

December 14, 1972

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

Dear Senator McGee:

I am enclosing two publications on the grizzly bear that may be of interest to you.

My brother, Dr. John Craighead, and I are concerned over the present Park Service management of the grizzly. We feel that continuation of the present management policies will result in the extermination of the grizzly bear in the extensive Yellowstone ecosystem.

I will continue to send you reprints and information on this subject that may be helpful to you in providing background information on the problem.

Sincerely,

Frank C. Craighead, Jr.

FCC,Jr/jto

Enclosure

*monogr. grizzly denning
Sci. year article - grizzly*

December 14, 1972

Honorable Teno Roncalio
3024 Capitol Avenue
Cheyenne, Wyoming 82001

Dear Teno:

I am enclosing two publications on the grizzly bear that may be of interest to you.

As you know, my brother Dr. John Craighead and I are concerned over the present Park Service management of the grizzly. We feel that continuation of the present management policies will result in the extermination of the grizzly bear in the extensive Yellowstone ecosystem.

I will continue to send you reprints and information on this subject that may be helpful in providing you with background information on the problem.

I send you wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year from the cold and snowy Tetons. We have had several days of minus 40° Fahrenheit!

Sincerely,

Frank C. Craighead, Jr.

FCC,Jr/jto

Enclosure

*Monog. Denning
Sci. Yr.*

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

November 16, 1972

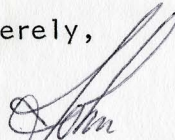
Dr. Frank Craighead Jr.
P. O. Box 156
Mosse, Wyoming

Dear Frank:

Enclosed is a letter to Senator Metcalf in reply to a request that I comment on the letter from Bob Linn, dated November 3, 1972. Would appreciate any comments you care to make.

Will keep you posted on anything that develops on this.

Sincerely,



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

JJC:gs

Encl:

*Frank - Phone me on this
after you have read it.*

2

JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK., CHAIRMAN

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH.
JOHN C. STENNIS, MISS.
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
GALE W. MC GEE, WYO.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, N. MEX.
DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, S.C.
BIRCH BAYH, IND.
THOMAS F. EAGLETON, MO.
LAWTON CHILES, FLA.

MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
NORRIS COTTON, N.H.
CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII
EDWARD W. BROOKE, MASS.
MARK O. HATFIELD, OREG.
TED STEVENS, ALASKA
CHARLES MC C. MATHIAS, JR., MD.
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, PA.
HENRY BELLMON, OKLA.

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

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

April 2, 1973

Mr. Frank Craighead, Jr.
President of the Environmental
Research Institute
Post Office Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Frank
Dear Mr. Craighead:

To bring you up to date on my efforts to have the National Academy of Sciences review and analyze all the research on the grizzly bears, I am happy to report that the Academy has agreed to conduct this most important study. I know of your efforts in this regard, and I am sure you are pleased that the Academy has finally decided to do this.

The Senate Interior Appropriations Subcommittee, of which I am a member, is currently conducting hearings regarding the fiscal 1974 budget request by the Park Service. At Friday's hearings, I questioned Mr. Walker, the new Director of the National Park Service, in some detail about the grizzly bear population, problems, and treatment in Yellowstone National Park. I also pointed out at the hearings that I have been kept informed by the Craigheads and their studies and research on the grizzlies.

As you know, I have been interested about the treatment and the survival of the grizzly for quite some time and was, therefore, happy when the Interior Appropriations Subcommittee agreed to my amount to cover the dump sites in the Park. The National Academy has been asked to keep me informed of the investigation; and as soon as I have a report on their findings, I will contact you.

I know you will agree that this is a step in the right direction, especially since the possibility of the grizzly bear becoming extinct is apparent to a great degree.

Sincerely



GALE MCGEE
United States Senator

GM:jb1

April 21, 1973

Senator Gale McGee
United States Senate
Committee on Appropriations
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator McGee:

I appreciated your letter of April 2 informing me of the action taken to review and analyse the grizzly bear situation by the National Academy of Sciences. I am enclosing a brief outline of my recommendations for helping solve the grizzly bear problem in Yellowstone and am also enclosing an abstract of the briefing that my brother prepared for the September 19, 1972 meeting held at Mammoth.

Sincerely,

Frank C. Craighead Jr.

FCC,Jr/mh

ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA., CHAIRMAN

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK.
WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH.
JOHN C. STENNIS, MISS.
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W.VA.
GALE W. MCGEE, WYO.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
JOSEPH M. MONTAYA, N. MEX.
DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, S.C.

MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MAINE
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.
NORRIS COTTON, N.H.
CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII
J. CALEB BOGGS, DEL.
EDWARD W. BROOKE, MASS.
MARK O. HATFIELD, OREG.
TED STEVENS, ALASKA

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

THOMAS J. SCOTT, CHIEF CLERK
WM. W. WOODRUFF, COUNSEL

January 8, 1973

Mr. Frank C. Craighead, Jr.
President
Environmental Research Institute
Post Office Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Frank

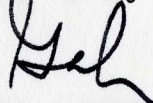
Thank you for furnishing me with copies of "Grizzly Bear Prehibernation and Denning Activities as Determined by Radiotracking" and "Tuning in on the Grizzly." I know the information in both reports will prove helpful. I also noted with a great deal of interest the recent GEOGRAPHIC article.

As a member of the Interior Subcommittee on Appropriations, I asked questions of the Park Service officials regarding bear population in Yellowstone National Park at last year's hearings. The information I received from the Park officials at that time placed the bear population in Yellowstone at 750--500 Blacks and 250 grizzlies.

You can be sure that I shall ask questions regarding the present Park Service management of the grizzlies at this year's hearings, which should get underway sometime in late February.

I continue to appreciate your help and am sure that I will find the information in these new reports most useful. Please keep me informed of your efforts.

Sincerely



GALE MCGEE
United States Senator

GM:bjj

February 28, 1973

The Honorable Gale McGee
United States Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Gale:

I appreciated your letter expressing an interest in the grizzly bear situation, and will try to keep you informed of developments. Both my brother and I are greatly concerned over the future of the grizzly bear in the Yellowstone ecosystem. We feel the situation has been misrepresented to the public both by biologists on the scene and some of those at the very top in the Department of the Interior. We have been pushing for the formation of an objective committee of scientists from the National Academy of Science who can evaluate the information we have gathered over the years, as well as our recommendations. There is need for an investigation of this whole affair. Public pressure has been growing to the point that it now looks favorable for the appointment of such a committee.

Sincerely,

Frank C. Craighead, Jr.

FCC,Jr/jto

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

October 30, 1973

TO: Members of the University Committee Supporting the Craighead Research
Activities in Yellowstone National Park

FROM: John J. Craighead, Leader, Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit

RE: Notes from the October 27 meeting with the NAS committee

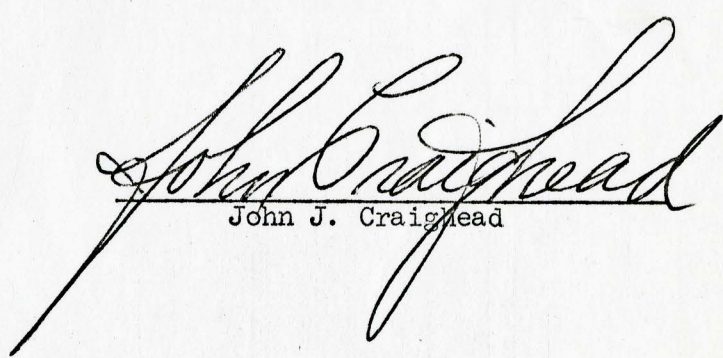
I am enclosing some notes which briefly describe our meeting with the NAS committee.

It is my impression that the meeting progressed very well and that if the committee attempts to make a strictly objective report that our position both in regard to the biological aspects of the problem and the political-bureaucratic and administrative aspects will be vindicated.

The question, as I see it, is whether the committee can be completely objective and just how much political pressure will be exerted on the committee.

I was distressed to learn yesterday, October 29, that Jim White, Director of the Wyoming Game and Fish Department and the chairman of the grizzly bear committee of the International Association of Fish and Game Commissioners, has been relieved of his position as chairman. Mr. White strongly supported our position and openly and forcefully challenged the activities and procedures of the National Park Service. Hopefully, his removal is not a political maneuver. In any event, it greatly weakens our position and could mean that the State Fish and Game Directors of Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho will not be able to actively oppose the Park Service without fear of political coercion.

I am very certain that we are going to need all of the support we can muster from the academic community. I appreciate sincerely the support of all of the committee members. I will attempt to keep you posted on events as they develop.



John J. Craighead

JJC:nlh

Enclosures

NOTES: October 27, 1973, meeting with members of the NAS Committee on
Yellowstone Grizzlies

The meeting convened at 9:00 a.m. Committee members present were:

Dr. Ian McTaggart Cowan, Chairman
Dean, Faculty of Graduate Studies
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C., Canada

Dr. Douglas G. Chapman
Dean, College of Fisheries
University of Washington
Seattle, Wash. 98105

Dr. Robert S. Hoffmann
Museum of Natural History
University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas 66044

Dr. Dale R. McCullough
Associate Professor, Resource Ecology Program
University of Michigan
Ann Arbor, Michigan 48104

Dr. Gustav A. Swanson
Department of Fishery and Wildlife Biology
Colorado State University
Ft. Collins, Colorado 80521

Dr. Robert B. Weeden
Professor of Wildlife Management
Department of Wildlife and Fisheries
University of Alaska
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Staff Officer: Harvey E. Sheppard
Division of Biological Sciences
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20418

The guests asked to meet with the committee were:

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

Dr. Frank C. Craighead, Jr., President
Environmental Research Institute
Moose, Wyoming

Dr. Maurice G. Hornocker, Leader
Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, USDI
Moscow, Idaho

Roger S. Bumstead
Fish and Wildlife Habitat Unit
Division of Natural Resources,
U. S. Forest Service, USDA
Missoula, Montana 59801

Clifford J. Martinka
National Park Service, USDI
Glacier National Park, Montana

Robert Phillips
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife, USDI
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

Jay Sumner
Wildlife Biologist
Mont. Coop. Wildl. Res. Unit (affiliate)
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

Joel Varney
Electronic Engineer
Mont. Coop. Wildl. Res. Unit (affiliate)
Philco-Ford Corporation
Palo Alto, Calif.

Riley McClellan, Ecologist
Former Employee of the National Park Service, USDI
(18 years in Glacier and Yellowstone National Parks)
Graduate School, University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

President Bob Pantzer welcomed members of the committee and guests. He made it very clear to the committee that the problem they were investigating was one the University was deeply concerned with and that it was a problem of import and interest to many people in Montana. He remarked that the problems of how to manage and preserve grizzly bears in the Yellowstone ecosystem and how to develop better working relationships for research in National Parks were vitally important to the University of

Montana. He stated further that he and members of his staff were solidly behind the work that we had done in Yellowstone and that he hoped that the committee could resolve the problem. He indicated that he did not want to impose on the committee; but suggested that if they had time, there was a campus committee prepared to meet and discuss matters relating to the grizzly bear problem. He also stated that Dr. Nakamura was present and that he would like him to sit in on the meeting if the chairman had no objections. Dr. Cowan expressed his appreciation to President Pantzer, and the meeting began with introductions of all members present.

The chairman requested that all those who did not have biological information to offer the committee should leave in order to expedite the work of the committee. Dr. Nakamura, Riley McClelland and Clifford Martinka departed with arrangements for Martinka to meet with the committee after lunch.

There was an attempt to determine just what was the mandate to the committee from NAS. Dr. Cowan said that the committee had been asked to study a biological problem - the population status of the Yellowstone grizzly bears, but that they were not to investigate the political and socio-political aspects of the problem. Basically, they were here to examine all of the data gathered by the Craighead team relating to grizzly bears in Yellowstone National Park. Dr. Frank Craighead said that it would not be feasible to divorce the political and bureaucratic aspects of the problem from the biological ones. This position was supported by Dr. John Craighead and Dr. Maurice Hornocker. I (JJC) stated that our team was prepared to provide them with all of the information we had; that we had completed "A Computer Analysis of the Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Population" and that the conclusions reached in this analysis accurately represented our position with regard to the Yellowstone problem. I further stated that we had worked for 15 years on the problem, that we were prepared to publish, in the near future, on many aspects of grizzly bear ecology, and we hoped that the committee would take this into consideration. I asked if it was the purpose of the committee to judge our research techniques, the validity of our data and the conclusions we had drawn, and if they intended to do the same with the Park Service research team and then make an evaluation of the entire situation? I indicated that we had learned via the grapevine that this was essentially what the committee had been asked to do and would like the chairman to comment on it. Dr. Cowan said that this was essentially what they had in mind; this was further supported by a statement from Dr. Hoffman. The committee indicated that our rights to first interpretation and publication of our own data would be respected. I replied that I was happy to hear this since we had worked for many years and would not wish to be put in the position of having our data interpreted for us before we had the opportunity to do this ourselves.

With this basic understanding, we got down to the meat of the discussion of just what was the situation in Yellowstone with respect to grizzly bears.

We presented information on the movement of marked bears and on the kill records, illustrating that we had been dealing with an ecosystem instead of just a Park situation. We provided evidence to show that there were not two separate populations of bears - those that frequented garbage dumps and those that lived in the backcountry; but that there was a single population displaying different characteristics and behavior depending on where the bears were observed. The computer analysis was made available to all members of the committee. Dr. Cowan had already received a copy, and I indicated that the report had not yet been cleared for distribution but that I had received a call from Washington giving me permission to distribute the report to the committee. Some members expressed surprise that they had not received the report earlier when I mentioned that the report had been submitted to Washington the 3rd of August and that it had been in the hands of the Assistant Secretary of Interior for a number of months. During the course of the morning, we displayed a great deal of information on maps, and the committee asked many searching questions. We provided the committee with data showing:

1. that grizzlies marked at Trout Creek moved throughout the entire 5,000,000 acre ecosystem;
2. that there was little or no evidence to support the theory that large pockets of relatively sedentary bears existed in the backcountry;
3. that the data of Barnes and Bray, and Cole did not support such a theory;
4. that we had computed an ecosystem population for 1970 using ratios of marked bears killed outside the Park to ratios of marked bears counted on the censuses. This population did not exceed 250 animals and was probably closer to 212. The calculations were explained in detail;
5. how we made our censuses and how we recognized both marked and unmarked animals;
6. how the Park personnel had completely destroyed our research by preventing marking, removing identification tags, prohibiting us from capturing and handling grizzlies and failing to provide us with a workable Memo of Understanding.

Dr. Hornocker, Jay Sumner and Joel Varney supported our positions.

We convened for lunch.

Following lunch, the committee met for an hour with Mr. Martinka; after which, we reconvened for the afternoon session.

It was apparent that the committee now realized they could not separate the biological problems from the political and bureaucratic ones. Consequently, questions during the afternoon were directed not only toward the biological problems but also toward the other related ones. I believe it was becoming obvious to some members of the committee that the political situation had a direct bearing on the nature and quality of the data. The subject of detagging of our bears by the Park Service was discussed in greater detail and also the problems we encountered when working in the Park under Mr. Anderson's administration, as well as research methods employed by the Park Service biologists.

Bob Phillips briefly described the problems he had met in working during the summer of 1973, as a member of the research team set up by the Assistant Secretary. Essentially, he had little or no cooperation and had not been permitted to work in the Park or to have access to any data obtained by the Park research team. Roger Bumstead explained that the Forest Service was interested not only in the Yellowstone situation but in the larger problem of grizzly bear habitat in National Forests. He briefly outlined the cooperative project we (Montana Wildlife Unit) had undertaken with the Forest Service in the Scapegoat area. He stated that he thought this was a productive effort and that more such work should be done. He felt that it had been a mistake to pull funds from this effort in 1973 and allocate them to the cooperative effort in Yellowstone. Bumstead said the Yellowstone project had not been cooperative, the results of the project were highly questionable, and in no sense of the word had there been an objective and cooperative effort to research the situation which had been the stated objective of the Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

It was my (JJC) impression that the committee had become extremely concerned about the political and bureaucratic aspects of the situation and probably recognized that this would have to be a major aspect of their investigation. Dr. Cowan admitted this when he turned to Dr. Sheppard, staff officer from NAS and said, "the problem is far more complex than I had been led to believe, and it is possible that the committee might request both more time and more money". Dr. Sheppard replied that money would be made available and that the deadline could be extended.

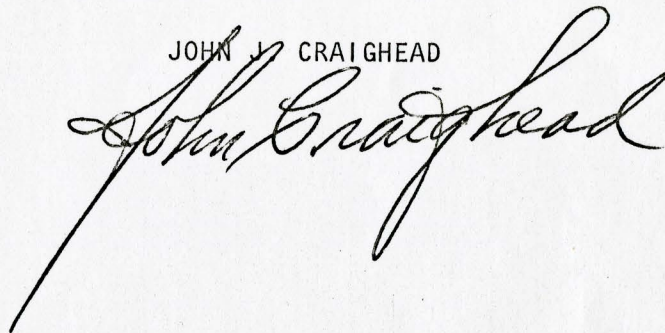
Dr. Hornocker and other members attempted to impress on the committee the difficulty of recognizing and counting grizzly bears without the use of a marking system. Dr. Hornocker said he would have very little

faith in a census that did not employ marked animals and that he thought this would be the reaction of most competent population ecologists.

Dr. Frank Craighead asked Dr. Cowan if it would be possible for us to meet with his committee after they had met with the other parties. This would enable us to confirm or refute statements that might be made concerning our activities in the Park, our research methods, or our data. Dr. Cowan said arrangements would be made for this kind of a meeting or meetings in the future.

The meeting concluded about 5:30 p.m.

JOHN J. CRAIGHEAD

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John Craighead", written over the typed name "JOHN J. CRAIGHEAD". The signature is fluid and extends below the baseline of the typed name.

JJC:nh

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

December 19, 1973

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

Dear Frank:

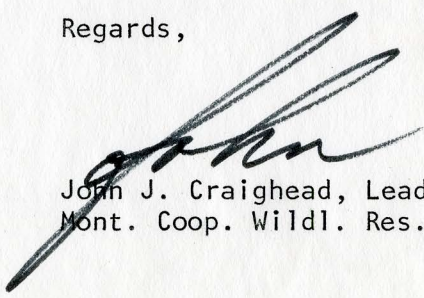
Your advice on how to handle Cowan's letter is fine, but not too realistic.

As I have indicated, I have formed a University Grizzly Bear committee and have been consulting with them on the best way to handle a very delicate situation. I won't bother you with all of the committee discussion but have sent a rough draft to you which I prepared and which I will modify when I receive suggestions from the committee. I will then forward it on to Cowan. It should be obvious to you that this problem is not one we can handle alone. We will need all of the support we can get. If you can muster some support at the State University of New York, it would be all to the good.

I am determined that the NAS committee will not preempt us on publication, and that they will not get any more data until they either agree to the terms that I have suggested or until Cowan states in writing that they will not publish their report until we have had the opportunity to publish our findings.

I am glad that you have decided to review Cole's paper carefully. I have asked Larry Roop and Bob Phillips to do this also, and I too will review it carefully. However, at the moment, I am much more concerned with getting all of the supporting data together necessary to fully document the computer analysis.

Regards,


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

JJC:gs

The following faculty members would be pleased to have the opportunity to talk to the NRC committee concerning the problem surrounding the release and publication of Professor John Craig-head's research data.

Banaugh, Robert P.	Chairman and Professor, Computer Science
Fevold, H. Richard	Professor, Chemistry
Larson, Carl L.	Director, Stella Duncan Memorial Institute and Professor, Microbiology
Nakamura, Mitsuru J.	Chairman and Professor, Microbiology
Shafizadeh, Fred	Director, Wood Chemistry Laboratory and Professor, Forestry and Chemistry
Sogandares, Franklin	Professor, Microbiology
Ushijima, Richard M.	Professor, Microbiology
Walsh, James A.	Chairman and Professor, Psychology

Bears on Wall Street May Be Plentiful, But at Yellowstone...

* * *

No One Really Can Be Sure,
But Some Fear Grizzlies
May Disappear From Park

By MIKE THARP

Staff Reporter of THE WALL STREET JOURNAL

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK —

While hibernating grizzly bears slumber peacefully back in the pines under several feet of snow, an angry controversy could decide the fate of these majestic animals.

The dispute pits two grizzly-bear experts, along with sympathetic environmentalists and other naturalists, against the Department of the Interior, its National Park Service and some other naturalists.

The question: Does Park Service "management" of the grizzly population here threaten to extinguish the species or permit it to flourish? The controversy is important enough to warrant an investigation by a blue-ribbon team of the National Academy of Science, which is supposed to issue a report next month.

The subject of the controversy is an awesome beast, *Ursus Arctos horribilis*. It grows to seven feet in height and weighs more than a quarter-ton. The bear's strength and courage are legendary, and a blow from one of its huge paws has been known to break the neck of a buffalo or the back of a man. Before the West was won, the grizzly was king of beasts through most of Western North America, but now most of the bears inhabit the wilderness areas of Canada and Alaska. Fewer than a thousand are found in the lower 48 states, many in the protected confines of this wildlife haven.

Extinct in Yellowstone?

Among Yellowstone's critics are Frank and John Craighead, twin brothers who are noted for their wildlife research and who charge that the park's management has reduced the bears' number to a critical level. The brothers, who spent 13 years in the park studying the problem, argue that the grizzly could become extinct in Yellowstone.

One of the Craigheads' prime contentions is that the Park Service's closing of Yellowstone's garbage dumps four years ago was a major ecological blunder. Grizzlies had frequented the dumps since the 1890s and often fed at them in large bands. Terming the dumps unsightly and unsanitary, the Park Service closed them, causing the bears to disperse. The Craigheads urged that the dumps be phased out gradually to prevent "severe changes in population level, distribution or behavior," but the Park Service argued that an abrupt closure would return the bears more quickly to a wild, free-ranging condition.

Moreover, the two naturalists had warned that one result of closing the dumps rapidly would be more bears in campgrounds, more injuries to visitors from bears and more deaths of bears. (The park controls "incorrigible" or nuisance bears by transplanting or killing them.) One camper was killed by a grizzly in 1972, and deaths among bears increased. Between 1970 and 1972, Grizzly mortalities in the park totaled 118, about 40% of those attributed to the park's control program. In the 1959-1967 period, the total was 163 known deaths. Park officials report that last year there weren't any visitor injuries from bears or any bear deaths from its management program.

The Grizzly Population

Finally, the brothers believe that Park Service biologists have vastly overestimated the current grizzly population. "They haven't accepted our conclusions, which are based on scientific evidence, and they have replaced them with no evidence at all," Frank Craighead says. Adds Robert Finley, a wildlife ecologist at the Denver Wildlife Research Center, "Their (Park Service biologists') whole procedure emphasizes looking for rosy information and seizing that to defend their case."

Federal officials, on the other hand, insist that the grizzly isn't in danger. "If anyone wants to see a grizzly bear, I can show them bears coming out my ears," Yellowstone Superintendent Jack Anderson says. Some observers also see the issue as merely a scientific squabble. Says Nathaniel Reed, assistant secretary of the interior: "All these people should rally around the bear instead of their degrees. It's the most unbelievable pecking-order problem that's ever happened among researchers."

Yellowstone Park biologists also disagree with the Craigheads' conclusions. They contend that increases in the number of bear-man encounters and in the killing of problem bears were temporarily unavoidable as the grizzlies dispersed from the dumps. Glen Cole, chief biologist at the park, maintains that the downward trend in the bear population has leveled off and that before this winter's hibernation, there were 250 to 290 grizzly bears in Yellowstone.

A crucial argument for both sides is just how many grizzlies there are, and an accurate number is hard to come by. For one thing, the grizzly is elusive, ranging up to 50 miles a day in search of everything from grubworms and berries to elk. For another, the park's rugged terrain makes any study of the animal difficult. During their research, the Craigheads tagged what they estimate to be almost two-thirds of the bears in the park with artificial markers after they had temporarily tranquilized the grizzlies. However, the Park Service refuses to allow any further tagging and bases its pop-

Please Turn to Page 31, Column 4

Bears on Wall Street May Be Plentiful, But at Yellowstone...

Continued From First Page

ulation estimates primarily on observation and photography.

Several naturalists criticize the Park Service's method of counting bears as unreliable because it leads to duplicate sightings, but Yellowstone biologists say their census is as accurate as any other.

Whatever the estimates, it will be some time, perhaps several years, before any population assessment of the grizzly is completed. In the meantime, the Fund for Animals and other environmental groups have filed petitions seeking to have the bear placed on the list of endangered species.

Some experts think that further research on grizzlies should be done by a disinterested scientific committee, rather than by either the Craigheads or the Park Service. That is the only way, they say, to prevent the results from reflecting the bias of either side.

The stakes are high. Says James White, director of the Wyoming Game and Fish Commission: "If the Craigheads are wrong, then Jack Anderson and Glen Cole are heroes—all you've got is somebody's hurt feelings. But if the Craigheads are right, we'll be out of grizzlies. That's the gamble."

(5)

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

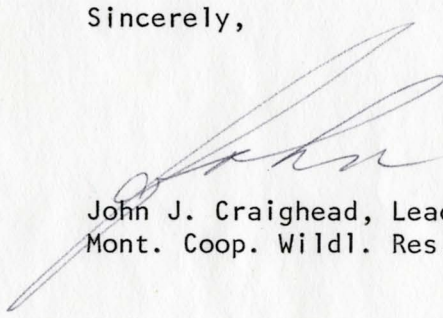
December 18, 1973

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

Dear Frank:

I am enclosing a list of the reprints and reports which I have sent to the NAS committee. I think there are several of our National Geographic reports that have not been enclosed because I do not have copies. Would you send me copies of those which you think should go to the committee, also a few additional ones for distribution should others make requests.

Sincerely,



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

JJC:gs

Encl:

REPRINTS AND REPORTS GIVEN TO NAS COMMITTEE MEMBERS BY JOHN J. CRAIGHEAD 9/73

1. "Trapping, Immobilizing and Color-Marking Grizzly Bears". John J. Craighead, Maurice Hornocker, Wesley Woodgerd, and Frank C. Craighead Jr. Transactions, North American Wildlife Conference, March 1960.
2. "Radiotracking of Grizzly Bears". Frank C. Craighead, John J. Craighead, and Richard S. Davies. Biotelemetry, 1963.
3. "Tracking Grizzly Bears". Frank C. Craighead and John J. Craighead. BioScience, 1965.
4. "Satellites for Research on Free Roaming Animals". Helmut K. Buechner, Frank C. Craighead, Jr., John J. Craighead and Charles E. Cote. BioScience, December, 1971.
5. "Reproductive Biology of Young Female Grizzly Bears". John J. Craighead, Maurice Hornocker, and Frank C. Craighead, Jr. Journal of Reproduction and Fertility, 1969.
6. "Age Determination of Grizzly Bears from Fourth Premolar Tooth Sections". John J. Craighead, Frank C. Craighead, Jr., Henry E. McCutchen. Journal of Wildlife Management, April 1970.
7. "Radiotracking of Grizzly Bears in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, 1962". Frank C. Craighead, Jr. and John J. Craighead. National Geographic Research Report, 1970.
8. "Grizzly Bear - Man Relations in Yellowstone National Park". John J. Craighead and Frank C. Craighead, Jr. BioScience, August 1971.
9. "Some Comparative Aspects of Milk from Four Species of Bears". Robert Jenness, Albert W. Erickson, and John J. Craighead. Journal of Mammalogy, March 1972.
10. "Grizzly Bear Prehibernation and Denning Activities as Determined by Radiotracking". Frank C. Craighead, Jr. and John C. Craighead. Wildlife Monograph, November 1972.
11. "Radiotracking of Grizzly Bears in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, 1959-1960. Frank C. Craighead and John J. Craighead. National Geographic Research Report, 1972.
12. "Studying Wildlife by Satellite". Frank C. Craighead, Jr. and John J. Craighead. National Geographic, 1972.

REPRINTS AND REPORTS GIVEN TO NAS COMMITTEE MEMBERS (cond) JJC 9/73

13. "Radiotracking of Grizzly Bears and Elk in Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming, 1966". Frank C. Craighead, Jr. and John J. Craighead. National Geographic Research Report, 1973.
14. "Tuning in on the Grizzly". Frank C. Craighead, Jr. and John J. Craighead. Science Year.
15. "Elk Migrations In and Near Yellowstone National Park". John J. Craighead, Gerry Atwell, and Bart W. O'Gara. Wildlife Monograph, August 1972.
16. "Home Ranges and Activity Patterns of Nonmigratory Elk of the Madison Drainage Herd as Determined by Biotelemetry". John J. Craighead, Frank C. Craighead, Jr. Robert L. Ruff, and Bart W. O'Gara. Wildlife Monograph, August 1973.
17. "Management of Bears in Yellowstone National Park". John J. Craighead and Frank C. Craighead, Jr. Mimeo report 1967, 118p.

Dr. I. McT. Cowan, Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies
Univ. of British Columbia
Vancouver,

Dear Dr. Cowan:

I am both amazed and dismayed by the contents of your letter of March 22, 1974, to my brother, Dr. John Craighead, I am particularly concerned over your statement: "The thrust of my remarks is that my Committee is proceeding on the basis that any and all statements in these two reports can be used as a basis for establishing our study, and that permission will not be necessary for us to use the data in these reports as the basis of our study."

As you well realize, both of these reports (1973 Computer Report and 1967 Bear Management Report) are unpublished and clearly marked not for publication. They are both privileged material. These reports and this material are the property of both my brother and myself and the results of years of effort. They were provided to you as background material for preparing your ^{judgment} analysis of the grizzly bear situation in Yellowstone, not to be used as a basis for a published report.

You are well aware that John is ^{updating} ~~making~~ revisions in the report "A Computer Analysis of the Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Population" to take into account additional mortalities that have come to light as well as to make other changes suggested by reviewers. He needs time to do this. When these changes are completed, as is usual with such scientific papers, this manuscript will be submitted ^{peer review and then for} ~~for~~ publication. After publication, not before, you may quote or use the data and material contained therein for a published paper.

I am presently preparing a paper embodying much of the material in the unpublished 1967 bear management report. I, too, need time to complete this paper.

I might add that both of these reports were prepared on request: the Management Report at the request of the Park Service for information that would help in managing the grizzlies, and the Computer Analysis at the request of the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Both of these reports contain data gathered by my brother ^{and colleagues} ~~and~~ myself over many years. Because these reports were done on request, ~~the~~ key data that normally would be utilized as the central theme of a number of papers has been included. The scientists involved in gathering this data and authors of the material in question should certainly have first opportunity at publication. I feel that it is entirely unethical to proceed with the use of this data as indicated in your letter. 7

I have had only one opportunity at a formal meeting to discuss any of this material with you and your committee. I think it is time that both my brother and I have an opportunity to jointly discuss this whole situation with you in detail.

Sincerely,

We have no qualms whatsoever of furnishing you all data in our possession if assured in writing that the document will not be published before we publish ourselves.

Dr. I. McT. Cowan, Dean
Faculty of Graduate Studies
Univ. of British Columbia
Vancouver,

Dear Dr. Cowan:

I am both amazed and dismayed by the contents of your letter of March 22, 1974, to my brother, Dr. John Craighead, I am particularly concerned over your statement: "The thrust of my remarks is that my Committee is proceeding on the basis that any and all statements in these two reports can be used as a basis for establishing our study, and that permission will not be necessary for us to use the data in these reports as the basis of our study."

As you well realize, both of these reports (1973 Computer Report and 1967 Bear Management Report) are unpublished and clearly marked not for publication. They are both privileged material. These reports and this material are the property of both my brother and myself and the results of years of effort. They were provided to you as background material for preparing your analysis of the grizzly bear situation in Yellowstone, not to be used as a basis for a published report.

You are well aware that John is making revisions in the report "A Computer Analysis of the Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Population" to take into account additional mortalities that have come to light as well as to make other changes suggested by reviewers. He needs time to do this. When these changes are completed, as is usual with such scientific papers, this manuscript will be submitted for publication. After publication, not before, you may quote or use the data and material contained therein for a published paper.

A

d

0

9

I am presently preparing a paper embodying much of the material in the unpublished 1967 bear management report. I, too, need time to complete this paper.

I might add that both of these reports were prepared on request: the Management Report at the request of the Park Service for information that would help in managing the grizzlies, and the Computer Analysis at the request of the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Both of these reports contain data gathered by my brother and myself over many years. Because these reports were done on request, ~~the~~ key data that normally would be utilized as the central theme of a number of papers has been included. The scientists involved in gathering this data and authors of the material in question should certainly have first opportunity at publication. I feel that it is entirely unethical to proceed with the use of this data as indicated in your letter.

I have had only one opportunity at a formal meeting to discuss any of this material with you and your committee. I think it is time that both my brother and I have an opportunity to jointly discuss this whole situation with you in detail.

Sincerely,

A

d

0

9

April 6, 1974

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

Dear John:

Just a short note to let you know that I had a good talk with Cowan and also talked with Hoffman and McCullough. I went to the International Grizzly Bear Meeting where Park Service representatives discussed the research team and where Nat Reed spoke on the funding. I also talked briefly with Charlie Loveless and had a long chat with Griffin, one of the regional directors for the Fish and Wildlife Service.

I felt better about the National Academy of Sciences report after talking with Cowan and the other two team members. Among other things I asked Cowan about the possibility of appending letters to their report, such as those from Riley McClean, Maurice Hornocker, Finley, and Harry Reynolds. He said that he didn't know just what they would do about this. I got the impression that they would probably not be included.

I had a long discussion of the situation with Jim White and he has invited me to attend the Commission meeting on April 30th. I plan to try to go in one way or another as I have quite a few management suggestions that I hope they will consider. I also had some good chats with Larry Mullen and other Forest Service personnel.

Regards,

Frank Craighead

FCC/pw

NOTES

I attended the NA Wildlife Conf. in Denver March 31-April 4.

On April 1 John met with the NAS bear committee but I was unable to make plane connections so did not attend. I

discussed the gist of the meeting with John and later was fortunate in running into Cowan just before he took off for his plane. I told him that I agreed with John's statements as relayed on to me and then asked him whether the committee intended to make any of the letters they had received a part of the report.

Cowan said he was not just sure how they would treat this. *Preferred to*
Letter^s such as those from Reynolds, McClellan, and Hornocker.

Cowan said he recognized both the problem of utilizing our data and the problem of the ~~whole~~ *Park Service* attitude toward scientific research. The committee had apparently agreed not to put out a lengthy report but to make a short analysis of the situation.

I felt better after talking with Cowan. The next day I also had a chance to talk briefly with McCullough and with Bob Hoffman,

I talked also briefly with Charlie Lovelace and rode~~x~~ in the plane from Denver to Salt Lake with Griffin, Regional Director of Fish & Wildlife Service, and discussed among other things the grizzly bear controversy.

I attended the Meeting of the International Grizzly Bear Committee Meeting. Ted Sedina, ~~xxx~~ from the Park Service spoke first on the re-vitalization of the Inter-agency Committee of the Grizzly Bear. They're going to put together a group that can make studies for management. This is supposedly the same team that has been operating over the last year or so. The team leader is Dick Knight. Ted is Knight's supervisor. The Forest Service and Fish & Wildlife *will* ~~Representative~~ ^{the other} from federal agencies. His idea was to first get the federal agencies in order, then invite States to join: people like Larry ~~Reed~~, and then complete the study of the grizzlies. Jim White asked a number of questions, and Reed spoke on funds for the study, for the State from the Federal Government. A Sierra Club rep. asked about Independent researchers and they indicated there was no way currently to add an independent biologist. Jim Reed, the Park Serv. Regional Chief Scientist, also spoke briefly. July 1, the draft of the environmental impact statement is to be ready, and Reed should receive it by June 15th. The final would be ready in Sept. Jim Reed is putting together the E.I.S. Again they brought up that this wouldn't be written on a basis of past actions and this aroused curiosity in the group as to how you could completely eliminate the past and not relate it to the present. It is the same approach Reed has been taking all along. The objective of the study is to determine how to maintain natural distribution of the grizzlies and so on, and protection to visitors. Dick Woodward~~th~~ mentioned that he thought they would have to go into the history for the E.I.S. Jim Reed then agreed. The question came up as for consideration for the endangered species list and they indicated that this would be done if there was an emergency situation. The N.A.S. team member, Gus Swanson, said that their report would be ready for the Academy in May.

Just prior to this meeting, I had a long discussion with Jim White. Among other things, I told him I thought it would be preferable not to put the grizzly on the endangered species list ~~if~~ this could be avoided, but that I thought the States, particularly Wyoming should take positive action to close the season, even temporarily, rather than to have it seem as though the federal agencies are doing so by putting the grizzly on the endangered list. I told White that even if they announce this now, for next year, it would be helpful. White invited me down to the Commission meeting to talk with them ~~on~~ the 30th of April. I agreed to try to come, but told him I would be ~~on~~ Laramie on the 18th, and could possibly meet with them on the 19th. After the meeting I talked with West Woodgerd, Director Montana Fish & Game and asked him for a copy of the Grizzly Bear Mortality & Management Program, for Montana during 1972. This was by Ken Greer, who's 1973 Report should soon be available as well. I will write for both of these reports. I also talked with Hal Webster on possible grizzly bears in Colorado in a canyon area where they've closed it to all officials. Webster said that Richard ~~xxx~~ Hackstaff - 7 Seas Travel, in Denver, would be glad to have us look over this area for grizzlies. His wife is Cocoa Hackstaff. His number is 355-3168 and the other number is 759-4233. I had numerous discussions with various people

on the grizzly bear situation and during the meetings the article that appeared on the front page of the Wall Street Journal by Mike ~~Tharp~~ (/) It was quite evident from all of my discussions that we should make a determined effort not only to get a paper out on the population, but on various factors such as ranges and movement and relate all of this to management of the grizzly in general, and specifically for the Yellowstone ecosystem. This is what I've been working on in relation to my Moscow paper

JOHN L. MC CLELLAN, ARK., CHAIRMAN

WARREN G. MAGNUSON, WASH.
JOHN C. STENNIS, MISS.
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I.
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.
GALE W. MC GEE, WYO.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
WILLIAM PROXMIRE, WIS.
JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, N. MEX.
DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII
ERNEST F. HOLLINGS, S.C.
BIRCH BAYH, IND.
THOMAS F. EAGLETON, MO.
LAWTON CHILES, FLA.

MILTON R. YOUNG, N. DAK.
ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.
NORRIS COTTON, N.H.
CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.
HIRAM L. FONG, HAWAII
EDWARD W. BROOKE, MASS.
MARK O. HATFIELD, OREG.
TED STEVENS, ALASKA
CHARLES MC C. MATHIAS, JR., MD.
RICHARD S. SCHWEIKER, PA.
HENRY BELLMON, OKLA.

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

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

February 1, 1974

Mr. Frank C. Craighead
Environmental Research Institute
Post Office Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

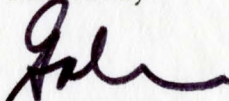
Dear Frank

Thank you for furnishing me with a copy of the Computer Analysis of the Yellowstone Grizzly Bear Population. This will be a welcome addition to the Prehibernation and Denning Activities as Determined by Radio Tracking and Tuning-in on the Grizzly.

As you know, I have asked the National Academy of Sciences to conduct a study and report on their findings as soon as possible. I have just received information that the report will be completed and filed with the Park Service on May 31, 1974. I am, of course, anxious to view the recommendations of the National Academy of Sciences, and I will keep you posted on the latest happenings in this regard.

Please give my best to Esther, and good luck to you both in 1974!

Sincerely



GALE MCGEE
United States Senator

GM:jb1