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CNW PHOTO



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CNW PHOTO

Bear Attacks Two

(See editorial "The Mysterious Garbage Pit" on page 2)

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David Lou, 22, of Los Angeles, was sleeping in a tent with his sister when the bear apparently tried to climb into the tent. Lou suffered cuts to the face and head, but succeeded in frightening the bear away. This incident occurred about 3:00 a. m. Wednesday morning.

About a half-hour later another camper, Michael Rock 23, of Carnegie, Penn., was mauled by a bear in a similar incident in the same campground. Rock had been sleeping on the ground near his car and was awakened by the commotion of the first incident. He had gotten out of his sleeping bag and was

standing up when he was attacked. Park officials believe that it was the same bear and that it "just cuffed Rock as it went by."

Lou was taken to Park Hospital for treatment of his head wound and was reported to be in satisfactory condition. Rock was given "stitch and a band-aid" and dismissed.

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Gorge Ha

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by Pat Hall

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After a five-year old girl was mauled by a grizzly last month, Dr. Frank Craighead, Jr. of Moose, Wyoming, criticized the Park Service for getting rid of the garbage pits and replacing them with incinerators. Craighead, one of the world's great authorities on the grizzly, said that the pits should have been slowly phased out over a five-year period, thereby lessening the chance of attacks on tourists by hungry bears foraging for food.

Assistant park superintendent Vern Hennasay told CAMPING NEWS WEEKLY that Craighead was wrong. Hennasay said that the park was using an incinerator to burn paper waste, but that "wet garbage (food) is still being placed in a pit for the bears."

Then, on July 3rd, a story in the Jackson Hole Guide quoted Yellowstone superintendent Jack Anderson as saying that the park had replaced the garbage pits with incinerators. Anderson explained that this was done in an attempt to keep hungry bears away from campgrounds.

So far, three reports from three different people, each saying something different about those garbage pits. Now, following the bear incident in Yellowstone this week, CAMPING NEWS WEEKLY tried again to find out if there was a garbage pit left in Yellowstone.

Superintendent Anderson and Hennasay both were out of the office, so the official word had to come from assistant superintendent for operations, Gary Everhardt.

"I can't comment for Mr. Anderson," Everhardt said, "and I can't explain why he said there no more garbage pits--IF he did say that.

"I do know for a fact that garbage is still being dumped into the same pit at Trout Creek that we have used for years.

"The bears still forage there for food," Everhardt said, "and only the dry waste and paper is burned in the incinerators."

Everybody likes to blame someone else for unpleasant happenings and the Park Service has taken their share of the licks recently. Quite often the criticism has been undeserved.

The Park Service is attempting to operate Yellowstone this year with 35 people LESS than they had last year. Severe cuts in the Park Service budget have curtailed their operational abilities. But, the politicians in Washington are to be blamed for this, not the Park Service.

However, it does seem that Park Service officials in the same area should be able to agree on whether or not they have a garbage pit for bears to forage in. And, if there is a garbage pit, why does Frank Craighead say there isn't?

Hey, fellahs, would you please take a run over to Trout Creek and take a look? Is that garbage pit really there?

Camping Comments...

by Pat Hall

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June 18, 1969

To: Supervisory Research Biologist, Yellowstone National Park
From: John J. Craighead
Re: Processing of grizzly bear material for scientific purposes

I recently learned that female grizzly No. 128 was captured at Canyon Campground on the night of June 16th. Jim Claar, a biologist representing the Wildlife Research Unit was present and helped the rangers immobilize the animal. When he left, the animal was coming out of the effect of the drug and he was led to believe that the bear would be released.

Not until the afternoon of June 17th did he learn that the rangers had decided to kill the bear. Mr. Claar was not notified of this that evening nor did he receive word of this action until late in the afternoon of June 17th. This in spite of the fact that Mr. Claar was in residence at Canyon. Neither Ken Greer nor I received a phone call. The bear was allowed to remain in the trap in the sun throughout the day and the soft tissues could not be preserved as biological specimens.

This bear was captured and marked in 1961 and was known to be over 20 years old. We have a complete reproductive history for nine years. It was an especially valuable bear because it was providing information on the productivity of very old female grizzlies.

Glen, I wish you would investigate why this animal was not properly taken care of by Park Service personnel. I recognize the need to kill grizzly bears when they become troublesome in campgrounds but I can see no excuse for the loss of extremely valuable scientific data. For your information, this is the first record of this animal visiting a campground.

In conformance with your memorandum of July 2, 1968, Ken Greer and I worked out a plan for processing and disposition of grizzly bear material. If there are problems in carrying out these plans, which have been agreed to by all parties, then let's try to determine where the difficulties lie. We simply cannot afford to lose extremely valuable scientific specimens due to what appears to be negligence.

John J. Craighead

JJC:AB

cc Ken Greer, F. C. Craighead

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Chief, Division of Wildlife Research DATE: December 17, 1968

FROM : Unit Leader
Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit

SUBJECT: Purchase of Trailer for Research Work at Yellowstone National Park

The Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit has been carrying out research projects in Yellowstone National Park for the last ten years. These research projects are:

1. Migratory study of the northern Yellowstone elk herd.
2. Behavior study of the Mirror Plateau elk.
3. Radio tracking studies of non-migratory elk.
4. Ecological study of the grizzly bear and biotelemetry studies of the grizzly and black bears.

In conducting these projects over the past ten years we have expended considerably in excess of \$500,000.00. This funding has been almost entirely from research grants and contracts. The results of the work have been of direct value to the National Park Service and to the Montana State Fish and Game Department. A number of theses, reports, and publications have developed from the work, and there are numerous publications pending.

It has been possible for the Montana Unit to conduct research on public land in Yellowstone National Park because the Yellowstone Park Company made available laboratory and housing facilities for staff and graduate students. This company, which operates as a private concessionaire within the Park, also paid for all utilities and charged no rental fee. During the past ten years we have averaged a staff and student crew of between eight and twelve persons each summer at the Yellowstone lab.

This fall the laboratory and all adjoining housing facilities were destroyed by the National Park Service in a "clean up" operation. The laboratory and housing facilities will thus no longer be available in Yellowstone Park.

We still have a contract with the Atomic Energy Commission and with the National Science Foundation to conduct research within Yellowstone National Park, and the Memorandum of Understanding with the National Park Service to conduct such research is still in effect. In order to continue the work in Yellowstone it will be necessary to make arrangements for housing and laboratory facilities. The National Park Service has trailer space available at a rental fee of \$1.00 per day, but no trailers are available. For the Montana Unit to

Chief, Division of Wildlife Research
December 17, 1968
Page 2 - Memorandum

continue working in Yellowstone National Park it will be necessary for us to have at least one 50' x 10' or 50' x 12' trailer. I would like to request that consideration be given to providing the Montana Unit with such a trailer. We believe that it is in the interest of the Unit and its students, the University of Montana, Montana State Fish and Game Department, and the National Park Service to continue our research effort there.

Cooperative effort is being made between the University of Montana, the State University at Bozeman, the University of Indiana, State University of New York, and the University of Wyoming to establish a research center in West Yellowstone. Such a research center would encourage a wide range of disciplines and would provide adequate operational facilities within Yellowstone National Park. This development will not mature for several years, and in the interim it will be necessary for the Unit to continue operating within the Park itself.

I wish to reemphasize that if the Division of Research wishes to encourage Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit to conduct research on public lands as in the past, it will be necessary to provide funds for a trailer.

John Craighead

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 83020

July 11, 1968

N16

Memorandum

To: Superintendent

From: Supervisory Research Biologist

Subject: Working hypotheses relating to grizzly bear distribution, 1968

General Hypothesis I: Lessened garbage at the Trout Creek dump has resulted in grizzly having scattered distributions. Bears coming into certain developed areas before July 2 was a response to non-bearproof cans; since July 2 late evening garbage pickups, a response to enough food from ice chests and other camper sources to keep the animals linked to campgrounds.

Comment: The number of bear staying linked to campgrounds since July 2 do not appear to be obtaining enough garbage or camper food to have the campground represent a greater food source than the Trout Creek dump. From 80 to 100 cans of separated "edible" garbage are reported to go to Trout Creek daily. The incineration of separated combustibles and campground garbage is considered to amount to a small reduction in "edible" food in comparison with previous dumping of all garbage. The apparent failure of the animals to concentrate at the Trout Creek dump thus far does not seem attributable to a lack of edible garbage. If strongly developed habits were a factor, it would seem that the animals would be most accustomed to feed at the Trout Creek dump by midsummer.

General Hypothesis II: Scattered distributions of grizzly may be in response to late spring and sufficiently abundant natural foods providing an alternative to the animals concentration on the Trout Creek dump. Midsummer links to certain developed areas are undoubtedly due to their location within the natural spring (and fall) habitat of the grizzly and just enough food from sloppy camping habits to keep the animals making nightly visits.

Comment: This is considered a fairly plausible hypothesis. Monitoring records show we have maintained a widespread and conspicuous distribution of grizzly from Pelican Creek to Canyon since the animals came out of hibernation. Natural foods must have been, and possibly still are, sufficiently adequate to maintain scattered distributions. Coinciding high visitors use could be providing enough other food to cause some animals to regularly visit developed areas incidental to their natural foraging.

The latter hypothesis is tentatively favored because of the writer's research experience on pronghorn, mule deer and elk studies where artificial food sources were being utilized. These animals did not require these food sources, but variously used them in relation to variable natural food conditions. Conspicuously variable and different distributions of bear in relation to such natural foods as fish runs and berry or pine nut crops are documented in the literature. Such distributions are not without behavioral, territorial or home range complications, but a characteristic of food response distributions seems to be that they can be extremely variable.

Glen F. Cole

July 11, 1968

Mr. John K. Anderson, Superintendent
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming 83020

Dear Jack:

I am enclosing a copy of a memorandum I sent to Glen Cole. I hope that Glen will not misinterpret our motives.

We feel this snaring technique is very dangerous and believe that you would want this information in order to appraise the situation. Certainly, if I were in your position, I would want to get as many opinions as possible.

Very sincerely,

John J. Craighead

JJC:AB

July 11, 1968

To: Mr. Glen Cole, Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming
From: John J. Craighead, Mont. Coop. Wildlife Research Unit
Subject: Snaring of Grizzly Bears in Campgrounds

In 1959 and 60 we experimented with snaring grizzly bears. We found the technique to be extremely effective but also very risky.

On one occasion we snared an 800-pound bear that finally managed to break free and escaped with the snare on its foot. Several months later it turned up in the Thoroughfare country raiding hunters' camps and was shot. The bear had lost a good many hundred pounds over this period of time, was in extremely poor condition, and completely lacked the use of its right forepaw which was practically amputated by the snare.

On another occasion, a cub of a sow grizzly was snared, and the extremely dangerous situation that this presented even in the back country alerted us to the danger of snaring of a cub and having a rampant sow grizzly in the area.

Accordingly we discontinued the use of snares and suggested to the Yellowstone biologist staff that careful consideration be given to authorization for the use of snares in the future. It was obvious that the use of snares in heavily-populated campgrounds could be dangerous and disastrous.

We then developed a system of immobilizing campground grizzlies by shooting them with drugs. Over a ^{nine} ten-year period we immobilized for the National Park Service most of the grizzlies that entered campgrounds. We never had a serious incident and except on one occasion never lost a bear. With this system there was no danger to the visitors and we experienced no problem in immobilizing troublesome grizzlies.

On July 6th I inspected a trap snare in the Canyon campground set by Norton Miner of the Wildlife Services and learned in detail of the problem encountered when a cub had been snared in a heavily-populated campground during the height of the tourist season.

In the interest of being helpful to the Yellowstone administration, I respectfully suggest that the practice of snaring grizzly bears in congested campgrounds be very carefully evaluated. I personally feel it is

far more dangerous than methods used in previous years and that the chances of a serious accident occurring with this technique are far greater than with the technique of shooting and immobilizing.

I offer this suggestion after a background of ten years of working with the grizzly in Yellowstone and with a personal record of having captured and immobilized over 400 individual animals. Both my brother and I and our colleagues would be more than happy to discuss this with you and your staff in some detail and to give you the benefit of our experience.

Very sincerely,

John J. Craighead

JJC:AB

cc Mr. John K. Anderson
Mr. Norton Miner
Mr. Jay Sumner
Dr. Frank C Craighead

July 11, 1968

Mr. Glen Cole
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming 83020

Dear Glen:

I felt that our talk at your office on July 6th was most constructive. The fact that we both recognized the need for better communication and more cooperation was certainly a step forward - also the mutual recognition that the Park Service needs to know our long-range plans for research and that we need to know about Park Service management plans that will have a direct effect on our research program.

In line with our discussion, I would like to suggest the type of cooperation we would like to see at Trout Creek and outline our research objectives. You may recall that last fall we indicated we would supply personnel and funding to evaluate management suggestions that we made in our report of July, 1967.

In view of the fact that the administration has installed an incinerator and is in the process of shifting from open-pit garbage dumps to incinerators, we suggest:

1. That, if possible, the Rabbit Creek, West Thumb, and other Park Service open-pit garbage dumps be phased out, leaving the Trout Creek dump in operation.
2. That a quota of at least 60 cans of garbage be dumped at the Trout Creek area through August, 1968.
3. That the National Park Service keep close check on the amount of garbage to make certain that there is ample food to prevent the Trout Creek grizzlies from dispersing widely and entering campground areas.

We will continue to census the Trout Creek area as we have in the past and from our observations of marked and unmarked grizzlies, we will be able to determine:

1. The degree of dispersion, if any, of Trout Creek grizzlies,
2. The movement, if any, of West Thumb and Rabbit Creek grizzlies into the Trout Creek area,
3. The length of time that the grizzlies are held at Trout Creek within the geographic center of Yellowstone by food dumped in the area, and
4. We will record, with the help of the ranger staff, the number

- of grizzlies visiting campgrounds and the number of grizzlies captured in campgrounds.
5. We will continue to monitor the general distribution of grizzlies throughout the Park as we have done over the last nine years.

From these and behavioral data, we should be able to determine the general effects of the phasing out of the Rabbit Creek, West Thumb, and other open-pit dumps. This program should be carried on during 1969 with a gradual reduction of food at Trout Creek, providing the data gathered in 1968 indicates this would be desirable.

Complete or near complete elimination of food at Trout Creek by 1970 to be accomplished, again providing that data gathered in 1968 and 1969 supports this as a wise management decision.

As in the past, the results of this evaluation will be made available to the National Park Service. In addition to the evaluation of phasing out of open-pit dumps, we would continue to gather information on the reproductive success, family history, and data on age specific mortality rates.

Marking of new animals would be held to a very minimum or non-existent except in the case of problem bears.

Radio tracking would continue on a limited scale during the fall of the year, with special emphasis on the instrumenting of sows to gather additional data on breeding biology and the movement of bears in and around campgrounds.

Considerable work has already been done in these two areas, but more is necessary for conclusive results.

As you know, we have spent a great deal of time and money on the study of the grizzly bear in Yellowstone and all of the effort has been of direct benefit to the National Park Service. By the end of 1968, the total expended in intensive investigation of the grizzly bear will approach nearly a million dollars.

Therefore, if we continue the research supported by private and government agencies, we will need to have the full cooperation of the Park biologist and ranger staff. Full support of the project by the administration, and full and detailed knowledge of research and management plans conducted by your department which would have a direct bearing on our research activities is necessary.

I am confident that we can work successfully toward a common objective. The general procedure for doing this is pretty well spelled out in the memorandum of understanding between the National Park Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and also in a memorandum between the Yellowstone Park administration and the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.

I think that we both must recognize that misunderstandings will arise in the course of the work. As I indicated to you on July 6th, I think the most effective single step that can be made toward reaching a better understanding would be for the Superintendent to circulate a memorandum to all district and subdistrict rangers, indicating administration support for our long-term research projects under the auspices of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, which has a direct responsibility to Congress for conducting research on wildlife species on public lands.

Both Frank and I would welcome further discussions on subjects and matters where we may now not be in full agreement or may not be in accord in the future. I feel that there is every reason to believe we can and must work effectively together.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead,
Leader

JJC:AB

cc Mr. John K. Anderson, Superintendent



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 23, 1968

To: Supervisory Research Biologist

From: Leader, Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit

Subject: Comments on Cole's hypotheses relating to grizzly bear distribution, 1968

I have read your memorandum of July 11 with considerable interest and will comment as requested.

General Hypothesis I: "Lessened garbage at the Trout Creek dump has resulted in grizzly having scattered distributions. Bears coming into certain developed areas before July 2 was a response to non-bearproof cans; since July 2 late evening garbage pickups, a response to enough food from ice chests and other camper sources to keep the animals linked to campgrounds."

Comment: During a nine-year period from 1959 through 1967 we have recorded observations of grizzly bears throughout Yellowstone Park from April through mid-November. During this period of time there have been slight variations in the distribution of grizzly bears throughout April and May in response to such natural food sources as rodents, elk and buffalo carcasses, and vegetation. The distribution during those years does not appear to me to have been essentially different than during 1968.

Both Frank and I and some of our students made observations of the distribution of marked and unmarked bears and although our level of effort was not as great as other years, nevertheless all the marked bears observed were within their known home ranges. I wonder if perhaps the fact that you alerted the ranger staff to recording all bears sighted during the spring of 1968 has not reflected a greater awareness on the part of rangers to the distribution of bears rather than actual distribution.

The situation from the First of June on is considerably different than in former years and this, I believe, is due to the fact that very little or no garbage was dumped at Trout Creek. From June 1 to June 14 I had a man making our usual observations at Trout Creek and at this time he estimated the maximum amount of garbage at the Trout Creek dump was 8 cans daily, with no more than 2 cans of edible garbage. This is considerably less food than our records show was dumped in former years.

The bears move into Trout Creek at this time from distant parts of the Park. When food is available, they remain in the vicinity as we have pointed out in our management report. We also pointed out that if food was not available, there was every reason to believe that many of the bears would not remain in the vicinity of Trout Creek but would move into campgrounds or into such large disposal areas as Rabbit Creek and West Yellowstone. Our observations from June 3 to the present indicate that this is very probably what has happened. Only a fraction of the bears normally censused at Trout Creek have been observed and some of these marked bears have been observed at Rabbit Creek and others at West Yellowstone and in the campgrounds.

According to our records, on June 13 only 5 cans of garbage were being dumped daily at Trout Creek but from this time there was a gradual increase in the amount of garbage being dumped. Periodic visits to Trout Creek by our personnel to count bears and to estimate the amount of garbage being dumped showed that at no time were more than 40 cans of garbage being dumped and many of the cans were half filled with water. We estimated that probably only 10 to 15 cans of garbage were available to the grizzlies during this period.

It appears that in the sorting process, not all of the garbage is being dumped at Trout Creek and it is being dumped in such a way that it is failing to hold the grizzlies in the area. In order to investigate the situation in greater detail, I requested two men to make continuous observations at Trout Creek.

On July 12, 1968, the garbage arrived at approximately 11 o'clock and consisted of a pile 12' x 7½' x 1½'. By count, there were 14 plastic pail liners full of garbage plus some garbage not in containers. The garbage was for the most part edible and a conservative estimate indicated there were approximately 25 to 30 cans.

On July 16 similar observations were made and the amount of garbage was approximately the same as on the 12th.

The amount of garbage being dumped has definitely increased since the middle of July; however it seems clear from our observations of marked bears that many bears that came in early to Trout Creek and found no food available moved to other portions of the park and have not yet returned to Trout Creek. They no doubt will do so later in the summer if there is a continuous supply of garbage at Trout Creek.

I cannot help but conclude that your first hypothesis is incorrect and that the failure to initially provide food at Trout Creek had a very direct influence in distributing the grizzlies widely throughout the Hayden Valley and beyond.

In our report MANAGEMENT OF BEARS IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK we emphasized the need to very carefully observe and monitor the Trout Creek situation when garbage was withdrawn. Last year we offered to provide

the funds and manpower to do this job. We have a detailed plan of how we feel this should be done based on nine years of intensive study and we would be happy to perform this task next year.

In order to do this, certain conditions must be met and it will be imperative to have the complete support and cooperation of National Park Service personnel.

General Hypothesis II: "Scattered distributions of grizzly may be in response to late spring and sufficiently abundant natural foods providing an alternative to the animals concentrating on the Trout Creek dump. Midsummer links to certain developed areas are undoubtedly due to their location within the natural spring (and fall) habitat of the grizzly and just enough food from sloppy camping habits to keep the animals making nightly visits."

Comments: We have very little evidence to support General Hypothesis II since we have found scattered distribution of grizzlies in other years in response to availability of natural foods. However, each year as food became available at Trout Creek, the early spring distribution quickly altered and the grizzlies concentrated in the Trout Creek area.

Thousands of observations of grizzlies during the nine-year period do not support the hypothesis that this spring was an exception - at least our data do not indicate sufficient difference in number and distribution of grizzlies to support this hypothesis.

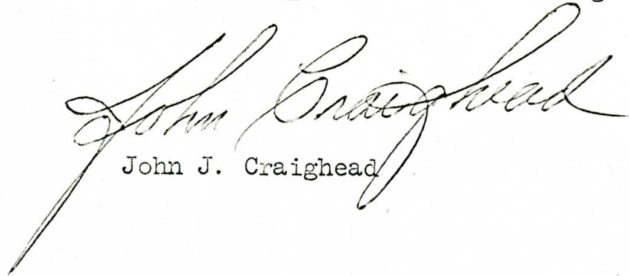
Our data on a ten-year distribution pattern for grizzlies is being prepared and these data will be ready for a general discussion when desired.

There are several other factors that could be involved in the distribution of the grizzly bears other than the total amount of garbage available at Trout Creek. Admittedly it is difficult to compare the amount of garbage being dumped now with other years because the dry refuse material is being incinerated. The way in which the edibles are being made available is undoubtedly a factor and I would like to discuss this with you in greater detail when we have had an opportunity to firm up a procedure for evaluating the changes that are occurring.

As we have indicated at other times, it is a rather simple matter for us to evaluate the changes at Trout Creek since we will be making regular censuses and since we have nine years of previous detailed census data at Trout Creek and at all of the other disposal areas to use as a basis of comparison. We can evaluate the changes on a basis of total bears, of marked bears, and of unmarked bears.

An evaluation based on a census of individual bears is far superior to a general monitoring of bears sighted since one bear can be sighted many times by different individuals and thus give both an erroneous conception of distribution and use of a given area. We have maintained records over the years of the distribution of the sightings of all bears as well as the sightings of individually recognizable bears.

The latter type of data can be more precisely interpreted, and since we are in a position to continue this type of observation we can, I am sure, accurately evaluate what effect present management procedures are having on the grizzly bear population.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "John J. Craighead". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

John J. Craighead

JJC:AB

cc Supt. John Anderson
Dr. Frank C. Craighead

July 23, 1968

Mr. Glen Cole
Supervisory Research Biologist
Yellowstone National Park
Yellowstone Park, Wyoming 83020

Dear Glen:

I am enclosing a memorandum in response to your invitation to comment on your memorandum of July 11.

I feel that the entire situation at Trout Creek has got to be a lot more closely coordinated than it was this year if we are to get scientific answers to the effect of withdrawing garbage from the Yellowstone grizzlies.

There are many ramifications that we were unable for lack of time and space to incorporate into our management report. The management report was concerned largely with broad aspects of management. The details of management are equally important for an effective program and we would like to discuss these with you in the future and determine how they can be incorporated into the Park Service management program and our research program.

Sincerely yours,

John J. Craighead,
Unit Leader

JJC:AB

July 23, 1968

Mr. James R. Coutts, Chief
Division of Wildlife Research
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
777 14th St., N.W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

Dear Jim:

We have been running into a great deal of difficulty with our grizzly bear research program in Yellowstone. The new supervisory biologist, Glen Cole, has independently set up programs of research and management without consulting with us in any way and unfortunately he has seen fit to disregard our management recommendations. As a result, the park is having far more trouble with grizzlies in campgrounds than in any previous year.

We have found it almost impossible to carry on certain aspects of our research work because the ranger staff has been given orders not to cooperate with us. This has been told by many of the rangers themselves who are close friends. The general attitude is that we have got to cooperate fully with the Park Service administration but that they will cooperate with us only when they feel inclined. This has been told us face to face by Glen Cole.

There is no question that the administration is trying to push our research activities out of Yellowstone and other independent researchers as well. Since the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has a commitment and responsibility to Congress to do research in national parks, I certainly think that our Bureau should take a strong stand that our personnel working in a national park should get full cooperation from the National Park Service.

I realize that it is difficult to get this if the Service is determined not to be cooperative. However, I suggest that a memorandum from John Gottschalk to the Director of the Park Service requesting the fullest cooperation and support for Bureau personnel working in national parks would be in order and re-emphasizing the basic responsibility of the Bureau to Congress for research on public lands.

We recently received a letter from Superintendent Anderson stating they were going to destroy our laboratory on August 5 and that we would have to move out and find other quarters. This request was impossible to execute without completely disrupting our work. I finally managed to stay the "day of execution" until October. At that time we hope to have trailer units to replace our laboratory facilities.

Dr. Schaefer of the State University of New York has run into similar problems as has also Dr. Brock of the University of Indiana and other researchers. However, no consideration is being given us and the Park Superintendent himself, although he talks cooperation, has made it quite clear that he is not interested in research from outside organizations and that we can expect to experience continual harassment.

I believe we can effectively cope with the situation with the united support of other independent researchers. If, however, the situation does not improve, I think that we should have a high-level conference in Washington some time next fall where all the cards are laid on the table. The Park Service will not have a leg to stand on in a formal confrontation, but it is very difficult to cope with the situation at the field level.

At the present time it looks as though we can obtain trailers from the State University of New York and from the National Forest Service in order to continue our work through the summer and fall. Should this support not materialize, would it be possible for the Bureau to provide this Unit with approximately \$1,500 for trailer rental? The Superintendent of Yellowstone has agreed to provide us with trailer space and hookups when our laboratory is destroyed.

The Park Service really had no alternative to this solution since both the AEC and the University contacted the superintendent by phone and indicated that any lesser cooperation on the part of the National Park Service would completely disrupt the research and would be in violation of our contracts and memorandum of understanding.

As I have indicated, this memorandum is to keep you informed of the situation. To date we still have the situation in hand and I am hoping for an improving condition in the future.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead,
Unit Leader

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