welcome recommendations with supporting data, but the latter has not been forthcoming. I find that criticisms are a poor substitute for information where management decisions must be made.

I have signed the cooperative agreement which will cover the request to follow the elk marked on the National Elk Refuge into Yellowstone Park. This has been sent to Dr. Buechner. As covered in my several letters to you previously, and by your agreement in a April 14, 1969 letter, I assumed your studies on the various refuges were to be a substitute for the conspicuous marking of park wildlife that is seen and photographed by Yellowstone visitors.

Sincerely yours,

Jack K. Anderson
Superintendent

February 1, 1971

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

Dear Mr. Anderson:

COPY

We are firming up plans for our summer work and I would like to receive confirmation from you that we will be able to continue our research work on the grizzly bear. There is still a great deal of research to be done and we feel it is very important to continue to follow the movements and behavior of grizzly bears that we have marked in the past.

In my letter of July 24, 1970 I requested that you make some specific suggestions as to how we should prepare our Memorandum of Understanding in order tocoontinue our research on elk and black and grizzly bears in Yellowstone. In your letter of August 13, you did not answer this request, and I am assuming this was an oversight.

We are planning to do some of our research on wildlife refuges, however, we have a great deal of time and money invested in long-term research in Yellowstone and we would like to complete them, not only because we have an obligation to the granting agencies to do so, but because the information obtained will be very valuable to the National Park Service in the management of wildlife.

Our concern in obtaining information useful in managing wildlife in Yellowstone is, I am sure, shared by you. As you know, we began studies in 1959 and these studies acted as a catalyst for developing the broad program of research that you now have in the Park. I am sure you can see the value of having the broadest possible research base for your management programs and, therefore, I hope to hear from you favorably that we will be able to continue our important research on the grizzly bear in Yellowstone.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead
Unit Leader

JJC/mj

MONTANA COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT

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

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801

July 15, 1969

Mr. Horace M. Albright
427 Lanfair Avenue
Los Angeles, California 90024

Dear Mr. Albright:

Since I wrote you last my brother and I made a trip to Yellowstone, and we had a long talk with Superintendent Jack Anderson on the subjects of research in national parks, the management of the grizzly bear in Yellowstone, and the management of the northern elk herd. These are three problems that are of great concern to Frank and me and ones in which we have been able to make little headway with the present Yellowstone administration. The administration still steadfastly contends that they have not basically altered the grizzly bear situation by drastically reducing the garbage dump at Trout Creek. We know from daily observation over the past two years that this simply is not true. The night following our conversation with the superintendent two young men were mauled -- one severely at Lake. The next day one grizzly was shot and the next evening one wounded, and as far as I know the wounded animal is still on the loose. This is the second incident of rangers' wounding a bear with rifles this season. There is no justification whatsoever for shooting these bears with rifles when they can be so much more readily immobilized with drugs. Also, the major reason for the increase in bear - man incidents and the increase in the number of bears in camp grounds is due to the basic change in garbage disposal.

Both Frank and I and many others feel that the grizzly bear management policy as well as other wildlife policies currently prevailing in Yellowstone can be directly attributed to their chief biologist, Glen Cole. Mr. Cole has consistently failed to consult with any reputable scientists and has consistently thrown road blocks in the way of research conducted by private organizations and institutions. This statement has been hotly contested by the present administration. Nevertheless we and others believe it to be true. In support of our contention is the fact that all research utilizing marked animals has been tremendously curtailed and is to be phased out by the end of 1970 or 1971. This in itself is a tragic error.

This may be a little strong but I left it in.
F.C.

It has been my policy over many years not to get involved in personnel problems of other organizations. However, I feel that the situation in Yellowstone cannot be rectified as long as Glen Cole is in a position of authority there, and I predict that the situation will only continue to worsen. I would prefer that you keep this latter statement confidential. However, I want you to know where we feel the problem lies and what would be the most immediate solution. Feel free to convey this information to proper authorities, but we would appreciate it if you would not divulge the source of information. I have made this same statement directly to the superintendent of Yellowstone, but nevertheless I am reluctant to have the information attributed to me except first-hand.

One possible solution that occurs to me is to have a blue ribbon investigation by scientists completely divorced from the National Park Service, or to have a public hearing on several of the resource management problems. I feel this will inevitably come whether or not you or others suggest it.

As you know, Frank and I have worked in the national parks for the last twenty years and we feel as close to the Park Service and its objectives as park employees. We are very disturbed with the present trend of biological research and management.

I want to congratulate you on your fiftieth anniversary of your appointment as superintendent of Yellowstone. In the course of my work I have read most of the old logs and journals and annual reports, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure to say that your reports have been by far the most enlightening and constructive of all the reports that I have read. I have drawn heavily on them for historical background in our research.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

John Craighead

JC:rd

Copy: Frank Craighead

MONTANA COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT

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

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801

July 15, 1969

Mr. Joel Varney
Philco-Ford Corp.
Space and Re-entry Systems Division
3875 Fabian Way
Palo Alto, California 94303

Dear Joel:

I am getting off the request for funds to the National Geographic, and we should have definite word sometime in August. I am also meeting with the University Foundation next week and should have a definite answer on the amount that they will contribute to the support of our biotelemetry endeavor. I feel real optimistic at this point, but I realize that we will not be certain of how things will go until we actually have the funds in hand.

Let me know how things are progressing at your end -- whether you see any serious problems in going through with the generalized plans that we have discussed. I am hoping that we will be testing the IRLS system sometime in August and that this will justify a trip to Yellowstone for you.

It is possible that Frank and I may have to go to Los Angeles in early August on the Wild Rivers show, and if this occurs we will try to get together with you.

Regards,

John Craighead

JC:rd

Copy: Frank Craighead ✓

Closed Mini Glacier dump 1967

1. Garbage Removal (1) (Stop all garbage) immediately

2. Campground protection practices
   Sanitation
   (1) Public education
   Experimental fencing
   Experiments with carrion feeding
   (2) Scaring devices
   Bear Management Rangers

3. Need for Research to accompany Experimental management
   Use of marked animals

4. Some removal of Troublesome Bears
   Trapping & removing within Park
   Possibility of moving outside Park

5. Air Pollution Effect of Incinerators

RADIOTRACKING OF GRIZZLY BEARS

1964 PROGRESS REPORT

BIOTELEMETRY RESULTS - ECOLOGICAL, PHYSIOLOGICAL

NSF GRANT GB 2672

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Frank C. Craighead, Jr.

John J. Craighead



August 16, 1968.

Meeting between Dr. Craighead, Jay Sumner and Jack Anderson and Bud Estey

At 9:00 A.M. Dr. Craighead received a call from Jack Anderson's secretary asking him to meet with him at 11:00 A.M. Dr. Craighead and I arrived in Mammoth at about 12:00 noon. The conference began at approximately 12:15 P.M.

The superintendent brought up two main points:

1. He disliked the feed-back he was getting from various individuals and agencies. These people all felt Anderson was discouraging individual research.

2. He disliked Dr. Craighead contacting his district and sub-district rangers on policies he had made.

The meeting was very long and many problems were discussed. Some of the more important areas of discussion were:

1. General lack of cooperation on the district and sub-district levels.

2. Glen Cole's attitude towards our research.

3. Complete lack of communication between the NPS and our research team.

4. The attitude of Dale Nuss this summer and past summers.

5. Their policy on releasing unmarked bears without informing us. Anderson said he knew nothing about this policy.

6. Anderson's policy on the screening of all people at Trout Creek was discussed at some length. Apparently he is going to keep the same policy.

8. The elk management problem.

9. We requested that he send a memorandum to all districts indicating his support of our research.

10. Anderson was disturbed about the Great Falls Tribune article and our reaction to the Glacier killings.

11. Discussed the Glacier Bear-incident report.

12. Need for public hearings on new Park policy:

1. Research
2. Management
3. Overall policy

Dr. Craighead made the following requests in order to rectify the present problems.

1. The memorandum as discussed in 9) be circulated.

2. That we should be given the opportunity to help formulate the management program and coordinate it with our research efforts.

3. A policy be considered which would permit visiting scientists to visit Trout Creek and also permit Park Rangers to visit Trout Creek.

4. That Glen Cole be brought into line with regard to his actions and attitude toward our research.

5. That we have the opportunity to discuss Park policy either affecting or directed toward our research before putting such policy into effect.

The replies to the above requests were all in the negative except for number "(2)".

We stated that there had been much talk about our lack of cooperation in the last nine years. Dr. Craighead said that we would stand on our past record in the Park. Anderson agreed our record was clear.

June 28, 1965

Superintendent John McLaughlin
Yellowstone National Park
Wyoming

Dear John:

It seems that Walt Kittams and myself are once again in a hagrle over research contract details. I am at a loss to put my finger on the trouble. I know that both you and Lon Garrison are sympathetic to our efforts and recognize the difficulty of conducting an independent research effort within a national park. The misunderstanding of what is required is down the line. My hope is that the problem is misunderstanding and not deliberate obstructionism.

Obtaining funds to support research is a necessary evil but the "red tape" and bureaucratic inefficiency is, I hope, unnecessary and also remedial. I do not feel inclined to battle this thing out down the line another year and I believe that you feel the same way. This haggling over details not only delays the research effort and confuses the organization's contracting to do the research, but it also may in course of time bring about hard feelings and misunderstandings between those that should have most in common. I want to assure you in this letter that my only interest and those of my colleagues is to conduct research on vital problems in Yellowstone National Park and to make this information available to the National Park Service. In the course of doing so we naturally expect recognition of our efforts.

It does not seem to me that we are asking too much when we request that we be allowed to do our work at our own pace and at least somewhat at our own convenience. The wording of the contracts infer that we are neophytes in the business of research and that every kind of regulation and restriction must be written in the contracts in order to prevent us from either absconding with the information or misinterpreting our findings as it were. They have demanded far more control over the work and the results than the financial support justifies. The method of financing places the burden of support on us, since no funds are forthcoming until we have presented a report showing work accomplished.

I have no objection to a detailed outline of work proposed under a contract, but I see no reason for furnishing a detailed outline and work schedule for research that we initiated, planned, and financed before the Park Service initiated its present research program. This information is all available in reports we have submitted to the National Park Service in the past and the work is now terminating.

This attitude might be comprehensible if our only funding came from the Service contracts and if we were in effect realizing some personal return from our effort. The work is getting done because we have a dedicated group, who for five months out of each year for a period of seven years have been willing to sacrifice their family life and the niceties of home living, and put up with a great number of personal inconveniences in order to pursue the quest of knowledge. The information obtained through our research is entirely in the interest of the National Park Service. We are dedicating our time, effort and funds that the Park Service may eventually realize a better wildlife management program. I can not be sympathetic with those who would use our efforts to promote their own personal objectives or ambitions within the Service. Actually, as I have indicated to Mr. Garrison, we can accept a Park Service contract only by expending a considerable amount of our own funds and in all cases where the research shows promise we can and have obtained additional research support that has far outweighed any contributions made by the National Park Service.

In most instances we have initiated our own research, originally funded it and then sought additional support from the Park Service. This was done more to make the Park Service a partner to our efforts than to get needed funds (see enclosure 1). The reaction, to what I consider to have been a generous attempt on our part to closely integrate our independently financed research with the emerging Park Service program, has been an attempt by Park Service personnel to completely engulf our work into a rigid service program and to take credit for our accomplishments without even the courtesy of treating us as fellow colleagues.

It would seem that in our case, which is special, that a gentlemen's agreement signed by both parties should be all that is necessary to assure honest efforts and good intentions from all concerned. Research can not proceed without a certain amount of respect and trust. Integrity and mutual respect is the life blood of the scientific community. Without it there can be no research in the true sense of the word.

It is my hope that we might be given the courtesy of offering the results of our research efforts to the National Park Service rather than having this information demanded of us by contract in unseemly terms and language.

This contract business has been very discouraging and depressing to me, to Frank and to our associates. I would appreciate an opportunity to discuss this with you personally if for no other reason than to explain our motives and objectives in conducting research in Yellowstone National Park. I feel sure that an understanding of our views would provide a broader basis for mutual understanding.

Sincerely yours,

John Craighead

cc:Bob Howe
L on Garrison

10a

August 8, 1967

Mr. John McLaughlin, Superintendent
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming 83020

Dear John:

Concerning our recent telephone conversation, I wish to confirm that Frank and I have completed a report of MANAGEMENT OF BEARS IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK supported by your organization and many other contributors. As of this date we are mailing copies to you and to staff officials in Washington, D. C., and to all organizations that supported the research.

sent mgt. report

As I mentioned over the phone, we have had numerous requests from public information centers to make copies of the report available upon completion. Making available our research reports is a routine procedure of the Wildlife Research Unit and is one of the major objectives of the Research Unit and this is spelled out in our memorandum of understanding.

I do not, of course, intend to make this publication available to the press until such time as I have met with you and your staff to determine the most appropriate time and place for such a release. As you know, we have provided you and your staff with those sections of the report for preview that have a direct bearing on park activities and policies, and so assume there is nothing in the report that could not be made available to the general public.

Because of the tremendous interest in the grizzly bear that exists in the state of Montana, and because of the closeness with which the press has followed this research project, it would be next to impossible not to release the report to those members of the press that have made specific and repeated requests to me for the report.

I hope, as I indicated to you over the phone, that Dr. Frank Craighead, myself, and members of your staff can get together in the near future and review the best way to release the report and possibly make a joint release if this appears to be desirable. I think you should recognize that this report will go to at least a dozen other organizations that have supported the research, some to a considerably greater extent moneywise than the National Park Service and that these organizations

might abstract the report for release at an early date. There is no way, of course, that we could control this, nor would it be in the public interest to attempt to do so.

I personally anticipate no problem in making the release and I feel certain that the report will reflect credit on your organization for the cooperation and support that is extended in this scientific endeavor. Any comments or suggestions that you care to make prior to our discussing this matter will guide our activities until we have arrived at a common decision.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead

JJC:AB

cc Mr. C. Edward Carlson

August 14, 1967

Superintendent McLaughlin phoned me at the Laboratory in Yellowstone today. We had just learned from the newspapers that two young girls had been killed by grizzlies in Glacier National Park. I thought his call would be in reference to this but he made no mention of the incident whatsoever. Instead he said that he had glanced at our report on MANAGEMENT OF BEARS IN YELLOWSTONE and that though he had not yet read it, he was concerned about a statement in the report appearing on Page 101. The statement had to do with attitude of rangers regarding the control of grizzly bears within the park. He said he did not believe the statement belonged in a scientific report and that it was critical of the Park Service.

I answered that I did not think it was critical and that it was in the report because we thought the information would be of value to him and to his staff. His rangers believed it was a constructive statement. I said I was sorry if he felt strongly about what we had said but reminded him that we had sent the report to him and to his staff for review, specifically requesting that they indicate anything in the report that might in any way be embarrassing to him or his staff. I said that his staff had read the report but that in spite of two letters and several phone calls, I had never received any acknowledgement that the report had been received and not one word of criticism, instruction, or suggestions. I told him the report had been released and it was now too late to make changes. On August 8th I had informed Mr. McLaughlin of my intention to complete the report and requested joint release so as to avoid any embarrassing situation.

Mr. McLaughlin did not reply to the letter but in this phone conversation he said he would not release the report jointly to the press as I had suggested in a letter to him. This I had done as a courtesy and with the hope that we would all be in agreement. He said he saw no need to send copies of the report to the press but would not prevent us from doing so since it was

our report. I told him that I had promised Mr. Bibler of the Associated Press in Helena, Lloyd Schermer of the Missoulian, and John Campbell of the Missoula Radio station that I would provide them copies of the report. They had followed our work closely and were personally interested in the work. All had made repeated requests for the report. I told him that this sort of public education was a major objective of the Montana Unit and that I could not withhold the report. He said he would not ask me to withhold the report but did want to register his objection to certain things in the report which he said should not be in a scientific report.

I questioned him further but it was obvious that he had not read the report but only certain sentences, probably underlined by his staff, and it was apparent that we could have no discussion based on contents of the report. I again said I was sorry but felt the information was there for his best interests and not as a criticism of his rangers or the National Park Service. I said I felt sure the report would be valuable to him and hoped he and his staff would still take time to read it and make a detailed report to us of their objections and also of the areas of agreement. He said there would not be a written comment. However, before terminating the conversation he requested that I send him the names and addresses of the press receiving a copy of the report.

I think that a mistake has been made by not making a joint release to the press. To have done so would prevent possible misunderstanding between the researchers and the Yellowstone Park Administration should some of the material in the report be taken out of context or used to attempt to embarrass either party. Now any adverse comments made by the press can be used by the Park administration to discredit our work and to cite improper handling of the

release of information. I feel that we did all we could to prevent such a situation from arising. The decision not to work with us on this problem was made without any discussion with us and the decision given to us over the phone. My letter on the subject has not been answered to date.

10.c

BioScience

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July 2, 1969

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

Dear Dr. Craighead:

I have read your manuscript entitled "Management of bears in Yellowstone National Park". It is an excellent article and BioScience will be pleased to publish it in a number of installments. Re-work the manuscript as you wish, and return it to me when it is exactly as you would like it to appear in BioScience.

Thank you for considering BioScience for publication of your manuscript.

Sincerely yours,

David M. Prescott

David M. Prescott
Editor, BioScience

cb
Enc.
cc: Robert S. Leisner

Enclosure 10

Trailer Space
Canyon 1971

January 26, 1971

COPY

Mr. Gary E. Everhardt
Assistant Superintendent, Operations
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 83190

Dear Mr. Everhardt:

We would like to request two trailer sites at Canyon for the period June 1 - November 1, 1971.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead

JJC/mj

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

IN REPLY REFER TO:

March 10, 1971

F7423

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

Dear Dr. Craighead:

In reference to your letter of January 26 we find that we will be unable to accommodate your need for two trailer sites at Canyon during the 1971 summer season. Requests for sites to fulfill National Park Service and concessioner requirements have exceeded the total availability, therefore we have found it necessary to curtail assignments to cooperative agencies and other outside parties.

Sincerely yours,

Gary Everhardt

Gary E. Everhardt
Assistant Superintendent,
Operations

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

IN REPLY REFER TO:

March 6, 1970

F7423

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

Dear Dr. Craighead:

This is to confirm the assignment of one trailer space at Canyon in accordance with your request of October 21, 1969. Your employees should check in with our District Supply Clerk for assignment of a site as has been done in the past. The billing arrangements for the assigned site will be as follows:

Trailer Space--private trailer house and includes electricity, water, sewer fee, garbage collection and disposal - $38.00 Monthly.

Sincerely yours,

Gary Everhardt

Gary E. Everhardt
Assistant Superintendent,
Operations

March 16, 1970

COPY

Mr. Gary E. Everhardt
Assistant Superintendent
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

Dear Mr. Everhardt:

Thank you for your letter of March 6 confirming the assignment of a trailer space at Canyon for our summer research projects.

Yours very truly,

Rae M. Dabbert (Mrs.)
Secretary to Dr. John Craighead

October 21, 1969

COPY

Mr. Gary E. Everhardt
Assistant Superintendent, Operations
National Park Service
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

Dear Mr. Everhardt:

In answer to your letter dated October 1, 1969, we would like to request one trailer site at Canyon for the period June 1 - November 1, 1970.

Yours very truly,

John Craighead
Leader

rd

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

IN REPLY REFER TO:

October 1, 1969

F7423

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

Dear Dr. Craighead:

In accordance with the procedure initiated last year, we are again requesting your trailer space requirements for the 1970 visitor season. We realize that some plans cannot be completely finalized and that certain changes will have to be made in the spring as various programs become more certain. However, early notification of needs will allow us the opportunity to review your requests along with those of other cooperating agencies, our own requirements and make allocations early during the new year.

We would appreciate your office submitting your estimate of employee trailer space needs in Yellowstone for 1970 by October 30. Please provide information on where you will need sites and the period required. Payment next year for the use of trailer sites will be made from a date requested by you at the beginning of the season to a date when either the site is released or at the end of the season.

Sincerely yours,

Gary Everhardt

Gary E. Everhardt
Assistant Superintendent,
Operations

1 site

Canyon
June 1 – Nov. 1

( ) 11x55

Marking 10 (final)

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

IN REPLY REFER TO:

August 13, 1970

N22

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

Dear Dr. Craighead:

You are correct in stating one of the purposes of Yellowstone National Park is for scientific study. The other purposes are to preserve natural environments and native biota for their scenic, educational, or cultural values to park visitors. Research is encouraged when it requires the park environment and does not reduce esthetic or scientific values. This is, of course, illustrated by twenty-one different non-National Park Service researchers who are working in the park, and the thirty-three scientific collecting permits that were issued this year.

Another measure of the amount and importance of outside research performed in this park is what appears in print. During the year, twenty-two professional publications resulting directly from research in Yellowstone were accessioned into the park research library. These ranged from reprints of articles from various technical journals to several different PhD theses.

We are impressed that Yellowstone has one of, if not the most vigorous, research programs--both National Park Service and academic--existing in the National Park System today.

As I have mentioned previously, we must have some very compelling management problems to resort to the conspicuous marking of park wildlife. Our operational use of a small metal ear tag to determine if transplanted problem bears return to campgrounds is hardly the same as marking over 200 grizzly bears and numerous other animals with colored ear streamers and collars to follow their movements.

Admittedly this was once a standard approach, but after 12 years of such marking we have asked our own and other cooperating researchers to consider alternatives in their studies. This is being undertaken in cooperation with scientists from the University of Wyoming.

For your particular needs to test radiotelemetry equipment, John Gottschalk has informed me that he was considering some of the wildlife areas under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. He assured me there were a number of alternatives which could be available to you.

Sincerely yours,

Jack K. Anderson
Superintendent

This is not our needs. The biological objectives have been clearly spelled out.

J. J. C.

Lab 66

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 83020

IN REPLY REFER TO:
D3415

July 12, 1968

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

Dear Mr. Craighead:

Subsequent to our recent meeting in this office, I have asked the Company for their schedule of building removal on those buildings you are currently utilizing at Canyon. The Yellowstone Park Company has scheduled the buildings for removal during the first two weeks of August. The primary reason for this scheduling is that after September 1, their crews are totally committed to construction projects and would not be available for demolition.

Due to this tight schedule, I must request that you make arrangements for other quarters prior to August 5. I would suggest that you would want to consider trailer rentals or something of this nature, and we will be happy to make trailer space available in the area. I regret that this is rather short notice, but we have been discussing this move with you since last October. In the event you decide to bring in trailers, please notify us as soon as possible in order that we can make the final arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

Jack K. Anderson
Superintendent

July 22, 1968

In conversation with Jack Anderson, Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, I was told that he had no objection if I attempted to contact the Yellowstone Park Company to see if they could delay the date for demolition of our laboratory until such time as we could make other arrangements for housing.

Mr. Bazata said his company had not been pressing for the demolition of the laboratory, that in fact they had been extremely harassed by the present Yellowstone administration in many ways and that they wanted to cooperate with both the National Park Service and with us. He said he had a phone call from Mr. Pistell and had frankly told Pistell that he thought the situation between our research group and the National Park Service was "too hot for them to become involved further".

I said I was sorry the situation had developed this way, that we were extremely grateful for the help and encouragement they had given us over the years and that we did not want to put the YP Company in a difficult position. I told him, however, that it would be impossible for us to meet the deadline set by the superintendent that I would like to know whether the YP Company could alter the deadline. He said they could very easily do this, that they had no set date, nor any pressing commitment that required the destruction of the building on the date set by the superintendent. He said he would be happy to destroy the building at any date set jointly by the Park Service and ourselves. In fact, he said it would be much simpler for them to do this work in winter.

I asked him if he had any objection to my relaying this information to the superintendent and he said "No". Accordingly I phoned the superintendent and he agreed to delay the destruction of the building until after the first snow - probably some time in October.

I told him we would make every effort to have our operation moved into trail units by that time.

I asked permission for Dr. Herrera of Canada and Dr. Azuma of Japan to visit Trout Creek to visit our research work. He said he could not grant this request, that he was allowing no one but our research team to go into Trout Creek and he had already turned down the Assistant Secretary of Interior and Horace Albright as well as other foreign scientists.

I suggested there was perhaps a difference between the scientists visiting us who had a very direct interest in the research work and these other people who were in the park and who were simply curious to see grizzlies. His position was, however, that he had had these instructions from Director Hartzog and he felt if he opened the door in any area he would have to open it to anyone wishing to go into Trout Creek.

We have had no problem in the past confining the visiting to scientists who had a bona fide interest in the research. It was evident, however, that the superintendent was adamant on this point and I said I did feel the attitude might reflect adversely on the Park Service since it was very difficult to explain to scientists who were accustomed to scientific and academic freedom to be denied the opportunity to observe research activities. I said, however, we would do our best to support his position in the matter and we dropped the matter. This terminated our phone conversation.

6c Laboratory

June 12, 1967

Met with Superintendent McLaughlin, John Good, and other staff members to discuss our research, housing at Canyon, and our report on management of the grizzly bear.

The Superintendent said they would destroy the Y.P. mess hall at Canyon that has served as our laboratory. It was evident that no arguments by us would prevail. He offered to consider our housing needs at Canyon but it is all too obvious that they cannot meet our needs. This is just another example of the type of cooperation we have had. A decision is made that involved us and our work and in spite of the Memorandum of Agreement we are told to comply, but never given an opportunity to present our case prior to the decision making. These unilateral decisions have been the basis of most of our problems.

We reviewed our management report and left a copy for review by the park staff indicating it was privileged material and not to be circulated. We were asked why we had taken so long to produce a report. The atmosphere of the talk was not friendly or constructive. Much of the discussion between ourselves and park personnel dwelt on why we had taken so long to do the research work and get out a report and why it was necessary to do further research. It was quite evident that the Superintendent and most of his staff do not understand the nature of ecological research. We could not help but feel from the remarks and conversation that we were being tolerated but not wanted. It seems that the park administration fears we may influence Washington to support our research with Park Service funds and that this will mean that monies appropriated for ranger activities will be diverted between research and ranger activities. Basically, however, the problem is that we cannot be

completely controlled by Park Service directive as can all park personnel, and this fact constitutes a threat to the power and authority of the Superintendent and his staff and also to the established bureaucracy. I believe we have conducted ourselves with propriety and restraint but overtures on our part for cooperation and understanding are ignored.

The Superintendent terminated the meeting by requesting that we outline our research objectives for the coming year and submit a request for housing. We had already done the former and the latter appears to be a useless gesture since we have investigated the available housing at Canyon and there is nothing there that can serve our purposes. We will, however, comply with the request.

No action has been taken to review the Memorandum of Agreement I drew up months ago and submitted to the Superintendent. We have received no comments or acknowledgement of our AEC report. The Superintendent indicated he would not write the Audubon Society supporting our research although his staff admitted that Walt Berlet who had publicly critized our work had also caused them a lot of trouble and his position was known to be indefensible. He, instead, used this to illustrate why our research should not be continued longer. We reminded him that this sort of reasoning had not solved the Northern Yellowstone elk problem and that we had always supported his organization and their objectives and felt it would be in order for them to reciprocate.

10 (final)

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

IN REPLY REFER TO:
N22

April 7, 1969

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

Dear John:

Because the memorandum of understanding covering your work on the grizzly expires June 30, 1969, we have prepared a similar document to cover the two years which your January 14, 1969, investigator's report indicated was necessary to complete the study.

You will note the format and considerations in the document are essentially the same as before with the exception that we have put in management objectives that relate specifically to Yellowstone's purpose as a natural area. The establishment of buffer zones around Yellowstone, which seems to lead to an emphasis on managing the grizzly to provide trophy hunting, is more in the province of other agencies that are not signatory to the document.

The conspicuous marking of park wildlife seems to have reached the point where it detracts from the scenic and esthetic values obtained from viewing wildlife. We have restricted our own biologists, as well as other investigators, from conspicuously marking wild animals. I am asking your compliance on grizzly bears other than those already marked and absolutely essential to your study.

To help the park in our attempts to have as few conspicuously marked animals as possible by our 1972 centennial, we would appreciate your removing conspicuous markers from bears to the greatest extent possible.

In reviewing the documents for the project titled "Radiotracking and Biotelemetry Studies of Western Big Game Mammals in Yellowstone National Park," we were somewhat embarrassed that it was not called to your attention that the "big game" emphasis would be more appropriate where wildlife was being managed for sport hunting. Since the study

centers around objectives of developing radiotracking systems and does require the conspicuous marking of animals, we wonder if it requires the park environment.

We realize our wildlife which is relatively unafraid of humans affords an unusual opportunity to immobilize and mark animals at will, but these are also animals that will be seen and photographed by thousands of visitors each year. I would suggest that this study be transferred to the National Elk Refuge at Jackson and would be willing to assist in getting any necessary arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

Jack K. Anderson
Superintendent

Enclosure

cc:
Dr. Starker Leopold
Dr. Robert M. Linn
Mr. Fred Fagergren

Yellowstone Policy Called Peril to Grizzly

Closing of Garbage Dumps Criticized by 2 Biologists

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14—The grissly bears of Yellowstone National Park are in danger of being eliminated by the very policy that is designed to protect them, according to two prominent wildlife biologists.

John and Frank Craighead, brothers associated with the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, say the problem is the three-year-old park policy of closing the isolated garbage dumps on which the bears had fed for years.

The Craigheads say that the closing of the dumps is "creating" instead of eradicating troublesome campground bears.

According to the biologists, the grizzlies, denied their traditional campground feeding sites, are not returning obediently to the back country but are dispersing throughout the park.

More bears, the brothers say in a magazine article, are entering campgrounds in search of food and others are extending their home range beyond park borders, where they lack protection and are hunted.

The Craigheads, who recently completed a 12-year study of the relationship between grizzlies and man expressed their views in an article appearing today in Bio Science magazine, published by the American Institute of Biological Sciences here.

In a companion article in BioScience by Glen F. Cole, Yellowstone's chief research biologist, and in telephone interviews with Mr. Cole and the park's superintendent, the preventive bear-management goals were defended and praised, the goals were recommended by an advisory committee of the National Park Service, composed of university professors, park personnel, and consultants.

The closing of the garbage dumps was an effort to maintain a natural state in the park and to reduce the chances of conflict between bears and campers in a park that attracts over two million visitors a year.

With the garbage cut off quickly, the park services said, the bears would be forced to turn immediately to natural foods in the woods and away from the heavily populated campsites and visitor areas, which account for only 5 per cent of the 3,500-square mile parkland.

Human Injuries Up

Park rangers now destroy or ship to zoos all "two-time offenders" entering a campsite in a successive two-year period after having been transplanted to other parts of the park. Since the new policy was enacted, the Craigheads say, 12.3 grizzlies a year have been killed or sent to zoos, compared with 4.1 a year from 1959 through 1967.

Last summer, 22 grizzlies—the highest number in park history—were destroyed or sent to zoos, a figure the Craigheads says "exceeds 10 per cent of the Yellowstone population," which they put at about 200.

Human injuries since 1968 have averaged 3.33 a year, they say, while they were only half as numerous from 1959 through 1967.

Jack K. Anderson, Yellowstone superintendent, said in a telephone interview that the program was going "extremely well," that only two bears had been destroyed this summer and that there had been no human injuries but "some property damage."

Park campgrounds and incinerators have been adequately sanitized, he said, with bear-proof trash cans and fencing, and public education and ranger patrol programs have been intensified.

Species Held Endangered

According to the Craigheads, the dump closing have greatly increased the probability of conflicts between man and bears and are endangering perhaps the largest concentration of protected grizzlies south of Canada, a species already listed as 'rare' by the Interior Department.

Both the park service advisory committee and the Craigheads agreed that the grizzlies must ultimately be forced to natural foods and away from the park's heavily populated campsites and visitors areas. But the Craigheads recommended the slow phasing out of the dumps, "weaning" the bears gradually to new feeding habits, social behavior and movement patterns.

In a telephone interview, John Craighead said: "The grizzly is indiscriminate in his eating habits. There's no scientific evidence to prove he has ever turned to one food in favor of another. He's always taken food where he easily found it, whether man were present or not. Denied one scource, he will not consciously seek another, he will just begin to move around more."

Both the park service and the Craigheads agree that one solution to destroying troublesome bears—though still not perfected—would be more distant releases of bears on Federal lands adjacent to the park.

"If this can be arranged," said Glen F. Cole, Yellowstone's chief research biologist, "our need to destroy bears can be reduced to zero."



John Craighead ©The National Geographic Society

Frank Craighead handles a drugged bear gingerly after clamping an identification tag on its ear. "When releasing grizzlies,'" he recommends, "point them away from you."

Morrisania and Bronx Municipal.

Dr. English said renovation was about to begin at Sydenham Hospital, whose projects are up for bidding. Final plans are being drafted for Queens General, Bird S. Coler and the K building at Harlem Hospital.

New Use for Turkey Waste

WICHITA, Kan. (AP) — Leo Roberts and Dennis McClintock, mechanical engineering students at Wichita State University, have built an apparatus designed to produce usable methane gas from turkey waste. The manure placed in the barrel ferments and produces the gas. The manure is then dried and used as a fertilizer.

HEARING IS GRANTED TO HOSPITAL UNION

The Board of Directors of the city's Health and Hospitals Corporation agreed unanimously yesterday to hold at least one public hearing on a series of labor contracts to replace those that expired July 1.

The directors agreed to the hearings after leaders of Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Union barged into the board's closed meeting to present their objections to drafts of the contracts.

Led by Leon J. Davis, the union's gray-bearded president, about 60 members of the union assembled in the hall outside the corporation's offices on the fifth floor at 125 Worth Street and, after they were told that a delegation of four would be allowed to address the 10 directors present, burst into a small anteroom of the board room, springing a door.

"The board was delighted to hear the views of Mr. Leon Davis," Dr. John T. English, president of the corporation, said at a news briefing at the end of the three-hour meeting. "It unanimously agrees that there should be a public hearing or more than one on the contract — and that that will be done in September."

The dispute arises from the one-year-old corporation's attempt to standardize pay scales and fringe benefits in the city's 18 public hospitals.

Violators Will Be Eaten Is Sign Hard to Ignore

IRVINE& Calif. (UPI)— Prowlers who might scoff at guard dogs are not likely to ignore the warnings posted around Lion Country Safari, an amusement center-zoo where lions, leopards, elephants and other wild African animals roam free.

Visitors are allowed to drive through the park with their automobile windows rolled up. Posted on the chain-link fence that surrounds the reservation is the warning:

"No trespassing: Violators will be eaten."



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

August 12, 1969

Dr. Frank Craighead
Box 156
Moose, Wyoming

Dear Frank:

I am enclosing a copy of Gottschalk's letter. I am planning to answer it, but I am giving it considerable thought and would appreciate any comments.

Regards,

John

John

JC:rd

Enclosure

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES
AND WILDLIFE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

AUG 8 1969

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

Dear John:

A few weeks ago I left the Western Association meetings at Jackson Lake Lodge long enough to update my knowledge of wildlife management activities in Yellowstone National Park. A few days later I learned of your latest research accomplishments from Dr. Baskett and Dr. Johnson here. In these discussions I learned of your letter of July 15, 1969, asking for approval to publish your 1967 report to the National Park Service on "Management of Bears in Yellowstone National Park." At this point, I have a few opinions to express on the general subject.

The Memorandum of Understanding between the National Park Service and the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit that became effective March 1, 1967, had several good objectives, including ". . . . . accumulating long-term population data on grizzly bears," ". . . . . complete the ecological study of grizzly bears begun in 1959," " . . . . . measure changes in grizzly bear population numbers," etc. Also, there were several more specific management objectives for evaluating the effects of phasing out NPS garbage dumps, establishment of a buffer zone around the Park, and use of surplus elk carcasses as bear attractants.

I should add one more point about the agreement. When our own financial problems became acute, the National Park Service went beyond the terms of the agreement and contributed funds for the study, even though those funds had to be found without benefit of specific appropriation and were taken from other projects.

From all I see and hear, you succeeded admirably in meeting the general objectives of the agreement. The most recent tangible evidence is in the paper on reproductive biology that appeared a few weeks ago, and Tom assures me that more scientific papers are scheduled. The specific management evaluations, however, may not be possible at this time because the experiments are just beginning. No validated conclusions are possible. For several reasons, we may not be privileged to complete these management evaluations. Therefore, my first recommendation is that data already in your notes be published in the best scientific manner without awaiting completion of any additional studies. The cooperative agreement would be fulfilled as far as existing data would allow.

The Memorandum of Understanding covered only the National Park Service's need for data and the Cooperative Research Unit's ability to provide data. It did not cover or contemplate the offering of management advice to the Service. In fact, one provision (v.2.) states "The research team agrees to abide by the policies, rules, and regulations governing the administration of Yellowstone National Park."

The publication of a suggested management policy for Yellowstone bears by this Bureau in BioScience goes quite a bit beyond the intent of the Memorandum of Understanding. In its present form, the 113-page manuscript would put the National Park Service on trial before the public, a public that may not be able to see clearly enough the connection between data and management recommendations.

On the other hand, management recommendations and the decisions that follow can seldom if ever be backed up completely by data: at some point, judgment and educated guesses have to take over. Moreover, the development of management recommendations is the principal type of inference that the wildlife scientist is expected to draw from his data in many kinds of studies. I would not expect you to pull back from solid management recommendations, formulated as objectively as possible, as you publish your scientific material.

Considering all these points, I suggest that BioScience will be a fine outlet for publishing the information in the report you have prepared for the National Park Service, provided:

(1) The manuscript is rid of needlessly provocative statements and phrases;

(2) A sincere effort is made to emphasize the scientific aspects of the work covered in Section III either in BioScience or in other scientific publications;

(3) The bases for individual management recommendations are documented by data concisely and clearly, whenever possible;

(4) The Editor of BioScience makes a commitment to the National Park Service for rebuttal space if it wishes, to show that its management objectives for bears are different from yours and why.

Publication of your results and recommendations in a recognized outlet like BioScience is exercising your responsibility to science. Beyond that, our Bureau should offer management advice when asked and when backed by research evidence, but not indirectly in the press. The National Park Service can manage bears any way it thinks best, according to its policies, and until we can show a better way, convincingly and professionally, our Bureau supports the Service in its efforts. I have recently visited Yellowstone, and endorse the Park Service's policies and plans for grizzlies there. Artificial feeding of grizzlies (or any wildlife) creates an artificial situation that tends to divest the animals of their fear of man. When they exist in the same vicinity as man, conflicts are certain to occur. It seems far the best procedure to work toward a wilderness grizzly population, through a reduction in feeding, even though this may mean the elimination of those animals that may stray near, or wander into, parts of the park heavily used by people. Continued feeding, even on a gradually diminishing basis, can only produce new generations of man-acclimatized bears.

In summary, publication of your report in BioScience because the National Park Service "has consistently failed to follow any of the suggested management procedures" would be a pure case of sour grapes, easily seen through by readers. On the other hand, publication of a professionally compiled, thoroughly documented case for intelligent management would be a distinct credit to the authors and to BioScience. It is the latter course we have to take.

Sincerely yours,

Director

We haven't got any of their research
They have not filed a research report
with us.

Working principally with tagging bears.

30 (final Linn
no written statement

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:
N1427-PN

NOV 3 1972

Hon. Lee Metcalf
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

NOV 4 1972

Dear Senator Metcalf:

This is in reply to your inquiry of October 16 which requests information relative to the management of grizzly bears in Yellowstone National Park; and more specifically that answers questions posed by Mr. Christopher Servheen, Student Coordinator for Student Environmental Research Center at the University of Montana.

In 1967, Drs. John and Frank Craighead produced the report, "Management of Bears in Yellowstone National Park," as a result of the research that they had completed at that time. A copy of this report is enclosed for your information (Enclosure No. 1). The report contains several recommendations that we felt (and still feel) were not acceptable, for various reasons, some of which are given in the memorandum of May 21, 1968 (Enclosure No. 2), to Dr. Joseph P. Linduska of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. This memo was written in response to a request for our opinion as to whether the report should be published by the Bureau.

Apparently there was some contact from the Drs. Craighead to former Director Gottschalk of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife to publish their 1967 report or parts of it, regardless of the comments made and, so far as can be determined, without effort to correct the inadequacies noted. A copy of Dr. Gottschalk's reply is enclosed (Enclosure No. 3). Dr. John Craighead requested the National Park Service to furnish a statement that would make clear our contention that material should be published so that they could go ahead and get their material out. This statement was made in a letter to him (Enclosure No. 4), but in a later telephone conservation the impression was given that what was received was not what was wanted.

On September 6 and 7, 1969, there was a meeting at Yellowstone of Director Hartzog's Natural Sciences Advisory Committee for the purpose of coming to grips with the various ways proposed for managing grizzlies. An agenda covering this meeting is enclosed (Enclosure No. 5). The Drs. Craighead requested that they meet alone with the Committee in order to present

their views privately, and this privilege was granted. The remainder of the Saturday meeting was attended by all invitees, including the Drs. Craighead.

The Natural Sciences Advisory Committee submitted their report to Director Hartzog on October 6, 1969 (Enclosure No. 6). Prior to public release of the report, we wished to make it available to each Senator, Representative and State Game and Fish Director of all three States (Idaho, Montana and Wyoming). This was accomplished. The report itself was not sent out until November 25, although copies were mailed to the Drs. Craighead, upon special request, on November 12.

On December 3, 1969, I received a telephone call from Dr. John Craighead. Following a 1-hour conversation I summarized what I thought I had understood him to say, in the form of a letter to him (Enclosure No. 7).

On December 4, 1969, the day following the above conversation, Dr. Craighead wrote to Dr. A. Starker Leopold, at that time Chairman of the Director's Natural Sciences Advisory Committee, complaining about one of the items mentioned in my letter--that of the continuing research. (A copy of his letter is Enclosure No. 8.) Dr. Leopold's reply (Enclosure No. 9) asked me to change the disputed paragraph in the Committee's report--which was done on December 18, 1969. This change was sent out to everyone already possessing a copy of the report.

Following the Natural Sciences Advisory Committee's release of "A Bear Management Policy and Program for Yellowstone National Park," the National Park Service began implementing as nearly as possible the actions that the Committee had recommended. One of the recommendations was that research should continue. A memorandum of agreement between the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the National Park Service was signed on August 4, 1971, relating to the objectives and methods for accomplishing some of this research through the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, whose Unit Leader is Dr. John Craighead (Enclosure No. 10). A Study Plan was submitted by Dr. Craighead, and the National Park Service requested several changes in this Plan by a memorandum dated August 14, 1971 (Enclosure No. 11). The final Study Plan (Enclosure No. 12) was prepared accordingly by the Bureau, but the Plan as amended was not acceptable to Dr. Craighead, and the Craighead research within Yellowstone National Park ceased. The Service did not forbid the Craighead brothers the right to carry out research within the park, but the Craighead brothers refused the conditions that the park management felt necessary to impose on the research to be done. These conditions were, and remain, we believe, quite reasonable because it is felt that the less the grizzlies are handled and

manipulated the better, and the closer the day that grizzlies in Yellowstone will be wild and free-ranging once more. The Service's memorandum (Enclosure No. 11) explains these reasons rather well.

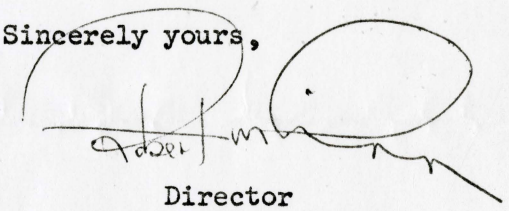
On September 19, 1972, a meeting was held in Yellowstone National Park, co-conducted by Mr. Harry Woodward, Chairman of the grizzly bear committee of the International Association of Game, Fish and Conservation Commissioners, and Mr. Nathaniel P. Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Interior for Fish and Wildlife and Parks. The morning session consisted of presentations by Mr. Glen Cole of Yellowstone National Park, Mr. Ken Greer of the State of Montana, and Mr. Clifford Martinka of Glacier National Park. Written statements, not read at the meeting but presenting essentially the same information, are enclosed as Enclosures Nos. 13, 14 and 15. The afternoon session consisted of a presentation by Dr. John Craighead of several graphs and charts intended to show a rapid decline in the grizzly population until sometime between 1986 and 2006, when no grizzlies would remain in the Yellowstone population. No written statement, unfortunately, is available from Dr. Craighead, which presents the information given by him. Mr. Glen Cole was not present during the afternoon session, so we are certain that he did not dispute the Craighead data; in fact, Mr. Cole presented his study program results only, and made no other comment, as nearly as we can recall. The main questioners during the entire day were Assistant Secretary Reed, Director Harry Woodward of the Colorado Division of Game, Fish and Parks, and Dr. A. Starker Leopold of the University of California, Berkeley. As for the presentation of data that would indicate a population crash, no accounting was made of the decreasing number of deaths attributable to control actions; and no accounting was made of the fact that cub mortality within populations that fed a large portion of their time on garbage dumps before the dumps were closed, was approximately 39 percent, but that in naturally feeding populations it is 5 to 7 percent. In sum, the information available to us does not indicate a population crash, or even a population decrease. The number of grizzly bears that have been transplanted within the park, shipped to zoos, or killed either purposefully or accidentally, are tabulated for each year for the years 1967 through 1972 in Yellowstone National Park in Enclosure No. 16. The number of personal injuries and property damage incidents during the same years in Yellowstone National Park are tabulated in Enclosure No. 17. While it is certainly premature to judge the final outcome of the grizzly management program, there are definite indications that an improvement has occurred even in the short period of time since 1967.

It is noted that the suggestion is made that a congressional hearing be held. Please feel perfectly free to call on us at any time for any

additional information that would assist in resolving this problem. I will be happy to do whatever is humanly possible to resolve this issue, providing only that it can be accomplished to the benefit of the grizzly bear population and the safety, welfare, and interpretive enlightenment of the Yellowstone Park visitor.

My best personal regards.

Sincerely yours,



Director

Office of Natural Science

Enclosures 17

November 2, 1976

Latest models of the Aldrich snare have a chain link instead of a swivel. We used one one time, caught a bear, and he was able to break the snare. We have since added swivels to all of our snares.

Aerial observations of grizzly bears have been a little better this year than last but still not up to the 1973 or 1974 levels as seen below.

Summary of Flight Reports 1973-1976

Year	Hours Flown	Bears/Flight	Bears/Hour
1973	76	2.60	.79
1974	150	2.50	.83
1975	180	.63	.20
1976	186	1.17	.35

Observed production of young is considerably improved over 1975. We have identified sixteen different sows with 32 cubs compared to 4 sows with six cubs last year. We have also identified six different sows with 11 yearlings compared to three sows with six yearlings in 1975. - Knight

? only 4 the year before with cubs

Thirteen grizzly bears were trapped and released during the 1976 trapping season that extended from mid April through September. This is 2 bears better than we did last year.

To date 9 radios are in operation on a regular basis. We also have 1 radio from 1975 that transmits periodically when it gets in the mood.

As for the other 4 radios, 1 bear cast its collar. One bear has vanished, his transmitter apparently has failed, and 2 bears died and their transmitters were recovered.

The Study Team wishes to take this opportunity to again thank all of the cooperating agency personnel whose assistance to us and our summer crews helped make this a productive year.

We also wish to thank 2 private cooperators, The Davis Brothers Livestock Co. and The Ball Brothers Livestock Co., who assisted greatly with their patience and cooperation in our attempts at determining grizzly bear - livestock interactions. - Judd

We have heard there will be public hearings conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to discuss Grizzly Bear Critical Habitat. They will be at Cody, Wyoming, December 6, 1976, at the Municipal Auditorium 1:00p.m. to 4:00p.m. and 7:00p.m. to 9:00p.m.; and, Missoula, Montana, December 8, 1976, at the University Center Ballroom, 1:00p.m. to 4:00p.m. and 7:00p.m. to 9:00p.m.

There has been an indication of additional meetings at St. Anthony, Idaho, and Washington, D.C., but dates, times and places are unknown at this time. - LEO

INTERAGENCY GRIZZLY BEAR NEWSLETTER

No. 2
June 1976

The Steering Committee met on January 23 and approved the budget and work plan for fiscal year 1977. No significant departures were made from the FY 1976 budget and work plan.

One bear (No. 4) was retagged using helicopter and capture gun in December just before she went into the den. Attempts to reinstrument two bears in dens were foiled by deep snow (7 to 20 feet), avalanche conditions, and a high level of discretion by personnel involved. However, much exercise and snowshoe practice were gained in the attempt.

Tabulation of flight data shows that only 36 grizzly bears were seen on observation flights during 1975, compared to 60 in 1973 and 125 in 1974. Hours of air observation were 76, 150 and 180 for 1973, 1974, and 1975, respectively.

Spring is here, and bears are starting to come out of their dens. No. 7 was the first radio-equipped bear out on March 16. Since he did not den until December 22, he had a little less than three months of sleep. He did get up hungry and headed for Yellowstone River where he found an elk carcass to snack on. He apparently prefers fresh meat since he was able to ambush a live elk around April 6 before he finished the carcass. He then moved downriver and found a calf which was either dumb or weak about April 12. By April 19 the battery on his transmitter failed.

Bear No. 5 was next out on April 2; he apparently sized up the snowy landscape and went back to bed.

Bear No. 4 came out on April 6 along with her good friend with whom she spent all summer and also denned with. She has been moving around the den area since coming out.

Bear No. 8 came out on April 19 and brought a brand new cub with her.

Bear No. 10 is still denned.

The winter field season extended later that we had anticipated. Three of the radioed bears denned as expected in mid-November. However, 2 radioed bears and an unmarked bear traveling with No. 04 did not den until late December. No, we don't yet have any definite reasons for the difference in denning dates.

We have a new project secretary here in Bozeman. She is Mrs. Sue Crowfoot. Sue is a former Montanan and comes to us from Denver. We are certainly glad to have her here as we were about to burn out the typewriter with our blazing speed.

Research efforts in the Wyoming portion of the study area (outside Yellowstone National Park) during 1975 were mainly directed at trapping operations and camera reconnaissance work. The Wyoming biologist had one assistant who worked full time setting automatic cameras over baits. This person is doing a Master's thesis on the application of automatic cameras in grizzly bear research, and will be returning for the '76 season to complete field work.

To assist in the field work two-man teams were assigned intermittently to Wyoming on bear trapping and vegetative surveys. Also a two-man reconnaissance team worked in the Teton Forest to supplement information in that area.

As in other parts of the study area, observed grizzly activity was much less than in previous seasons. There were fewer sightings, bear baits failed to attract either blacks or grizzlies in most areas, and only two grizzlies were captured despite extensive trapping efforts. The exceptionally cold, wet weather evidently had an effect on bear behavior, which measureably affected various aspects of the study. To further support the theory that bears had ample natural foods during 1975, there were almost no camper-bear problems this last year. In the four instances that grizzlies did enter hunters' camps, they did not disturb the tents and took food in only one case. In addition, hunters' horse baits were left to rot untouched in many cases, even though bears were known to be in the vicinity.

The planned radio tracking work in Wyoming for 1975 was not completed since the radios on the two instrumented bear did not function for a sufficient time period. The first bear's collar failed within a week after the bear was released. The second bear, appropriately called "Rover," traveled over 40 airline miles, within 10 days, into the Park and cast her collar near Hayden Valley.

A bear transplanted from West Yellowstone in 1974 was seen in the study area several times during 1975. On one occasion it was even seen near a trap but refused to enter. This bear was easily recognized because it wore a yellow-banded radio collar that had ceased to function.

Efforts during 1976 will again be largely directed toward the capture and instrumentation of five to eight grizzlies. An area of importance to the study is the Crandall-Reef Creek vicinity where timber cuttings are proposed for 1977. The habitat surveys are completed in this area and movement information is needed prior to the cuttings. By studying the area before and after cuttings, the impact of timber cuttings on grizzly usage can be measured.

A meeting was held at the University of Montana on April 21-22 to make recommendations for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Region Critical Habitat delineations. There were U.S. Forest Service personnel from all affected forest regions, Forests and most districts, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, University of Montana, Montana Department of Fish and Game, Glacier National Park, Yellowstone National Park, Washington Department of Game, Border Grizzly Bear Research Project and three members of the Interagency Study Team. Recommendations were made for critical habitat delineation in areas of Washington, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

R.R. Knight, Team Leader, N.P.S.
J. Basile, U.S.F.S.
K. Greer, Montana
S. Judd, U.S.F.& W.S.
L. Roop, Wyoming
L. Oldenburg, Idaho, Editor

Define all Wilderness as habitat as having

Puzzles

Throw in all

wilderness

already set aside

for protection of

Wildlife & habitat

Dick Randall's letter removed

Reynold's letter & Interview
Grizzly - Cong. Record (Manchester Document)
Donald's letter to Editor - High Time
EIS statements - Fund, Poole, Kimball
Letter to Reed - J. H. News
Said Commentary - F. C. C's J. H. News Reply to Reed Aug. 1, 1974

United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

October 17, 1974

To Joe Tournemi

Memorandum

To: Members of the NPS Advisory Board

Park Service
- Superintendent Jack Anderson
- Superintendent Philip R. Iversen
- Dr. Theodore Sudia
- Mr. Richard Knight
- Mr. Glen Cole
- Mr. Clifford J. Martinka

Fish & Wildlife Service.
- Director Lynn Greenwalt
- Dr. Charles Loveless
- Mr. Keith Schreiner
- Dr. Ronald Skoog
- Dr. F. Eugene Hester Keith 11/22 - Fish & Wildlife Service

From: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

Subject: Attached article from the Congressional Record "Grisly for the Grizzlies"

It is agitating to see the misrepresentations of "reporters" such as Simon Winchester accepted as fact.

The Craigheads' reaction to the National Academy report is interesting.

Nathaniel P. Reed

Attachment

CONSERVE AMERICA'S ENERGY

Save Energy and You Serve America!

	1960	1965	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1980 [1] required for— Case I	Case II
Total:										
ODA dollar millions (current prices)	4,665	5,895	6,832	7,762	8,671	9,415	10,706	11,948	16,760	24,400
ODA 1973 prices	7,660	9,069	9,346	9,976	10,059	9,415	9,391	9,452	9,259	13,480
GNP dollar billions (current prices)	898	1,340	2,010	2,218	2,550	3,100	3,530	4,100	8,200	8,200
ODA as percent GNP	.52	.44	.34	.35	.34	.30	.30	.29	.20	3.0
ODA deflator	60.9	65.0	73.1	77.8	86.2	100.0	114.0	126.4	181.0	181.0

[1] Countries included are members of OECD Development Assistance Committee, accounting for more than 95 percent of total official development assistance. Figures for 1973 and earlier years are actual data. The projections for 1974 and 1975 are based on World Bank estimates of growth of GNP, on information on budget appropriations for aid, and on aid policy statements made by governments. Because of the relatively long period of time required to translate legislative authorizations first into commitments and later into disbursements, it is possible to project today with reasonable accuracy, ODA flows (which by definition represent disbursements) through 1975.

[2] Case I leading to a —0.4 percent change in GNP per capita per annum in countries with incomes of under $200 per capita would require ODA of $16,700,000,000 (.20 percent of DAC GNP) in 1980; Case II with 2.1 percent growth in GNP per capita would require $24,400,000,000 (.30 percent of DAC GNP) in that year.

[3] New Zealand became a member of the DAC only in 1973. ODA figures for New Zealand are not available for 1960–71.

[4] In 1949, at the beginning of the Marshall Plan, U.S. Official Development Assistance amounted to 2.79 percent of GNP.

CHINESE PATRIOTS CELEBRATE THEIR "DOUBLE TEN" ANNIVERSARY

Mr. HELMS. Mr. President, I wish to remind my colleagues of a significant anniversary for all people who cherish the cause of freedom. Sixty-three years ago, Dr. Sun Yat-sen led a successful revolution against the Ching Dynasty, establishing the first republic in Asia. Tomorrow, October 10, is the anniversary of that date. Chinese patriots everywhere celebrate this date as the "Double Ten" holiday, so named because it is the 10th month of the year. For free Chinese, it is their day of independence, commemorating the overthrow of the decadent Manchu Empire.

As we know, however, the young republic was destined to lead a stormy existence. The Japanese invasion, the rise of Mao Tse-tung, the vicissitudes of World War II, the fallout from the Yalta Conference, and disastrous policies pursued by a pro-Communist crowd in our own U.S. State Department led to the gradual extinction of freedom on Mainland China. On October 1, 1949, Mao Tse-tung proclaimed victory. The free Chinese, however, withdrew to the island province of Taiwan, and made that island an Asian demonstration project in freedom. True agrarian reform, the nurturing of private enterprise, the protection of Chinese family values, and the carrying on of the historic and ancient Chinese culture have been the hallmarks of the Republic of China.

As the free Chinese put together their war-tattered nation, it is important to remember that they did not ask for much from the rest of the world—all economic aid from the United States essentially ended in 1965, and all military grants from the United States were terminated in July of 1973. They are not asking for hand-outs from us; in fact, their over-all economic picture has been very promising with their gross national product soaring over the past several years. For example, in 1960, the Republic of China's gross national product was $2.5 billion; by 1970, their output had more than doubled to $6.2 billion. There has been a steady rise since then, with the latest available figures putting the 1973 GNP for Taiwan at $8.6 billion.

The free Chinese are willing to work, and they cherish their independence in every respect. What they want is what I believe we do, in fact, owe them: our allegiance and moral support in their struggle against the Communists who have stripped them of their country.

There are those who hailed the policy of former President Nixon and Dr. Kissinger with respect to Communist China as a dramatic step forward for world peace and understanding. My response is that anyone who respects the Chinese people for their accomplishments and civilization cannot accept the Mainland regime as the legitimate representatives of the Chinese people. We are told that we cannot ignore 800 million Chinese; yet the truth is that when we deal with the Communist government in Peking, we are ignoring the wishes of 300 million Chinese, who have never had any say in the organization of the Communist government.

By dealing with Peking, we have gone beyond the realms of pragmatism. We inferentially have recognized the legitimacy of the claims of the Communists and have prejudiced the claims of Free China. Yet Free China survives, and will survive. Our current pro-Peking policy is an aberration. And the people of free China should understand that they have not been forgotten, and that their friends in the United States will never allow free China to be submerged in Communist tyranny.

GRISLY FOR THE GRIZZLIES

Mr. CRANSTON. Mr. President, I would like to bring to my colleagues' attention an article in the Manchester Guardian of September 21, 1974, by Mr. Simon Winchester.

The scenario set forth by Mr. Winchester of the dwindling grizzly bear population, while grim, is unfortunately only part of a larger, more discouraging picture. While the National Park Service management policies have contributed to the decline of the grizzly bear population in the Yellowstone ecosystem, the hunting seasons held annually in the States of Wyoming and Montana have dealt an equally severe blow to stability of the bear population.

The annual bear hunts have continued despite the fact that the bear population for the lower 48 States is conservatively estimated to be 800. In fact, a recent report by the Fish and Wildlife Service—not to be confused with the National Academy of Science study—recommends that because of the low number of grizzlies, the slow reproductive rate of the bear and the increasing man-caused pressures upon the bear and its habitat, the bear should be classified as a "threatened species" in the United States south of the Canadian border.

Despite the pessimistic outlook for the grizzly bear, the Fish and Wildlife Service has not implemented the recommendations of its task force. The unlimited hunting continues in the Bob Marshall ecosystem in Montana. So it still remains to be seen what the fate of the grizzly bear will be in the lower 48 States.

I ask unanimous consent that Mr. Winchester's article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

GRISLY FOR THE GRIZZLIES

[From the Manchester Guardian, Sept. 21, 1974]

The Yellowstone National Park is currently facing an unusually pressing problem: it is running out of grizzly bears. Four years ago rangers reckoned there were about 230 specimens of Ursus arctos horribilis roaming the giant park in the extreme north-west of Wyoming. In 1973 ecologists estimated a total population of 158, and this year they think only 144 may be left.

Precisely what is going wrong is currently the subject of a bitter controversy that has pitted officials of the National Park Service against a small but vociferous band of environmentalists. The leader of this group is Dr. Frank Craighead, one of a pair of rugged and extraordinarily talented twins (the other is Dr. John who lives in Montana) who has become, over the past 20 years, perhaps the most devoted and renowned student of the grizzly bear in this country.

Dr. Frank Craighead, who now conducts his wild life research from a laboratory in the Grand Teton Park, 50 miles south of Yellowstone, blames the decline in the grizzly population in the park (only two other wilderness areas, both in Montana, house significant numbers of America's remaining specimens) on the so-called "bear management" policies of the park staff. A major mistake, he contends, was made four years ago, when the park superintendent, Mr. Jack Anderson, ordered the sudden closing of all of Yellowstone's big rubbish dumps—dumps which, he claimed at the time, were unsightly and unsanitary.

The relation between rubbish dumps and grizzly bears may not be immediately apparent; but ever since the end of the last century, in the early days of Yellowstone's life, the grizzlies have found that the col-

lected piles of travellers' refuse provided them with an excellent and foolproof source of food. For 50 years, grizzly bears have been feeding, often in great roaming bands who came down from the remote pine forests, at the rubbish dumps. Then, early in 1970, Mr. Anderson ordered all the dumps to be closed down, and any bears trying to use them to be removed or shot.

Dr. Craighead had warned that the peremptory removal of the bears' traditional food supply would cause trouble. He asked Anderson to phase out the dumps gradually, to provide temporary supplies of freshly killed elk and deer carcases for the hungry bears to feed upon, and for rangers to "go easy" on any angry grizzlies. But Anderson decided to go ahead anyway.

Hungry bears raged through the park, rangers shot and poisoned them at a rate that more than doubled the "wastage" rate (that included permitted hunting) of previous years, and within a few months the bear population began to fall.

In addition, some bears turned on visitors. In 1970 one youngster disappeared from a camp site, after it had apparently been ravaged by a bear, and he has never been found; in 1972 a youth was killed by a bear and a court case blaming the park service for negligence opens in California in November. Lesser injuries to tourists increased in the first few months after the dumps' closure—though Anderson points out that they now have fallen back to virtually nothing in 1974.

One reason why Yellowstone is safer than it was three years ago, though, may be that tourists who visit the park see, and come in contact with far fewer bears. The Park Service brochures are still considerate enough to tell motorists what to do in case of a "bear jam" on a park road—but the likelihood now of one getting held up for half an hour by an ursine mob wandering about on the road is extremely remote. We took a short trip through the park; an enchanting place, as ever, but nary a bear in sight. And yet Mr. Anderson, in one of his more polite retorts to the diatribes of the Craighead twins, recently said that "If anyone wants to see a grizzly bear, I can show them bears coming out of my ears."

Last month a group of quasi-independent arbitrators, headed by an ecologist from the University of British Columbia, reported on the controversy to the National Academy of Scientists in Washington. Their conclusion, and one which the park service now puts into all its press releases, was that the grizzly "is in no immediate danger of extinction." ("I never said that it was," said Dr. Craighead. "All I said was that if the park service continued with its management policy it could lead to the eventual wiping out of the Yellowstone grizzly population.")

But the same scientists also told the NAS that the Park Service research programme was "inadequate" and that a "conservative policy of removal" of grizzlies is from now on "essential." Hunting should be banned: the shooting of so-called "incorrigible" bears should be stopped; the grizzlies should be permitted to creep back to their old population levels once again. So the report represents a small triumph for environmental whistleblowing—though only, Craighead insists, a very small one. "The same policies are going on in Glacier National Park and in the Bob Marshall Wilderness. There is no knowing whether the men who are in charge of these policies will accept any of these recommendations. We are not out of the woods yet."

There are 600 grizzly bears left in the U.S.—perhaps if one is generous there might be as many as 800. It is not yet an endangered species, technically speaking, and there are many left up in the Canadian Rockies to maintain the world population at a reasonably high level. But in Yellowstone, the home of Yogi Bear and the traditional base of the grizzly in America, things are not so good. Whether Ursus arctos can escape a fate here that is truly horribilis remains to be seen.

CASTRO'S EXPORTATION OF REVOLUTION TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, just as the development of Cuba as a Soviet satellite in the Caribbean should be of immense concern to those considering the "normalization" of U.S. relations with Cuba, so too should Castro's 15-year-old policy of exporting revolution to the rest of the hemisphere. It seems only logical that if the rest of the Americas are going to start acting "normally" toward Cuba—by restoring economic trade and renewing diplomatic relations—Castro should first start acting "normally" and discontinue sending money, arms, and trained guerrilla fighters to subvert other Latin American governments.

For one who complains about American interventionism, Castro has a record of stirring up trouble for others dating back to the earliest days of his regime. Less than a month after coming to power, one of Castro's top henchmen, Che Guevara, was quoted as saying, "the revolution is not limited to the Cuban nation," and 3 months after coming to power Castro himself was reported to have said, "the Caribbean is ours."

He was not kidding—at least not insofar as intent was concerned. Not long thereafter, 84 Cuban revolutionaries made a comic opera attempt to invade Panama. They failed—ludicrously—but their failure did not deter Castro from sending armed expeditions into the Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Nicaragua in an attempt to make his words come true.

The next year, 1960, Castro shifted his attention to the South American continent. True to his words, "we promise to continue making—Cuba—the example that can convert the Cordeillera of the Andes into the Sierra Maestra of the American continent," pro-Castro guerrillas turned to urban terrorism and sabotage in an effort to topple the freely elected government of President Romulo Betancourt.

About the same time, Fidelistas participated in an effort to overthrow the government of Paz Estenssoro in Bolivia, and were organizing workers, students, and peasants against the duly elected government of Alberto Lleras-Camargo in Colombia. In addition, the revolutionary movements of Turcios Lima and Yon Sosa in Guatemala began to gather steam.

All these movements continued well into the 1960's with Castro's blessing and, in many cases, active support. In 1962 alone, it has been reported that 1,500 Latin Americans were given instruction in guerrilla tactics in Cuba.

In 1963, a 3-ton arms cache together with a plan for using the arms to help Communist guerrillas capture Caracas was captured and subsequent evidence disclosed that Castro had supplied the weapons. In response, the OAS condemned Cuba for aggression and called on Latin American nations to apply economic sanctions against Castro. Hence, the trade embargo was born.

Despite such criticism, Castro continued his efforts. Fidelista activities continued in Venezuela and Colombia—although the revolutionary "republics" of Marquetalica, Sumapaz, and El Pato were cleaned out by the Colombian Army in 1964—and was reintroduced into the Dominican Republic where Castro supplied arms and training for a guerrilla movement that was undertaken in 1963. This Dominican effort was defeated, but there is evidence to suggest a number of Communists who had received guerrilla training in Cuba later participated in the 1965 takeover attempt that was thwarted only by the intervention of the United States and the Organization of American States.

It is also reasonable to assume that Castro and his supporters were not disinterested in the 1964 effort by Joao Goulart to turn Brazil over to the Communists. Fortunately, that move was thwarted by the Brazilians themselves. But, later, urban trained revolutionaries turned to urban terrorism in an effort to overthrow succeeding Brazilian Governments.

In 1966, undiscouraged by his failures, Castro hosted the famous Tricontinental Conference which adopted 73 resolutions directed at "the system of imperialist, colonialist, and neocolonialist exploitation against which it has declared a struggle to the death." Out of that conference came plans for further subversion of Latin America.

Perhaps the best known of all the episodes of Castro's exportation of revolution came shortly thereafter, in 1967, when Che Guevara took to the mountains of Bolivia in hopes of repeating his success in Cuba. But, rather than culminating in a tumultuous parade down the streets of La Paz, Guevara's movement attracted practically no support, was confined to a small part of the back country, and eventually wound up with the death of Guevara on October 9, 1967.

But Guevara's death brought not a decline in revolutionary fervor—as some have claimed—but rather a change in revolutionary tactics. Che's book "Guerrilla Warfare," with its rural orientation, was replaced by Carlos Marighella's "Mini Manual of the Urban Guerrilla" as the gospel for the exportation of revolution.

The bombings, the kidnapping, the urban terror that has been so prevalent in recent years, are directly attributable to this shift in revolutionary approach.

Since Guevara's death, urban terrorism, sponsored or supported by Castro, has reared its ugly head in a number of Latin American nations.

In Guatemala, for example, a revolutionary group, some of whose members were trained in Castro's Cuba, were responsible for the killing of two U.S. Army officers and U.S. Ambassador John Gordon Mein.

In Brazil, as I mentioned previously, Cuba trained revolutionaries turned to urban terrorism and evidence indicates they were involved in the kidnapping of

President
L. R. JAHN
Vice-President

Board Chairman
HARRY L. HAMPTON, Jr.
Treasurer

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE

Dedicated to Wildlife Restoration
WIRE BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20005 (202) 347-1774

December 5, 1974

Rocky Mountain Regional Office
National Park Service
655 Parfet Street
Denver, CO 80226

Dear Sir:

Re: The preliminary draft of an environmental statement for the Grizzly Bear Management Program, Yellowstone National Park.

We are concerned about the surprisingly inadequate list of private organizations and citizen groups from which review comments were requested. The names of a number of major national wildlife conservation organizations do not appear on the list. Unlike many of those listed, these organizations have experienced and qualified biological staff.

It is hoped that these other organizations, like this Institute, have learned about the availability of the preliminary statement and have obtained a copy of it. Because of this oversight, broader distribution should be made of the statement and the deadline extended for receipt of comments.

The draft EIS presumes that the park's grizzly bear population may not be continuing to decrease. On page 62, this statement appears "However, at the present time, the population appears to be recovering from the adverse effects of the dump closure and there is no evidence to support the contention that the management action itself has induced, or will continue to induce, a long-term population decline."

The word "appears," contrasts with conclusion No. 17 of the recent NAS report: "The research program carried out by the National Park Service administration since 1970 has been inadequate to provide the data essential for devising sound management policies for the grizzly bears of the Yellowstone ecosystem." By not defining "long-term", the EIS provides no frame of reference by which the attainment of the park's management objectives may be evaluated.

On the subject of compensatory mechanisms, also discussed in the NAS report, the EIS states (page 45): ... "our evidence does not suggest that there are compensatory mechanisms adequate to maintain the Yellowstone population under the impact of continued mortality as high as that which occurred in the years 1970-72."

In this regard, and suggesting that the mortality level is now less severe, the EIS notes (page 63) "that through July of this year (1974) no grizzly bears have been killed and no control actions taken in the park. If the current level of control actions continues, the impact of artificial removal of grizzly bears from the population on the long-term stability of the population should be negligible."

What was the record of control actions and other on-and-off park mortality from August 1 to the end of the 1974 season? This is important inasmuch as the record of mortality since 1972 covers too brief a period to warrant unqualified reliance. What further information is available about the reproductive record during 1974? How does mortality and reproduction fit with the optimism for population stabilization and recovery in the ecosystem?

Again, quoting from page 63: "If the current level of control actions continues, the impact of artificial removal of grizzly bears from the population on the long-term stability of the population should be negligible." Did the 31 July 1974 level of control actions (presumably zero) continue for the remainder of the 1974 season? If not, then what are the implications re. the presumption of a "should be negligible" effect on the population?

We share, with the NAS committee, the view (page 42) that "The most urgent needs are to obtain reliable data on present population size, trend and distribution; present reproductive rates by age class; present mortality rates by age class; and effects of social behavior on population regulation."

The NAS report sharpened our concerns with respect to the ultimate fate of the grizzly bear in the Yellowstone ecosystem. We find little assurance in the NPS preliminary environmental statement. Substantial question remains about the status and direction of the bear population.

Hence, we are dissatisfied with the emphasis and the scope of the proposed management program that is described in the report on pages 1-11, and more particularly, item 4 (pages 6-8) "Continue bear research and monitoring."

The statement "A vigorous integrated research program will be continued..." is self serving. We question whether the NPS research program to date has been "vigorous" or "integrated" for the grizzly or for any other species. It is well known that funding and manpower have been inadequate throughout the national park system for appropriate study of the natural fauna and flora for which the National Park Service is responsible.

In view of the diverse opinion about the population status and trend of the grizzly in the Yellowstone ecosystem, we believe the EIS should include and discuss an alternative that considers the possibility that the overall population is declining. As things now stand, there is fully as much reason

to support this alternative as any other. Its inclusion would help gain support for the broad and active kind of a research program that will yield information vital to the development of a responsive management program.

Sincerely,

Daniel A. Poole
President

DAP:mkv

The Fund for Animals

1765 P STREET N.W.
WASHINGTON D.C. 20036

LEWIS REGENSTEIN
Executive Vice-President

TELEPHONE
(202) 234-4002

November 29, 1974

Mr. Lynn H. Thompson
Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region
National Park Service
655 Parfet Street, P.O.Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Thank you for your letter of 10 October, 1974 and the attached study.

It is the opinion of the Fund for Animals that the draft environmental impact statement (DEIS) for Yellowstone National Park's grizzly bear management program, besides being five years late in preparation, is not a valid assessment of the actual situation.

Space does not permit a detailed, point-by-point rebuttal of the DEIS; but it should be stressed that this document is based on "data", compiled mainly by Yellowstone biologist Glen Cole, which has been shown to be invalid.

Since the DEIS relies heavily on the recent Report of the Committees on the Yellowstone Grizzlies, compiled by the National Academy of Sciences (NAS), the following excerpts from the NAS report should be kept in mind:

> Estimates of bear numbers for 1971 to 1973 (Cole, 1973,1974) are based on hypothetical calculations and there are no data to verify them. (page 15, para.2)

> During the period 1968-73, the removal of grizzly bears from the Yellowstone ecosystem exceed that of the 1959-67 period by 76 animals. Despite possible compensatory response in survival of young, it is most probable that the grizzly population was reduced substantially during this period of readjustment to exclusively wild feeding. (page 37, Conclusion 12)

> Yellowstone National Park authorities should continue their efforts to eliminate the need to destroy bears as hazards to humans. Managers of adjoining public and private lands are urged to intensify their efforts in this direction. (page 40, recommendation 4)
>
> The research program carried out by the National Park Service administration since 1970 has been inadequate to provide the data essential for devising sound management policies for the grizzly bears of the Yellowstone ecosystems (page 38, Conclusion 17)
>
> . . . the present inter-agency research approach (should) be re-evaluated; its close ties to management supervision and management authority impose severe constraints on its effectiveness. (page 42, recommendation 2)

There are many more statements from the NAS study indicating the invalidity of the NPS position, but I believe the above will suffice to make the point that there was no valid data available to support NPS management decisions.

In addition, the NAS report states that:

> The largest single source of information has been the long-term study carried out by John T. Craighead and Frank C. Craighead, Jr., and their colleagues, which has been reported in a series of publications (See references) and three substantial progress reports that received limited distribution. (page 5, para. 3)

The Fund for Animals feels that the past warning given by the Craigheads (which follows) is more representative of the actual situation than is the DEIS:

> The present NPS management program, if continued, will very probably exterminate, or nearly exterminate, the Yellowstone grizzly population in about 20 to 25 years.

It is obvious that the DEIS represents a continuing attempt to cover-up what has become a tragic scandal. This

cover-up includes the fabrication of data and the falsifying of records, which has been attested to by at least one former Park Service official involved in the Yellowstone grizzly bear extermination program. These facts and countless others available to the NPS have been systematically excluded from the DEIS. It is demonstrably biased and inaccurate, and represents only the views of those with a vested interest in suppressing the true facts of this matter.

We are convinced that the DEIS, as presently written, would not stand up in court if used as a basis for continuing the "management" program.

Thank you for considering our views.

Sincerely yours,

Lewis Regenstein

Lewis Regenstein

LR/dsh

National Wildlife Federation

1412 16TH ST., N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. 20036 Phone: 202-483-1550

December 12, 1974

Lynn H. Thompson
Regional Director
Rocky Mountain Region
National Park Service
655 Parfet Street
P. O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225

Dear Mr. Thompson:

Reference is made to your October 9, 1974 letter request for comments on the draft environmental impact statement (EIS) for the proposed grizzly bear management program, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming.

After reviewing the draft EIS, the National Wildlife Federation has serious reservations about its objectivity and completeness. It seems to us that the statement attempts to justify, without sufficient corroborating documentation, the continuation of essentially the same grizzly bear research program as has been conducted for the past few years in Yellowstone Park by the National Park Service. Since that program has received considerable criticism, including some from the special committee of the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) which prepared a special report on the grizzly bear earlier this year (note, for example, conclusion #17 on page 38 of the NAS Report), we question the wisdom and advisability of continuing the same inadequately funded grizzly bear research effort. In our estimation, that program has been less than "vigorous" or "integrated" as suggested in paragraph 4, page 6 of the EIS. We urge you to work more closely in this regard with the appropriate Federal agencies, state wildlife agencies, and universities drawing upon their expertise, research experience, and management information, especially since the Yellowstone ecosystem embraces considerable acreage outside the boundaries of the Park.

Further, the draft EIS is deficient, in our judgment, for failing to consider that the Park's grizzly bear population might be continuing to decline. Since that is a possibility which, at this point in time, cannot be discounted--despite specious language in the EIS to the contrary--the draft EIS should include and discuss fully the ramifications of that alternative.

Next, we would emphasize that any grizzly bear management program is going to fall short unless it is solidly based on sound research. In that regard, we fully endorse the views of the NAS committee (see recommendation #3, page 42 of the NAS Report) that "The most urgent (research) needs are to obtain reliable data on present population size, trend, and distribution; present reproductive rates by age class; present mortality rates by age class; and effects of social behavior on population regulation. Of these, the single most critical question is whether bear numbers are now increasing, decreasing, or relatively stable. Investigations since 1970 have not provided satisfactory data on these points." (Underlining added for emphasis.)

Last, we note that in the coordination of the draft EIS with private organizations and citizens groups, several which have both professional staff competence and an interest in the management of grizzly bears were overlooked. Consideration should be given to making a wider distribution of the draft EIS and extending the deadline for comments accordingly.

We appreciate this opportunity to express our views and we regret this late submission.

Sincerely yours,

THOMAS L. KIMBALL
Executive Vice President

cc: Director, National Park Service
NWF Staff

Letters to the Editor

High time

To the Editor:

I have read with great interest and satisfaction your excellent editorial in the **Jackson Hole News** Thursday, October 17, 1974 concerning the controversy over the grizzly bear situation in Yellowstone Park. I think you have stated the case accurately and I hope you will let me add a few comments from my own experience.

The National Park Service is responsible for the controversy which should never have occurred. In 1962 the then Secretary of Interior Stewart Udall asked the advice of the National Academy of Sciences in the planning and organizing of an extended program in natural history research by the National Park Service. The report of the Academy committee (1963) recommended that: "The Park Service should make every effort to support and accommodate independent research effort and should recognize that basic research of this kind will enhance the importance of the National Parks and will contribute to the interpretational functions of the service and to our national scientific effort."

When the Craigheads began their work with the grizzlies in Yellowstone Park in 1959 they received the friendliest kind of cooperation and encouragement from the then Superintendent Lemuel Garrison. This was, of course, in keeping with the recommended policy for the National Park System.

When the present Superintendent Jack Anderson took charge in 1968 the policy of welcoming and encouraging research by competent, independent workers outside the Park Service was abruptly terminated. There began a period of harassment for the Craigheads which still continues. Their laboratory building was needlessly destroyed. The markers which they had placed on the grizzly bears which they were studying were removed and they have been prevented from handling the bears with which they were working. To have continued to work in Yellowstone Park the Craigheads would have been required to submit to such restrictions as no self-respecting scientist could accept and which would have made their research impossible. They had no choice but to withdraw.

There is no point in trying to understand the grizzly population unless a quantitative study of their numbers can be made. No one has devised a more reliable method than that followed by the Craigheads. To pretend that this is a hardship on the bears is sentimental nonsense. I have watched the Craigheads work with the bears and I suspect they are less disturbed by the tranquilizers and the markers than you or I are when we have a hypodermic needle. Indeed, if we must quit marking the grizzly bears so that we can get an accurate population study then we ought to abandon bird banding and similar activities, including, of course, branding of livestock!

To settle the present controversy Secretary Morton like his predecessor former Secretary Udall sought the advice and recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences. The committee appointed was asked to "study and evaluate data on the population dynamics of the grizzly bears in Yellowstone National Park and to make recommendations concerning the scientific and technical implications of those data." When the report of the Committee was finally delivered to the National Park Service its distribution was withheld until the Park Service had made a number of news releases purporting to show that the report endorsed the National Park Service Policy. They quoted but one of 19 conclusions made by the Academy Committee which states that "there is no convincing evidence that the grizzly bears in the Yellowstone Ecosystem are in the immediate danger of extinction."

The Craigheads never claimed that this was the case. They began their research in 1959 because they recognized that the grizzly was an endangered species. Furthermore, the statement is misleading. It means little or nothing unless we know what "immediate" means.

To interpret this one statement as an endorsement of National Park Service policy is a complete misrepresentation of the Academy Committee report. Indeed, far from supporting the present policy of the Park Service the report is highly critical of it.

The report judged the Craighead research to be of the highest quality and to provide the only reliable data for the committee's study. Of the Park Service data the report comments: "the research program carried out by the National Park Service Administration since 1970 has been inadequate to provide the data essential for devising sound management policies for the grizzly bears of the Yellowstone Ecosystem."

The first recommendation in the present Academy report reiterates the policy recommended by the earlier report in 1963.

"We recommend that the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service pursue a policy of supporting and encouraging **independent research** on Yellowstone grizzlies. The freedom of scientists to conduct research through the Yellowstone ecosystem is imperative if the data essential to successful management of Yellowstone grizzlies are to be obtained; the presence of independent investigators will enhance and invigorate study programs undertaken by land-management agencies."

The National Park Service appears to wish to downgrade and discredit the Academy report for which it asked and for which it paid. Coupled with its continuing effort to downgrade the research of the Craighead Brothers and their colleagues this constitutes a gross affront to the whole scientific community.

No National Park should be managed as the feudal domain of the superintendent. The National Parks belong to all of us especially Yellowstone which is surely one of the finest outdoor research laboratories in the world. The issue at stake is much larger than the welfare of the grizzly bears. It is the freedom of scientists to have access to our national parks. Such freedom is the very heart of the spirit of science and without it creditable scientific work cannot be carried on.

This is the second time in a few years that the National Park Service has requested the advice and recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences. For a second time it would turn aside from the recommendations as if it were above criticism. It is high time that the academic community expressed its vigorous opposition to such authoritarian policies which are totally foreign to the spirit of science.

Sincerely yours,
Laurence M. Gould
Professor of Geology
University of Arizona
Former President American Association for the Advancement of Science

Jackson Hole News, Nov. 12, 1974

10

January 19, 1974
Sacramento, California

Dr. Ian McT. Cowan, Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies
University of British Columbia
Vancouver 8, Canada

Dear Dr. Cowan:

During the past year I have read with increasing interest a number of news articles published in the National Observer, Los Angeles Times, and others, regarding a developing controversy between grizzly bear research and management within Yellowstone National Park. I was delighted to hear that a National Academy of Sciences committee is now looking into this situation. As a former National Park Service ranger, closely associated with both the study and park management objectives in Yellowstone, I am offering you and your colleagues my observations and comments with the hope that they may be helpful in differentiating fact from fantasy and distinguishing truth from fiction in this issue.

First, in the way of personal background, I was retired from the NPS in 1967, after federal service in several major national parks covering a period of over 34 years. I was stationed in Yellowstone for a total of 12 years during 1947-1963. At the beginning of the Grizzly Bear Study in 1959, I served both in my regular position as the ranger in charge of the South District and as Acting District Manager of the geographic area which includes Yellowstone Lake, Trout Creek, Hayden Valley, and Canyon. This district is recognized to be the area of highest grizzly density within the park. In my role as district ranger, I was charged with responsibility for the protection and management of persons, property, wildlife, and other natural resources. As acting district manager, I exercised direct administrative control under the general supervision of the park superintendent. During the summer of 1962, I was detailed to park headquarters at Mammoth, where I served as staff officer to the chief ranger until I was promoted and transferred in 1963 to the Washington Office as staff park ranger in the Division of Resources Management. Immediately following my federal retirement in the summer of 1967, I actively participated until early spring of 1968 in the grizzly study at Yellowstone as a wildlife research assistant in the temporary employ of the University of Montana. Consequently, I was in an unique position to acquire an intimate and detailed understanding of the grizzly research study and wildlife management policies and practices of NPS officials throughout the most significant period of activities, 1959-1968.

At the time the study was initiated in 1959, the NPS had no trained or experienced personnel with the academic background or requisite degree of expertise to conduct or supervise such a program on a unilateral Service basis; nor did the NPS have the fiscal resources to implement such a comprehensive, long-range research study.

As only one of many beneficiaries, I recall how patient and understanding Drs. John J. and Frank C. Craighead, Jr., were in demonstrating and advising selected members of the park staff in the use of their research techniques for park management purposes. Instances are too numerous to mention when local rangers, concerned because of destruction of property and actual peril to human life resulting from the presence of a grizzly in a public use area, and often lacking confidence because of limited experience in the use of control measures other than a gun, would call upon the Craigheads and their associates to help them locate and tranquilize an aggressive bear - usually in the dead of night and frequently under unpleasant climatic conditions; yet I am unaware of a single instance when the brothers failed to quickly respond. There is no question in retrospect that this willingness to help others in time of need and to share their expertise with park rangers often impaired the continuity and disrupted the timely conduct of their own programmed activities.

Early in the study, no NPS employee was familiar with the technique and limitations of the Cap-Chur gun and immobilizing drugs - prior park experience being limited to the use of mobile culvert-type traps or "direct control" by shooting. At first, park employees were unfamiliar even with the concept of the research study. In order to help in this understanding, the brothers expended many hours in training selected rangers in the use of dart-guns and tranquilizing drugs. Many information sessions were held for park employees, including naturalists and park rangers, and several public presentations were made at scheduled programs within and in the vicinity of the park.

Eventually, a sufficient number of rangers became minimally proficient in the use of sophisticated equipment utilized by the Craigheads, and so were able to meet most of their own bear management needs; but as long as the Craigheads were conducting their study within the park, they were requested by local rangers to help in unusually difficult or dangerous situations. Rank-and-file rangers sincerely appreciated these acts of cooperation by the Craigheads and their associates. Cooperation was mutually advantageous, because rangers would routinely provide information to the study group regarding the location and activities of a particular bear identified by size, coloration, and distinctive ear markings, and the Craigheads would provide advice and on-site assistance when needed - which often removed the otherwise apparent necessity for rangers to take less refined measures of control: e.g., final solution by killing.

The customary practice followed for about 50 years of prior park administration in bear management was to: (1) leave the grizzlies undisturbed unless they wandered into a public use area, (2) trap and relocate an offending bear, if possible, or (3) destroy the bear by shooting. However, since hazing and shooting a bear at night in a public use area requires calm nerves, a steady hand, a keen eye, and a lot of good judgment on the part of the ranger, only a very few rangers were authorized to dispose of bears in this fashion. Detailed reports and records of all bear-related incidents were mandatory, and administrative control extending to the superintendent was absolute. In sum-

mary, the policy followed by rangers for the past several decades has been, in effect ". . . Let the grizzlies alone unless they threaten human life or property."

However, even during the first years of the study under the superintendency of Mr. Lemuel ("Lon") A. Garrison, all park rangers and park naturalists were not wholly sympathetic with the study. This was primarily a result of the fact that Yellowstone and other NPS Service personnel were not technically trained in or familiar with modern wildlife research techniques and methods. Consequently, some rangers and naturalists did not understand the practical necessity of marking bears for identification purposes; others objected to the "so-called" intrusion into the last domain of this majestic and awe-some animal by "meddling man"; and almost all park employees resented in varying degrees that "outsiders" were conducting the study.

While some of this opposition was due to misinformation and a paucity of communications, much was based on the deepseated opposition to any outsiders, which was held by otherwise intelligent and reasonable park employees. Apparently these critics minimized the fact that the markings on the ears of the bears were a one-time technique, valuable to many generations of future bears, and the public very rarely observes a free-roaming grizzly and by only an odd chance discerns such a marking on an adult bear. Also, critics of the Craigheads failed to recognize that it was vitally important that this study be conducted to determine factual data regarding the grizzly's range, habits, species population, and reproduction cycle, especially in view of increasing numbers of park visitors and the tenuous existence of the grizzly. Overlooked by some park employees who considered members of the grizzly research study as interlopers upon their domain was the historical fact that one of the primary purposes in establishing Yellowstone and the Service it represents was to provide a natural outdoor laboratory for research; also, Congress in its foresight enacted legislation many years ago which conferred primary jurisdiction upon the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service for all wildlife research on public lands.

No local endeavors by the NPS to establish a park wildlife research facility were attempted until 1968. The establishment of a research capability by Superintendent Anderson in 1968 immediately caused conflict between park rangers and park biologists, as well as between park biologists and the Craighead research team. Prior to 1968, there were instances of passive resistance to the study on the part of some rangers and naturalists, but there was no hostility or direct attempt to hinder the research or discredit the Craighead work. Superintendent Garrison personally saw to it that opposition to the study did not materially interfere with its effective progress. The only point of minor criticism that can be directed toward the NPS during Mr. Garrison's tenure is that inadequate emphasis or insufficient effort was made by staff officers to fully communicate with and advise all park personnel regarding the complete scope and concept of the grizzly bear study, as well as of the composition of the cooperative agreement under which the Craigheads worked.

Although there were minor operating problems during the first six years of the study, the conflicts of interest were amicably resolved between Superintendent Garrison and the Craigheads. Only under the subsequent brief administration of former Superintendent McLaughlin and present Superintendent Jack K. Anderson did the research study begin to suffer from lack of cooperation by the NPS. The transfer of Biologist Glen F. Cole to Yellowstone at this time marked the beginning of deterioration in the official relationship between the NPS and the Craigheads.

Following transfer of Superintendent Garrison from the park, an unrestrained critical attitude developed at higher echelons in the form of cutting remarks, disparaging innuendoes, and unsupported gossip adverse to the study in general and to the competence and integrity of the Craigheads in particular. Where initially park resistance to the continuation and fulfillment of the study was unorganized and undirected, it became a matter of park-wide knowledge that Superintendent Anderson and Biologist Cole actually encouraged, generated, and led the opposition to the program. Thus, ironically, as the capabilities of park rangers increased to a level where it was possible to use immobilizing techniques for management purposes, an attitude of criticism toward the Craigheads' research developed to a point where the NPS became less and less subtle in limiting their own cooperation and support to situations where their own self interests were paramount.

Although Mr. Cole had no academic reputation and relatively little recognition in wildlife research circles at the time he was transferred from Grand Teton National Park to Yellowstone during or about 1967, he quickly espoused and began to implement drastic changes in park wildlife management policies. The most charitable characterization of these endeavors is that they were obviously designed to "avoid waves", following several previous years during which Yellowstone was the focal-point of several conservation and wildlife management controversies. Soon after Mr. Cole's arrival at Yellowstone, it became a matter of common knowledge that he was casting covetous eyes on an NPS proposal to develop a research center, either within Yellowstone (as originally conceived), or in the vicinity of the park but under the aegis of the NPS (as currently proposed). It was speculated that Mr. Cole saw a future role for himself in this plan. Some observers claimed that, lacking personal competence or potential, he insidiously and persistently attempted to erode the reputation of the Craigheads. Other park personnel believed that Mr. Cole was possibly motivated by a consuming desire for recognition and further advancement, coupled with aspirations toward establishing and managing a wildlife research center in the park. In any case, it became obvious to me and to others that Mr. Cole intended to usurp or destroy the Craighead research.

Unfortunately, Superintendent Anderson - apparently lacking insight into the motives of his staff specialist - manifested a disturbing lack of good judgment in supporting the new and novel doctrines as well as the personal aspirations of his employee, "right or wrong". Then, compounding a regrettable situation, the park administration

marshalled backing at both the NPS regional level and at the Washington Office. Finally, in keeping with a trend occurring too often in government operations, a solid front - political rather than analytical in character - appears to have been formulated within the Service.

To suit his own purposes - the reasons for which remain obscure, but may be speculated upon - Mr. Cole, with or without the approbation of Superintendent Anderson, endorsed or initiated a park practice of under-reporting all bear incidents and not recording all "controlled" or otherwise deceased grizzlies. Thus, the files which had been completely and accurately maintained for decades became merely a repository for statistical information which would support his point of view. I discerned clear evidence of these discrepancies and omissions when I reviewed the official NPS bear files at Mammoth during the winter of 1967-1968.

Too many park rangers, for a variety of reasons, failed to question this change in practice. The elimination of one less piece of paperwork was a welcome relief to a ranger already overburdened with reports. Also, by no longer being accountable for submitting written dossiers on each grizzly incident, it was not necessary to always report a bear succumbing to an unintentional overdose of tranquilizing drugs. By this time, bears were not infrequently killed in this manner by the use of drugs in inexpert hands. Even marked "study" grizzlies were killed by rangers within the park when alternate methods of control were available. Such instances were sometimes not reported, either in official records or information provided to the Craigheads. Also, park rangers being corruptible like other humans, instances are known where rangers surreptitiously disposed of bears for their own personal, ulterior purposes.

Of course, this deterioration of bear management practices was only possible because administrative and operational controls had been relaxed, modified, or rescinded. Reports and records compiled since 1967 under the direction and control of Biologist Cole and the administration of Superintendent Anderson are consequently considered by some rangers (including myself) to be inaccurate or incomplete. Records, which had been formerly maintained meticulously for both internal review and public inspection, have become distorted, and even overt attempts to mislead the public through news media have been made. Unfortunately, significant records pertaining to bear management retrogressed in this respect after 1967, at the same time that disturbing handicaps were needlessly introduced by the NPS to thwart the full effectiveness of the research study conducted by the Craigheads. I have recently been informed through knowledgeable sources within Yellowstone that the current park policy in bear management is not only misleading but obstructive to sound research principles, and that word has unofficially been passed on to rangers to ". . . Take care of your problem grizzlies at the local level in your own way; we don't need to hear about it at park headquarters."

So many unwarranted allegations have been made against the Craigheads - most of an extremely petty nature - that space or time does not permit full rebuttal. However, it may be stated from my personal knowledge that I know of no irregularity or impropriety - as recently attributed by news media to "park sources" - that is actually based upon fact. A typical example of the trivial nature of park-authored complaints is epitomized by a claim that the Craigheads, improperly and contrary to park direction, took personal friends and relatives into the restricted study area at Trout Creek and elsewhere. As district ranger of the main study area and, later, chief law enforcement officer covering the park, I know that such assertions during those years were unfounded. I visited all dump areas innumerable times at all hours of the day and night and at every season of the year, and was well informed regarding park-wide activities, covert as well as approved; yet I never observed an infraction of park regulations or policies committed by the Craigheads or their associates. On the other hand, I do recall instances when the Craigheads reported trespass violations of restricted areas to the appropriate park officers. Apparently, such a claim is based upon distortion of the fact that because several of the Craighead children are wildlife technicians in their own right, they participated in the study - for the same reasons and with the same authorized purpose as other students. Of course, the utilization by the Craigheads of wildlife students resulted in the most effective accomplishment at minimum expenditure, and such practice was in full accord with the basic contract and cooperative agreement covering the study. I have also read in the news media that park authorities have claimed that it was difficult to restrain the Craigheads to work within park policies and to conform to regulations. Again, I can say unequivocally that the Craigheads made every reasonable effort to abide by park regulations and policies. Where such appeared to handicap the course of the study, they would invariably attempt to resolve the matter through consultation with the superintendent; and, where compromise could not be achieved, the Craigheads would adjust their activities to conform to the park decision in the matter, even though such would exert an adverse effect upon their study operations.

By this time, it must have been made very clear to the Craigheads that the NPS - or at least the Yellowstone park administration - had adopted a deliberate campaign to obstruct and to discredit the study. Instances of apparent collusion on the part of park management and administration occurred with increasing frequency, with the obvious design of making conditions within the park so difficult for the Craigheads that they would give up in despair and terminate their study. A notable example of such intransigence is recalled by the attempt of the superintendent in 1967 to have the old YPCo facilities razed at Canyon, while being used as a research center by the Craigheads. Fortunately, the Yellowstone Park Company, owner of the physical property at the site, refused to be coerced by the park in this matter until after the Craigheads had obtained other non-NPS facilities. Also, it was administratively condoned for supervisory rangers and naturalists to make disparaging remarks adverse to the study during staff meetings and training sessions which new or seasonal employees attended. For these and other reasons, it became obvious that the study had at least the tacit disapproval of the superintendent and the park biologist.

In the face of these circumstances, it is actually astonishing that the Craigheads were able to keep their study on schedule, despite NPS opposition and lack of support. I know that the Craigheads questioned several park proposals, particularly those which interfered with the progress of their study. From their viewpoint, they would have been unworthy of their public trust, both to the taxpayers and to the organizations which gave financial support, if they had not taken a stand at critical periods during the study. According to my own knowledge and observations, the Craigheads gave unsparingly and willingly of their own time and efforts. They were always willing to cooperate with the working ranger, and to compromise upon issues at administrative levels - up to the extent permitted by their code of ethics and professional integrity. They both possess a unique combination of ability to inspire and lead others, as well as to accomplish the most onerous tasks in a skillful manner. They are soft-spoken, exceptionally self-effacing and extremely modest in demeanor, but have the ability to express themselves in concise and effective terms. In summation, these brothers, as well as their associates who emulated them, have established a standard for expertise and excellence that will long be remembered by rangers who worked with them during these years in Yellowstone.

I have known the Craighead brothers for approximately 25 years, and share the convictions of their university colleagues as well as the scientific community at large that their honesty, forthrightness, integrity of purpose, amiability, and innate desire to be conciliatory with collaborators is far above reproach. The current shameful attack promulgated by the present park administration is unworthy of the Service I faithfully and loyally served for many years, and is obviously designed to malign the veracity of the Craigheads' research findings and to undermine the value of their scientific achievements.

Again, I hope that these observations and experiences, while more detailed and lengthy than I originally intended, will be helpful to you in your review of the controversial issues. I have found it difficult to remain less specific and non-partisan under the circumstances. I am available to give you further assistance, if requested, and I can fully support the position I have stated in this letter.

Sincerely,

Harry V. Reynolds

Harry V. Reynolds, Jr.

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Letters to the Editor

Sad commentary

To the Editor:

The July 18, 1974 issue of the Jackson Hole news printed an interview with Assistant Secretary of Interior Nathaniel Reed. Among the controversial subjects discussed was that of the grizzly bear. Reed had continually deplored the airing of this grizzly bear issue in the press by the Craigheads. Yet now, as in the past, he and others have made statements that need refuting. Concerning the grizzly bear controversy he commented, "The saddest part of the whole thing is the commentary on America in the latter part of the twentieth century. This argument has gotten totally out of hand."

Reed very definitely does not understand the issues at stake, or he prefers to ignore them. The controversy not only concerns the fate of the Yellowstone grizzly bear which is serious but involves Watergate mentality and Watergate tactics by bureaucrats using all the pressures of a powerful government agency. The pressure has been applied because our findings from research and our recommendations have not jibed with existing Park Service policy which at best has been inconsistent. Basically the controversy Reed skirts concerns the right of qualified scientists to conduct research on public lands, and to express and to publish their results and conclusions, even if they conflict with existing policy, and to do this without harassment, without having their research program destroyed, phases of it appropriated, and the entire research program misrepresented. There has been widespread official distortion of information and facts, outright lying, cover-up, threats, and personal harassment of individuals who have taken a stand based on scientifically gathered data. Our attempt to provide requested information and management recommendations to the Yellowstone administration initiated the controversy. Because of the tactics employed our position has hardened to opposition to present Park Service policy and dictatorial procedures which tend to eliminate both bears and scientists. If this is the twentieth century, it is as I see it, at least in the right direction.

In 1959 my brother, Dr. John Craighead, and I initiated a long range ecological study of the grizzly bear in Yellowstone National Park and surrounding forest areas comprising the Yellowstone ecosystem of approximately 5 million acres. John, leader of the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and I, representing the Environmental Research Institute, collaborated on this research and worked through a written agreement of understanding between the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit and Yellowstone National Park. We were helped and encouraged in this research by the superintendent of that period, Mr. Lemeul Garrison. This study was largely independently financed, funds being obtained from organizations such as the National Geographic Society, Wildlife Manage Institute, Boone and Crockett Club, Philco Corporation and grant money from the National Science foundation. The work progressed smoothly throughout an eight year period although there were minor differences that were readily settled. In 1967 we prepared at the request of the Park Service a 113 page report, "management of Bears in Yellowstone National Park." In this report we made numerous suggestions as to the mangement of the grizzly bears. Knowing that the long existing, earth-filled dumps were to be replaced by incinerators, we recommended that the dumps be closed gradually rather than abruptly. Our reasoning was that the bears had developed feeding and migratory patterns that could not be readily altered. We were in favor of eliminating the dumps with the objective of eventualy getting the grizzlies weaned away from all but natural food sources. In this report we warned that if the dumps were closed abruptly and supplemental foods such as elk carcasses were not placed out for the grizzlies, they would return to the areas they had formerly found food. Not finding a source of food they would move into the nearby campgrounds and the result would be the killing of many grizzlies due to the potential danger to visitors and that this might even result in personal tragedy to some tourists. Unfortunatly our predictions became realities.

In the course of our research work, we determined through numerous censuses that there was an average population of about 177 grizzlies in Yellowstone. We also determined through marking of these animals and through radio-tracking that in spring grizzlies move from distant parts of the Park and even from beyond its borders into the central portion of the Park in Hayden Velley. Here they tended to congregate in summer when visitors numbers were the greatest. The also concentrated in lesser densities in the area of Old Faithful, Pelican Valley and at some of the other dump sites. These earth-filled dumps provided supplemental food for the bears and tended to keep them zoned away from people. In the fall of the year with the drop in tourists and accompanying drop in food refuse, the bears dispersed outward to fall foraging areas and winter den sites. Thus to rapidly remove earth-filled dumps we suggested would not only disrupt the foraging habits of the bears but would also alter traditional patterns of movement and migration.

Our research on the grizzly during this eight year period revealed that the population had more or less stabilized, increasing by an average of 6 animals per year. Although grizzlies were being hunted and taken in forest areas surrounding the Park in Wyoming and Montana, the annual increment was still slightly greater than the annual mortality. In other words, the population was doing well and holding its own. In 1968 there was a change in Park administration and Jack Anderson became superintendent, and Glen Cole his biologist. The rapport that had been established during the preceeding years vanished. Our research on grizzlies, black bear and elk was systematically destroyed by Park Service personnel. Our recommendations on management were completely ignored and distorted. Mr. Reed chose to believe and act on what his subordinates told him.

On the only occasion I've been given to provide Mr. Reed with even a little information on our side of the controversy, I told him that when and if the grizzly bear dispute were settled, this far more fundamental, political issue would continue, and I personally intended to combat it until we had achieved the rights of American citizens to freedom of research, to freedom to express our findings and results, and this without threats and without harassment from personnel of a powerful government agency.

I would like to make one other point. Reed states, "I am unalterably opposed to physically marking the bears. This is not appropriate in a National Park."

This and similar statements have been made by the opposition implying that marking of animals in Yellowstone is largely the result of the Craighead's activities. The marking of grizzlies was approved and endorsed by earlier Park Service administrations. Very few marked grizzlies have been observed by the public.

The once numerous and readily seen roadside black bears were marked by a different research group who were encouraged to do so by the Park Service. Likewise the Park Service personnel collaborated in collaring the elk; in other words, conspicuously marked 1,935 of them. In our independent studies we never had more than a dozen or so elk marked at any one time, most of them inconspicuously tagged in the ears and few with radio collars. The marking program that the park Service apparently now abhors was their own creation. It was a well

Continued on page 30

a commentary on

marking and removed tags from our study grizzlies. They continued to

Continued from page 4

conceived research program initiated by one superintendent, annulled by another.

We advised Park Officials that if they removed the markers from the grizzlies and prevented further marking it would be disastrous to their own management program. This has proved the case, as Reed admits. Counts of adult grizzlies and cubs for example, cannot be taken and relied upon because individual animals cannot be definitely and consistantly recognized. Yellowstone Park personnel under Anderson prevented us from further

mark these animals for their own purposes and as far as I know are still marking grizzlies that are currently captured. They have announced a policy that is discrimatory. They do not adhere to it themselves. This is just one of numerous examples where the facts are completely misrepresented to the public. Perhaps what we need in the top positions in Interior are men well trained in resource management, men who have a thorough understanding of scientific research, the scientific approach, and especially the scientific ethic.

Sincerely
Frank C. Craighead Jr.

MEMO

Re: Interview with Harry Reynolds File No. Date 3-18-74

From Dennis G. Martin To (Walker File) Mr. Zetterberg

[Office Conference] [Telephone Call (to) (from)]

Reynolds was Subdistrict Ranger in the Lake area for a time while the Craigheads were engaged in their research. He left the Park Service before the Walker incident occurred and before the beginning of the current management program, although he has been in touch and worked with or under the Craigheads, I believe in the Wildlife Research unit for a time. His knowledge of the current bear management program and personalities is second-hand. He described himself as an investigator for the Park Service, meaning that he investigated tort claims.

Reynolds traced the troubles the Craigheads have had with their study. Referred to the National Wildlife Statute under which all government land, including Park Service land, were opened up for research. Reynolds was Subdistrict Ranger at Fishing Bridge at the beginning (1959) of the Craighead's study. He reviewed the difficulties the Craigheads had with obtaining quarters and keeping them once they had them. The problems apparently were mainly inconsiderateness of the Park Service to "outsiders", not hostility at that time. Through our discussion he referred to the dislike wildlife managers have for the wildlife researchers.

Reynolds has a very low opinion of Glen Cole. He said that some of Cole's dislike for the Craigheads came from when he applied to the University of Montana Graduate School at Missoula and was turned down because he did not meet the standards. He appeared before a review committee of which John Craighead was a member. Reynolds says Cole's academic record as an undergraduate was very poor. Nevertheless, the new superintendent Anderson brought Cole as his protogee from Grand Teton to Yellowstone. Anderson, whose training included nothing about wildlife, evidently thought that Cole knew what he was talking about. Anderson came in after prior superintendent was decapitated in a controversy over thinning out the elk herds. Reynolds described Anderson as initiating a deliberate campaign to undermine the Craighead research findings. Reynolds saw this as ironic since prior to the Craigheads' being at Yellowstone, rangers knew only how to trap bears, and did not know how to tranquilize them properly. (Perhaps the rate of grizzly bear kills by rangers using tranquilizers reflects relative lack of experience.) The CRaigheads did train rangers in the use of the

MEMORANDUM

remove Craighead tags

tranquilizers.

As part of the anti-Craighead campaign, he said the Park SErvice at one point sent a memo to remove Craighead tags (although he does not know whether or not the rangers were supposed to record tag numbers that were taken off). He says Ken Greer, who performed the bear autopsy, might know whether or not bear 1792 had been a Craighead bear from the year or from a tatoo under the armpit. Reynolds said the Park Service applied Craighead techniques, including the marking of the elk and black bear in a Montana State University study in the Park. The black bear program was started in 1966. He sees a lot of the hostility to the CRaigheads coming from the desire of the National Park Service to run its own research program, which it has never done. Cole particularly wanted a National Park Service Research Center.

Reynolds cited an historical precedent to the dump closings in 1969-71. 1941 a regular bear feeding program, complete with grandstands, was closed down, and the (grizzly?) bears started invading the campgrounds. Reynolds apparently thought it was okay to close the dumps, but with the precautions suggestioned by the Craigheads. In talking with him, it sounds like there was a decision in Washington to close all garbage dumps in parks with bears, as a result of the grizzly bear attacks in Glacier.

~~Coincidxx~~ coincident with Cole's arrival, the old bear records system was changed. Reynolds thought that the bear records do not have the same degree of completeness that they did before, partially because of the increase in the number of incidents. He says they use to have better records as to color, size, etc. He used the word "rogue bear", and I asked him whether that had a specific meaning, and he said it meant a begging, or bum bear. Rogue bear, then, is a term of art, and could hardly have been made up by Philip Bradberry.

More Craighead history. The rangers used to call the Craigheads to get the history of individual bears on an informal basis to decide whether to kill or where to take them, etc. He described a recent incident in which the Craigheads were going through the Park and stopped at Lake. A ranger asked them about a particular bear that had been involved in an incident and the Craigheads said to dispose of him. While they were there, the ranger called in to the headquarters. Within one half hour, a maintenance car came and ordered the Craigheads to leave the area on the superintendent's orders. Reynolds said there are wildlife inventories in the Park Service library at Mammoth, indicating grizzly bear numbers and perhaps kills, etc., going back a long time. There also are annual superintendents' reports, presumably including the 1941 report in annual wildlife reports.

Management

Reynolds had essentially the same documentary materials that we have. He showed me his letter to Ian Callum, which contained essentially what we talked about, that is, an administrative history of research in the Park focusing on the Craigheads' difficulties. His view of the committees, that is Leopold's Committee, and now Callum's Committee, is that they're picked by the Government in order to endorse policies the government's already decided.