

Confidential



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

September 16, 1975

D
AER.
Dr. P. R.

Memorandum

Quilley 9/18

To: Lynn Greenwalt
Keith Schreiner
Charlie Loveless
Harvey Willoughby

From: Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

Subject: Grizzly Bears

At the celebration marking the 25th Anniversary of Grand Teton National Park, I visited with Craighead Brothers about their continuing studies of Grizzly Bear habitat in northern Montana.

Apparently, John has devised a system which utilizes the ERTS satellite. He maintains, with the information obtained in the Yellowstone study, he can delineate critical Grizzly Bear habitat with precision. I expressed an interest and felt sure that the Endangered Species Office would be particularly interested.

Rather roughly, they shrugged this off by saying, "Oh, Endangered Species isn't interested," "Nobody gives a hoot for cooperative research," and "Nobody in the Service knows what is going on."

I do not believe that and want the Craigheads to know that the Service does care and is vitally interested in their research.

Find out what's up and let me know.

Nathaniel P. Reed
Nathaniel P. Reed



JACKSON HOLE GUIDE THURSDAY JULY 24, 1969

Park Awaits Autopsy on 3rd Grizzly

Supt. Jack Anderson said an autopsy report was expected this week on a grizzly bear with an open shoulder wound which was given a fatal drug dose in the Fishing Bridge Campground vicinity early Sunday.

Anderson said the bear was immobilized but rangers noticed an open shoulder wound and administered a lethal dose of tranquilizing drug in order to send the carcass to the laboratory in Bozeman, Mont. The park said the bear had

probably been in a fight with another bear because the open wound appeared to have been made either by a bite or blow.

The grizzly is the 3rd killed Yellowstone National Park this year by rangers.

Craighead "Not Surprised" At Grizzly Bear Incident

Dr. Frank C. Craighead of Moose, international authority on the Grizzly because of his 10-year study in Yellowstone National Park, said Wednesday he was not surprised at the mauling incident of a five-year-old girl Tuesday night.

Craighead made the statement while being questioned by the Jackson Hole Guide about the closing of the garbage dumps last year.

"We recommended that when they close down the

earth-filled dumps and replace them with incinerators, that they phase it out slowly. In other words, not take the food right away from them. Otherwise, we felt this would force them into the campgrounds and there would be quite a few incidents."

Craighead said there were a number of problems created by bears wandering into campgrounds last year after the garbage dumps were closed.

"I imagine that the same

thing happened this year," Craighead said.

"This time of year they are particularly dependent on it (garbage)," he added. "When there isn't food, they tend to go into campgrounds."

Craighead said that both grizzly and black bears have depended upon garbage as a source of food for years.

"I'm not saying this is what happened in this particular incident, but from my knowledge of what goes on, this could very well have been the case," Craighead said.

Bear av. wt ♀
Reeds reaction to my statement
about dirty hippies.

1969 - June 12 - mauling of 5-y old
Daphne Jay

1969 - July 24 - Park Aunt Antoinette,
of 2nd grizzly. Bear shoulder
round (shot)

1969 - July 8 - 2 bear maulings

July 8, 1969

Bear Mauls Two Visitors at Park

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK — National Park Service Rangers were searching Wednesday for a "large brown bear" which attacked two summertime visitors.

Two men, in sleeping bags a quarter of a mile apart, were mauled within a 30 minute span early Wednesday morning at Fishing Bridge campground.

David Lou, 22, Los Angeles, was mauled in his tent by the bear. The attack took place about 3 a. m.

Thirty minutes later, according to park service officials, Michael Rock, 23, Carnegie, Pa. was attacked as he slept near his car.

Park Rangers said they were on the spot within five minutes and believed the same bear was involved in both attacks. Both victims described the animal as a "large, brown bear."

There was no indication the bear was a grizzly.

Neither of the victims were seriously injured but were hospitalized at Lake, in the park, with minor head wounds.

About a month ago a 5 - year - old Minnesota girl, Daphne Jax, was harassed by an aged grizzly at the Fishing Bridge campground. The bear had been teased by a group of children and was killed following the attack.

Assistant Park Superintendent Vern Hennesay said rangers did not "hold out too much hope to locate him (the bear which attacked Lou and Rock)" He said it was possible the bear would come back in the evening and rangers might be able to capture it. About 15 rangers scoured the forest around the campground.

Rangers were puzzled by the attacks, according to Yellowstone Superintendent Jack Anderson, since there was no food around the tent or the car.

The attack on Daphne Jax had been blamed partly on food, which the bear was probably hunting at the time.

It had approached the campground since the park has closed it's land fill garbage dumps where the bears formerly fed.

Anderson said all garbage disposal units at the campgrounds have been "bear - proofed."

False

Grizzly Bear Incidents

1969

On July 8, John and I had a long conversation with Yellowstone Park Superintendent, Jack Anderson, at Mammoth. One of the principal items discussed was information being released to the press concerning grizzly bear management. At approximately, 5 a.m. on July 9, we received a call from the Chief Ranger informing us that there had been two bear incidents at Fishing Bridge during the night and that two people had been injured. About an hour or so later, we received a call from the Superintendent, informing us of the situation and in both cases, we were more or less asked to give out information that was more or less consistent with what the Park put out. The research crew at Canyon ~~were~~ documenting these incidents in detail, but briefly David Low, age 22, (Oriental) living at 1259 Smith Stanley, Los Angeles, Calif., was sleeping in a tent with his sister and was dragged out of the tent by a bear, apparently a grizzly. There were several deep wounds in his head and scalp was ripped back. He was taken to the Lake Hospital in a condition of shock. Michael Park, age 23, living at Duncan Avenue, Carnegie, Pennsylvania was bit in the head, but not critically hurt and was soon released from the hospital.

We discussed the incidents with Dale Nuss. He indicated to us that they were hunting for the bears and the plans were to kill all and any grizzlies that showed up. Superintendent Anderson apparently told Tom Hough, Jackson Hole Guide, that they were using tranquilizing guns and carrying the firearms only for protection and that they did not intend to kill the grizzlies. Superintendent Anderson also said and it came over television on the evening of

July 10, that the people were not seriously hurt and that no food was involved. Mr. Gault from Illinois, staying in loop G at Fishing Bridge told Charlie and Derek that he had been there at the time of the incident and that there was a tremendous amount of food strewn about and left on the tables and that in his opinion this is what had attracted the bear. At midnight of July 9, Grizzly Bear #183, a five year old, was shot and killed by Rangers. Jim Clair was informed and the men at the Canyon Research Unit went out to take care of the bear specimen. It appears that the Park Service and Superintendent Anderson are not giving out the correct information, yet they have asked us and practically insisted that we collaborate their statements. This misleading of the public as to the seriousness of the injuries and as to the cause of the bears coming in is doing irreparable damage. It is giving the grizzlies a reputation of attacking and coming into the campgrounds for no apparent reason and is also misleading the public into thinking that the incidents are only minor affairs and brushes with the animals involved. I do not particularly want to cause the Park Service embarrassment on this issue, but I feel that they have very definitely created the situation. However, I also do not intend to go along with misinformation. On the contrary, I plan to give out the correct information when approached or requested to do so.

later learned
food was
here earlier
Sunday

Aug. 28/69
article in J.A.R.
Bears need control
themselves

F. Craighead

July 9, 1969

NOTES

Grizzly Bear Management Report

(During a meeting to discuss the grizzly bear management report, the following conversation occurred *July 9, 1969*).

Jack Anderson brought up the subject which he liked to harp on and which was apparently pressed by Glen Cole; that is, that we were not giving the Park any information needed for management and that we were not getting out papers and publications. I told Anderson that this was not the truth, that there was a whole stack of quarterly and annual reports on our grizzly bear work, all sent to the Park, that there were other papers and publications that we had published, that had been provided to Park personnel. At this time they had the draft of the 113 page bear management report. I also told him that in any long-range **ecological** study it was necessary to carry out some aspects of the work for 6 - 8, even 10 years before compiling the data and drawing conclusions. I said that this type of data could not always be immediately available. I then pushed two new publications across his desk and asked Anderson if he had seen them. I said that we'd sent them to Park Service personnel. He said, "No", he hadn't seen them, and I said, "Why don't you take them then?"

He pushed them right back at me and said, "I don't want them."

This was Anderson's reaction to providing him with some of the information that he claimed he was not getting. It clearly showed us the type of person we were dealing with and the kind of thinking. It didn't make any difference how much information we supplied him, he was not the least bit interested in looking at it. At this meeting I realized his mind was set and that he would not change. I **no** longer sent reprints, but did distribute them to other Park Service personnel.

Frank Craighead

GRIZZLY BEAR NOTES: 1973

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

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

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

Randall

GRIZZLY BEAR: 1973

On September 4, I received a phone call from Dick Randall, Box 507, Rock Springs, 82901. He's a friend of Paul Buser and a former predator and rodent control man with the Fish & Wildlife Service. He is now doing some writing for Defenders of Wildlife and wanted to do an article on the Grizzly Bear situation. He knows some of the helicopter pilots that have been flying bears into the back country in Yellowstone and says that he knows of two cases where the bears were killed, and one situation where the bear was dropped and this was not reported. He also said that someone was using drugs improperly and they killed 7 bears from drugs in 2 days. He was concerned about the black bear as well, and feels as we do that most of them have been killed off. Apparently he was tipped off to one location where quite a few blacks had been buried. He has been ^{doing} some work with the wolves in the Lamar Valley, and using his electronic callers, called in a grizzly bear in this area. Dick also gathered in some very interesting information on the effects of poison baits. He put tracers on the thalium & 1080 baits & then using a special light, detected these tracers in the stomachs of the dead birds & animals that he picked up. I told Dick that I thought he ought to do an article ~~on~~ after looking at our work, pointing out the additional grizzly bear losses and that I'd be glad to work with him, that is after my return from Washington.

GRIZZLY BEAR NOTES:

1973
On October 2^A I received a call from Steve Johnson, Arizona biology teacher, who has been interviewing people in Yellowstone. He wanted to interview me on this grizzly bear situation, and said he was gathering information for an article for Defenders of Wildlife.~~xx~~ I agreed to see him and gave him a half-day interview on Thursday, October 4th. I answered all of his questions, and pretty well filled him in on not only the grizzly bear situation, but the whole bureaucratic attitude toward scientists. I showed Steve, Reginstein's letter to Reed and I gave him a copy of John's first paper on the Computer Analysis. I told him I was unable to release the final report. He seemed upset that he could not get this report, but I told him he could contact Nat Reed and probably get it. I also suggested that he see John as there were many details of the situation that I was not up-to-date on. Steve seemed to favor the Park Service side and I think he's aiming for a job. He later told John that he was concerned about some of my statements in the Nat. Wildlife magazine, yet the whole time he was here, he did not raise a single issue in relation to this article. I felt that he was definitely slanted toward the Park, but I gave him as much information as I could and showed him the agreement that we were unable to sign. He copied the section dealing with publication of results and findings. Steve walked off with a copy of my Reginstein letter which I'd let him read. There seemed to be no excuse for this and I was unable to contact him at Park headquarters where he said he was going. He did not call later to inform me that he had inadvertently picked this up. In the evening of October 6, Martha Shell called me and tried to square me away on ~~Raider~~ ^{Steve Seater} Defenders of Wildlife-~~Cedar~~-Reginstein-Johnson setup. Apparently a fellow by the name of Steel in Arizona is pushing Johnson, and he wants to get a favorable story on the grizzlies for the Park Service so that Nat Reed

CONTINUED

will not condemn land through some Defender of Wildlife land in Arizona that they have bought to prevent hunting on BLM land. It ~~xx~~ all seems rather complicated, but apparently both ^{Seiter} ~~Cedar~~ and Regenstein are working together and very much opposed to Reed, and feel he's inadequate for the job and should be ousted. I hardly agree with this from what I have seen so far. Martha Shell also told me that the F.B.I. had been in touch with her and trying to get her to answer ~~xx~~ certain questions. She finally refused to see them, as she felt that it was not in her interest, nor in the interest of this grizzly bear situation. I told Martha about my interview with Nat Reed and also told her that I thought I would try to meet and discuss this situation ^{with Seiter} ~~with Cedar~~ and Regenstein in my forthcoming trip to the East.

Febr. 27

Call from Martha Shell telling me that the Govt. had subpoenaed her letters to Mr. Walker & that Mr. Walker had turned them over to the Govt. rather than go to jail.

The Gov. is now apparently threatening or planning to sue her for damages to the Walker family due to letters informing her of grizzly bear situation

DON KEPLER
PINE GROVE MILLS, PA.

Nov. 17, 1974

Dear Frank-

It was great to hear
from as always.

Jerry Ford and I were
pretty good friends at Chapel
Hill and I have had three
personal letters from him
since he has become Pres.

I will see that your
message gets to the right
people and hope that you
will benefit from it.

I'm right in the middle
of Turkey season here and
certainly wish you and
John could get in

*FCC aff.
cc Stark*

87 East Avenue
Naples, Florida 33940

October 21, 1974

The Honorable Rogers Morton
Secretary of the Interior
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

As one who has many years of experience in cooperative activities with the National Park Service and the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, I am taking the liberty of offering some suggestions on the filling of the vacancy of Director of the N.P.S.

Over a number of years as Chief of Forest Insect Investigations U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, I have visited most of the National Parks and worked closely with the Director often appearing at their Congressional hearings.

During these years the chief objective of the Park policy was to keep the unique values of the Parks inviolate for posterity. This policy has weakened in recent years and is resulting in major degradation of their resources.

In 1950 after my retirement I volunteered my services as a collaborator of the Everglades National Park where I studied the effects of Man's greed and bungling bureaucracy on the destruction of unique plant communities and wildlife in the Everglades. I also have kept in close touch with the deteriorating grizzly bear situation in the Yellowstone National Park.

This desecration of our Parks must be stopped. Our Parks need a new Director with vision and strength of character - such men as Mather and Albright. The director must be a man who can appreciate the value of research of his dedicated scientists whose recommendations are at times by-passed for political reasons or often pure bureaucracy by what I call "little men".

Sincerely,

FCC/rw

F. C. Craighead

New York Times
Sunday March 3, 1974

Grizzly Bear Program Will Be Set Up

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, March 2—The Interior Department has entered into a legal agreement to prepare and make public an environmental program at Yellowstone National Park.

The agreement last week resulted from a lawsuit brought last December by the Fund for Animals, Inc., a national conservation group. That lawsuit, which was dropped as a result of the agreement, charged that the department's management program "threatens the survival of the grizzly bears" in Yellowstone. The park is the last major refuge for the bears in the contiguous 48 states.

The suit had been based upon the lack of an environmental impact statement as is called for under the National Environmental Policy Act. In the agreement between the Interior Department and the fund, the department agreed to submit a draft impact statement on or about July 1, 1974.

The agreement also called for the completion by May 31 and subsequent release of a study of the grizzly management program in Yellowstone made by the National Academy

of Science for the National Park Service.

Lewis Regenstein, executive

vice president of the fund, said of the agreement:

"This refusal by the Government to have their policy stand a test in court should erode any remaining support or credibility for Interior's grizzly extermination program and should remove any doubts that this management program is dangerously misguided and certainly illegal."

The chief scientist of the National Park Service, Dr. Ted Sudiz, said the Interior Department was not preparing the

impact statement to see whether the original decisions were correct, but to review a controversial situation.

Among the management policies that the fund had objected to was the rapid rather than gradual closing of park garbage dumps, which were the major source of food for the bears, to lure the bears away from camping areas.

The fund also opposed the use of traps and immobilization drugs to remove the bears from camping areas to undeveloped areas where, the fund says, they are vulnerable to hunters. Bears that return to the campgrounds are killed.

The lawsuit had been brought against Rogers C. B. Morton, the Secretary of the Interior; Ronald H. Walker, director of the National Park Service, and Jack Anderson, superintendent of Yellowstone National Park.

Seopald Report - Meeting Sept. 687

Points for radio interview or news media release

1. Population in Yellowstone is not 250 359 censuses 175
12,565 hrs 200
2. Considerable information is known about the transition of bears feeding on garbage and no garbage. We have monitored for a number of years.
3. The recommendations were essentially suggested in the management report, but that definitely the phasing out of the open-pit garbage dumps should be slow.
4. Control measures of killing should be kept to a minimum and not so-called "garbage-hooked" bears eliminated. There is no evidence that (2) populations of bears exist. 1) wild and 2) garbage-hooked.
5. Baits have been tested in drawing grizzly bears away from campgrounds when troublesome bears have visited campgrounds. This is effective and should have been used in the last (2) years and should definitely be a part of management procedure

March 6, 1970

I just had a discussion with John concerning the letter that Dr. Linn wrote to Dr. Haury who heads up the National Park Board. Dr. Gould ^{ac} ~~in~~ accidentally met Dr. Haury and told him about the research situation/ in Yellowstone so Dr. Haury requested that Bob Linn write him a letter on it. Dr. Haury is a very good friend of Vince Schaefer and is going to talk to him about the situation. It would be a good idea for me to call Vince before long and refresh his memory on some of the things that have occurred in the Park regarding our research. Also, mention the sour grapes attitude of the Park and their attempt to completely push us out of research in the National Parks. I might also mention the fact that they paid no attention to our research results in the Leopold Report and that the West Yellowstone meeting was far different and the Park was unable to defend their position.

John also said that Gotshalk, Head of the Fish and Wildlife Service had written one of the strongest memo's he has ever seen a government bureau write to the Park Service stating just what was going on in Yellowstone and supporting our work and our views. John cannot send me a copy of this, but will show it to me.

*some of this
attitude stems
from our T.V.
prog. special
"knocky"*

F. Bradford

6/15/69
Rt 2, Box 406 J
Greene, N.Y. 13778
Dr. Frank C. Craighead
Moose, Wyoming

3 Say Lack of Food, Yelling Children Provoked Attack by Yellowstone Bear

*Feed the Bears properly & regularly
This Country has the food & the money.*

Yellowstone National Park, Wyo. — (UPI) — The aging 400-pound grizzly, pushed out of his old feeding grounds and searching for food near a campground, was being harassed by children throwing bottles and rocks.

Running wildly to get away from the screaming children the bear turned a corner of a building and ran right into 5-year-old Daphne Jax.

The hulking animal picked her up in his jaws and began mauling her. Later he was shot and killed.

This was the story pieced together from a park official, a campground manager and an expert on bears.

Mrs. Bernice Watson, assistant manager of the Fishing Bridge trailer village at the park where the attack took place, blamed much of it on the tourists.

"The public is nuts," she said. "The night of the incident children were chasing the bear around the campground, throwing bottles and rocks at it. The little girl just stepped out of the restroom and right into the arms of the excited animal."

"This really has gotten under my skin. The tourists provoke the animals, they (park officials) get excited and they

start killing bears right and left." *Stop killing*

Daphne, who was attacked Tuesday night, was not seriously injured. She was flown to Children's Hospital at her home in St. Paul, Minn., for treatment of cuts and a broken rib.

Dr. Frank C. Craighead of Moose, Wyo., a naturalist who studied the grizzly 10 years, said he was not surprised by the attack.

Last year, he said, the park closed down its earth-filled garbage dumps where the bears got much of their food. The dumps had been the chief source of food for the older bears for years and when they were closed the animals went looking for another, equally accessible, source.

"When there isn't any food available they tend to go into the campgrounds," Craighead said.

He said he had recommended that the park phase out the garbage dumps over a period of years so the older bears could develop new feeding patterns.

The quick transition, he

said, "will most certainly mean increased grizzly incidents in campgrounds."

Mrs. Watson said the bears, driven to the campgrounds for food, "are hungry. They have lost their hunting instincts and their food source so they are irritable and can be provoked."

She also complained that there are not enough rangers in the park "who can go around and educate the tourists and see that things are done according to park regulations."

"If the tourists are not educated, there are going to be

more incidents in the park this summer."

Jack E. Anderson, park superintendent, said the rangers have taken every precaution.

"We have bear-proofed all the garbage units in the campgrounds and are doing everything we can to cut off their source of food in these areas," Anderson said.

He said additional bear warning signs had been posted in the area for the tourist season.

"When you excite an animal in this manner you are going to have an incident," he said. "As long as you have bears and people in the same area you have incidents."

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Harold Haslett, Greene, N.Y. 6/14/69 Press

Question 4:

Closing dumps & bear proofing of garbage cans is O.K. But why must these creatures rely on garbage for a living when this Country has an abundance of food from these farms (being paid not to produce) & an affluent society has money to feed our wildlife.

Can you read this & answer me with your views _____ and also give copy to Secty Knicker.

Can you give this letter & clipping to Mrs. Bernice Watson, assistant Mgr. of the Fishing Bridge Trailer village in the park.

Can you advise me how I can help preserve our wildlife by writing to whom?

I am a life time dairy farmer who knows the ways of animals, the soil, the forest and does all he can to protect my land. I know what is happening — the people are forcing all these creatures off the face of the earth in the exact fashion you described which prompted this bear to react. So you kill the bear — when the proper thing would have been to fill the kids pants with bird shot & a horse whip & instructions to leave the bears alone (once & for all).

I am in your corner. Sound off

Who do I write to for
effective efforts & response!

Harold Haslett

Telephone Conversation

On the evening of July 17, 1969, I received a telephone call from Joe Dobb, Game Warden, at Livingston, Montana. Phone number 222-2803. He said that they were having problems with two grizzly bears in the area of Silver Gate and Red Lodge. He wanted us to either immobilize the animals or trap them and try to take them back into the Park. He said that the Park people probably wouldn't let him take them back into the Park. Apparently both animals are marked. One is coming into the area of the Range Riders Lodge and the other one at the dump area at Cooke City. I told him I would call Canyon and see what we might be able to do. I contacted Jim Claar and told him the problem and they are going to see if they can trap the bears and particularly see if they can identify them.

Game and Fish Recommends Two-Year Halt in Grizzly Killings

CHEYENNE, Wyo. (UPI) — The Game and Fish Commission has recommended a two-year halt to the killing of grizzly bears in Yellowstone National Park and the surrounding area except to protect human life, Game and Fish Commissioner James B. White announced Friday.

The moratorium would give the department time to gather more information on the dwindling species, White said. It would begin in 1975 and would not affect this year's hunting season.

"What we want to do is get total cooperation to protect the bears from any kind of killing," White said. "Depredations, or busting up somebody's camp in our view is not any real excuse for killing a grizzly. The only excuse we feel for killing is to protect human life."

Bill Morris, assistant chief warden for the game and fish department, said there were questions about existing information on the grizzly population in the Yellowstone area and said the moratorium would allow a re-evaluation of that data. He said a final decision on whether to call a two-year moratorium on grizzly hunting in Wyoming would probably be made in November.

Grizzlies are hunted in Park and Teton Counties in Wyoming, both of which border Yellowstone. The commission's entire Yellowstone ecosystem, a five million acre area which includes the park and parts of Wyoming, Montana and Idaho bordering the park.

Idaho has no grizzly hunting season and only three bears were killed in Wyoming last year. Montana has a season in the Yellowstone area and further north. White said Montana may be persuaded to go along with the moratorium in the Yellowstone ecosystem, but said a halt to hunting further north in Montana was unnecessary.

"We think that the park will cooperate in trying to do the same thing," White said. "We've had lots of meetings with the Department of Interior and the Park Service and we think we've overcome some barriers and can work out a cooperative agreement. If the park didn't do it, it would be useless for the surrounding states to do it."

The commission directed the Game and Fish Department to intensify efforts in conjunction

with federal agencies to develop a long range program to develop grizzly bear habitat.

Environmentalists have criticized the park service and the state for killing of the bears.

A controversy has been brewing for several years between the National Park Service and two long-time grizzly researchers, Drs. Frank and John Craighead of Moose, Wyo. The two say a

park service policy of tranquilizing the bears and moving them away from camping areas has resulted in many bear deaths. The park service has shot some bears that did not stay away from campers.

White said there are about 250 grizzlies in the Yellowstone area, with about 50 of them ranging outside park boundaries where they can be hunted.

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**THIRD INTERNATIONAL
CONFERENCE ON BEAR RESEARCH AND MANAGEMENT**

MAY 31 - JUNE 1, 1974

**STATE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK
BINGHAMTON' NEW YORK 13901**

We plan to convene a meeting of North American bear researchers in Binghamton, New York one day prior to the regular meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists. This will be a satellite meeting of the Third International Bear Conference to be held in Moscow, Russia, June 6-12, 1974. We are requesting that potential participants indicate their intentions and submit a tentative title(s). A call for abstracts will be made at a later date. Respondents to this initial call for papers will be kept informed regarding further details of the meeting. Details of the general mammal meeting in Binghamton will appear in the November issue of the Journal of Mammalogy. If interested, please fill out the attached form and return to: Michael R. Pelton, Department of Forestry, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee 37916. We are looking forward to a productive meeting.

Planning Committee Chairmen

**Michael R. Pelton
G. Edgar Folk
Jack W. Lentfer**