



IN REPLY REFER TO:

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

November 10, 1969

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

Dear John:

I am attempting to evaluate the more distant transplanting of grizzly from developed areas over the past two years. The following 18 marked bears were trapped one or more times in developed areas:

30	144	211
39	183	213
109	188	217
112	207	228
128	208	236
141	210	241

Could you indicate where these animals were originally marked, or would it be correct to simply say they were all marked at Trout Creek? If you wish, I will send you a copy of my tabulations since I expect we have transplant records you do not have.

Sincerely yours,

Glen F. Cole
Supervisory Research Biologist

Memorandum of Understanding

*Study plan
Letters & critique*

November 28, 1969

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Glen F. Cole
Supervisory Research Biologist
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

Dear Glen:

I think that you know from the material that we have presented to the Park Service from time to time and from our reports that we are preparing a report which will evaluate distant transplanting of grizzlies over an eleven-year period. We will make this report available to the Park Service when it is complete.

I think it would be well if we could have a meeting in the near future to discuss research priorities. It is evident that a number of the objectives of your research program overlap ours and I think a great deal of time and effort and perhaps misunderstanding could be saved if we could prevent this duplication of effort.

Sincerely,

John Craighead

JC:rd

Copy - Frank

July 24, 1970

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

Dear Mr. Anderson:

I received your letter of July 9 in which you stated that you had received our proposed memorandum of understanding for the year 1970-71 providing for continuing our research work on elk and black bear using radio tracking as a research technique.

As you know, this research has been funded by the Atomic Energy Commission, by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and in addition by the Research and Exploration Committee of the National Geographic Society and the Montana Foundation of the University of Montana. We are still obligated to fulfill these research grants and contracts. These were made with the understanding that substantial reasons would be given for terminating our memorandum of understanding with the National Park Service and that a thorough review of the research situation would be made before any action was taken.

I was disappointed and am greatly concerned that you and other members of the National Park Service have determined that the specific objectives outlined in our renewal proposal for radio tracking and biotelemetry studies in Yellowstone National Park for 1970-71 should be undertaken outside of Yellowstone and thus our proposal and memorandum of understanding was rejected. In view of the serious consequences of your decision as it affects future research in Yellowstone, I think a "high level" conference is imperative if we cannot reach an agreement satisfactory to all concerned. Thus, I am writing this letter in the hope that you will reconsider your decision on the basis of information which I will provide, as follows:

1. Members of my research unit and members of organizations cooperating with us feel that Yellowstone National Park is one of the finest outdoor laboratories for ecological research that exists anywhere in the world and that both independent and government scientists should be encouraged to conduct research within the park, especially when it is funded at no expense to the National Park Service.

2. One of the major objectives of national parks is to provide natural areas for scientific study. In view of the tremendous need for fundamental ecological information on which to base management practices, we believe that independent research should be encouraged and that whatever difficulties may develop can be readily solved with proper communication.

3. As I indicated in my letter of April 14, 1969 (copy attached) our research team has not been responsible for large-scale, conspicuous marking of wildlife in Yellowstone in areas of intensive visitor use, and it is not our intent to conspicuously mark any large number of animals in Yellowstone in the future. Under the memorandum of understanding which we recently submitted to you there would be a maximum of three or four animals marked or instrumented at any given time. However, the scientific results from marking these animals would be highly advantageous to your organization.

4. Although there are areas outside of Yellowstone where population studies of big game animals can be made utilizing biotelemetry equipment, there are relatively few areas where big game animals are not hunted. It is obviously a tremendous asset to work with a population of animals that are not subjected to heavy hunter harvest. Also, the need to solve some of the knotty ecological problems in Yellowstone is so critical that this, we believe, more than compensates for adverse comments concerning marked animals that may come from the annual visitors to the park. Our personal experience is that more people are interested in seeing a few marked animals and learning about research than are opposed to this practice. A good I & E program would readily counteract the adverse criticism of uninformed tourists.

5. We have explored the possibilities of conducting our research elsewhere as I promised to do in my letter of April 14, 1969, but have come to the conclusion that there is no adequate substitute for the conditions that exist in Yellowstone and the surrounding national forests. I am sure that you are familiar with the fact that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has a direct responsibility to Congress for conducting research on wildlife inhabiting public lands. It is because of this responsibility of the Bureau that I and my colleagues have been conducting research in Yellowstone over the past twelve years. Also, our research was initiated at the request of your predecessors and strongly championed by them. In our research undertakings within

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Yellowstone we have been and are fully supported by the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Several months ago the Director of the Bureau addressed a memorandum to the Director of the Park Service outlining the type of cooperation that the Bureau would like to have in order to successfully carry out ecological research in Yellowstone. This memorandum is now in the possession of your chief scientist, Robert Linn, and we are anticipating an official reply to it in the near future.

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I think I fully understand your reluctance to conspicuously mark park wildlife and I recognize that you have attempted to restrict your own biologists in this respect. I would like to point out, however, that your biologists began studying the grizzly bear without the use of markings and soon discovered that in order to get scientific results they had to use numbered ear tags. They are now finding that the small numbered ear tags are not adequate, and I predict they will very soon go to more conspicuous markings. I further predict that if you are going to learn more about grizzly bear - man relationships in and around campgrounds your biologists will very soon themselves resort to the use of radios. You have already, as you know, resorted to the use of helicopters to move offending bears to wilderness portions of the park, and I suspect that helicopters are more offensive to visitors than an occasional marked animal. Hardly a day passes that members of your biology staff do not contact us requesting biological information on animals that we have marked in the past, clearly demonstrating the need for a program of animal marking in order to obtain scientific data as a basis for management. Therefore, your reason for not enabling us to continue our research in Yellowstone does not appear credible.

I and my colleagues would be very happy to discuss this matter with you in some detail as we feel that a failure to encourage much-needed independent research in Yellowstone would be a very grave mistake in view of the acknowledged need for all types of environmental information, and especially information such as we are obtaining that is establishing ecological baselines for the future as well as scientific data that has application in present day management.

In summary, we believe it is important from the standpoint of wildlife research, the management of national park resources, the training of young scientists, and the multi-purpose utilization of a great national park that we be permitted to continue studies on big game species in Yellowstone under some form of mutual agreement. I therefore request that you make specific suggestions as to how the memorandum of understanding

Jack K. Anderson
July 24, 1970
Page 4

submitted to you June 9, 1970 for your review and signature could be altered to meet the objections of your reviewing officials.

Sincerely,

John Craighead

JC:rd

Enclosure

Copies: Dr. Frank Craighead
Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dr. Thomas Baskett
Chief, Division of Wildlife Research
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dr. Charles Loveless
Denver Wildlife Research Center
Bldg. 45, Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

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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 31, 1970

Mr. Glen F. Cole
Supervisory Research Biologist
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

Dear Glen:

I am sorry to learn that Superintendent Anderson did not approve the extraction of the fourth premolar from live grizzly bears. Our research shows that there is no infection involved and certainly no risk that the bears would become aggressive and injure park visitors. I am sure both you and the superintendent are aware of the fact that many of the bears in the park carry severe wounds, especially during the breeding season. The insignificant wound caused by a tooth extraction is very minor compared to these wounds incurred in combat. Also, our studies have shown that the grizzly bear has an exceptionally high white blood count and is immune to most types of infections. I suspect that this and other supporting information would have made little difference in the final decision.

The result, of course, is that we will be unable to provide ages of certain key animals. Your office has been phoning frequently for age determinations that we have already made, and these age determinations are vital in any future management of the grizzly bear population in Yellowstone.

In our recent talk I indicated to you that we would be very happy to provide you with the counts that we have been making at Trout Creek but that I would like you to make the request for such information in writing. This is the procedure which you yourselves have established, and I see no reason why you should object.

We did not wish to carry out duplicate efforts in obtaining park records on management control operations. However, since you would not allow us to provide the rangers with form sheets to acquire the type of information that we had been gathering for eight years prior to your arrival in Yellowstone, we have had to obtain our own information directly in the field. This, I think, is unfortunate. However, you gave us no alternative.

Your letter implies that I refused to provide you with the information you requested on our Trout Creek grizzly bear counts. I want to go on record as informing you that you have completely misconstrued what I said

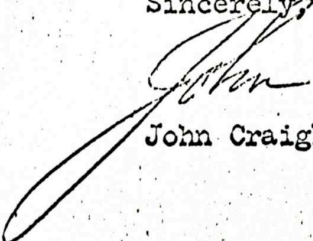
Mr. Glen F. Cole
July 31, 1970
Page 2

to you concerning the exchange of information. I have informed Jay Sumner to provide the information on the Trout Creek counts just as soon as he has received your written request.

Glen, I think if you made a little more effort to work cooperatively with us as did your predecessors things would go much better. As I indicated to you in our talk, a clear division of research effort should have been defined when you began your bear management research. Both Frank and I attempted to get some clear-cut decisions on this but you refused to recognize our priority in certain areas and you set up and embarked on an independent program without any attempt to recognize work that we had done in the past, or to limit areas of research interest. It appears that your threat to duplicate counts at Trout Creek is just another move to invade deeper into our long-established research program.

As I mentioned to you in our last talk, I still have hopes that we can come to some equitable division of effort without duplication.

Sincerely,



John Craighead

JC:rd

Copies: Dr. Frank Craighead
Jay Sumner

University of Montana

Missoula, Montana 59801

(406) 243-0211

July 13, 1971

Jack Anderson
Superintendent
Yellowstone National Park
Mammoth, Wyoming

Dear Jack,

On a recent visit to the park I learned that your rangers had received instructions from you to remove all the tags and color markers that were placed on grizzly bears from 1959 through 1968.

Neither Frank Craighead or I were consulted on this decision. These grizzly bears were marked at great cost to the taxpayer and much valuable information can yet be obtained from these marked animals. At least three animals have had their tags and markers removed this summer and these replaced with a National Park Service ear tag. By removing our tags and the very inconspicuous color markers you will prevent us from obtaining age specific mortality data; information vital to future management of the grizzly population. Data on family histories, longevity and movement will also be impossible to obtain. Since one objective of the present management program is to disperse grizzlies to the back country, it is essential to retain marked animals so they can be observed and identified in the field. Only by doing this can we be certain that the grizzly population is utilizing the Yellowstone back country and how many have dispersed to the adjacent National Forests. Such information is also vital to the state fish and game departments of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming in setting hunting regulations and kill quotas. With no prior consultation with me or the fish and game directors of Montana, Idaho or Wyoming you are destroying a highly valuable research capability and a valuable tool for evaluating management practices. The grizzlies inhabiting Yellowstone National Park during the summer months are a resource not only of the park but also of the three adjoining states. This wildlife resource is also of great concern to the University of Montana. I urge you to rescind your directive to remove the ear tags and color markers we placed on grizzly bears and to call a meeting so that all interested parties can play a role in the decision making process.

Jack Anderson

July 13, 1971

Our data show that far less than 1% of the visitors to Yellowstone see a marked grizzly so that the argument which you have advanced in the past for not marking additional grizzlies (visitors object to the color markers) hardly appears to be a valid one for destroying an identification system accomplished at great effort and expense.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead
Leader, Montana Cooperative
Wildlife Research Unit

JJC/nh

cc: Frank Dunkel
Jim White
Dean Solberg
Dr. Sogandares
Dr. Frank Craighead



University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

(406) 243-0211

July 14, 1971

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

Dear Jack:

In connection with Dr. John Craighead's long-term study of the grizzly bears in Yellowstone National Park, I would like your permission for him and his research associates to examine the ranger's daily logs at Lake, Canyon, Old Faithful, Grant Village, Norris, Madison Junction, Mammoth and West Yellowstone. Dr. Craighead is interested in obtaining data on grizzly bear captures and visits to campgrounds, as well as data on areas of transplants and control actions. As you know, he and his brother have obtained this information every year since 1959 either from their own trapping and transplanting activities, closely coordinated with the ranger staff, or directly from the logs or by communication with the sub-district rangers.

The information they request is not research data and in no way infringes on research projects of your biologists. Because of Dr. Craighead's familiarity with the grizzly bear situation in Yellowstone and because of the urgent need to evaluate current management practices and techniques, many of which the Craigheads recommended to the National Park Service in 1967, and later recommended to your Natural Sciences Advisory Board in 1969, we believe an objective analysis of these data by Dr. John Craighead and by his colleagues here at the University of Montana, would be of value to you, the scientific community and this institution.

I look forward to an early affirmation of this request.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Solberg
Dean, Arts and Science
University of Montana

RAS/nc

cc: Senator Metcalf ✓
President Pantzer ✓
Frank Dunkel ✓
Jim White ✓
Dr. Sogandares ✓
Dr. Frank Craighead ✓
Dr. John Craighead

University of Montana

Missoula, Montana 59801

(406) 243-0211

15 July 1971

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

Dear Mr. Anderson:

I am writing in behalf of Drs. John and Frank Craighead, valued faculty members in my department. As you are well aware, the Craigheads have studied Yellowstone grizzly bears since 1959, or a period of 12 years.

I request your cooperation in making your records available, to the Craigheads, on grizzly detagging, removal to other areas, and other control activities which they feel may have a bearing on their twelve-year study.

As you are well aware, above all others the Craigheads' work on these great bears is held in high esteem by those competent scientists who really know the field. I am particularly concerned about reported denials of access to routine records and state wildlife resources to qualified scientists by Park authorities. I personally view these denials, particularly when a state's natural resources such as wildlife are an issue, as an indefensible, if not corrupt, tactic. It seems to me that these breaches of professional ethics constitute an infringement of a state university professor's right to conduct research on State wildlife resources without fear of jeopardy for reporting his findings, either in writing or to the press. My concern also extends to the implementation of a public scientific board of appeals, not designated by the Park Service, for individuals in conflict with the Superintendent on matters of access to records or biological materials. In fact, I would not be adverse to push for the implementation of the National Academy of Sciences recommendations, up till now ignored, on the utilization of wildlife and other natural resources for scientific research in National Parks.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,

Franklin Sogandares
Franklin Sogandares
Professor and Chairman

FS/nh

cc: Senator Metcalf
President Pantzer
Dean Solberg
Frank Dunkel
Jim White
Drs. Frank and John Craighead



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

IN REPLY REFER TO:

N2217

July 20, 1971

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

Dear John:

I'm sorry you did not take the time to check your information prior to communicating a false impression to persons receiving copies of your July 13 letter. Only one of your metal ear tags has been replaced with our smaller tag in the 17 marked study animals we have transplanted during 1970 and 1971. This resulted from a misunderstanding of my instructions to remove conspicuous color markers from bears transplanted inside the park. Except for this one case, we have routinely left your metal ear tags on bears. Conspicuous color streamers have been removed from the ears of four animals.

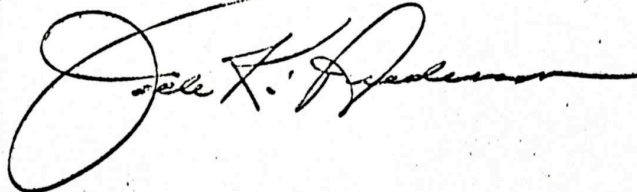
As you must remember, I asked for your cooperation in telling us which bears it would be possible to remove conspicuous markers from in order to reduce the adverse comments we receive from visitors or wildlife photographers. Your lack of response to this request is a matter of record, and I therefore could not designate exceptions to our attempts to reduce the conspicuous marking of park wildlife for our 1972 Centennial. Taking your statistic that 1 per cent of the visitors to Yellowstone see a marked grizzly as approximately correct, this is still 25,000 persons that are short-changed in seeing the grizzly as it occurs naturally. Serious photographers and nature enthusiasts work at seeing the bears and express themselves most forcefully on the high incidence of grizzlies with detracting color markers.

For the record, we took you at your word in your January 1969 "Investigator's Annual Report" and subsequent correspondence that the grizzly study in Yellowstone Park would be completed as of June 1971. This was taken into account in scheduling the closure of your main study area at the Trout Creek garbage dump last, and not removing any streamers in 1970. Every bear that we transplant in our present program to restore a natural, free-ranging population has either your or our smaller ear tag which serves as a control number. No records of individual animals will be lost with these procedures.

We will prepare a technical report at the end of the bear management season which will have bears identified by their respective control numbers, where they were transplanted, number of returns, etc. This report will be sent to the Directors of the Fish and Game Departments in the adjoining states, other interested scientists, and to you. We will not be able to show where the bears marked by Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife personnel were initially captured, since you have not seen fit to honor our requests for this information.

In the future, I would request that you call me to check on what you may be told by others. While the park's bear program seems to be going better than expected, we can do without misunderstandings and controversy. Perhaps a solution to this is for you to route your letters through the Director of the Wildlife Research Units.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jack K. Anderson". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and a long, sweeping tail.

Jack K. Anderson
Superintendent

cc:

Frank Dunkle

Jim White

Dean Solberg (through Charles Loveless, Chief of Research, BSWF)

Dr. Sogandares

Dr. Frank Craighead



University of Montana

Missoula, Montana 59801

(406) 243-0211

20 July 1971

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

Dear Mr. Anderson:

Many thanks for your phone call this afternoon.

After discussing the issues of my letter of 15 July 1971, I think the meeting suggested by you would be a great value. Such a meeting between the NAS advisory body, along with Dean Solberg, Vice-President Landini, and the Craigheads, would clarify issues involved in the study of grizzlies of Montana and Yellowstone. I will contact Dean Solberg, Vice-President Landini, and the Craigheads, about their ability to attend the meeting suggested by you in September. This will be done as soon as a tentative schedule is arranged by you.

In view of the fact that you are unable to arrange such a meeting before September, I will appreciate it if in the meantime you will provide the Craigheads with the data they request and need for the follow-up of their twelve-year study of the grizzlies.

I feel it is important that issues concerning the studies of grizzlies be carefully explored and discussed since the People of Montana, the Craigheads, and the University of Montana, all have a great deal at stake in follow-up studies of these great bears. Their intelligent management, resulting from research conducted by competent individuals, is a key to a successful operation.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

Franklin Sogandares
Professor and Chairman

FS/nh

cc: Senator Metcalf
President Pantzer
Vice-President Landini
Dean Solberg
Frank Dunkle
Jim White
Drs. Frank and John Craighead

July 22, 1971

The Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton
Secretary of the Interior
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Sir:

I understand that you have recently been informed of a problem that some of our faculty members are having with regard to Wildlife Research in Yellowstone National Park.

President Robert T. Pontzer of our institution contacted Senator Lee Metcalf, with a copy of his correspondence to Senator Mansfield, regarding the difficulties Drs. John and Frank Craighead have had continuing their research on grizzlies in Yellowstone Park.

This brief note is to urge you to look into the matter as soon as possible. The urgency of the matter is dictated by the fact that we are now in mid-summer and it looks as if we may well lose an entire summer's research if present operational policies are maintained.

We shall be glad to provide you with any information on the issue, at your request.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Solberg, Dean
College of Arts and Sciences

University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801
(406) 243-0211

22 July 1971

The Honorable Rogers C. G. Morton.
Secretary of the Interior
Department of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

My dear Mr. Secretary:

For the past four years Drs. John and Frank Craighead, faculty members in my department, have been subjected to considerable harassment at the hands of Mr. Jack Anderson, Superintendent of Yellowstone. As you are well aware, by popular articles in the National Geographic and by several national television programs, the Craigheads have been studying grizzly bears in the Yellowstone for many years. Mr. Anderson's allegations are that the Craigheads have not submitted reports of their work to the Park Service, and that they recommend continuance of the garbage pits as a management technique for grizzly bears. These two items are receiving widespread misrepresentation by Mr. Anderson to both elected and appointed public officials, including your own under-secretary, Mr. Reed. Thus, I feel it necessary as their chairman, to set the records straight and to provide you, as Secretary, with printed matter which will allow you to draw your own conclusions. All of the reports on grizzly studies, by the Craigheads, have been made available to Park authorities.

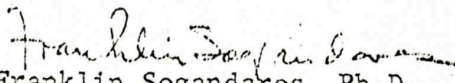
Please note in the report "Grizzly Bear-Man Relationships" (Pp. 51, 59) that the Craigheads do not advocate maintenance of open pit dumps in Yellowstone. The other reprints represent some of the research results which may be useful in management of the great bears.

The Craigheads continue to be denied access to Park records, by the superintendent of Yellowstone, as a follow up to their twelve year study of grizzlies. Thus, I request your intervention in this matter by directing the superintendent of Yellowstone to open these daily park records on grizzlies to the Craigheads, and to their colleagues at the University of Montana.

- 22 July 1971

Additionally, the Superintendent has given orders to detag all bears marked by the University Research Team over a twelve-year span, with a consequent loss of data and great expenditures of funds and time. The Superintendent has also denied the Craigheads data on the detagging and redistribution of grizzlies. By detagging these bears and denying access to data pertaining them, the Superintendent, a non-scientist, is irresponsibly destroying a long-range program of great value to the Park and scientific community.

Respectfully yours,


Franklin Sogandares, Ph.D.
Professor and Chairman

FS/nh

Enc. 8

cc: Dean Solberg
President Pantzer
Senator Metcalf
Senator Mansfield



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

IN REPLY REFER TO:
N2217

July 26, 1971

Dr. Franklin Sogandares
Professor and Chairman
Department of Zoology
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

Dear Dr. Sogandares:

This will confirm our telephone call of July 20 and your letter of July 15, regarding the grizzly management in Yellowstone. We recently sent a letter to the Craigheads regarding the marking and de-tagging of bears, copy of which was forwarded to you.

We do not see any conflict with the Craighead study and in fact are utilizing the tags placed on the grizzly in the previous years. We are removing colored streamers for the reasons noted.

As you will note in our letter, the Craigheads will receive a full report of our management operation for the 1971 summer. If they wish to use the information as a follow-up to their study they are perfectly at liberty to do so.

We will attempt to arrange for a meeting as we discussed on the telephone but as I had mentioned it will have to be in September. We will keep you advised.

Sincerely yours,

Jack K. Anderson
Superintendent

July 29, 1971

Mr. Jack Anderson
Superintendent
Yellowstone National Park
Mammoth, Wyoming 83020

Dear Jack:

Thank you for clarifying the number of our ear tags and color markers removed from Grizzly bears. There would have been no misunderstanding as to how many ear tags were involved if you had not radioed the Lake Ranger District on July 6, while I was there, ordering the Lake sub-district ranger not to give me or my associates information on bears captured at Lake or information on the number of ear tags and color markers removed by your rangers and biologists. Incidentally, I remained at Lake until 11:00 P.M. on July 6 in order to meet you and discuss the tag removal, but you never appeared at the cabin where I was told you would return following your fishing trip at the South Arm of the lake. I also tried unsuccessfully to contact you on July 7. I reported the situation to Dean Solberg on July 6 by telephone and by letter on July 7 and 8 (see enclosure 1 and 2).

Jack, I have your correspondence in which you asked us to cooperate by removing our color markers. Our research during 1969 and 1970 showing the movement of grizzlies following the closure of Rabbit Creek indicated the absolute necessity of retaining color markers if our research was to be terminated successfully and if your management program was to be scientifically evaluated; an objective I hope we have in common. On numerous occasions we informed Glen Cole that it was impossible to designate which grizzlies might cause trouble or move into campgrounds, or towns adjoining Yellowstone Park, or journey into the backcountry. Therefore, decisions as to which color markers should be removed could only be made "on site" with your rangers. Your instructions to your rangers preventing us from obtaining routine capture records, or from observing captured grizzlies, has made it impossible for us to comply with your request. Perhaps there is some breakdown in your communications with your chief biologist, Glen Cole.

For your information and to set the record straight, my research assistant, Jay Sumner, met with Glen Cole this spring (1971) on the following dates and circumstances:

April 21 - Meeting at West Gate
April 22 - Meeting at Fountain Flats
April 27 - Meeting at Fountain Flats

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Mr. Jack Anderson
Page Two
July 29, 1971

Your chief biologist never informed Mr. Sumner that he intended to remove our color markers from grizzlies captured this summer. Mr. Sumner was in the Park continuously from April 18 to June 5, and Mr. Cole was aware of this. As overall coordinator of research in Yellowstone, I believe it was clearly Mr. Cole's responsibility to inform me or Mr. Sumner that the rangers had captured bears on which you desired a judgment from us regarding the removal of color-markers.

We have stated many times, and it is a matter of record (see enclosure 3), that we wanted to complete our study by thoroughly documenting the reaction of grizzlies to the abrupt closure of the Trout Creek Dump. We, therefore, could not complete our study as of June 1971. There appears to be no reason for you to misunderstand our position on this. It is a matter of record that your Natural Sciences Advisory Board as well as the visiting consultants recommended, at the September 1969 meeting, that our research team be encouraged to complete our study by documenting the dispersal of grizzlies as the Park dumps were closed. This was especially emphasized by the Chairman, Dr. Starker Leopold. You have our first report on this, "Grizzly Bear - Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park", submitted to you for approval on 19 March 1971.

We in turn look forward to receiving the technical report which you promised in your letter. Since our interpretation of data in the past has not always been in agreement with your biologists, I support Dr. Sogandares' and Dr. Solberg's earlier requests to you that the raw data on bears captured in campgrounds, transplants, bear damage reports, and bears killed or dispatched be made available to me for analysis by our University research team. I would think that independent analyses of these vital data would be in the interest of the National Park Service. In any event, access to these data would enable us to continue our long-term research project through another year. I am sure you realize that our research will not be complete until we recover mortality data on marked bears to compile life tables, and compute age-specific mortality rates. I have explained this on a number of occasions to your biologist, Glen Cole. To complete the mortality studies will require several years of additional work, discussions, and evaluations. I know you are also aware that we have invested over \$1,000,000 in direct and indirect funds in our research program in Yellowstone, that we are responsible for this research under National Science Foundation, Atomic Energy Commission, National Geographic Society, and other contracts. Also, most of this research is management oriented and should be of great value to you. All research has been conducted under Memorandum of Understanding between the University of Montana, the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, and Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. Jack Anderson
Page Three
July 29, 1971

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Jack, before terminating this letter I would like to comment on statements you have made in correspondence to me and to government officials that are inaccurate. In your last letter dated July 20, 1971, you state, ". . . you have not seen fit to honor our requests for this information." I suggest you check our correspondence of July 31, 1970 (paragraphs 3 and 5), and November 28, 1969 (see enclosures 4 and 5). We have never received a written request for information that we have not honored and we have honored literally hundreds of verbal requests from your biologists and rangers. The data on bears marked at Trout Creek which were requested in Cole's letter of November 10, 1969, we incorporated in the report, "Grizzly Bear - Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park", 1970. My letter of November 28, 1969 informed Mr. Cole that this information would be forthcoming and requested a meeting to discuss it, which was ignored.

Our position on the management of bears as stated by you is that the Craigheads "wish to perpetuate the dump sites". This is untrue and it is difficult for me to accept such a statement as being anything but a deliberate misrepresentation. You have our reports, our publications, and you have heard us give testimony to the contrary at a number of conferences. Our position on this is unassailable and I challenge you to produce evidence otherwise.

Sincerely,

John Craighead
Unit Leader

JC/mj
Enclosures (5)

Copies to:
Undersecretary Nathaniel Reed)
Senator Lee Metcalf) forwarded through President Pantzer
Dr. Thomas Baskett
Dr. Charles Loveless
Dean Solberg
Dr. Sogandares
Mr. Frank Dunkle
Mr. James White

9:15. meeting

7:30

R. S. Solberg

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
AND
THE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PROVIDING FOR
RESEARCH ON THE GRIZZLY BEAR, URSUS ARCTOS
IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK BY THE
MONTANA COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT

WHEREAS: The National Park Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife recognize the significant scientific and cultural values of a wild, free-ranging population of grizzly bear, Ursus arctos, in Yellowstone National Park, and

WHEREAS: The National Park Service has implemented a program to restore the grizzly bear population within said park to its natural abundance, distribution and ecology, through the removal of garbage and other introduced food items from the diet of the grizzly bear, and

WHEREAS: The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, through the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, has conducted a long-term study of grizzly bear population dynamics and distribution within the national park, and

WHEREAS: A cooperative study of the patterns of grizzly bear distribution, movement and behavior during the transition period from bears feeding on garbage to bears feeding on natural food sources would be a significant contribution to the understanding of this species,

require right to gather
independent data to publish.

NOW THEREFORE: The Service and the Bureau mutually agree that a grizzly bear study program by the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit should proceed under the following conditions:

1. The objectives of all proposed research activities undertaken as a result of this agreement shall be consistent with the policies and objectives concerning the administration and management of Yellowstone National Park.
2. Original data obtained using research techniques employed by the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit shall be respected as being the property of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in order that publication of original data may result, and that proper credit can go to the researchers and authors. However, all data and other pertinent observations that may result from research conducted by the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit within Yellowstone National Park or related activities under the agreement shall be made freely available by the Bureau to the National Park Service for the sole purpose of internal use in carrying out management activities for which the Service is responsible.

Any information (such as size and weight statistics and ear tag numbers) obtained by the National Park Service as a result of bear management actions (such as the capture and transplants of problem bears) will be made freely available to the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, which shall respect the source of such information, ~~and the~~ Both

parties to this agreement shall have the right to amend this

to publish independently.

~~proprietary rights of the National Park Service for the original publication of such information.~~

3. All oral and written statements, including, but not limited to, progress reports, popular and scientific articles and other publications, talks, and press releases prepared by the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit concerning grizzly bear research within Yellowstone National Park shall be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for approval prior to publication or otherwise disseminated to the public.

4. The Bureau recognizes the National Park Service as having the responsibility and authority for all management activities within Yellowstone National Park and the Bureau will obtain the concurrence of the Director, National Park Service, prior to making any expressions relating to the management of grizzly bears within said national park.

5. The capture, marking or collecting of biological specimens and samples, *(other than scats & portions of dead animals) when mutually agreed* shall ~~not~~ be undertaken ~~by the National Park Service~~ *and the BSFW.*

6. Field research activities under this agreement shall be limited to the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit Leader, who shall serve as Principal Investigator, and to qualified, full-time students and faculty members of the University of Montana and other qualified employees or associates of the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit who have attained their eighteenth birthday, and whose names

Ca summary effect

*Why limited to BSFW?
A similar restriction should apply to N.P.S. biologists*

appear in an approved study plan as provided for in Item 8 below.

7. The Principal Investigator shall be responsible for insuring that all participants associated with research carried out under this agreement understand and abide by the conditions herein.

8. Research activities carried out in Yellowstone National Park under this agreement shall be contingent upon receipt of a study plan that meets with the concurrence of the Director, National Park Service, and is approved by the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Study Plan shall be prepared for proposed research to be conducted for each calendar year and shall state specific objectives, methods, and activities involved in the project. This Study Plan shall be submitted annually in time for consideration by the two Directors (or their representatives) at the annual review as provided for in Item 12 below.

9. Nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding shall be construed as obligating either party hereto for the expenditure of funds or for the future payment of monies in excess of appropriations authorized by law.

10. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting in any way the responsibility and authority of the Director, National Park Service, to manage Yellowstone National Park, and to engage in or permit others to engage in research required by him to carry out that management.

11. That no member of, or delegate to Congress, or resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this Memorandum of Understanding, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; that this provision shall not be construed to extend to this agreement if made for a corporation for its general benefit.

12. The terms of this Memorandum of Understanding shall be reviewed annually prior to each February 28th, for its content and compliance, by the Directors of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the National Park Service, or their designated representatives. As a part of this review, the two Directors shall also evaluate the progress made in fulfilling the research objectives envisioned in the Study Plan referred to in Item 8 above, and will review the Study Plan proposed for the new (current) calendar year.

13. This Memorandum of Understanding shall become effective when signed by the parties hereto and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement or by either party upon ninety days notice in writing to the other of his intention to do so. Amendments to this Memorandum of Understanding may be proposed by either party and shall become effective upon approval by both parties.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Date: AUG 4 1971

By: Raymond H. Freeman
Acting Director

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Date: AUG 4 1971

By: James H. Smith
Acting Director

The following is a study plan incorporated under the Memorandum of Understanding. This is the study plan as revised by NPS, and it was stated to Dr. Craighead that there could be no alterations in this plan, that the Wildlife Research team would have to operate strictly under the plan

1971

Note:

I find this study plan incompatible with good research and do not see any way we could operate under such an agreement

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'JFB' or similar, written in a cursive style.

Study Plan-Proposed Grizzly Bear Research

Yellowstone National Park, 1971

I General Research Objectives:

1. To gather data on productivity, mortality, age, growth, behavior, and movements of previously color-marked animals.
2. To evaluate the movements of color-marked grizzlies in response to the closing of the Trout Creek open pit dump. It is recognized, however, that it may be essential for the NPS to capture and transplant color-marked bears associated with the Trout Creek dump to locations that would not necessarily reflect natural distributions from the dump site. o-k
3. To obtain data on capture, release, and control actions of grizzlies within Yellowstone National Park. The NPS will be responsible for gathering all data resulting from control actions and such data will be made available to the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit. not really
stop on this
we cannot
prohibit on
this
4. To gather data on grizzly bear food habits in order to determine how and to what extent feeding habits have been altered by closure of the dumps.

Specific Objectives: - General Objective No. 1

1. To observe recognizable female bears in the field to determine their reproductive status. This will involve gathering information on size of litters, age of litters, and weaning dates.
2. To continue to record the reproductive histories of specific female grizzlies where reproductive ages have been established and that now have produced two or more litters.
3. To obtain records on deaths of both marked and unmarked grizzlies in order to complete information on longevity, age-specific mortality, and the causes of death.

4. *shown out*

4. To obtain records of total length, neck circumference, and weight of grizzly bears captured in management actions. Such data will be obtained by (NPS) personnel in the presence of an observer from the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit when possible and/or appropriate.
5. To observe the reproductive and feeding behavior of marked grizzlies, as well as other types of behavior that may be pertinent to an understanding of grizzly bear ecology and bear/man relationships.
6. To observe and record the movement of color-marked grizzlies with special reference to:
 - a. The return of released animals to the site of capture.
 - b. Movements from Trout Creek to campgrounds and other congested areas.
 - c. Movements to and within the Yellowstone backcountry.

Specific Objectives: - General Objective No. 2

1. To periodically visit the site of the Trout Creek dump in order to census bears and to observe their behavior following closing of the dump.
2. To observe previously color-marked animals in the backcountry of Yellowstone and from such data evaluate whether grizzlies are returning to the remote areas of the Park following the closure of open pit dumps.

can do this
without Memo

no need
for memo

Specific Objective: - General Objective No. 3

1. To obtain data on capture, release, and control of grizzly bears at weekly intervals only from the Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park.

*We get the
hand from
+ discussion
with rangers.*

Specific Objective: - General Objective No. 4

1. Specimens of lower jaws and femurs of elk, bison, and other ungulates that have died within the Park or have been killed by grizzly bears will be collected by NPS personnel only, but such specimens will be made available at Park Headquarters for inspection by personnel of the MCWRC.
2. The data on age and condition of dead ungulates will be compared with 13 years of similar data to determine whether closure of garbage dumps increases predation on elk, bison, and other ungulates.

*This is open-
first "research"*

II. General Procedures:

1. All activities involving field observations will be closely coordinated with the sub-district rangers. Use of service roads will be required and observation permitted in all parts of the Park. No specialized equipment is needed.
2. To obtain information on bears within the Park from first-hand observations and from National Park Service's weekly summary sheets of management actions, including information that may be obtained regarding specific, previously marked bears, and annual reports on its bear management program, the latter two of which may be obtained from the Superintendent.

*Again we get
summaries only -*

3. Colored ear streamers (color markers) will be allowed to remain through calendar year 1972, since observations of these specific marked animals might indicate the bears' behavioral changes--especially relating to feeding habits--following the elimination of garbage as a food supply available to them. This provides two full seasons following complete garbage dump closure for such observations to be made--a time span sufficient for bear behavioral changes to become evident.

why should there be limited?

The Unit will furnish a list, by number, of color-marked bears which, if handled in a bear management action, will have their color markers maintained, including renewal if needed. The Unit will furnish to the Service duplicate sets of color markers so that Service personnel may carry out this maintenance. This action will continue through the 1972 season. Beginning in 1973, any color-marked bears handled in a management action will have their color markers removed.

this paragraph that animals will be obtained in 1973

4. A trailer site at Canyon will be ^{furnished} necessary to accommodate the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit. Laboratory space will be required by August 1, 1971.
5. All data gathered to meet the objective of the study will eventually be compared with 12 years of data gathered prior to the closure of the Trout Creek open pit dump. Annual summaries of the data should show how the Yellowstone grizzly bear population is accommodating to the National Park Service's management programs. The first such summary will be submitted as a technical report prior to February 28, 1972.

This sets a deadline on a report & we have no authority to publish.

Charles M. Loveless
Assistant Director-Research
Bureau of Sport Fisheries &
Wildlife - Aug. 13. 1972

8/13/71

This is the original study plan for the grizzly bear research in Yellowstone National Park in 1971 as proposed by John Craighead.

8/13/71

Study Plan-Proposed Grizzly Bear Research

Yellowstone National Park, 1971

I General Research Objectives:

1. To gather data on productivity, mortality, age, growth, behavior, and movements of previously color-marked animals.
2. To evaluate the movements of color-marked grizzlies in response to the closing of the Trout Creek open pit dump.
3. To gather data on capture, release, and control actions of grizzlies within Yellowstone National Park.
4. To gather data on grizzly bear food habits in order to determine how and to what extent feeding habits have been altered by closure of the dumps.

Specific Objectives: - General Objective No. 1

1. To observe recognizable female bears in the field to determine their reproductive status. This will involve gathering information on size of litters, age of litters, and weaning dates.
2. To continue to record the reproductive histories of specific female grizzlies where reproductive ages have been established and that now have produced two or more litters.
3. To record deaths of both marked and unmarked grizzlies in order to complete information on longevity, age-specific mortality, and the causes of death.
4. To determine the age of all grizzlies captured within Yellowstone National Park by examining the teeth while the animal is under sedation.

5. To record total length, neck circumference and where possible the weight of grizzlies captured in control operations.
6. To observe the reproductive and feeding behavior of marked grizzlies, as well as other types of behavior that may be pertinent to an understanding of grizzly bear ecology and bear-man relationships.
7. To observe and record the movements of color-marked grizzlies with special reference to:
 - a. The return of released animals to the site of capture.
 - b. Movements from Trout Creek to campgrounds and other congested areas.
 - c. Movements to and within the Yellowstone backcountry.

Specific Objectives: - General Objective No. 2

1. To periodically visit the site of the Trout Creek dump in order to census bears and to observe their behavior following closing of the dump.
2. To observe previously color-marked animals in the backcountry of Yellowstone and from such data evaluate whether grizzlies are returning to the remote areas of the Park following the closure of open pit dumps.

Specific Objectives: - General Objective No. 3

1. To record data on capture, release, and control of grizzly bears at weekly intervals from the ranger's log books and to inspect and identify captured bears at or near the site of capture or at the time an animal is immobilized prior to release.

Specific Objectives: - General Objective No. 4

1. The lower jaw of elk, bison, and other ungulates that have died within the Park or have been killed by grizzly bears will be collected and the animal aged. A section of the femur will be obtained in order to determine the physical condition of the animal at the time of death.
2. The data on age and condition of dead ungulates will be compared with 13 years of similar data to determine whether closure of garbage dumps increases predation on elk, bison, and other ungulates.

.II. General Procedures:

1. All activities involving field observations will be closely coordinated with the sub-district rangers. Use of service roads will be required and observation permitted in all parts of the Park. No specialized equipment is needed.
2. To obtain first-hand information on bears captured within the Park, it will be necessary for the sub-district ranger to notify the leader of the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit or his research assistant of the time and place of capture. The researchers will proceed to the place of capture or release and identify the bear, if marked, and during immobilization (carried out by National Park Service personnel) the researchers will make specified measurements, determine age, and measure growth when feasible.
3. It will not be necessary to color-mark or instrument bears, but the color markers should be renewed on animals that have a long reproductive history or have an unusually long or detailed history of

movement. The number so treated should not exceed 12 animals per year. This can be quickly accomplished during immobilization.

4. Portions of dead ungulates used for aging will be stored at the University of Montana.
5. A trailer site at Canyon will be necessary to accommodate the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit. ^{Trailer} ~~Laboratory~~ space will be required by August 10, 1971.
6. All data gathered to meet the objectives of the study will eventually be compared with 12 years of data gathered prior to the closure of the Trout Creek open pit dump. Analyses of these data should show how the Yellowstone grizzly bear population is accommodating to the National Park Service's management programs.

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



University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

(406) 243-0211

20 August 1971

Dr. Tom Baskett
Chief
Division of Wildlife Research
Bureau of Wildlife and Fisheries
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Baskett:

I was sorry to hear that Dr. Craighead will not be working in Yellowstone due to the inability to obtain a memorandum of understanding providing a satisfactory climate in which to conduct research.

Dr. Craighead does not wish to pursue this matter further, and in fact has asked me not to intervene. However, there is a point of principle involved in this issue, as well as the future research of Montana faculty and graduate students who have a responsibility to study and to report on State resources.

This institution intends to continue to conduct research in National Parks lying within our state boundaries. President Pantzer has directed me to explore this subject in detail.

I would like to make it clear again that neither Dr. Craighead nor the Montana Wildlife Research Unit plays a role in the decision to pursue this matter further.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard A. Solberg, Dean
College of Arts and Sciences

nh



University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801
(406) 243-0211

20 August 1971

Dr. Robert Lynn
Chief Scientist
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Lynn:

Scientists at the University of Montana intend to continue studies of flora and fauna in Yellowstone and Glacier National Parks. I am writing to inquire procedures to be followed by the University of Montana in working out a satisfactory arrangement under which research could be conducted.

Sincerely yours,

Richard A. Solberg, Dean
College of Arts and Sciences

nh

cc: Vice-President Landini
Senator Metcalf
Senator Mansfield

University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801
(406) 243-0211

20 August 1971

Senator Lee Metcalf
Senate Office Building
U. S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Metcalf:

I want to thank you for attempting to straighten out the problems surrounding the research of Dr. Craighead and the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Unit in Yellowstone Park.

On the 16th of August your administrative assistant, Mr. Merrill W. Englund, graciously sent me a letter including a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding which would govern the Craighead's and Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit's research in Yellowstone Park. Regrettably, I must report to you that the Memorandum which was presented at your meeting attended by Dean Solberg and Dr. Craighead, and sent to me by your assistant, is not in fact the final Memorandum which was implemented.

At the meeting Dr. Craighead and Dean Solberg requested that certain specific points hampering the research be removed from the memorandum. After you left the meeting, the Park's service personnel agreed to consider this. The Memorandum of Understanding that resulted from their "review" was even more stringent than the one the Craigheads had been working under previously in the Park. The final Memorandum presents such a straitjacket, that I must say as a scientist myself, that I would not work under such a Memorandum of Understanding in the Park.

As a result of this very bad situation, Dr. Craighead has dropped all of his studies in Yellowstone Park, and has requested me not to pursue this matter further. Since there are several principles involved in this issue, however, some of which concern you, the University, the people of this state, and the general public, I feel that something must be done to straighten this matter out. It would seem that the public should be able to conduct investigations of its own resources without political interference.

Although Dr. Craighead has asked me not to continue on this path, I feel it

Senator Lee Metcalf

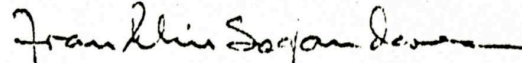
Page 2

20 August 1971

imperative that the matter be taken up again. I hope that you will see fit to reopen the issue with the responsible Park officials, and come to the rescue of the curtailed privileges of Montana citizens and the Montana faculty.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,



Franklin Sogandares
Professor and Chairman

FS/nh

cc: Dean Solberg
Dr. Baskett
Senator Mansfield

University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801
(406) 243-0211

20 August 1971

Dr. Tom Baskett, Chief
Division of Wildlife Research
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Dr. Baskett:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to Senator Metcalf in which his office inquired if the Memorandum of Understanding between the MCRU and the Park Service was satisfactorily implemented. I am including you as a recipient of this correspondence in order to keep you informed, and to further let you know that the situation could take a turn for the worse. I would personally urge you to come out here where the appropriate administrative officials could discuss this matter with you in detail.

Sincerely,

Franklin Sogandares
Professor and Chairman

jm

enc.

Memorandum

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

TO : Dr. Thomas Baskett, Chief
Division of Wildlife Research

DATE: August 20, 1971

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

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Understanding on Grizzly Bear Research in
Yellowstone and Proposed Study Plan for Grizzly Bear Research

I received the revised Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau and the National Park Service for conducting research on grizzly bears in Yellowstone National Park, and the revised study plan. The Memorandum of Understanding and the work plan as revised requires further revision if the objectives of the research are to be met and if, indeed, independent research is to be carried out at all.

It is my understanding that the purpose of this agreement and work plan was to make arrangements at the highest administrative level that would enable two research teams, one representing the National Park Service and one representing the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, to conduct independent research on essentially the same problem (how to establish a natural population of grizzlies with a minimum of danger to the public and to the bears) within Yellowstone National Park and to analyse and report findings and conclusions independently. It seems obvious from the problems that have developed in the field between the two research teams and from the differences of opinion expressed in research journals (see BioScience) that two independent but cooperative research efforts are necessary.

In order to conduct research in Yellowstone National Park, the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit needs an independent research team working closely with, but not dependent on, the National Park Service's biologists. We require freedom to continue to gather a wide range of data, to handle immobilized bears, to record first-hand information on the number of bears in campgrounds, the number of captures, the number of bears dispatched or killed in control actions, and the information concerning transplants and returns. This is the type of information that we have gathered for 12 years using techniques and methods developed by our research teams (see BioScience). It is essential that we have freedom to continue to do this; as well as freedom to analyse these and other data obtained directly from the Superintendent's office. In addition, it is necessary that we be encouraged to draw conclusions, and report independently of the National Park Service's research team. Our analyses and our reports will, of course, be submitted to the National Park Service for review prior to publication.

It was my understanding that the Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau and the National Park Service, which I reviewed in Washington, D. C. on August 5, 1971 would be revised in accordance with recommendations specified by me and by Dr. Solberg, representing the University of Montana. It was also my understanding that the proposed research study plan reviewed by Dr. Loveless, Dr. Linn, George Gardner, and myself would not be substantially altered.

Dr. Thomas Baskett (continued)

Page Two

August 20, 1971

I would like to comment on the revised Memorandum of Understanding and the work plan as it relates to a successful and harmonious research program in Yellowstone.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Page 2, Section 2, last paragraph

I object to this paragraph because it precludes publication by the Unit team of data that are the very essence of the problem to be investigated. I can only interpret this to mean that data will be provided under the terms of the work plan, but that we can really do nothing with it. Since the Bureau research team started collecting these data in 1959 and published these (see BioScience); and since we have recognized the importance of obtaining this information during 1971 and future years, I believe that the National Park Service should not have proprietary rights.

I suggest that if the intent of this agreement is to obtain the best possible analysis and interpretation of the effect of present management actions that both parties to the agreement should not only have the right but should be encouraged to interpret and publish separately. This is the essence of science.

Page 3, section 5, entire paragraph

In order to continue a food habits study of grizzlies we requested that section 5 be altered to read: "The capture, marking or collecting of biological specimens and samples (other than scats and portions of dead animals) shall be undertaken when mutually agreed by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife." Specifically, we wish to continue to collect the lower jaws and femurs of dead ungulates in order to age them and to determine their physical condition at the time of death. This has yielded important information on predation by grizzlies and the use of winter-killed animals. To inspect jaws and femurs at Park Headquarters (as specified by the revised work plan) would preclude us from sampling by area or time, or determining our sample sizes. This is not research.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED STUDY PLAN

General Objective I. Page 1, No. 3

We need to have authority to gather our own data (as we have in the past) in capture, release, control actions, confrontations, property damage, and visitation of grizzlies to campgrounds and developed areas. We need to supplement these with data from the log books of the sub-district rangers.

I suggest that this objective should read: "Both the National Park Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be free to independently gather all data relating to capture, release, control, confrontations, property damage, campground visitations, transplants and returns. The objective of both parties to this agreement shall be to accumulate as complete a record as possible and to interpret the data independently in the best traditions of science.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

General Objective No. 1, Page 1

Specific objective No. 4 in our original work plan was eliminated with no explanation.

General Objective No. 1, Page 2, No. 4

Our research teams have handled nearly 600 grizzlies during the past 12 years. We need authorization to take our own measurements, make our own observations, etc., unless we specifically specify otherwise. It is recognized there may be times when it may not be possible to record our own information, however, we had no serious problem in this respect during many years of cooperative work with National Park rangers.

General Objective No. 2, Page 2

There is no purpose in fulfilling specific objectives No. 1 and No. 2 unless general objective 1 can be conducted in a scientific manner. This information is needed for comparative purposes.

General Objective No. 3, Page 3

Again it is essential that we gather and tabulate our own data. Weekly summaries are normally not recorded so the data can be statistically analysed. Independent recording of the raw data is the basis of research and when two research teams are working with very different hypotheses, one team should not be dependent on data gathered and summarized by the other team. The opposite approach should be encouraged so as to get the broadest possible prospective on the problem.

General Objective No. 4, Page 3

This is an impossible research arrangement and has already been commented upon under page 3, section 5, of the Memorandum of Understanding (see Page 2 of this memorandum).

Dr. Thomas Baskett (continued)
Page Four
August 20, 1971

GENERAL PROCEDURES

Procedure 2, Page 3

Is there a need to specify how and under what conditions we get the bear management data? A statement encouraging independent data gathering would, I believe, be more in keeping with the intent of the agreement. A point of friction in the past has been the provision of summarized statements rather than raw data.

It is with reluctance and concern that I withdraw my research efforts from Yellowstone National Park. I do not believe it is now feasible for me to conduct research on the effect of management actions on grizzly bears in Yellowstone. I regret that the attempt to resolve this was not successful, but I do appreciate the effort of those who tried.

Tom, I would like you to request the National Park Service to provide me with all records of capture, death, dispatch, and transplants of grizzlies marked by our research team. In view of the vast amount of data that we have made available to the National Park Service, and the cost of the grizzly bear project, I think this is a very reasonable request. (Under separate cover, I am sending you our latest report on research conducted in National Parks.)

I hope that we will have the opportunity to negotiate a contract to conduct research in Yellowstone National Park at a later date.

John J. Craighead

Enclosure

SM

SECTION III. Correspondence regarding the dissemination of information to the
National Park Service and National Park Service Advisory Board

A. Correspondence with Jack Anderson, Natl. Park Service

1. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Anderson, March 19, 1971
2. Ltr. from Anderson to J.J.C., July 20, 1971
3. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Anderson, July 29, 1971

B. Correspondence with Glen Cole, Natl. Park Service

1. Ltr. from Cole to J.J.C., November 10, 1969
2. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Cole, November 28, 1969

C. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Horace M. Albright, former Natl. Park Serv. Director, 3/11/71

D. Ltr. from Lemuel Garrison to J.J.C., former superintendent, 7/6/71

E. Correspondence with Dr. Baskett, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

1. Memo to Baskett from J.J.C., Sept. 24, 1971 (and Grizzly Bear Mgm. Actions June 21 to Aug. 18, 1971 . . .)
2. Memo to Baskett from J.J.C., Aug. 23, 1971
3. Ltr. from Baskett to Neil J. Reid, Mgm Ecologist, NPS, Sept. 13, 1971

F. Correspondence with Dr. Starker Leopold, NPS Advisory Board

1. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Leopold, March 11, 1971
2. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Leopold, March 19, 1971
3. Ltr. from Leopold to J.J.C., April 13, 1971 and March 12, 1971
4. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Leopold, Jan 26, 1973
5. Ltr. from Leopold to J.J.C., Feb. 9, 1973
6. Ltr. from Leopold to J.J.C., Feb. 28, 1973 and March 12, 1973
7. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Leopold, March 6, 1973

G. Ltr. from Neil J. Reid, Office of Chief Scientist, NPS, to J.J.C., 8/17/71

H. Example of type of information provided by Craigheads in meetings, Mar. 18, '71

I. Memo from J.J.C. to Basket, List of meetings to provide information, 3/16/71

March 19, 1971

Mr. Jack Anderson, Superintendent
Yellowstone National Park
Manitou, Wyoming 83020

Dear Jack:

I am enclosing a copy of our report "Ornithology bear - man relationships in Yellowstone National Park." As I indicated to you at the meeting in Bozeman, a copy of this was delivered to Dr. Linn about six weeks ago. The report has now been cleared through our Washington office and I am at liberty to send you a copy. I don't understand why Dr. Linn did not send you a copy of this report through channels.

This paper will be submitted to BioScience for publication. Glen Cole has also submitted a manuscript on bear management to BioScience for publication. I would appreciate if you would authorize Mr. Cole to send me a copy of his paper. Such an exchange of information is in keeping with our Memorandum of Understanding.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead
Unit Leader

JJC/mj
Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

IN REPLY REFER TO:

N2217

July 20, 1971

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

Dear John:

I'm sorry you did not take the time to check your information prior to communicating a false impression to persons receiving copies of your July 13 letter. Only one of your metal ear tags has been replaced with our smaller tag in the 17 marked study animals we have transplanted during 1970 and 1971. This resulted from a misunderstanding of my instructions to remove conspicuous color markers from bears transplanted inside the park. Except for this one case, we have routinely left your metal ear tags on bears. Conspicuous color streamers have been removed from the ears of four animals.

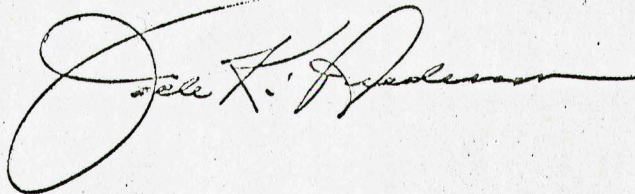
As you must remember, I asked for your cooperation in telling us which bears it would be possible to remove conspicuous markers from in order to reduce the adverse comments we receive from visitors or wildlife photographers. Your lack of response to this request (is a matter of record, and I therefore could not designate exceptions to our attempts to reduce the conspicuous marking of park wildlife for our 1972 Centennial. Taking your statistic that 1 per cent of the visitors to Yellowstone see a marked grizzly as approximately correct, this is still 25,000 persons that are short-changed in seeing the grizzly as it occurs naturally. Serious photographers and nature enthusiasts work at seeing the bears and express themselves most forcefully on the high incidence of grizzlies with detracting color markers.

For the record, we took you at your word in your January 1969 "Investigator's Annual Report" and subsequent correspondence that the grizzly study in Yellowstone Park would be completed as of June 1971. This was taken into account in scheduling the closure of your main study area at the Trout Creek garbage dump last, and not removing any streamers in 1970. Every bear that we transplant in our present program to restore a natural, free-ranging population has either your or our smaller ear tag which serves as a control number. No records of individual animals will be lost with these procedures.

We will prepare a technical report at the end of the bear management season which will have bears identified by their respective control numbers, where they were transplanted, number of returns, etc. This report will be sent to the Directors of the Fish and Game Departments in the adjoining states, other interested scientists, and to you. We will not be able to show where the bears marked by Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife personnel were initially captured, since you have not seen fit to honor our requests for this information.

In the future, I would request that you call me to check on what you may be told by others. While the park's bear program seems to be going better than expected, we can do without misunderstandings and controversy. Perhaps a solution to this is for you to route your letters through the Director of the Wildlife Research Units.

Sincerely yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Jack K. Anderson".

Jack K. Anderson
Superintendent

cc:

Frank Dunkle

Jim White

Dean Solberg (through Charles Loveless, Chief of Research, BSWF)

Dr. Sogandares

Dr. Frank Craighead

Information & reply

A 3

(3)

July 29, 1971

Mr. Jack Anderson
Superintendent
Yellowstone National Park
Mammoth, Wyoming 83020

Dear Jack:

Thank you for clarifying the number of our ear tags and color markers removed from Grizzly bears. There would have been no misunderstanding as to how many ear tags were involved if you had not radioed the Lake Ranger District on July 6, while I was there, ordering the Lake sub-district ranger not to give me or my associates information on bears captured at Lake or information on the number of ear tags and color markers removed by your rangers and biologists. Incidentally, I remained at Lake until 11:00 P.M. on July 6 in order to meet you and discuss the tag removal, but you never appeared at the cabin where I was told you would return following your fishing trip at the South Arm of the lake. I also tried unsuccessfully to contact you on July 7. I reported the situation to Dean Solberg on July 6 by telephone and by letter on July 7 and 8 (see enclosure 1 and 2).

Jack, I have your correspondence in which you asked us to cooperate by removing our color markers. Our research during 1969 and 1970 showing the movement of grizzlies following the closure of Rabbit Creek indicated the absolute necessity of retaining color markers if our research was to be terminated successfully and if your management program was to be scientifically evaluated; an objective I hope we have in common. On numerous occasions we informed Glen Cole that it was impossible to designate which grizzlies might cause trouble or move into campgrounds, or towns adjoining Yellowstone Park, or journey into the backcountry. Therefore, decisions as to which color markers should be removed could only be made "on site" with your rangers. Your instructions to your rangers preventing us from obtaining routine capture records, or from observing captured grizzlies, has made it impossible for us to comply with your request. Perhaps there is some breakdown in your communications with your chief biologist, Glen Cole.

For your information and to set the record straight, my research assistant, Jay Sumner, met with Glen Cole this spring (1971) on the following dates and circumstances:

April 21 - Meeting at West Gate
April 22 - Meeting at Fountain Flats
April 27 - Meeting at Fountain Flats

Removal of ear tags
Anderson orders rangers
not to give us info.

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Mr. Jack Anderson
Page Two
July 29, 1971

Your chief biologist never informed Mr. Sumner that he intended to remove our color markers from grizzlies captured this summer. Mr. Sumner was in the Park continuously from April 18 to June 5, and Mr. Cole was aware of this. As overall coordinator of research in Yellowstone, I believe it was clearly Mr. Cole's responsibility to inform me or Mr. Sumner that the rangers had captured bears on which you desired a judgment from us regarding the removal of color-markers.

We have stated many times, and it is a matter of record (see enclosure 3), that we wanted to complete our study by thoroughly documenting the reaction of grizzlies to the abrupt closure of the Trout Creek Dump. We, therefore, could not complete our study as of June 1971. There appears to be no reason for you to misunderstand our position on this. It is a matter of record that your Natural Sciences Advisory Board as well as the visiting consultants recommended, at the September 1969 meeting, that our research team be encouraged to complete our study by documenting the dispersal of grizzlies as the Park dumps were closed. This was especially emphasized by the Chairman, Dr. Starker Leopold. You have our first report on this, "Grizzly Bear - Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park", submitted to you for approval on 19 March 1971.

We in turn look forward to receiving the technical report which you promised in your letter. Since our interpretation of data in the past has not always been in agreement with your biologists, I support Dr. Sogandares' and Dr. Solberg's earlier requests to you that the raw data on bears captured in campgrounds, transplants, bear damage reports, and bears killed or dispatched be made available to me for analysis by our University research team. I would think that independent analyses of these vital data would be in the interest of the National Park Service. In any event, access to these data would enable us to continue our long-term research project through another year. I am sure you realize that our research will not be complete until we recover mortality data on marked bears to compile life tables, and compute age-specific mortality rates. I have explained this on a number of occasions to your biologist, Glen Cole. To complete the mortality studies will require several years of additional work, discussions, and evaluations. I know you are also aware that we have invested over \$1,000,000 in direct and indirect funds in our research program in Yellowstone, that we are responsible for this research under National Science Foundation, Atomic Energy Commission, National Geographic Society, and other contracts. Also, most of this research is management oriented and should be of great value to you. All research has been conducted under Memorandum of Understanding between the University of Montana, the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, and Yellowstone National Park.

National S. Ad. B.
Recommended on documenting
dispersal of grizzly bears
Grizzly Bear Man - R. report
submitted to Anderson
March 19, 1971

Mr. Jack Anderson
Page Three
July 29, 1971

C
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Jack, before terminating this letter I would like to comment on statements you have made in correspondence to me and to government officials that are inaccurate. In your last letter dated July 20, 1971, you state, ". . . you have not seen fit to honor our requests for this information." I suggest you check our correspondence of July 31, 1970 (paragraphs 3 and 5), and November 28, 1969 (see enclosures 4 and 5). We have never received a written request for information that we have not honored and we have honored literally hundreds of verbal requests from your biologists and rangers. The data on bears marked at Trout Creek which were requested in Cole's letter of November 10, 1969, we incorporated in the report, "Grizzly Bear - Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park", 1970. My letter of November 28, 1969 informed Mr. Cole that this information would be forthcoming and requested a meeting to discuss it, which was ignored.

Our position on the management of bears as stated by you is that the Craigheads "wish to perpetuate the dump sites". This is untrue and it is difficult for me to accept such a statement as being anything but a deliberate misrepresentation. You have our reports, our publications, and you have heard us give testimony to the contrary at a number of conferences. Our position on this is unassailable and I challenge you to produce evidence otherwise.

Sincerely,

John Craighead
Unit Leader

JC/mj
Enclosures (5)

Copies to:
Undersecretary Nathaniel Reed)
Senator Lee Metcalf) forwarded through President Pantzer
Dr. Thomas Baskett
Dr. Charles Loveless
Dean Solberg
Dr. Sogandares
Mr. Frank Dunkle
Mr. James White

*Have received a written
request for information that
we have not honored*



IN REPLY REFER TO:

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

November 10, 1969

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

Dear John:

I am attempting to evaluate the more distant transplanting of grizzly from developed areas over the past two years. The following 18 marked bears were trapped one or more times in developed areas:

30	144	211
39	183	213
109	188	217
112	207	228
128	208	236
141	210	241

Could you indicate where these animals were originally marked, or would it be correct to simply say they were all marked at Trout Creek? If you wish, I will send you a copy of my tabulations since I expect we have transplant records you do not have.

Sincerely yours,

Glen F. Cole
Supervisory Research Biologist

*Cole's request
for info. on marked
bears*

B2

The information was provided.
J. J. C.

November 28, 1969

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Glen F. Cole
Supervisory Research Biologist
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

Dear Glen:

I think that you know from the material that we have presented to the Park Service from time to time and from our reports that we are preparing a report which will evaluate distant transplanting of grizzlies over an eleven-year period. We will make this report available to the Park Service when it is complete.

I think it would be well if we could have a meeting in the near future to discuss research priorities. It is evident that a number of the objectives of your research program overlap ours and I think a great deal of time and effort and perhaps misunderstanding could be saved if we could prevent this duplication of effort.

Sincerely,

John Craighead

JG:rd

No meeting was
ever arranged

Copy - Frank

Bio Science report was submitted to
N.-p.-S. prior to publication. See Tom
Baskett's letter of Sept. 13, 1971. Also

Albright, Fanner, Nell, Jack, Service
Director.

March 11, 1971

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

Dear Mr. Albright:

I have just completed a paper entitled "Grizzly Bear - Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park" which will be published in BioScience in the near future. I am sending you an advance copy of the manuscript because I know of your great interest in the grizzly bear situation in Yellowstone. I would like to have the manuscript kept confidential until it is published in BioScience. I would greatly appreciate any comments or suggestions you care to make. I am terribly concerned over the situation in Yellowstone and I think that this paper will alert the scientific community to this situation, but it will take people like you and others to make the Park Service see the light. I have presented all this information to Mr. Anderson, Park Superintendent, and Mr. Cole, Chief Biologist, at one time or another, but have had no favorable response whatsoever.

I hope this finds you in excellent health and that I will have the privilege of meeting again with you next summer.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead

JJC/mj
Enclosure

P. S. I think you will be interested in my latest correspondence with Jack Anderson in which we have attempted to continue our grizzly bear research in Yellowstone National Park. I am deeply concerned that without independent, objective research and monitoring of the grizzly situation in Yellowstone that the control measures will intensify and the grizzly in Yellowstone will be truly threatened. I do not wish to impose my views of grizzly bear management on the National Park Service, but I am very concerned because the Yellowstone administration has completely disregarded our data and suggestions and have now taken the ultimate step of refusing to allow us to continue our grizzly bear research within the Park.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Horace M. Albright Training Academy
Box 477
Grand Canyon, Arizona 86023

July 6, 1971

Information sent
to Supt. Lon
Darrison.

Dr. John J. Craighead
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

Dear John:

I appreciate having a copy of your report on Grizzly Bear - Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park. It brings back many memories, of course, I well recall the formative days in getting started and some of the flap along the way. I have not been in close touch with it, of course, but am delighted to see the finished report.

My comments must be brief, basically I agree with the validity of your recommendations. I had not realized the rapid phase-out of the Trout Creek and Rabbit Creek dumps although I have been generally aware of the plan to do this "sometime" along with plans for sanitizing campgrounds - very expensive. I am particularly pleased with your regional approach which involves both the Forest Service and State Fish and Game Departments, and the problems in the border communities of Gardiner, West Yellowstone, Flagg Ranch and I presume Cooke City. If a viable grizzly population is the goal, then management must include all of these factors - plus stockmen, hunters, vacation home owners, outdoor clubs, and news media.

I had hoped that our preliminary endeavors to substitute carrion for artificial food as an interim measure were a guide for further action at the appropriate time. Someway this has not been done I gather. I still believe it would work - but here too you recall that we talked with Fish and Game people and sportsmen's clubs before we did it.

I have one question, on page 47 you mention the absence of wolves - is there a wolf population in Yellowstone now? Enough to be significant? Also, you mention Moment's report - I did not see it. Can you give me a reference?

Darrison's letter
on an report to
on use of carrion

John I see no real possibility that I will be out your way this summer, although I should love to do so of course. And it would be a very real pleasure to chat with you. This must await some other happy occasion.

And meanwhile I congratulate you on a very scholarly, informative, thorough report, with the added benefit of sharing your thoughtful recommendations with the Service. I am certain it will be seriously considered. Your basic alternatives are almost the same as you and I had discussed early in the program - they still sound logical to me and calculated for the welfare of our wonderful bears as they get caught up in the environmental crunch of too many people.

It was High Adventure, John - well planned and executed, and I am proud to have had an initial part in it. Congratulations to you and Frank for your determination, your continuing drive to get it done. It will be most helpful to a lot of us in understanding.

With every good wish.

Sincerely yours,



Lemuel A. Garrison
Director

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Memorandum

TO : Dr. Thomas Baskett, Chief
Division of Wildlife Research

DATE: September 24, 1971

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

SUBJECT: Summary & Comments on Grizzly Bear Management Actions - 1971

Enclosed is the information you wanted on Grizzly Bear Management Action and several pages of comments.

John Craighead

Enclosures

*Comments requested by
Fish & Wildlife Service concerning
bear management actions in Y.N. Park
This info. should have been forwarded
thru channels to National Park Service*

John. C.

GRIZZLY BEAR MANAGEMENT ACTIONS
June 21 to August 18, 1971

Management actions to date 37

Captures and transplants. 31

Within park. 29
Outside park 2

Grizzly bears killed and processed as
scientific specimen 6

Transplants this year: 31

Helicopter: 27
Vehicle: 4

Successful transplants to date: 25 (81%)

Comparative Statistics, 1970 and 1971

	this date		1971 Wildlife Unit Record
	1970	1971	
Grizzlies killed*.	10	6	(15)**
Grizzlies to zoos.	6	0	(0)**
Transplants.	31	31	(47)**
Total management actions:	47	37	(63)**
Personal injury:	1	0	

*includes accidental deaths from drug malfunctions or
bear charging control team; does not include vehicle
deaths, or death due to natural causes.

** This data includes mortalities and captures of grizzlies in areas directly adjacent to Yellowstone Park. Probably all the grizzlies killed in these areas have migrated from the major disposal areas inside Yellowstone, have home ranges that extend into Yellowstone, or have moved into areas outside Yellowstone after being transplanted.

NOTE: This is an incomplete summary. The mortalities and number of captures will probably increase when information is obtained from other areas adjacent to Yellowstone.

*Bear Management
Actions 1971*

COMMENTS ON NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DATA ON MANAGEMENT ACTIONS INVOLVING
BEARS ORIGINALLY MARKED BY THE CRAIGHEAD RESEARCH TEAM (SEE PAGE 2)

NUMBER	COMMENTS
2	The green and white rope was removed and N.P.S. biologists failed to mention which ear the rope was in, consequently, the grizzly cannot be individualized.
3	The bear could not have had only a blue pendant in his ear--all pendants are supported by a rope. It is impossible to individualize this grizzly without the rope color which was omitted. Rope and pendant were removed by the N.P.S.)
✓ 4	This grizzly was an extremely aggressive male. He was the dominant boar at Trout Creek in 1967 and 1968. He made several bluff charges at research personnel and wildlife photographers this spring. We would have advised the N.P.S. to dispose of this grizzly. Instead, he was transplanted to Wyoming and he returned to Plover Point on Yellowstone Lake where he was finally killed after raiding campsites.
6	Tag No. 740 is not listed on any of our marked grizzly sheets. It is possible that this is grizzly No. 10 whose tag number is G-74. If the N.P.S. would provide us with tag color and placement, positive identification could be established.
7	Sow No. 259 whelped 3 cubs in 1969; three yearlings were observed with the sow again in 1970. It is unlikely that this sow would appear in 1971 with two yearlings. Her offspring are two-year-olds this year, and probably were inaccurately aged by N.P.S. biologists.
8	Since we don't know even the relative age of this grizzly, it is impossible to identify this bear. A tatoo is located in the arm pit or lip of grizzlies marked in 1959-67. N.P.S. biologists should provide us with this information.
9	This grizzly was incorrectly sexed -- should read adult <u>female</u> .
11	Tag color and placement would be enough information to establish identity of this grizzly.

General Comments

The data provided us by the N.P.S. is generally incomplete and contains numerous errors (see comments on Nos. 2 - 11). Two marked grizzlies captured in the Lake area were omitted from the data provided. Our durable ear tags and markers were removed from several bears and replaced with N.P.S. tags which are not strong enough to remain on the grizzly for the period needed to properly evaluate the transplant program. No information is provided on:

1. The total grizzly mortality in Yellowstone; they do not include accidental deaths, grizzlies hit by autos, etc.

*Aggressive bear
1971*

*We would have advised
N.P.S. to dispose of
this grizzly.*

2. The number of unmarked grizzlies captured, area trapped, and area released.
3. What criteria is used to define their term "successful transplant".

NOTE: Numerous N.P.S. mortalities in the past three years have been attributed to drug malfunctions. Relatively new drugs such as M-99 and Sernylan provide a wide latitude of safety; the high occurrence of drug mortalities can only mean that N.P.S. personnel are not competent in the use of these drugs, or are misrepresenting the actual causes of mortalities. Our research team has not had a single mortality using these newly improved drugs.

MANAGEMENT ACTIONS INVOLVING STUDY GRIZZLY BEARS
WITHIN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, 1971.

No.	Study identification	Sex and age	Date and action:	Dead study bear
263	1. G618, G363	M-A	6/21 Canyon. Campground control kill. Aggressive male in breeding attendance w/female; untrappable.	1 ✓
?	2. No study eartags but gr/wh rope removed. Tagged NPS 7130	M-A	7/1 Fishing Bridge to Mountain Cr.	
?	3. No study eartags but blue pendant removed. Tagged NPS 7/28	M-A	7/4 Fishing Bridge to Parker Peak.	
88	4. G356, G27	M-A	7/8 Fishing Bridge to Ferry Lake, Wyo. 8/4 Plover Point control kill; returned 55 mis. from transplant site.	1 ✓
125	5. 00-164 (removed) Tagged NPS 7132	F-A	7/12 Canyon to Canoe Lake; 7/21 Canyon to head of Grayling Cr. 7/29 Otter Cr., returned from 2nd transplant; control kill.	1
110	6. G740	F-A	7/16 Canyon to head of Grayling Cr. 7/22 Canyon to Haystack Meadows--DOA	1
1259	7. G238, G603	F-A w/2 yrl.	7/18 Fishing Bridge to Fox Park.	
?	8. No study eartags but gr/wh rope right ear w/gr plastic pendant removed. Tagged NPS 7193	F-A	7/19 Cascade picnic area to Mountain Cr.	
108	9. G73	M-A	7/22 Pelican to Upper Little Lamar.	
132	10. 00-240, G201	F-A	8/4 Grant Village to Buffalo Plateau.	
??	11. Tags not read; bear not immobilized	F-A w/2 cubs	8/6 Grant Village to Glen Cr.	
128	12. G293	F-A	8/9 Pelican to Buffalo Lake.	
270	13. G690, G691	M-A	8/12 Fishing Bridge to head of Grayling Cr.	
175	14. #175 (tattoo) no tags gr/wh streamers both ears left on Tagged NPS 7128	F-A	8/17 Canyon to Pitchstone Plateau	

Transplants 1971
Numbered bears
Mortalities

Reference map showing sites of management action involving study grizzly bears through August 19, 1971.

x = dead grizzly.



- #1 Canyon campground
- #2 Mountain Creek
- #3 Parker Peak
- #4 Ferry Lake, Teton NF;
Plover Point campground
control kill.
- #5 Canoe Lake; Grayling Cr.;
Otter Cr. campground contr.kill.

- #6 Grayling Cr.; Haystack Mdns., DOA
- #7 Fox Park
- #8 Mountain Cr.
- #9 Upper Little Lamar
- #10 Buffalo Plateau
- #11 Glen Creek
- #12 Buffalo Lake #13 Grayling Cr.
- #14 Pitchstone Plateau

4

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Dr. Thomas Baskett, Chief
Division of Wildlife Research

August 23, 1971

Dr. John Craighead, Leader
Montana Coop. Wildlife Research Unit

Grizzly bear - man relationships in Yellowstone National Park

I am enclosing a letter which I just received from Neil J. Reid of the National Park Service. This was in response to the letter I wrote to Bob Linn when I recently sent him another copy of the report "Grizzly Bear-Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park". At that time I also forwarded you copies of the correspondence.

I think the letter speaks for itself and also the carbon of my letter of March 19 at which time I sent Jack Anderson a copy of the report. Since Bob Linn had an opportunity to see our manuscript and had the opportunity to state that he felt it was highly critical, I feel that we met our obligations. It is this sort of situation which has repeated itself time and time again, whether by intent or by lack of communication, that has brought on and aggravated most of the problems we have encountered in our relationships with the National Park Service.

I would appreciate if you would answer Mr. Reid's letter since you have first-hand information on the copy of the manuscript that was presented to Dr. Linn.

John Craighead

JC/mj
Enclosure

See letter of Neil J. Reid
Oct. 17, 1971



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

E3
ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES
AND WILDLIFE

September 13, 1971

Mr. Neil J. Reid
Management Ecologist
Office of the Chief Scientist
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Jim:

Because of my earlier involvement, Dr. John Craighead asked me to reply to your letter to him, dated August 17, 1971, concerning the "Grizzly Bear - Man-Relationships in Yellowstone ..." report and/or manuscript.

I doubt that much will be gained by further historical research into this matter, but for whatever it's worth, I'll recount relevant events as best I can.

John Craighead gave a paper last fall at Calgary; it was based on an early version of what was to become the Craigheads' BioScience manuscript, recently published. They distributed some copies of that version; I do not know how many, but am told that it was a small number, and mostly to participants at the symposium. A few more were sent out later in answer to specific requests. There was no Bureau-wide distribution or anything that resembled that. I believe Glen Cole participated in the same symposium, and although I am unable to check it out at this writing, was under the impression that he distributed an informal version of his paper at that time, too.

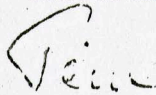
Later, when the BioScience arrangement hove into view, we put the Craighead paper through reviewing and editorial process here. When it was approved and ready for submission, in our view, I sent Bob Linn an information copy. Many moons passed before publication, and I assumed that the Park Service people had ample time to see it before Glen Cole's companion article for BioScience was firmed up.

Dr. Craighead

-2-

That's the way I understand things, and I doubt that further research on these points would be fruitful. Rather, as much as possible, it seems to me that the BioScience articles should be permitted to speak for themselves.

Sincerely yours,



Thomas S. Baskett
Chief, Division of Wildlife
Research

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71

March 11, 1971

Dr. A. Starker Leopold
School of Forestry and Conservation
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

Dear Starker:

C
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Our report entitled "Grizzly bear - man relationships in Yellowstone National Park" has just been cleared by our Washington office, and I have been given clearance to submit it to a scientific journal for publication. A copy was delivered immediately to Bob Linn by Dr. Baskett, but I have not yet had an opportunity to send our copies since I have been in New Zealand for the past four weeks. I am sending you a copy of the report as requested and copies will also go to the other members of the National Park Service Natural Sciences Advisory Committee. Minor changes have been made in this report, the most important of which occurs on page 59.

You will find that most of the data incorporated in this report was presented to your Committee (although far too hastily, I feel, for careful study) when we met in Yellowstone to help formulate a grizzly bear management policy. I would like you to know that we have made repeated and sincere attempts to present this data to Jack Anderson and Glen Cole at a number of meetings, all of which are well documented, and have been very disappointed in their reaction to the data and the management suggestions we have made. For this reason, I would appreciate it very much if you would give me your impression of the paper and, if you have time, make suggestions. This paper was delivered at the bear conference in Calgary in November and was very well received. At the same meetings, both Glen Cole and Cliff Martinik delivered papers on their grizzly bear studies and management plans. This paper is only a part of a much more comprehensive treatment of grizzly bear biology and management which should be completed in the near future. I will send you a copy of this when it is ready for publication.

At the present time it looks as though our grizzly bear research in Yellowstone will be terminated by Superintendent Jack Anderson. I had hoped this would not occur since the reasons given for terminating the research have placed me in the position of having to defend my professional reputation and my record of research and cooperation in Yellowstone.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead
Unit Leader

JJC/mj

72

March 19, 1971

Dr. A. Starker Leopold
School of Forestry and Conservation
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

Dear Starker:

As I indicated to you in an earlier letter, I have received word from Superintendent Jack Anderson that we cannot continue our grizzly bear research in Yellowstone. The reasons he has given for this cannot be substantiated and I have taken the matter up with our Washington office. Hopefully, Tom Easlett can resolve this at the Washington level.

I have just returned from a meeting of various agencies to discuss the closure of the West Yellowstone dump and how this should be done and what could be expected in the way of movement of grizzly bears into West Yellowstone. I think it would be a grave mistake for the National Park Service to close, or even attempt to begin phasing out the Trout Creek dump at the same time they are relocating and bear-proofing the West Yellowstone dump. I stated this at the meeting. I think the reasons for my position are evident in the documenting report I sent to you and the other members of your Committee. Mr. Anderson stated he has not seen this report although it has been in Dr. Linn's hands for about six weeks.

It seemed quite clear that Jack Anderson plans to proceed with closing Trout Creek dump this spring and essentially he backed up his stand by stating that the National Sciences Advisory Committee had reviewed the Park program and fully supported the program. I think it is useless for me to argue the point one way or another now, but I do think it was unfortunate that Mr. Anderson felt it necessary to prevent us from returning to the Park to continue our work at such a critical time in the documentation and evaluation of the management program. I intend to fight this through the proper channels, but in view of public sentiment the whole situation could get out of hand. I believe you and your Committee could resolve the situation very quickly by authorizing Frank and me, and our colleagues, to continue our research on grizzly bears in Yellowstone with full cooperation from the National Park Service. The pros and cons of who is right or wrong in the situation can later be decided by an impartial committee of scientists.

Regardless of the reasons given for denying us the opportunity to complete our research work, we have been "thrown out" because we have tried to

Dr. A. Starker Leopold

Page 2

March 19, 1971

I present our position and this has not been in agreement with those held by certain people in the Yellowstone administration. I am not in disagreement with the bear management policy formulated by your Committee although there have been statements and innuendoes made in public and otherwise that I am in disagreement.

As I see it, the question is no longer one of how grizzly bears should be managed, but whether scientists can be denied the freedom of our national parks because their findings are not palatable to the administrators. Basically, this resolves down to a question of scientific and academic freedom.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead
Unit Leader

JJC/mj

C O P Y

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION
WILDLIFE-FISHERIES

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

March 12, 1973

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

Dear John:

Thanks for your good letter of March 6. I do indeed have copies of your 1967 and 1970 grizzly reports and I shall look forward to the two now in preparation, particularly the one on your computer analysis of the grizzly population. Please put me on your mailing list when these latter two reports are available for distribution. I'm afraid that I will not be able to attend the North American Wildlife Conference either for the reason mentioned in my last letter namely lack of travel funds. We will have to defer our next meeting till another day.

Sincerely,

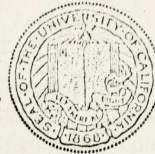
A. Starker Leopold

ASL:na

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SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION
WILDLIFE-FISHERIES

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

April 13, 1971

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

Dear John:

I have not had time to study your Yellowstone grizzly report in enough detail to write you my reactions. This has been in part because the report has been placed on reserve reading list in our library for use of my students in preparing for a class discussion of the Yellowstone grizzly problem as one in a series of "Case histories in wildlife conservation." The presentation of this case and subsequent class discussion went very well indeed and I can now retrieve the report for my own more careful reading. If I have any additional suggestions or comments regarding the report, I shall send them to you promptly knowing that the manuscript is already being prepared for publication. Thank you very much for sending this copy to me.

Sincerely,

A. Starker Leopold

ASL:na

*Correspondence
John & Starker Leopold
on Talk at Berkeley*

January 26, 1973

Dr. A. Starker Leopold
School of Forestry & Conservation
University of California at Berkley
Berkley, California 94720

Dear Starker:

Thanks for the invitation to provide your ~~graduate~~ students with information on the Yellowstone grizzly bear situation. I am now compiling a population analysis based on many years of data. I believe your students would find it instructive, and I would be happy to present a seminar to them sometime in March. I will also come prepared to discuss other aspects of the grizzly bear situation with you, your colleagues, and students.

A meeting of this kind has long been needed and could make some "giant strides" in solving a critical biological problem as well as a very complex political one.

If your institution could help with travel funds, it would be appreciated; if not, I will fund the trip myself.

Sincerely,

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

JJC:gs

75
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SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

February 9, 1973

Dr. John Craighead
Mont. Coop. Wildl. Res. Unit
University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

Dear John:

Thanks for your letter of January 26 offering to come to Berkeley to present a seminar on the grizzly bear situation at Yellowstone. I am intrigued with this prospect and shall take up the matter of travel support with our Dean. I will be in touch with you soon.

All best regards,

Sincerely,

A. Starker Leopold

ASL:na

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1

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SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

February 28, 1973

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

Dear John:

I've had the opportunity to explore for the possibility of travel funds to bring you to Berkeley and find nothing hopeful whatsoever. I don't know how your finances are holding up in Montana but here on this Campus we cannot even break even on our normal day-to-day operation. There is absolutely nothing left over for amenities. I'm afraid, therefore, that I cannot extend to you an invitation to be our guest here.

In any event the month of March is pretty badly shot with assorted commitments on my part, one of which is a trip east which will take much of the latter part of the month. I noticed that in your letter you specified March as the best time for such a trip.

Going back to my original request, can you send me any sort of a report summarizing your analysis of the status of the Yellowstone grizzly population which would be suitable to turn over to a student for his evaluation. My course in the spring is entitled "Case histories in wildlife conservation," and is run like a graduate seminar. Each student takes a case which is controversial for some reason or other and compiles all the information he can get on both sides of the controversy presenting it to the class with his evaluation of the issues. The grizzly bear situation is an obvious one to include in such a series but the only information I have on hand presenting your viewpoints is a series of newspaper clippings. I would like to have something more authoritative to offer to a student for his study on evaluation. I hope that you have such a report that you can forward.

I hope to see you one of these days, perhaps at the North American Wildlife Conference in Washington. My attendance at that particular meeting is somewhat in doubt.

All regards,

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature, likely of John Craighead, in dark ink.

MONT. COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE
RESEARCH UNIT

MAR 5 1973

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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

March 6, 1973

Dr. A. Starker Leopold
School of Forestry and Conservation
University of California at Berkley
Berkley, California 94720

Dear Starker:

I am sorry that you could not extend me an invitation to meet with the graduate students and your colleagues to review the case history of the grizzly bears in Yellowstone. I fully understand the problem of funding and working something like this into a busy schedule. The month of March is also a busy one for me. Why don't we play it by ear. I'll keep in touch with you, and perhaps we can arrange a meeting of this sort within the next few months.

Because of the duration of our grizzly bear research (13 years) and because of the length of time it has taken to work up a great mass of data while still meeting my other obligations at this institution, I can cover the subject in much greater detail and more thoroughly in seminars than by sending you reports and publications. However, in regard to your original request, could you let me know if you still have two reports which I sent to you and to each member of the National Park's Advisory Committee. These are "Management of Bears in Yellowstone National Park", July 1967, and "Grizzly Bear - Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park", 1970. The latter, you may recall was published in the August 15, 1971, issue of Bio Science. If you do not still have copies of these, I will provide them.

You certainly should have something more authoritative than newspaper clippings to present my viewpoint especially since newspapers seldom present anything but their own viewpoint.

I am currently preparing two papers. One is a computer analysis of the Yellowstone grizzly bear population and the other is a Wildlife Monograph which will thoroughly document the population ecology. Unfortunately, these are not in a report form that I can make available at this time. When these papers are ready for distribution, I will see that you receive copies, as has been my policy in the past.

I believe that you are aware that I have completed a 13 year in depth study of the grizzly bears in Yellowstone. I have many viewpoints re-

Dr. A. Starker Leopold

-2-

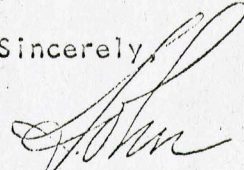
March 6, 1973

lating to the ecology of this population. One viewpoint which you are familiar with is that a rapid phaseout of the open pit garbage dumps would be extremely disruptive to the population and could possibly place it in jeopardy. This viewpoint will be fully documented in the computer analysis.

Starker, I doubt whether I will attend the North American Wildlife Conference; so hopefully, we can arrange a meeting together and with your students in the near future.

As I indicated in my earlier letter, I feel such a meeting is important enough that I would be willing to personally finance it.

Sincerely,



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

JJC:gs



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

N22-CS

August 17, 1971

AIRMAIL

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

Dear John:

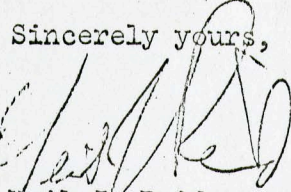
Bob Linn is enjoying the relative tranquility of Isle Royale this week, and he has asked that I acknowledge receipt of the publication, "Grizzly Bear - Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park."

We did, as you indicated, receive an informational copy (xerox) of this paper previously from Dr. Baskett. At that time, however, we were under the impression that it was a manuscript that had been submitted to BioScience for publication, and we were not aware that it had been reproduced by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for public distribution. I believe Bob's primary concern is that while your publication is highly critical of Yellowstone's bear management program, and has been given wide public distribution, apparently no effort has been made to supply copies of the finished paper to Superintendent Jack Anderson, who has the responsibility for carrying out the subject management program. He has a need to know what information is being disseminated to the public concerning the discharge of his responsibilities. Therefore, I am forwarding the copy of the report you sent to Bob to Jack Anderson.

*copies
sent thru
channels*

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,


Neil J. Reid
Management Ecologist
Office of the Chief Scientist

*See ltr. to Tom Baskett
dated August 23, 1971*

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

Gallatin National Forest
Box 130, Bozeman, Montana 59715

offered at meetings
H
March 18, 1971

REPLY TO: 1360 Meetings

SUBJECT: West Yellowstone Landfill - Grizzly Bear

TO: Meeting Participants



A meeting to discuss the grizzly bear and related problems was held in the Federal Building, Bozeman, on March 18, 1971. Leonard Hendzel, staffman on the Gallatin, opened the meeting which was well attended by a widely diversified group, a list of whom is attached. Supervisor Weingart explained that the purpose of the meeting was to obtain input on both new sanitation requirements and on the grizzly bear problem.

Chairman Hendzel requested several people to give background information. George Schaller of the Hebgen Lake District, Gallatin National Forest, briefly reviewed those portions of the West Yellowstone Land Classification Study which dealt with the refuse disposal area and the grizzly bear. He pointed out that the new location of the sanitary landfill is some 4 miles north of West Yellowstone, whereas the old dump is between the City and Bakers Hole Campground and is unacceptable from the standpoint of possible pollution of the Madison River.

County Sanitarian Wyman Taylor pointed out that the solid waste law requires that garbage be covered daily in the landfill. Heller of the Shoshone National Forest in Wyoming and Mohler of the Idaho Fish and Game, as well as Fluckiger of the Targhee Forest in Idaho said that Wyoming and Idaho laws are similar. Stensatter of the Forest Service indicated that the actual wording in the sanitary landfill booklet required cover on the day of deposit.

Mayor Brower of West Yellowstone pointed out that their situation was unique with 6 - 7 feet of snow and 30 - 40° below zero weather, and Schaller said that their main concern was the summer season when proper maintenance is feasible.

Jack Anderson of Yellowstone National Park said that they were following the Executive Order whereby they were fencing sanitary landfills and covering daily. Vince Price, Forest Service Regional Office, asked how the Park handled snow conditions, and Anderson said

they have incinerators to handle winter refuse from snowmobile traffic at Old Faithful, and when weather permitted the residue would be hauled to sanitary landfills and covered. More portable burners will be obtained for this purpose. He mentioned that the daily garbage in Yellowstone during the summer season approximates 83 tons. The fences, he explained, were 10-foot hurricane buried 3 feet with concrete anchors, surrounded by an outer electric fence. None of these dumps was closer than 6 - 8 miles from a campground.

Levi Mohler told of the meeting of the International Committee at Mack's Inn, Idaho and its action and plans concerning grizzly bear habitat. He felt that transplant of grizzlies into the panhandle of Idaho on the Kaniksu Forest could still transpire at some later date, even though it initially had been rejected because of adverse public criticism.

Foulger, Forest Service Regional Office, pointed out that public involvement had been the deterrent on earlier transplants to the Kaniksu; however, the door may still be open with further education and preparation of the public. He said the Forest Service servicewide does support the transplant of native game animals.

Joe Egan of the Montana Fish & Game Commission read a statement which indicated they would cooperate but there had to be an area to receive the transplants. He pointed out that licensed recreational harvest is permitted; but in the case of harvesting predators or trouble bears, a report should be made to the Fish & Game for action.

Hendzel asked what impact on the bears would fencing the dump bring about. John Craighead said it would need to be a cooperative undertaking, as closure of any dump affects the picture. He felt that if the large Trout Creek dump near the geographical center of Yellowstone Park were phased out very slowly over a period of years that the sanitary landfill at West Yellowstone might be successfully closed. The bears would probably move from between 50 - 70 miles to find food, since they are effective omnivores but ineffective carnivores. To Schaller's inquiry of what would be a natural carrying capacity for Yellowstone National Park, Craighead replied that it would be much the same as it is at present. He feels the Park is not overpopulated but that certain areas receive more concentration. How to disburse the bears effectively is the problem, for natural food is usually plentiful in the Park ecosystem.

Sumner of the Wildlife Research Unit indicated that about 46 bears now use the West Yellowstone dump, which is somewhat of an increase in the past few years. Carmody of the State Department of Health asked what had brought about this increase in the West Yellowstone area recently, to which Sumner replied the fencing of the Rabbit Creek

dump in the Park.

To Hendzel's question of what direction should we take, Craighead felt that the consensus would be to transplant to a large wilderness area where there is no livestock use and do a feasibility experiment to find what the reaction of the bears was, how far they ranged, etc. Then information could be released to the public based on this pilot program -- everything being equal, the public could be educated to accept this type of program after more factual information was obtained on what might be expected as a result.

Anderson pointed out two things: (1) that the federal agencies are obligated to clean up the dumps under the Executive Order, and (2) they are all interested in the survival of the grizzly. Total sanitation is the goal with human safety being an important factor. He said that they would reopen Trout Creek if it was found to be necessary to avert more imminent problems.

Brower, in questioning the possible liability of the City of West Yellowstone if someone was injured in the City due, in part, to the fencing of the landfill, was reassured by Anderson and others that the City could hardly be held liable when the people are living in prime bear country. Carmody interjected that from what he had heard here that perhaps fencing the West Yellowstone landfill would create a worse problem. Both Anderson and District Ranger Hoskins pointed out that the landfill source drew the bears in, and if left unfenced, the problem could be even worse. Craighead said, if given a choice, he would prefer closing the West Yellowstone dump and leaving the more remote Trout Creek dump in the Park open. It was asked if all 150 bears which now range around Trout Creek would come to the West Yellowstone area, and Dr. Craighead gave some figures on how the bears had dispersed when other dumps in the Park had been closed. He indicated some would go to campgrounds and others to communities which are adjacent to the Park. He emphasized that tradition and habit was a big part of the grizzlies' makeup and once a source was closed, the grizzly would seek food elsewhere. Once found, he would probably stay until food was no longer available in the area.

Foulger reiterated that sanitization is required and we must seek a solution which we can live with and still follow the Executive Order. Craighead was interested in the timetable for accomplishing sanitization, and Vince Price of the Forest Service Regional Office said all Forest Service planning for Forest Service installations, which would include special use permitted areas, was to be done by the end of 1972.

Ted Bucknall of the Park Service interjected that to delay the closures would probably just compound the problem. The most recent Craighead

report, which is just being released, covers what their study indicates will happen if sudden and drastic action is taken. Movement of grizzlies the past few years has shown a marked increase over earlier years according to the report, a copy of which may be obtained from Dr. Craighead.

Weingart said that indications he had from West Yellowstone showed their support of the Study which had been made; and Brower said the City would agree to fencing of the landfill, but the people, in general, would not favor it because of the recreational tradition of watching the grizzlies at the dump. Schaller added that it would seem to be even more important to fence the landfill if Trout Creek was closed, especially from a safety factor.

Hendzel announced that after the lunch break specific ideas for solution would be discussed.

After lunch, Craighead again asked how flexible was the timetable set up by the Executive Order. Stensatter replied that the original date had been October 1, 1970, and that now we were using the date of December 31, 1972, for the accomplishment of pollution abatement. Vince Price added that he was sure that a certain amount of flexibility would have to be allowed within the program -- financing, priorities, and special problems would have to be considered. Anderson feels that they, too, may have to be somewhat flexible on accomplishment dates because they cannot possibly do, nor hire done, all that needs to be done in the time allotted.

*Anderson push
for immediate
closure.
Was not
necessary*

Jim Ford, District 3 Warden Supervisor, said spreading the bear control problem around to several locations and/or several years would just increase it, whereas good control could be accomplished in one location at one time with some extra equipment and extra help for that purpose.

Hendzel said then it would seem to be a matter of procedure rather than agreement of what was the problem. Weingart said cooperative work with the community and certain alternatives would have to be agreed on if found to be necessary, such as reopening of Trout Creek; but the mandate for sanitation must be met. He asked about two opportunities: (1) what help might there be from other sources in sanitizing the town to protect the citizens, and (2) what about working toward acceptance of transplanting by educating the public to what is needed. Mohler felt the zoos, schools, and other media could be used to inform the public.

Brower felt that the City of West Yellowstone could strengthen sanitation ordinances and do some education of the public as to the problem, but he was also interested to know if the three agencies would pay for the fence. Weingart explained that a special meeting would be held by the agencies involved and that was one of the present proposals.

Craighead said his records showed about 37% of bear mortality could be attributed to necessary Park control and 40% to hunter harvest. The rest was from natural mortality. Transplant of approximately 33 per year, which is equal to the annual increment, would probably hold the line on the population; although, it can't be known for sure. Greer of Montana Fish and Game reported that from 2 - 5 grizzlies were harvested per year in near proximity to the Park during the past four years. Mohler felt the figure was similar in Idaho.

Joe Egan pointed out that a spring season might be a solution in part. Hunting permits in Idaho were discussed where the grizzlies are predators and are shot by ranchers or herders. The idea was voiced that both the hunter and the rancher might be happy if there were a permitted hunt.

Claude Elton of Fiscal Control in the Forest Service Regional Office pointed out that the Executive Order for sanitation and that of grizzly or wildlife management were two separate areas. Stensatter explained that under Executive Order, sanitary landfills were to be fenced for (1) people control, (2) animal control (primarily intended for domestic animals), and (3) for litter control. This particular fence would meet that criteria but also involves other areas of consideration.

Both Weingart and Foulger again emphasized that both public and political support need to be obtained concerning transplanting and the reasons for it. Arnold Foss of Montana Fish & Game said that professional support of the transplant program from Fish & Game people is no problem.

Dr. Craighead reviewed the nine points in his report and concluded by recommending that an initial transplant of from 60 - 70 miles in the same Park ecosystem would be the best place to start, rather than dropping bears in entirely new surroundings. He emphasized that the method and timing by which Trout Creek is phased out would seem to be the key to the situation.

In conclusion, Weingart thanked all the participants for their comments and said that the three involved agencies would meet soon, because something must be done in the next six weeks in order to sanitize the new landfill location at West Yellowstone before it is put into operation.

Hendzel dismissed the group and thanked them for their interest and participation. He indicated that notes on the meeting would be sent to all those present.

Jean M. Fritts
JEAN M. FRITTS
Accounting Technician
Resource Section, Gallatin N.F.

attachment

Meeting on Grizzly Bear and Solid Waste Disposal Problems Around
Yellowstone Park - Bozeman, Montana - Federal Building - 3/18/71

Attendance

<u>Name</u>	<u>Representation</u>
Leonard Hendzel	Gallatin National Forest
Darrol Fluckiger	Targhee National Forest
Jerry Adelblue	Gardiner Ranger District, Gallatin N.F.
Edward E. Heller	Shoshone National Forest
Howard Foulger	Regional Office, R-1 - Forest Service
Bob Brower	Mayor, West Yellowstone
Jack K. Anderson	Yellowstone National Park
Gary Everhardt	Yellowstone National Park
Martin Smith	West Yellowstone, Montana
Sam White	Gallatin National Forest, Engineering
Dutch Wheaton	Gallatin National Forest, Engineering
Gary Stensatter	Regional Office, R-1, Engineering
Vince Price	Regional Office, R-1, Engineering
C. Wyman Taylor	Gallatin County Health Department
Clifford L. Pasha	Gallatin County Commissioner
Ralph Armstrong	Gallatin County Commissioner
Terrence D. Carmody	State Department of Health
Jay Sumner	Wildlife Research Unit, Missoula
John Craighead	Wildlife Research Unit, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Ted Bucknall	National Park Service - Yellowstone
Bob Gibson	Gallatin National Forest
Joe Egan	Montana Fish and Game - Helena
Ken Greer	Montana Fish and Game - Bozeman, MSU
Arnold Foss	Montana Fish and Game - Bozeman
Max Stone	Fish and Game Dept. - Helena
Frank H. Dunkle	Fish and Game Dept. - Helena
LeRoy Ellig	Fish and Game Dept. - Bozeman
Jim Ford	Fish and Game Dept. - Bozeman
Paul Hoskins	Hebgen Lake Ranger District, Gallatin N.F.
Kent Kennedy	Gallatin National Forest
Claude Elton	Regional Office, R-1, Forest Service
Roger Helms	Gallatin National Forest
Paul D. Weingart	Gallatin National Forest
George T. Schaller	Hebgen Lake Ranger District, Gallatin N.F.
Walter Sales	Gallatin County Commissioner
Eddie Crowley	State Department of Health
Levi Mohler	Fish and Game Dept. - Idaho (Boise)

Dr. Thomas Baskett, Chief
Division of Wildlife Research

March 16, 1971

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

Grizzly bear research in Yellowstone National Park

On February 10 I received a letter from Jack Anderson, Superintendent of Yellowstone (Enclosure 1). This was in response to my letter of February 1 (Enclosure 2). Mr. Anderson has stated that he does not want us to continue our grizzly bear research and has attempted to justify this position by statements in his letter that he cannot support. Since these statements are not true and could be professionally damaging, I feel I have no recourse but to answer his charges and to document my letter with supporting evidence. Essentially, Mr. Anderson says that he does not want us to continue our bear research in Yellowstone because he is not in agreement with our findings. This basic reason has been carefully camouflaged with accusations and innuendos that on the surface might appear valid to the uninformed.

Then, we need help from you on this. As I see the situation, this decision of Jack Anderson's should be reversed by Mr. Hartzog or the Secretary of the Interior immediately. Once this is accomplished, the situation can be thoroughly investigated by a committee from the Wildlife Society or by some other objective group.

If the stand that Mr. Anderson has taken cannot be quickly rescinded, then the matter will undoubtedly be taken up by conservationists, environmentalists, the academic community, and the press. Nothing I could do will keep the lid from blowing. I have done much to prevent this from occurring in the past. Jack Anderson's accusations to the contrary, I have repeatedly refused to discuss the issue with reporters from Time magazine, Wall Street Journal, numerous outdoor magazines, and a host of local and national newspapers. The pressure has been great, as our work is well-known, and the bear situation of great interest and concern both locally and nationally. I will be unable to hold the press off if Anderson does not change his mind. Surely he must realize this. Perhaps a public airing is what he wants, but there are many other researchers, some at this institution, who have received similar treatment from the National Park Service, and these situations will also be aired publicly. This is my appraisal of the situation; now for more concrete information relevant to the accusations Anderson has made in his letter.

In the third paragraph of Anderson's letter of February 9, 1971, he states, "Your opposition, as well as that of Frank, to the Park's program has been very forcefully communicated in numerous press releases and talks to various groups." We have opposed the disruptions of our work, the unilateral decisions made regarding both research and management that affected our research, and a campaign to discredit us and our work in the Park. This has been in the

Dr. Thomas Baskett
Page 2
March 16, 1971

form of direct communication with Cole and Anderson, or with scientists and concerned private citizens. It has not been done in press releases and public talks. I have not made talks to various groups opposing the Park's management program, as Anderson states, except on three occasions where meetings were specifically called for this purpose by resource agencies or scientists, and where both Anderson and Cole were present to present their case and refute mine. These meetings were not instigated by Frank or by me. I had no choice but to comply. Another occasion was at the bear management conference at Calgary (November 6-9, 1970). Here both Cole and Martinka, park biologists, also discussed grizzly bear management. I have had numerous other requests to discuss the management of bears in Yellowstone but have refrained from doing so believing that a well-documented paper in a scientific journal had to be the initial step. It is quite possible that my reticence to publicly discuss grizzly bear management has led Jack Anderson and Glen Cole to underestimate our data and to believe that the suggestions we so frequently made to them at agency meetings (backed with supporting data) could not be backed up with scientific facts. Both Anderson and Cole have taken a negative attitude toward our findings and recommendations since they arrived in Yellowstone.

It is true that there have been some press coverage and releases (Enclosure 3-A through 3-F). Enclosure 3-A is a report written by Dick Coon of the Great Falls Tribune following an illustrated talk I gave to the Great Falls Rotary Club. The talk was confined entirely to research. During a short discussion period, I was aggressively questioned about the Glacier killings and the National Park Service's report on the tragedy. My answers were in response to very pointed questions. I volunteered no information, although I had my own opinions. The underlined section of Enclosure 3-A is approximately what I said but, in general, the reporting is not very factual. Mr. Anderson called me to account for this statement. I explained the circumstances and thought that my explanation had his approval.

Enclosure 3-B, underlined section, is illustrative of the inflammatory and unsubstantiated statements Glen Cole and Cliff Martinka have repeatedly made both at meetings and to the press. I have these well documented with press releases and with witnesses.

Enclosures 3-C, D, and E are press releases made by Glen Cole in the Jackson Hole News and Guide. Enclosure 3-F is Frank Craighead's rebuttal. Although I agree with Frank's statement and believe he had ample reason, as well as a responsibility, to counter Cole's statements, I personally was opposed to a public statement at that time. I felt that Cole was deliberately "baiting" us so they could accuse me of publicly criticizing their program.

Referring again to the third paragraph of Anderson's letter, he states, "Our requests to see the data which would permit us to know the basis for your criticisms have not been honored." Either Anderson has been completely misinformed or he has deliberately misstated the facts. Our 1967 report, "Management of Bears in Yellowstone National Park" was an attempt to inform the Park administration. I

Dr. Thomas Baskett
Page 3
March 16, 1971

will not review the response of the National Park Service to this report as it is well documented. When Anderson became superintendent of Yellowstone and Glen Cole became chief biologist, Frank and I discussed our work with them in detail and offered our services. Data and information was made available upon request (either in writing or over the telephone) on a day-by-day or week-by-week basis. Meetings called either by me, Jack Anderson, or Glen Cole to exchange information were as follows:

1. John Craighead, Jay Summer, Jack Anderson and Bud Estey - August 16, 1968.
2. John Craighead and Jack Anderson - June 28, 1968.
3. Frank Craighead, Glen Cole and Jay Summer - July 9, 1968.
4. Glen Cole, Frank and John Craighead - July 8, 1969.
5. Glen Cole and Jay Summer - August 18, 1969.
6. Glen Cole, Jim Claak and Jay Summer - June 18, 1970.
7. John Craighead and Jack Anderson - June 11, 1970.
8. Glen Cole and John Craighead - July 20, 1970.

We prepared minutes of most of these meetings. They were for our files and there was no exchange of notes taken.

Major meetings for presenting data and informing Anderson were as follows:

1. Natural Science Advisory Committee Meeting. September 6, 1969. My colleagues and I spent an entire week preparing data and charts for this meeting.
2. Bear Management Meeting at West Yellowstone called by Frank Dunkle, Montana Fish and Game Director, January 15-16, 1970. This was an interagency meeting involving the U. S. Forest Service and Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Colorado Fish and Game Directors, as well as National Park Service representatives. Dr. Loveless represented the Bureau from Washington. We presented data for a full day. Park Service officials presented none.
3. Park Island, Idaho Bear Meeting. July 7, 1970. This was a meeting called by the grizzly bear management committee of the International Association of Fish and Game Directors. I presented charts illustrating the problem of increased use of campgrounds by grizzly bears. Jack Anderson stated before the assembled group that he did not believe my data, or words to that effect. Cole was present and made no attempt then or later to discuss our data.

Dr. Thomas Baskett
Page 4
March 16, 1971

4. Second International Bear Conference, Calgary, Canada. November 6-9, 1970. I presented a paper entitled "Grizzly bear -- man relationships in Yellowstone National Park". Park biologists Cole and Martinuk were present and delivered papers on grizzly bear management, but made no attempt to discuss the data contained in my paper, either during the discussion period or after the meeting. Frank Craighead presented a paper, "Grizzly bear prehibernation and denning behavior as determined by radiotracking."
5. A meeting called by Frank Dunkle is scheduled for March 18, 1971 at Bozeman, Montana. National Park Service personnel have been invited.

Tom, we have honored our agreement in many other ways. However, it has been Jack Anderson that has failed to honor our 1969-1970 Memorandum of Understanding and all previous ones since he became superintendent of Yellowstone (see Enclosure 4). It is stated on page 5 of our memorandum of agreement that, "Any new research projects conducted within the Park that might directly affect the research being conducted by the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit will be discussed with the Unit prior to initiation of such projects." Over \$1,000,000 of direct and indirect funding from numerous organizations (some under contract) was involved over a 10 year period. These contracts had to be honored and could be honored only with cooperation from the Yellowstone administration.

When Glen Cole came to Yellowstone in 1968, he initiated a grizzly bear research program without consultation with us. We were forbidden to trap bears in campgrounds as we had done for 9 years and rangers were instructed not to cooperate with us. Color marking was prohibited and this was later extended to include fitting bears with radios. The Trout Creek dump was partially closed and we could neither discuss this in a meaningful way with the administration or determine why such a decision had been made. Our research was thoroughly disrupted. I attempted to discuss this in a reasonable way with Cole. His attitude was that if we wanted to work in the Park we had to cooperate and go his way, but he did not have to reciprocate. Anderson backed him 100%. It became obvious that Cole and Anderson were determined to disrupt our research and force us out of the Park. This is documented and can be verified by witnesses. On July 9, 1968 Glen Cole told Frank Craighead and Jay Summer that if we did not support the Glacier report, which Cole admitted was a whitewash job, and if we in any way objected to or obstructed his grizzly bear research and management program that they would force us out of the Park. Since Cole was usurping our project in part, if not in whole, we had no alternatives but to terminate years of work at a very inappropriate time, renege on our grants and contracts, or to stand our ground. We chose the latter course and it has gradually led to the final act -- Jack Anderson's letter of February 9, 1971.

Both Jack Anderson and Glen Cole have had numerous opportunities to comment on our management suggestions. They have not done so because they have had little or no data with which to refute our findings. Many witnesses at our meetings can testify to this. We have been both objective and accurate in the presentation of data. We have constantly tried to reconcile our differences.

Dr. Thomas Baskett

Page 5

March 16, 1971

I think it is revealing that Yellowstone's policy of phasing out dumps and curtailing our research were formulated 3 months after Cole arrived in Yellowstone. We had 9 years of work and data behind us. This new Park policy can hardly be considered objective since Cole had no previous experience with grizzly bears, he had no personal data, and neither he nor Jack Anderson attempted to coordinate their new program and policies with our research objectives. This, as I stated earlier, was clearly a breach of the Memorandum of Understanding and it remains so to this date.

Tom, I have been out of the country for a month, thus the delay in getting this memo to you. I will not reply directly to Anderson until I hear from you.

Attached are some accessory enclosures that relate to Jack Anderson's letter and my comments regarding these. They should be helpful in presenting our position.

John Craighead

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SECTION V. Evidence of NPS plan to terminate Craighead research and NPS action to harass Craigheads and to destroy their research program in the Park

- A. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Anderson, NPS, July 24, 1970
- B. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Cole, July 31, 1970
- C. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Anderson, March 30, 1971
- D. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Anderson, July 13, 1971
- E. Ltr. from Anderson to J.J.C., July 20, 1971
- F. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Anderson, July 29, 1971
- G. Request from J.J.C. to Anderson to continue research, Feb. 1, 1971
- H. Anderson's reply to J.J.C. regarding request to continue research, 2/9/71
 - ✓ I. Memo from J.J.C. regarding Anderson's refusal of 2/9/71
 - I. Memorandum of Understanding
- J. Work plan
- ✓ K. J.J.C.'s critique of Memorandum of Understanding, August 20, 1971 to Baskett
- ✓ L. Ltr. from Dean Solberg to Dr. Baskett, August 20, 1971
- M. Ltr. from Sogandares to Frank C. Craighead, August 20, 1971
- N. Ltr. from Sogandares to Dr. Baskett, August 20, 1971
- ✓ O. Ltr. from Maurice Hornocker, Leader, Idaho Coop. Wildlife Research Unit. March 1974

John's letter to Baskett, March 16, 1971 - material presented to P.S.

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July 24, 1970

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

Dear Mr. Anderson:

I received your letter of July 9 in which you stated that you had received our proposed memorandum of understanding for the year 1970-71 providing for continuing our research work on elk and black bear using radio tracking as a research technique.

As you know, this research has been funded by the Atomic Energy Commission, by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and in addition by the Research and Exploration Committee of the National Geographic Society and the Montana Foundation of the University of Montana. We are still obligated to fulfill these research grants and contracts. These were made with the understanding that substantial reasons would be given for terminating our memorandum of understanding with the National Park Service and that a thorough review of the research situation would be made before any action was taken.

I was disappointed and am greatly concerned that you and other members of the National Park Service have determined that the specific objectives outlined in our renewal proposal for radio tracking and biotelemetry studies in Yellowstone National Park for 1970-71 should be undertaken outside of Yellowstone and thus our proposal and memorandum of understanding was rejected. In view of the serious consequences of your decision as it affects future research in Yellowstone, I think a "high level" conference is imperative if we cannot reach an agreement satisfactory to all concerned. Thus, I am writing this letter in the hope that you will reconsider your decision on the basis of information which I will provide, as follows:

1. Members of my research unit and members of organizations cooperating with us feel that Yellowstone National Park is one of the finest outdoor laboratories for ecological research that exists anywhere in the world and that both independent and government scientists should be encouraged to conduct research within the park, especially when it is funded at no expense to the National Park Service.

2. One of the major objectives of national parks is to provide natural areas for scientific study. In view of the tremendous need for fundamental ecological information on which to base management practices, we believe that independent research should be encouraged and that whatever difficulties may develop can be readily solved with proper communication.

3. As I indicated in my letter of April 14, 1969 (copy attached) our research team has not been responsible for large-scale, conspicuous marking of wildlife in Yellowstone in areas of intensive visitor use, and it is not our intent to conspicuously mark any large number of animals in Yellowstone in the future. Under the memorandum of understanding which we recently submitted to you there would be a maximum of three or four animals marked or instrumented at any given time. However, the scientific results from marking these animals would be highly advantageous to your organization.

4. Although there are areas outside of Yellowstone where population studies of big game animals can be made utilizing biotelemetry equipment, there are relatively few areas where big game animals are not hunted. It is obviously a tremendous asset to work with a population of animals that are not subjected to heavy hunter harvest. Also, the need to solve some of the knotty ecological problems in Yellowstone is so critical that this, we believe, more than compensates for adverse comments concerning marked animals that may come from the annual visitors to the park. Our personal experience is that more people are interested in seeing a few marked animals and learning about research than are opposed to this practice. A good I & E program would readily counteract the adverse criticism of uninformed tourists.

5. We have explored the possibilities of conducting our research elsewhere as I promised to do in my letter of April 14, 1969, but have come to the conclusion that there is no adequate substitute for the conditions that exist in Yellowstone and the surrounding national forests. I am sure that you are familiar with the fact that the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife has a direct responsibility to Congress for conducting research on wildlife inhabiting public lands. It is because of this responsibility of the Bureau that I and my colleagues have been conducting research in Yellowstone over the past twelve years. Also, our research was initiated at the request of your predecessors and strongly championed by them. In our research undertakings within

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Jack K. Anderson
July 24, 1970
Page 3

Yellowstone we have been and are fully supported by the Director of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. Several months ago the Director of the Bureau addressed a memorandum to the Director of the Park Service outlining the type of cooperation that the Bureau would like to have in order to successfully carry out ecological research in Yellowstone. This memorandum is now in the possession of your chief scientist, Robert Linn, and we are anticipating an official reply to it in the near future.

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I think I fully understand your reluctance to conspicuously mark park wildlife and I recognize that you have attempted to restrict your own biologists in this respect. I would like to point out, however, that your biologists began studying the grizzly bear without the use of markings and soon discovered that in order to get scientific results they had to use numbered ear tags. They are now finding that the small numbered ear tags are not adequate, and I predict they will very soon go to more conspicuous markings. I further predict that if you are going to learn more about grizzly bear - man relationships in and around campgrounds your biologists will very soon themselves resort to the use of radios. You have already, as you know, resorted to the use of helicopters to move offending bears to wilderness portions of the park, and I suspect that helicopters are more offensive to visitors than an occasional marked animal. Hardly a day passes that members of your biology staff do not contact us requesting biological information on animals that we have marked in the past, clearly demonstrating the need for a program of animal marking in order to obtain scientific data as a basis for management. Therefore, your reason for not enabling us to continue our research in Yellowstone does not appear credible.

I and my colleagues would be very happy to discuss this matter with you in some detail as we feel that a failure to encourage much-needed independent research in Yellowstone would be a very grave mistake in view of the acknowledged need for all types of environmental information, and especially information such as we are obtaining that is establishing ecological baselines for the future as well as scientific data that has application in present day management.

In summary, we believe it is important from the standpoint of wildlife research, the management of national park resources, the training of young scientists, and the multi-purpose utilization of a great national park that we be permitted to continue studies on big game species in Yellowstone under some form of mutual agreement. I therefore request that you make specific suggestions as to how the memorandum of understanding

Jack K. Anderson
July 24, 1970
Page 4

submitted to you June 9, 1970 for your review and signature could be altered to meet the objections of your reviewing officials.

Sincerely,

John Craighead

JC:rd

Enclosure

Copies: Dr. Frank Craighead
Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dr. Thomas Baskett
Chief, Division of Wildlife Research
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dr. Charles Loveless
Denver Wildlife Research Center
Bldg. 45, Denver Federal Center
Denver, Colorado 80225

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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 31, 1970

Mr. Glen F. Cole
Supervisory Research Biologist
Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

Dear Glen:

I am sorry to learn that Superintendent Anderson did not approve the extraction of the fourth premolar from live grizzly bears. Our research shows that there is no infection involved and certainly no risk that the bears would become aggressive and injure park visitors. I am sure both you and the superintendent are aware of the fact that many of the bears in the park carry severe wounds, especially during the breeding season. The insignificant wound caused by a tooth extraction is very minor compared to these wounds incurred in combat. Also, our studies have shown that the grizzly bear has an exceptionally high white blood count and is immune to most types of infections. I suspect that this and other supporting information would have made little difference in the final decision.

The result, of course, is that we will be unable to provide ages of certain key animals. Your office has been phoning frequently for age determinations that we have already made, and these age determinations are vital in any future management of the grizzly bear population in Yellowstone.

In our recent talk I indicated to you that we would be very happy to provide you with the counts that we have been making at Trout Creek but that I would like you to make the request for such information in writing. This is the procedure which you yourselves have established, and I see no reason why you should object.

We did not wish to carry out duplicate efforts in obtaining park records on management control operations. However, since you would not allow us to provide the rangers with form sheets to acquire the type of information that we had been gathering for eight years prior to your arrival in Yellowstone, we have had to obtain our own information directly in the field. This, I think, is unfortunate. However, you gave us no alternative.

Your letter implies that I refused to provide you with the information you requested on our Trout Creek grizzly bear counts. I want to go on record as informing you that you have completely misconstrued what I said

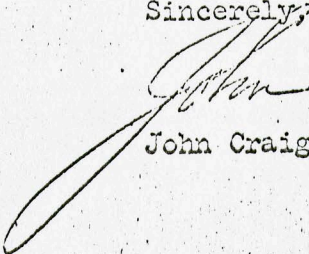
Mr. Glen F. Cole
July 31, 1970
Page 2

to you concerning the exchange of information. I have informed Jay Sumner to provide the information on the Trout Creek counts just as soon as he has received your written request.

Glen, I think if you made a little more effort to work cooperatively with us as did your predecessors things would go much better. As I indicated to you in our talk, a clear division of research effort should have been defined when you began your bear management research. Both Frank and I attempted to get some clear-cut decisions on this but you refused to recognize our priority in certain areas and you set up and embarked on an independent program without any attempt to recognize work that we had done in the past, or to limit areas of research interest. It appears that your threat to duplicate counts at Trout Creek is just another move to invade deeper into our long-established research program.

As I mentioned to you in our last talk, I still have hopes that we can come to some equitable division of effort without duplication.

Sincerely,



John Craighead

JC:rd

Copies: Dr. Frank Craighead
Jay Sumner

March 30, 1971

Mr. Jack Anderson, Superintendent
Yellowstone National Park
Wyoming 83020

Dear Jack:

Your letter of February 9 arrived while I was in New Zealand and only recently have I had a chance to review it. I regret that you did not give us permission to continue our research studies of grizzly bears in Yellowstone, especially in view of the recommendation that we do so, made by members of the Natural Sciences Advisory Committee and consultants at the 1969 meeting in Yellowstone. This recommendation was made repeatedly and appears in the minutes of the meeting.

The statements you have made concerning our activities are incorrect and cannot be supported with documented evidence. We have never opposed the program recommended by the Loggold committee and have, on numerous occasions, attempted to present data to you and to Glen Cole to show how the recommendations of that committee could best be carried out. You have repeatedly ignored the information and on occasions both you and Glen Cole have stated that you did not believe the data. Perhaps someone, other than either you or Frank and me, should have the opportunity to judge the validity of our research and the conclusions we have drawn. The situation is deplorable since I feel certain our basic objectives are similar. If they were not, Frank and I and our colleagues could hardly have spent 12 years in the Park gathering data and expended over \$1,000,000 in this research effort. In doing this we had the financial support of 11 resource-oriented foundations and agencies. The interests of the National Park Service were our interests.

I have only one other comment to make and that is that you and Glen Cole were the ones responsible for violating our Memorandum of Understanding. On Page 5 it clearly states "Any new research projects conducted within the park that might directly affect the research being conducted by the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit will be discussed with the Unit prior to initiation of such projects." In spite of our best efforts to cooperate and to work out some satisfactory division of research, much of our project was simply taken over by Glen Cole and he made no real attempt to resolve areas of conflict or to coordinate research efforts when, or after, he initiated "his" program in 1968.

I don't think your decision to deny us the use of the Park for research is in the public interest and I don't believe the mood of our society today is to support such decisions. Environmental problems (and the fact of the gravity here is one) can best be resolved by the input of many and by free and open discussion of those problems. Differences of opinion cannot be resolved by unilateral decisions or by discriminatory measures and unsubstantiated accusations. Well, it is my intent to pursue this matter further.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead
Vice Leader

JJC/mj

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University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

(406) 243-0211

July 13, 1971

Jack Anderson
Superintendent
Yellowstone National Park
Mammoth, Wyoming

Dear Jack,

On a recent visit to the park I learned that your rangers had received instructions from you to remove all the tags and color markers that were placed on grizzly bears from 1959 through 1968.

Neither Frank Craighead or I were consulted on this decision. These grizzly bears were marked at great cost to the taxpayer and much valuable information can yet be obtained from these marked animals. At least three animals have had their tags and markers removed this summer and these replaced with a National Park Service ear tag. By removing our tags and the very inconspicuous color markers you will prevent us from obtaining age specific mortality data; information vital to future management of the grizzly population. Data on family histories, longevity and movement will also be impossible to obtain. Since one objective of the present management program is to disperse grizzlies to the back country, it is essential to retain marked animals so they can be observed and identified in the field. Only by doing this can we be certain that the grizzly population is utilizing the Yellowstone back country and how many have dispersed to the adjacent National Forests. Such information is also vital to the state fish and game departments of Montana, Idaho and Wyoming in setting hunting regulations and kill quotas. With no prior consultation with me or the fish and game directors of Montana, Idaho or Wyoming you are destroying a highly valuable research capability and a valuable tool for evaluating management practices. The grizzlies inhabiting Yellowstone National Park during the summer months are a resource not only of the park but also of the three adjoining states. This wildlife resource is also of great concern to the University of Montana. I urge you to rescind your directive to remove the ear tags and color markers we placed on grizzly bears and to call a meeting so that all interested parties can play a role in the decision making process.

Jack Anderson

July 13, 1971

Our data show that far less than 1% of the visitors to Yellowstone see a marked grizzly so that the argument which you have advanced in the past for not marking additional grizzlies (visitors object to the color markers) hardly appears to be a valid one for destroying an identification system accomplished at great effort and expense.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead
Leader, Montana Cooperative
Wildlife Research Unit

JJC/nh

cc: Frank Dunkel
Jim White
Dean Solberg
Dr. Sogandares
Dr. Frank Craighead



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

IN REPLY REFER TO:

N2217

July 20, 1971

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

Dear John:

I'm sorry you did not take the time to check your information prior to communicating a false impression to persons receiving copies of your July 13 letter. Only one of your metal ear tags has been replaced with our smaller tag in the 17 marked study animals we have transplanted during 1970 and 1971. This resulted from a misunderstanding of my instructions to remove conspicuous color markers from bears transplanted inside the park. Except for this one case, we have routinely left your metal ear tags on bears. Conspicuous color streamers have been removed from the ears of four animals.

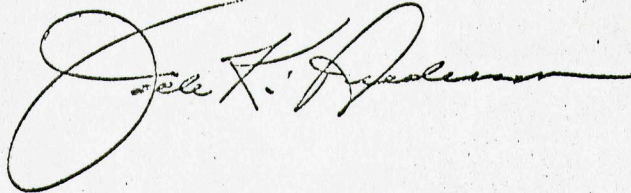
As you must remember, I asked for your cooperation in telling us which bears it would be possible to remove conspicuous markers from in order to reduce the adverse comments we receive from visitors or wildlife photographers. Your lack of response to this request is a matter of record, and I therefore could not designate exceptions to our attempts to reduce the conspicuous marking of park wildlife for our 1972 Centennial. Taking your statistic that 1 per cent of the visitors to Yellowstone see a marked grizzly as approximately correct, this is still 25,000 persons that are short-changed in seeing the grizzly as it occurs naturally. Serious photographers and nature enthusiasts work at seeing the bears and express themselves most forcefully on the high incidence of grizzlies with detracting color markers.

For the record, we took you at your word in your January 1969 "Investigator's Annual Report" and subsequent correspondence that the grizzly study in Yellowstone Park would be completed as of June 1971. This was taken into account in scheduling the closure of your main study area at the Trout Creek garbage dump last, and not removing any streamers in 1970. Every bear that we transplant in our present program to restore a natural, free-ranging population has either your or our smaller ear tag which serves as a control number. No records of individual animals will be lost with these procedures.

We will prepare a technical report at the end of the bear management season which will have bears identified by their respective control numbers, where they were transplanted, number of returns, etc. This report will be sent to the Directors of the Fish and Game Departments in the adjoining states, other interested scientists, and to you. We will not be able to show where the bears marked by Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife personnel were initially captured, since you have not seen fit to honor our requests for this information.

In the future, I would request that you call me to check on what you may be told by others. While the park's bear program seems to be going better than expected, we can do without misunderstandings and controversy. Perhaps a solution to this is for you to route your letters through the Director of the Wildlife Research Units.

Sincerely yours,



Jack K. Anderson
Superintendent

cc:

Frank Dunkle

Jim White

Dean Solberg (through Charles Loveless, Chief of Research, BSFW)

Dr. Sogandares

Dr. Frank Craighead

For Answer to this letter
See Section I

Added to Dist. & Research

*Answer to Anderson's
letter of July 20, 1971.*

July 29, 1971

Mr. Jack Anderson
Superintendent
Yellowstone National Park
Mammoth, Wyoming 83020

Dear Jack:

Thank you for clarifying the number of our ear tags and color markers removed from Grizzly bears. There would have been no misunderstanding as to how many ear tags were involved if you had not radioed the Lake Ranger District on July 6, while I was there, ordering the Lake sub-district ranger not to give me or my associates information on bears captured at Lake or information on the number of ear tags and color markers removed by your rangers and biologists. Incidentally, I remained at Lake until 11:00 P.M. on July 6 in order to meet you and discuss the tag removal, but you never appeared at the cabin where I was told you would return following your fishing trip at the South Arm of the lake. I also tried unsuccessfully to contact you on July 7. I reported the situation to Dean Solberg on July 6 by telephone and by letter on July 7 and 8 (see enclosure 1 and 2).

Jack, I have your correspondence in which you asked us to cooperate by removing our color markers. Our research during 1969 and 1970 showing the movement of grizzlies following the closure of Rabbit Creek indicated the absolute necessity of retaining color markers if our research was to be terminated successfully and if your management program was to be scientifically evaluated; an objective I hope we have in common. On numerous occasions we informed Glen Cole that it was impossible to designate which grizzlies might cause trouble or move into campgrounds, or towns adjoining Yellowstone Park, or journey into the backcountry. Therefore, decisions as to which color markers should be removed could only be made "on site" with your rangers. Your instructions to your rangers preventing us from obtaining routine capture records, or from observing captured grizzlies, has made it impossible for us to comply with your request. Perhaps there is some breakdown in your communications with your chief biologist, Glen Cole.

For your information and to set the record straight, my research assistant, Jay Sumner, met with Glen Cole this spring (1971) on the following dates and circumstances:

April 21 - Meeting at West Gate
April 22 - Meeting at Fountain Flats
April 27 - Meeting at Fountain Flats

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Mr. Jack Anderson
Page Two
July 29, 1971

Your chief biologist never informed Mr. Sumner that he intended to remove our color markers from grizzlies captured this summer. Mr. Sumner was in the Park continuously from April 18 to June 5, and Mr. Cole was aware of this. As overall coordinator of research in Yellowstone, I believe it was clearly Mr. Cole's responsibility to inform me or Mr. Sumner that the rangers had captured bears on which you desired a judgment from us regarding the removal of color-markers.

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We have stated many times, and it is a matter of record (see enclosure 3), that we wanted to complete our study by thoroughly documenting the reaction of grizzlies to the abrupt closure of the Trout Creek Dump. We, therefore, could not complete our study as of June 1971. There appears to be no reason for you to misunderstand our position on this. It is a matter of record that your Natural Sciences Advisory Board as well as the visiting consultants recommended, at the September 1969 meeting, that our research team be encouraged to complete our study by documenting the dispersal of grizzlies as the Park dumps were closed. This was especially emphasized by the Chairman, Dr. Starker Leopold. You have our first report on this, "Grizzly Bear - Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park", submitted to you for approval on 19 March 1971.

We in turn look forward to receiving the technical report which you promised in your letter. Since our interpretation of data in the past has not always been in agreement with your biologists, I support Dr. Sogandares' and Dr. Solberg's earlier requests to you that the raw data on bears captured in campgrounds, transplants, bear damage reports, and bears killed or dispatched be made available to me for analysis by our University research team. I would think that independent analyses of these vital data would be in the interest of the National Park Service. In any event, access to these data would enable us to continue our long-term research project through another year. I am sure you realize that our research will not be complete until we recover mortality data on marked bears to compile life tables, and compute age-specific mortality rates. I have explained this on a number of occasions to your biologist, Glen Cole. To complete the mortality studies will require several years of additional work, discussions, and evaluations. I know you are also aware that we have invested over \$1,000,000 in direct and indirect funds in our research program in Yellowstone, that we are responsible for this research under National Science Foundation, Atomic Energy Commission, National Geographic Society, and other contracts. Also, most of this research is management oriented and should be of great value to you. All research has been conducted under Memorandum of Understanding between the University of Montana, the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, and Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. Jack Anderson
Page Three
July 29, 1971

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Jack, before terminating this letter I would like to comment on statements you have made in correspondence to me and to government officials that are inaccurate. In your last letter dated July 20, 1971, you state, "... you have not seen fit to honor our requests for this information." I suggest you check our correspondence of July 31, 1970 (paragraphs 3 and 5), and November 28, 1969 (see enclosures 4 and 5). We have never received a written request for information that we have not honored and we have honored literally hundreds of verbal requests from your biologists and rangers. The data on bears marked at Trout Creek which were requested in Cole's letter of November 10, 1969, we incorporated in the report, "Grizzly Bear - Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park", 1970. My letter of November 28, 1969 informed Mr. Cole that this information would be forthcoming and requested a meeting to discuss it, which was ignored.

Our position on the management of bears as stated by you is that the Craigheads "wish to perpetuate the dump sites". This is untrue and it is difficult for me to accept such a statement as being anything but a deliberate misrepresentation. You have our reports, our publications, and you have heard us give testimony to the contrary at a number of conferences. Our position on this is unassailable and I challenge you to produce evidence otherwise.

Sincerely,

John Craighead
Unit Leader

JC/mj
Enclosures (5)

Copies to:
Undersecretary Nathaniel Reed)
Senator Lee Metcalf) forwarded through President Pantzer
Dr. Thomas Baskett
Dr. Charles Loveless
Dean Solberg
Dr. Sogandares
Mr. Frank Dunkle
Mr. James White

February 1, 1971

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

Dear Mr. Anderson:

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

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

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

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

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead
Unit Leader

JJC/mj



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

IN REPLY REFER TO:

N16

N22

February 9, 1971

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

Dear John:

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

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

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

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

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

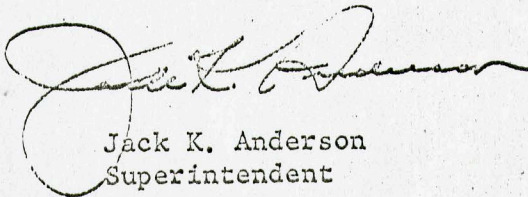
See
Sec. I
+ II

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

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

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

Sincerely yours,



Jack K. Anderson
Superintendent

7C 1

Dr. Thomas Baskett, Chief
Division of Wildlife Research

March 16, 1971

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

Grizzly bear research in Yellowstone National Park

On February 10 I received a letter from Jack Anderson, Superintendent of Yellowstone (Enclosure 1). This was in response to my letter of February 1 (Enclosure 2). Mr. Anderson has stated that he does not want us to continue our grizzly bear research and has attempted to justify this position by statements in his letter that he cannot support. Since these statements are not true and could be professionally damaging, I feel I have no recourse but to answer his charges and to document my letter with supporting evidence. Essentially, Mr. Anderson says that he does not want us to continue our bear research in Yellowstone because he is not in agreement with our findings. This basic reason has been carefully camouflaged with accusations and innuendoes that on the surface might appear valid to the uninformed.

Now, we need help from you on this. As I see the situation, this decision of Jack Anderson's should be reversed by Mr. Hartzog or the Secretary of the Interior immediately. Once this is accomplished, the situation can be thoroughly investigated by a committee from the Wildlife Society or by some other objective group.

If the stand that Mr. Anderson has taken cannot be quickly rescinded, then the matter will undoubtedly be taken up by conservationists, environmentalists, the academic community, and the press. Nothing I could do will keep the lid from blowing. I have done much to prevent this from occurring in the past. Jack Anderson's accusations to the contrary, I have repeatedly refused to discuss the issue with reporters from Time magazine, Wall Street Journal, numerous outdoor magazines, and a host of local and national newspapers. The pressure has been great, as our work is well-known, and the bear situation of great interest and concern both locally and nationally. I will be unable to hold the press off if Anderson does not change his mind. Surely he must realize this. Perhaps a public airing is what he wants, but there are many other researchers, some at this institution, who have received similar treatment from the National Park Service, and these situations will also be aired publicly. This is my appraisal of the situation; now for more concrete information relevant to the accusations Anderson has made in his letter.

In the third paragraph of Anderson's letter of February 9, 1971, he states, "Your opposition, as well as that of Frank, to the Park's program has been very forcefully communicated in numerous press releases and talks to various groups." We have opposed the disruptions of our work, the unilateral decisions made regarding both research and management that affected our research, and a campaign to discredit us and our work in the Park. This has been in the

Dr. Thomas Baskett
Page 2
March 16, 1971

form of direct communication with Cole and Anderson, or with scientists and concerned private citizens. It has not been done in press releases and public talks. I have not made talks to various groups opposing the Park's management program, as Anderson states, except on three occasions where meetings were specifically called for this purpose by resource agencies or scientists, and where both Anderson and Cole were present to present their case and refute mine. These meetings were not instigated by Frank or by me. I had no choice but to comply. Another occasion was at the bear management conference at Calgary (November 6-9, 1970). Here both Cole and Martinka, park biologists, also discussed grizzly bear management. I have had numerous other requests to discuss the management of bears in Yellowstone but have refrained from doing so believing that a well-documented paper in a scientific journal had to be the initial step. It is quite possible that my reticence to publicly discuss grizzly bear management has led Jack Anderson and Glen Cole to underestimate our data and to believe that the suggestions we so frequently made to them at agency meetings (backed with supporting data) could not be backed up with scientific facts. Both Anderson and Cole have taken a negative attitude toward our findings and recommendations since they arrived in Yellowstone.

It is true that there have been some press coverage and releases (Enclosure 3-A through 3-F). Enclosure 3-A is a report written by Dick Coon of the Great Falls Tribune following an illustrated talk I gave to the Great Falls Rotary Club. The talk was confined entirely to research. During a short discussion period, I was aggressively questioned about the Glacier killings and the National Park Service's report on the tragedy. My answers were in response to very pointed questions. I volunteered no information, although I had my own opinions. The underlined section of Enclosure 3-A is approximately what I said but, in general, the reporting is not very factual. Mr. Anderson called me to account for this statement. I explained the circumstances and thought that my explanation had his approval.

Enclosure 3-B, underlined section, is illustrative of the inflammatory and unsubstantiated statements Glen Cole and Cliff Martinka have repeatedly made both at meetings and to the press. I have these well documented with press releases and with witnesses.

Enclosures 3-C, D, and E are press releases made by Glen Cole in the Jackson Hole News and Guide. Enclosure 3-F is Frank Craighead's rebuttal. Although I agree with Frank's statement and believe he had ample reason, as well as a responsibility, to counter Cole's statements, I personally was opposed to a public statement at that time. I felt that Cole was deliberately "baiting" us so they could accuse me of publicly criticizing their program.

Referring again to the third paragraph of Anderson's letter, he states, "Our requests to see the data which would permit us to know the basis for your criticisms have not been honored." Either Anderson has been completely misinformed or he has deliberately misstated the facts. Our 1967 report, "Management of Bears in Yellowstone National Park" was an attempt to inform the Park administration. I

Dr. Thomas Baskett
Page 3
March 16, 1971

will not review the response of the National Park Service to this report as it is well documented. When Anderson became superintendent of Yellowstone and Glen Cole became chief biologist, Frank and I discussed our work with them in detail and offered our services. Data and information was made available upon request (either in writing or over the telephone) on a day-by-day or week-by-week basis. Meetings called either by me, Jack Anderson, or Glen Cole to exchange information were as follows:

1. John Craighead, Jay Sumner, Jack Anderson and Bud Estey - August 16, 1968.
2. John Craighead and Jack Anderson - June 28, 1968.
3. Frank Craighead, Glen Cole and Jay Sumner - July 9, 1968.
4. Glen Cole, Frank and John Craighead - July 8, 1969.
5. Glen Cole and Jay Sumner - August 18, 1969.
6. Glen Cole, Jim Clark and Jay Sumner - June 18, 1970.
7. John Craighead and Jack Anderson - June 11, 1970.
8. Glen Cole and John Craighead - July 20, 1970.

We prepared minutes of most of these meetings. They were for our files and there was no exchange of notes taken.

Major meetings for presenting data and informing Anderson were as follows:

1. Natural Science Advisory Committee Meeting. September 6, 1969. My colleagues and I spent an entire week preparing data and charts for this meeting.
2. Bear Management Meeting at West Yellowstone called by Frank Dunkle, Montana Fish and Game Director, January 15-16, 1970. This was an interagency meeting involving the U. S. Forest Service and Montana, Wyoming, Idaho and Colorado Fish and Game Directors, as well as National Park Service representatives. Dr. Loveless represented the Bureau from Washington. We presented data for a full day. Park Service officials presented none.
3. Park Island, Idaho Bear Meeting. July 7, 1970. This was a meeting called by the grizzly bear management committee of the International Association of Fish and Game Directors. I presented charts illustrating the problem of increased use of campgrounds by grizzly bears. Jack Anderson stated before the assembled group that he did not believe my data, or words to that effect. Cole was present and made no attempt then or later to discuss our data.

Dr. Thomas Baskett
Page 4
March 16, 1971

4. Second International Bear Conference, Calgary, Canada. November 6-9, 1970. I presented a paper entitled "Grizzly bear - man relationships in Yellowstone National Park". Park biologists Cole and Martinuk were present and delivered papers on grizzly bear management, but made no attempt to discuss the data contained in my paper, either during the discussion period or after the meeting. Frank Craighead presented a paper, "Grizzly bear prehibernation and denning behavior as determined by radiotracking."
5. A meeting called by Frank Dunkle is scheduled for March 18, 1971 at Bozeman, Montana. National Park Service personnel have been invited.

Tom, we have honored our agreement in many other ways. However, it has been Jack Anderson that has failed to honor our 1969-1970 Memorandum of Understanding and all previous ones since he became superintendent of Yellowstone (see Enclosure 4). It is stated on page 5 of our memorandum of agreement that, "Any new research projects conducted within the Park that might directly affect the research being conducted by the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit will be discussed with the Unit prior to initiation of such projects." Over \$1,000,000 of direct and indirect funding from numerous organizations (some under contract) was involved over a 10 year period. These contracts had to be honored and could be honored only with cooperation from the Yellowstone administration.

When Glen Cole came to Yellowstone in 1968, he initiated a grizzly bear research program without consultation with us. We were forbidden to trap bears in campgrounds as we had done for 9 years and rangers were instructed not to cooperate with us. Color marking was prohibited and this was later extended to include fitting bears with radios. The Trout Creek dump was partially closed and we could neither discuss this in a meaningful way with the administration or determine why such a decision had been made. Our research was thoroughly disrupted. I attempted to discuss this in a reasonable way with Cole. His attitude was that if we wanted to work in the Park we had to cooperate and go his way, but he did not have to reciprocate. Anderson backed him 100%. It became obvious that Cole and Anderson were determined to disrupt our research and force us out of the Park. This is documented and can be verified by witnesses. On July 9, 1968 Glen Cole told Frank Craighead and Jay Sumner that if we did not support the Glacier report, which Cole admitted was a whitewash job, and if we in any way objected to or obstructed his grizzly bear research and management program that they would force us out of the Park. Since Cole was usurping our project in part, if not in whole, we had no alternatives but to terminate years of work at a very inappropriate time, renege on our grants and contracts, or to stand our ground. We chose the latter course and it has gradually led to the final act -- Jack Anderson's letter of February 9, 1971.

Both Jack Anderson and Glen Cole have had numerous opportunities to comment on our management suggestions. They have not done so because they have had little or no data with which to refute our findings. Many witnesses at our meetings can testify to this. We have been both objective and accurate in the presentation of data. We have constantly tried to reconcile our differences.

Dr. Thomas Baskett

Page 5

March 16, 1971

I think it is revealing that Yellowstone's policy of phasing out dumps and curtailing our research were formulated 3 months after Cole arrived in Yellowstone. We had 9 years of work and data behind us. This new Park policy can hardly be considered objective since Cole had no previous experience with grizzly bears, he had no personal data, and neither he nor Jack Anderson attempted to coordinate their new program and policies with our research objectives. This, as I stated earlier, was clearly a breach of the Memorandum of Understanding and it remains so to this date.

Tom, I have been out of the country for a month, thus the delay in getting this memo to you. I will not reply directly to Anderson until I hear from you.

Attached are some accessory enclosures that relate to Jack Anderson's letter and my comments regarding these. They should be helpful in presenting our position.

John Craighead

COPY

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
AND
THE BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
PROVIDING FOR
RESEARCH ON THE GRIZZLY BEAR, URSUS ARCTOS
IN YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK BY THE
MONTANA COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT

WHEREAS: The National Park Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife recognize the significant scientific and cultural values of a wild, free-ranging population of grizzly bear, Ursus arctos, in Yellowstone National Park, and

WHEREAS: The National Park Service has implemented a program to restore the grizzly bear population within said park to its natural abundance, distribution and ecology, through the removal of garbage and other introduced food items from the diet of the grizzly bear, and

WHEREAS: The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, through the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, has conducted a long-term study of grizzly bear population dynamics and distribution within the national park, and

WHEREAS: A cooperative study of the patterns of grizzly bear distribution, movement and behavior during the transition period from bears feeding on garbage to bears feeding on natural food sources would be a significant contribution to the understanding of this species,

NOW THEREFORE: The Service and the Bureau mutually agree that a grizzly bear study program by the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit should proceed under the following conditions:

1. The objectives of all proposed research activities undertaken as a result of this agreement shall be consistent with the policies and objectives concerning the administration and management of Yellowstone National Park.

2. Original data obtained using research techniques employed by the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit shall be respected as being the property of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife in order that publication of original data may result, and that proper credit can go to the researchers and authors. However, all data and other pertinent observations that may result from research conducted by the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit within Yellowstone National Park or related activities under the agreement shall be made freely available by the Bureau to the National Park Service for the sole purpose of internal use in carrying out management activities for which the Service is responsible.

Any information (such as size and weight statistics and ear tag numbers) obtained by the National Park Service as a result of bear management actions (such as the capture and transplant of problem bears) will be made freely available to the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, which shall respect the source of such information and the

proprietary rights of the National Park Service for the original publication of such information.

3. All oral and written statements, including, but not limited to, progress reports, popular and scientific articles and other publications, talks, and press releases prepared by the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit concerning grizzly bear research within Yellowstone National Park shall be submitted to the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for approval prior to publication or otherwise disseminated to the public.

4. The Bureau recognizes the National Park Service as having the responsibility and authority for all management activities within Yellowstone National Park and the Bureau will obtain the concurrence of the Director, National Park Service, prior to making any expressions relating to the management of grizzly bears within said national park.

5. The capture, marking or collecting of biological specimens and samples, other than scats, shall not be undertaken except as may be requested by the National Park Service.

6. Field research activities under this agreement shall be limited to the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit Leader, who shall serve as Principal Investigator, and to qualified, full-time students and faculty members of the University of Montana and other qualified employees or associates of the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit who have attained their eighteenth birthday, and whose names

appear in an approved study plan as provided for in Item 8 below.

7. The Principal Investigator shall be responsible for insuring that all participants associated with research carried out under this agreement understand and abide by the conditions herein.

8. Research activities carried out in Yellowstone National Park under this agreement shall be contingent upon receipt of a study plan that meets with the concurrence of the Director, National Park Service, and is approved by the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife. The Study Plan shall be prepared for proposed research to be conducted for each calendar year and shall state specific objectives, methods, and activities involved in the project. This Study Plan shall be submitted annually in time for consideration by the two Directors (or their representatives) at the annual review as provided for in Item 12 below.

9. Nothing in this Memorandum of Understanding shall be construed as obligating either party hereto for the expenditure of funds or for the future payment of monies in excess of appropriations authorized by law.

10. Nothing contained herein shall be construed as limiting in any way the responsibility and authority of the Director, National Park Service, to manage Yellowstone National Park, and to engage in or permit others to engage in research required by him to carry out that management.

11. That no member of, or delegate to Congress, or resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this Memorandum of Understanding, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; that this provision shall not be construed to extend to this agreement if made for a corporation for its general benefit.

12. The terms of this Memorandum of Understanding shall be reviewed annually prior to each February 28th, for its content and compliance, by the Directors of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and the National Park Service, or their designated representatives. As a part of this review, the two Directors shall also evaluate the progress made in fulfilling the research objectives envisioned in the Study Plan referred to in Item 8 above, and will review the Study Plan proposed for the new (current) calendar year.

13. This Memorandum of Understanding shall become effective when signed by the parties hereto and shall continue in force until terminated by mutual agreement or by either party upon ninety days notice in writing to the other of his intention to do so. Amendments to this Memorandum of Understanding may be proposed by either party and shall become effective upon approval by both parties.

Date: AUG 4 1971

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

By: Raymond H. Freeman
Acting Director

Date: AUG 4 1971

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

By: Herbert Smith
Acting Director

Study Plan-Proposed Grizzly Bear Research

Yellowstone National Park, 1971

I General Research Objectives:

1. To gather data on productivity, mortality, age, growth, behavior, and movements of previously color-marked animals.
2. To evaluate the movements of color-marked grizzlies in response to the closing of the Trout Creek open pit dump. It is recognized, however, that it may be essential for the NPS to capture and transplant color-marked bears associated with the Trout Creek dump to locations that would not necessarily reflect natural distributions from the dump site.
3. To obtain data on capture, release, and control actions of grizzlies within Yellowstone National Park. The NPS will be responsible for gathering all data resulting from control actions and such data will be made available to the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.
4. To gather data on grizzly bear food habits in order to determine how and to what extent feeding habits have been altered by closure of the dumps.

O-K

not necessary
step out
we cannot
publish on
this

Specific Objectives: - General Objective No. 1

1. To observe recognizable female bears in the field to determine their reproductive status. This will involve gathering information on size of litters, age of litters, and weaning dates.
2. To continue to record the reproductive histories of specific female grizzlies where reproductive ages have been established and that now have produced two or more litters.
3. To obtain records on deaths of both marked and unmarked grizzlies in order to complete information on longevity, age-specific mortality, and the causes of death.

4. shown out

4. To obtain records of total length, neck circumference, and weight of grizzly bears captured in management actions. Such data will be obtained by (NPS) personnel in the presence of an observer from the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit when possible and/or appropriate.

*can do this
without Memo.*

5. To observe the reproductive and feeding behavior of marked grizzlies, as well as other types of behavior that may be pertinent to an understanding of grizzly bear ecology and bear/man relationships.

6. To observe and record the movement of color-marked grizzlies with special reference to:

- a. The return of released animals to the site of capture.
- b. Movements from Trout Creek to campgrounds and other congested areas.
- c. Movements to and within the Yellowstone backcountry.

Specific Objectives: - General Objective No. 2

- 1. To periodically visit the site of the Trout Creek dump in order to census bears and to observe their behavior following closing of the dump.
- 2. To observe previously color-marked animals in the backcountry of Yellowstone and from such data evaluate whether grizzlies are returning to the remote areas of the Park following the closure of open pit dumps.

*no need
for memo.*

Specific Objective: - General Objective No. 3

1. To obtain data on capture, release, and control of grizzly bears at weekly intervals only from the Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park.

Log
We get the
hand from
+ discussion
with rangers.

Specific Objective: - General Objective No. 4

1. Specimens of lower jaws and femurs of elk, bison, and other ungulates that have died within the Park or have been killed by grizzly bears will be collected by NPS personnel only, but such specimens will be made available at Park Headquarters for inspection by personnel of the MCWRC.
2. The data on age and condition of dead ungulates will be compared with 13 years of similar data to determine whether closure of garbage dumps increases predation on elk, bison, and other ungulates.

*This is from
first "research"*

II. General Procedures:

1. All activities involving field observations will be closely coordinated with the sub-district rangers. Use of service roads will be required and observation permitted in all parts of the Park. No specialized equipment is needed.
2. To obtain information on bears within the Park from first-hand observations and from National Park Service's weekly summary sheets of management actions, including information that may be obtained regarding specific, previously marked bears, and annual reports on its bear management program, the latter two of which may be obtained from the Superintendent.

*Again we get
summary only -*

3. Colored ear streamers (color markers) will be allowed to remain through calendar year 1972, since observations of these specific marked animals might indicate the bears' behavioral changes--especially relating to feeding habits--following the elimination of garbage as a food supply available to them. This provides two full seasons following complete garbage dump closure for such observations to be made--a time span sufficient for bear behavioral changes to become evident.

why should there be limited

The Unit will furnish a list, by number, of color-marked bears which, if handled in a bear management action, will have their color markers maintained, including renewal if needed. The Unit will furnish to the Service duplicate sets of color markers so that Service personnel may carry out this maintenance. This action will continue through the 1972 season. Beginning in 1973, any color-marked bears handled in a management action will have their color markers removed.

this property that animals will be obtained in the future

4. A trailer site at Canyon will be ^{furnished} necessary to accommodate the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit. Laboratory space will be required by August 1, 1971.
5. All data gathered to meet the objective of the study will eventually be compared with 12 years of data gathered prior to the closure of the Trout Creek open pit dump. Annual summaries of the data should show how the Yellowstone grizzly bear population is accommodating to the National Park Service's management programs. The first such summary will be submitted as a technical report prior to February 28, 1972.

This sets a deadline on a report & we have no authority to publish.

Charles M. Loveless
Assistant Director-Research
Bureau of Sport Fisheries &
Wildlife - Aug. 13, 1972

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

TO : Dr. Thomas Baskett, Chief
Division of Wildlife Research

DATE: August 20, 1971

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

SUBJECT: Memorandum of Understanding on Grizzly Bear Research in
Yellowstone and Proposed Study Plan for Grizzly Bear Research

I received the revised Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau and the National Park Service for conducting research on grizzly bears in Yellowstone National Park, and the revised study plan. The Memorandum of Understanding and the work plan as revised requires further revision if the objectives of the research are to be met and if, indeed, independent research is to be carried out at all.

It is my understanding that the purpose of this agreement and work plan was to make arrangements at the highest administrative level that would enable two research teams, one representing the National Park Service and one representing the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, to conduct independent research on essentially the same problem (how to establish a natural population of grizzlies with a minimum of danger to the public and to the bears) within Yellowstone National Park and to analyse and report findings and conclusions independently. It seems obvious from the problems that have developed in the field between the two research teams and from the differences of opinion expressed in research journals (see BioScience) that two independent but cooperative research efforts are necessary.

In order to conduct research in Yellowstone National Park, the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit needs an independent research team working closely with, but not dependent on, the National Park Service's biologists. We require freedom to continue to gather a wide range of data, to handle immobilized bears, to record first-hand information on the number of bears in campgrounds, the number of captures, the number of bears dispatched or killed in control actions, and the information concerning transplants and returns. This is the type of information that we have gathered for 12 years using techniques and methods developed by our research teams (see BioScience). It is essential that we have freedom to continue to do this; as well as freedom to analyse these and other data obtained directly from the Superintendent's office. In addition, it is necessary that we be encouraged to draw conclusions, and report independently of the National Park Service's research team. Our analyses and our reports will, of course, be submitted to the National Park Service for review prior to publication.

It was my understanding that the Memorandum of Understanding between the Bureau and the National Park Service, which I reviewed in Washington, D. C. on August 5, 1971 would be revised in accordance with recommendations specified by me and by Dr. Solberg, representing the University of Montana. It was also my understanding that the proposed research study plan reviewed by Dr. Loveless, Dr. Linn, George Gardner, and myself would not be substantially altered.

Dr. Thomas Baskett (continued)
Page Two
August 20, 1971

I would like to comment on the revised Memorandum of Understanding and the work plan as it relates to a successful and harmonious research program in Yellowstone.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON THE MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Page 2, Section 2, last paragraph

I object to this paragraph because it precludes publication by the Unit team of data that are the very essence of the problem to be investigated. I can only interpret this to mean that data will be provided under the terms of the work plan, but that we can really do nothing with it. Since the Bureau research team started collecting these data in 1959 and published these (see BioScience); and since we have recognized the importance of obtaining this information during 1971 and future years, I believe that the National Park Service should not have proprietary rights.

I suggest that if the intent of this agreement is to obtain the best possible analysis and interpretation of the effect of present management actions that both parties to the agreement should not only have the right but should be encouraged to interpret and publish separately. This is the essence of science.

Page 3, section 5, entire paragraph

In order to continue a food habits study of grizzlies we requested that section 5 be altered to read: "The capture, marking or collecting of biological specimens and samples (other than scats and portions of dead animals) shall be undertaken when mutually agreed by the National Park Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife." Specifically, we wish to continue to collect the lower jaws and femurs of dead ungulates in order to age them and to determine their physical condition at the time of death. This has yielded important information on predation by grizzlies and the use of winter-killed animals. To inspect jaws and femurs at Park Headquarters (as specified by the revised work plan) would preclude us from sampling by area or time, or determining our sample sizes. This is not research.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON THE PROPOSED STUDY PLAN

8/13/71

General Objective I. Page 1, No. 3

We need to have authority to gather our own data (as we have in the past) in capture, release, control actions, confrontations, property damage, and visitation of grizzlies to campgrounds and developed areas. We need to supplement these with data from the log books of the sub-district rangers.

Dr. Thomas Baskett (continued)
Page Three
August 20, 1971

I suggest that this objective should read: "Both the National Park Service and the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife shall be free to independently gather all data relating to capture, release, control, confrontations, property damage, campground visitations, transplants and returns. The objective of both parties to this agreement shall be to accumulate as complete a record as possible and to interpret the data independently in the best traditions of science.

SPECIFIC COMMENTS ON SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

General Objective No. 1, Page 1

Specific objective No. 4 in our original work plan was eliminated with no explanation.

General Objective No. 1, Page 2, No. 4

Our research teams have handled nearly 600 grizzlies during the past 12 years. We need authorization to take our own measurements, make our own observations, etc., unless we specifically specify otherwise. It is recognized there may be times when it may not be possible to record our own information, however, we had no serious problem in this respect during many years of cooperative work with National Park rangers.

General Objective No. 2, Page 2

There is no purpose in fulfilling specific objectives No. 1 and No. 2 unless general objective 1 can be conducted in a scientific manner. This information is needed for comparative purposes.

General Objective No. 3, Page 3

Again it is essential that we gather and tabulate our own data. Weekly summaries are normally not recorded so the data can be statistically analysed. Independent recording of the raw data is the basis of research and when two research teams are working with very different hypotheses, one team should not be dependent on data gathered and summarized by the other team. The opposite approach should be encouraged so as to get the broadest possible prospective on the problem.

General Objective No. 4, Page 3

This is an impossible research arrangement and has already been commented upon under page 3, section 5, of the Memorandum of Understanding (see Page 2 of this memorandum).

Dr. Thomas Baskett (continued)
Page Four
August 20, 1971

GENERAL PROCEDURES

Procedure 2, Page 3

Is there a need to specify how and under what conditions we get the bear management data? A statement encouraging independent data gathering would, I believe, be more in keeping with the intent of the agreement. A point of friction in the past has been the provision of summarized statements rather than raw data.

It is with reluctance and concern that I withdraw my research efforts from Yellowstone National Park. I do not believe it is now feasible for me to conduct research on the effect of management actions on grizzly bears in Yellowstone. I regret that the attempt to resolve this was not successful, but I do appreciate the effort of those who tried.

Tom, I would like you to request the National Park Service to provide me with all records of capture, death, dispatch, and transplants of grizzlies marked by our research team. In view of the vast amount of data that we have made available to the National Park Service, and the cost of the grizzly bear project, I think this is a very reasonable request. (Under separate cover, I am sending you our latest report on research conducted in National Parks.)

I hope that we will have the opportunity to negotiate a contract to conduct research in Yellowstone National Park at a later date.

John J. Craighead

Enclosure



University of Montana

Missoula, Montana 59801

(406) 243-0211

20 August 1971

Dr. Tom Baskett
Chief
Division of Wildlife Research
Bureau of Wildlife and Fisheries
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Dr. Baskett:

I was sorry to hear that Dr. Craighead will not be working in Yellowstone due to the inability to obtain a memorandum of understanding providing a satisfactory climate in which to conduct research.

Dr. Craighead does not wish to pursue this matter further, and in fact has asked me not to intervene. However, there is a point of principle involved in this issue, as well as the future research of Montana faculty and graduate students who have a responsibility to study and to report on State resources.

This institution intends to continue to conduct research in National Parks lying within our state boundaries. President Pantzer has directed me to explore this subject in detail.

I would like to make it clear again that neither Dr. Craighead nor the Montana Wildlife Research Unit plays a role in the decision to pursue this matter further.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely,

Richard A. Solberg, Dean
College of Arts and Sciences

nh

Department of Zoology

University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801
(406) 243-0211

20 August 1971

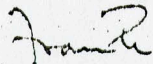
Frank C. Craighead Jr.
Environmental Research Institute
P.O. Box 156
Moose, Wyoming 83012

Dear Frank:

Thanks for your letter of 20 August. Unfortunately, the devious devils are back at it again with J. J.'s Memo of Understanding. Most scientists could not believe that these fellows are just absolutely without ethics. I am convinced that the only way to make public lands available to the public for scientific research, not harming resources, is to fire the entire Park Service - from the Undersecretary to the Park Superintendents and Chief Biologists. Then some half-decent people would have to be installed in these jobs.

We will keep trying because this is an important issue of principle. Regrettably we have to go very easy, because these same mentalities may fix the blame on J. J. and effect "sanctions" on J. J. and/or the Unit.

Warmest regards,



Franklin Sogandares
Professor and Chairman

FS/nh

University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801
(406) 243-0211

20 August 1971

Dr. Tom Baskett, Chief
Division of Wildlife Research
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Dr. Baskett:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter to Senator Metcalf in which his office inquired if the Memorandum of Understanding between the MCRU and the Park Service was satisfactorily implemented. I am including you as a recipient of this correspondence in order to keep you informed, and to further let you know that the situation could take a turn for the worse. I would personally urge you to come out here where the appropriate administrative officials could discuss this matter with you in detail.

Sincerely,

Franklin Sogandares
Professor and Chairman

Jm

enc.

IDAHO COOPERATIVE WILDLIFE RESEARCH UNIT
COLLEGE OF FORESTRY, WILDLIFE AND RANGE SCIENCES
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO
MOSCOW, ID. 83843

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO
IDAHO FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT
WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE
COOPERATING

1 March 1974

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

Dear Dr. Cowan:

I am writing to you as Chairman of the National Academy of Sciences Committee on the Yellowstone Grizzly Population to call to your attention statements made at a meeting concerning grizzly bear transplants in Idaho. This meeting was held in early July, 1970, at Mack's Inn, Idaho, and was in conjunction with a meeting of the Grizzly Bear Committee of the International Association of Game and Fish Commissioners. It was attended by Jack Anderson, Glen Cole, and another representative of the National Park Service, by John Woodworth and Roger Williams of the Idaho Fish and Game Department, and by Elwood Bizeau and me of the Idaho Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.

The National Park Service had proposed to the Idaho Fish and Game Department that 18 grizzlies be transplanted from Yellowstone into Idaho. The Fish and Game Department had asked the Unit to monitor and study the results of the transplant. In the discussion at the Mack's Inn meeting, I stated that any transplant program involving Yellowstone grizzlies should include the input and participation of the Craigheads. Jack Anderson responded very strongly that he would not agree to this and that the Craigheads would soon be refused permission to continue some aspects of their research in Yellowstone. He added that he had "had it" with the Craigheads. The impression left on everyone at the meeting was the same--that the Craigheads would soon find work in Yellowstone very difficult, if not impossible.

I realize your committee's charge is to assess the current status of the grizzly population in Yellowstone, and that this information does not contribute directly to that end. I believe, however, that attitudes such as that exhibited by the National Park Service at the Mack's Inn meeting have contributed directly to the controversy and should be brought to your attention.

Sincerely,

Maurice Hornocker

Maurice Hornocker
Unit Leader

SECTION VII Correspondence regarding news media.

- A. Memo from J.J.C. to Baskett, Chief, Div. of Wildlife Research, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (reg New York Times, 8/16/71), August 17, 1971
 - 1. "Closed-Dump Plan Threatening Grizzly"
- B. Ltr. from Robert S. Leisner to Dana Little, July 28, 1971
- C. Ltr. from Dr. Kirkpatrick to J.J.C., February 5, 1973
 - 1. Research tells Grizzly facts by Mark Henckel, February 4, 1973
- D. Students of Grizzlies Differ on Management - Glen Cole "If you put garbage-dump data in the computer, you'll get garbage-dump data out" September 1972
- E. World Parks' Conference, Dr. Craighead challenges Yellowstone grizzly plan, September 28, 1972 Jackson Hole News

Dr. Thomas Baskett, Chief
Division of Wildlife Research

August 17, 1971

Dr. John Craighead, Leader
Montana Coop. Wildlife Research Unit

New York Times article of 8/16/71 on grizzly bears

This will confirm your telephone call of August 16 in which you requested information on the New York Times news release on the grizzly bear situation in Yellowstone National Park. Enclosed is a copy of a release which appeared in The Missoulian today, which I presume is very similar or identical to the story that appeared in the New York Times.

In late December or early January, Miss Dana Little of the New York Times telephoned and asked if I would make available to her a copy of the paper to be submitted to BioScience. I don't know where she learned that I had submitted a paper to the journal, but I would like to make it clear that I did not on my own initiate contact with Miss Little. I informed her I could not release the report, but that it would be published in BioScience during the summer of 1971. Perhaps a month later Miss Little telephoned again and I reiterated my position and suggested she contact Dr. Robert Leisner, Associate Editor of BioScience. She contacted Dr. Leisner and he later informed me that he had tentatively agreed to send her a copy of my paper when it appeared in BioScience. I am enclosing a copy of Dr. Leisner's letter of July 28 to Miss Little. Unfortunately, I was in the field when this letter arrived and I did not see it prior to my recent trip to Washington.

In reconstruction, it appears that Dr. Leisner gave Miss Little permission to see an advance copy with the understanding that nothing would appear in print until August 15. However, apparently BioScience did not meet its publication date and so the article in the New York Times appeared a few days before it appeared in BioScience.

The telephone interview which is attributed to me and which appears in the last paragraph of the article occurred either in December of 1970 or January of 1971. There was no correspondence of any kind between me and Miss Little following her second request for the management paper.

My office contacted Jack Anderson on August 16 and he stated that he was not concerned about the release and that he also had been quoted from a previous interview and that he considered the matter closed.

John Craighead

cc: Dr. Charles Loveless

Closed-Dump Plan Threatening Grizzly

(C) 1971 New York Times News Service

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

With the garbage cut off quickly, the park services said, the bears would be forced to turn immediately to natural foods in the woods and

away from the heavily populated campsites and visitor areas, which account for only 5 per cent of the 3,500-square mile parkland.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

28 July 1971

Miss Dana Little
c/o New York Times
1920 L. Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Miss Little:

Enclosed are xerox copies of page proof of the editorial and Craighead's article scheduled for publication in the August 15 issue of BioScience. Our editor, John Behnke suggested that you might also be interested in the editorial which deals with national parks.

In allowing you to see advance copies of these materials, it is understood that anything developed from them will not appear in print, in any form, prior to the issuance of the August 15, 1971 issue of BioScience.

In addition, if any of the material is used, it is requested that credit be given the authors and the journal.

Sincerely yours,

Robert S. Leisner
Associate Editor
BioScience

Encls: 2
cc: Mr. John Behnke
Dr. John J. Craighead

RSL:dah



Eastern Montana College
BILLINGS, MONTANA 59101

Division of Science and Mathematics

February 5, 1973

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

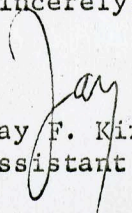
Dear Dr. Craighead:

I would like to thank you for taking the time to come to Eastern Montana College to lecture. Your participation in our new course has helped to make it a success, and your talk was enjoyed by all who heard it.

I have enclosed a clipping from the Gazette. Apparently one of their writers was at the talk. There was one unfortunate event related to the lecture. KOOK radio broadcast a short "summary" of your talk and in the process claimed that "the Grizzly bear is starving to death in Yellowstone because the dumps have been closed." We called the radio station and gave them a piece of our mind for being unable to report accurately what you said. As a result of this I have taken it upon myself to tell the Campus radio station not to broadcast any of your talk. It appears that these media people are just unable to grasp the situation.

Again my thanks for your cooperation.

Sincerely,


Jay F. Kirkpatrick, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Physiology

JFK:mjr
enc.

Research tells Grizzly facts

By MARK HENCKEL
Gazette Outdoor Writer

Dr. John Craighead hunted grizzly bears for nine years and was happy to say he never had to fire a shot.

Craighead, head of the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit at the University of Montana, spoke about his research on the bear from 1959 to 1967 as part of a lecture series at Eastern Montana College Monday night.

His studies were carried on in Yellowstone Park and his findings on the great bear are interesting.

Craighead said his hunt of the bear began in 1959 "When we recognized that there would be more and more conflicts between grizzly bears and man."

DURING THE NEXT NINE YEARS he handled nearly 600 grizzlies with the aid of drugged darts, color marking 256 of them, and putting radio transmitters on 48 more.

He described the animal as very aggressive and partially because of this, wilderness is "absolutely essential to the grizzly."

A male will run from 500 to 1,100 pounds, he found. The oldest bear he was able to age at 22½ years old.

One problem he encountered in studying the grizzly was telling their age.

Early in the study, he found they couldn't accurately judge the age of a bear over 4½ years old—the time when all of his teeth are in and set for life.

So his group devised a system where they pulled the fourth pre-molar tooth of the bear, a tooth that wouldn't be missed by the bear and one which would heal quickly after it was pulled.

By cutting across this tooth, they found growth rings much the same as are produced inside trees with each year marked by a new growth ring.

Craighead learned that the grizzly is a "very inefficient carnivore but a very efficient omnivore."

"THEY SELDOM KILL an animal as large as an elk," he said, "but they eat a wide range of tubers," plants with bulbs much the same as tulips or sweet potatoes.

One major breakthrough in the field study of wildlife was the first radio tracking system for large mammals that was developed for the grizzly study.

Under the system, a radio transmitter would be fastened to each bear through the use of a collar which would also be color coded.

"THE RADIOS REALLY allowed us to set the time and meeting place with a grizzly instead of vice-versa," Craighead said.

With this system and a hand receiver, they could know where a bear was and come within several hundred of feet of a grizzly.

Craighead was able to find the den sites of grizzlies with the aid of the radios, a feat they hadn't been able to do without them.

They move into the dens in late fall and it is there that the cubs are born about Feb. 1.. At birth they are only about 12 to 16 ounces in weight.

Jay C1

Students of Grizzlies Differ on Management

YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK, Wyo. (AP) — A nationally known authority on bears contended Tuesday that present National Park Service control policy, if continued, "will exterminate or nearly exterminate the grizzly in Yellowstone in 18-21 years."

Dr. John J. Craighead made the prediction as he and other conservationists, including his twin brother, Frank, took part in a daylong session called by the NPS to outline its grizzly bear management policy.

The Craigheads, who have been studying Yellowstone Park's bears for years, are representatives of the University of Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit.

The park service replied that present losses in the grizzly population—by kill and transplant—are not of sufficient number to permanently endanger Yellowstone's grizzlies.

Speaking for the federal agency were Dr. Starker Leopold, wildlife biologist from the University of California at Berkeley, and Glen Cole, supervisory biologist for Yellowstone, Glacier and Teton parks.

Argument over the policies of grizzly bear management in Yellowstone centered on one question: How much of a kill

or transplant from Yellowstone's grizzly population is too much?

"We don't know the minimum population necessary to sustain the Yellowstone grizzly population," John Craighead said at one point. He said the grizzly has been extinct for 47 years in California which once had as many as 10,000.

"We contend that the park service has not met any of its stated objectives and that the grizzly bear population in Yellowstone and the surrounding ecosystem is declining at a rapid rate," he said. "For the past four years population mortalities have been double the annual increment or birth rate."

Both sides accepted computer-analyzed population figures collected by the NPS and Craigheads over 16 years but the park people did not accept conclusions drawn from the figures by the Craigheads.

The session, intended to be a short briefing session for visiting scientists, was often heated as the Craigheads objected to the park policy of closing all garbage dumps at which the bears fed, then killing or transplanting any animals causing trouble.

The Craigheads agreed the dumps are unnatural food

sources and must eventually be eliminated but they argue this shouldn't be done in a short time as it disturbs the bears too much.

The park's closure of garbage dumps within its boundaries took place in 1969 and 1970.

Craighead said park service maps show the grizzlies are still congregating in developed areas and that the program has not done a thing to ease this problem.

The park service countered that the Craigheads' plan for slowly phasing out the dumps would result in increased deaths due to parasites but one scientist said this was speculation that could not be proved.

Discussion brought out that the largest loss to the grizzly population occurred in transplants by the National Park Service and Montana Fish and Game Department.

Of 17 bear transplanted in 1971 into the Absarokee-Bear-tooth Wilderness Area, 13 were killed.

"We haven't had the usual 6-8 bears, some with cubs, in the campgrounds," Cole said at the morning session. His remark drew a sharp protest from someone in the audience of about 35 persons.

transplanting and killing, it is nearly impossible for the bear population to stabilize naturally. He said, however, that he hopes such control measures can be stopped when the grizzlies stop invading developed areas, or when critical campgrounds are closed to human use.

The campgrounds considered critical are those that lie in the path of trails used by bears in their travels to natural feeding grounds.

The study presented by Craighead included statistical averages for both rates, but did not take into account average natural death rates, due to a lack of census data.

Apparently if the average natural death rates had been included, the population decline predicted in the computer study would have been more severe than indicated.

During the hearing Craighead said he was afraid of the risk presented to the bear population under the current management program.

"We all want a wild and free-ranging grizzly population, but we do not believe the present program is controlled enough or safe enough for the population. By the time we find out whether the program is working, it will probably be too late to correct our error," he said.

Cole did not attend the afternoon sessions and park officials offered no explanation for his absence.

Leopold and Cole called the program a success even though their figures show a gross loss of 120 grizzlies in four years, by kills and transplants.

No net loss figures—which would take in births—were given.

It was mentioned that the Craigheads used to keep such figures but their research activities were curtailed two years ago by the park service.

Leopold told the group of three things necessary to the program from the beginning.

He listed intensive sanitary measures at campgrounds and developed areas; increased patrol and stiffer enforcement of the ban on feeding animals; and informing tourists about the behavior of bear.

When park spokesmen contended there is less troublesome bear traffic now than before, a spectator raised the question of whether this shows the transplant program is working or there simply are fewer bear to be trapped.

The reply from Jay Summers of the UM research unit was that such questions cannot be answered without an accurate census. He said the park service "must allow an outside research unit to do a population survey to assess the present population level and health conditions."

Although nothing was said publicly at the meeting in the park superintendent's office at Mammoth, a newsman said several conservationists indicated to him they might seek a congressional probe of the grizzly control program.

COLE DISAGREES

MAMMOTH, Wyo. (AP) — A ranking National Park Service biologist reacted sharply Wednesday to charges that the Park Service is pursuing policies which will lead to the eventual extinction of the grizzly bear in Yellowstone Park.

The biologist, Glen Cole, said a computer analysis done by Dr. John Craighead on the park's bear population "is completely false."

Craighead, a University of Montana professor and recognized authority on the park's bears, contended during a hearing Tuesday that the Park Service's present management policies will lead to extinction of the Yellowstone grizzlies.

Cole labeled the judgment as "inaccurate" and cited Park Service figures indicating that cub mortality has been reduced and that breeding rates have increased.

"Data on garbage-dump bears are completely different from data on free-ranging, wild grizzlies," he commented.

"If you put garbage-dump data in the computer, you'll get

garbage-dump data out. Just because you use a computer, that doesn't mean it's accurate," he said.

Craighead and his brother, Dr. Frank Craighead, contend that the park's policy of abruptly cutting the bears off from sources of garbage have had an adverse effect on the bear population.

Cole said the Craighead study probably does not take into account the natural reproduction of bears. "On paper you can show the destruction of an animal population through harvesting, but actually the birth rate goes up to compensate for the population reduction, and the survival percentage increases also," he said.

During the hearing John Craighead and an assistant argued that it was impossible to determine reproduction rates for lack of an accurate census. The Park Service has refused to allow Craighead to conduct a census.

Cole said that due to human interference through trapping,

Jackson Hole

VOLUME 3 NUMBER 24

JACKSON HOLE NEWS, Thursday, September 28, 1972

World Parks' Conference faces question of park utilization

The Second World Conference on National Parks closed yesterday at Jackson Lake Lodge with the adoption of the Recommendations that will guide the world parks' movement until their next world conference is held sometime between 1975-1978. No site for the Third World Conference was chosen.

As was to be expected, the Recommendations were general exhortations, more philosophy than specific plans of action. In a sense, that seemed to sum up the intellectual tenor of the conference.

It could not have been otherwise. The conference, attracting more than 600 delegates from nearly 90 nations, was staggering in its diversity. Highly industrialized nations joined with members of the third world, nations without national parks talked to the Japanese whose parks are crowded with 300 million visitors a year, African nations concerned primarily with big game preserves listened to nations dedicated to preserving scenic enclosures, countries with vast tracts of land devoted to parks sympathized with Europeans trying to preserve an already largely altered landscape.

If there was diversity, there also seemed to be common problems. Not surprisingly, the major problem facing the future of the parks' movement seemed to be man himself.

"Parks are not created for the people," one African delegate commented, "They are created to protect non-renewable resources from the people."

Although an extreme position,

that delegate appeared to express the real, if somewhat ambivalent, feelings of many of those in attendance. The question asked over and over again during the course of the 10-day Conference was, "Can we allow man to unwittingly destroy that which he has set out to preserve?"

Reflecting unique national situations, the answers were always a bit different. George Hartzog, Director of the U.S. National Park Service said, "Every increase of

capacity is followed by an increase in use. We must build facilities in the park only when they cannot function outside the park. And when in doubt, don't construct."

For Sylvia Crowe of Great Britain a national park must be, "The supreme sanctuary. A private place set within a land where man has learned to co-exist with his environment."

In other corners of the globe,
Continued on Page 28

Dr. Craighead challenges Yellowstone grizzly plan

In a briefing on the Yellowstone grizzly population held September 18 at Mammoth, Dr. John Craighead, University of Montana, said that, "The present National Park management program if continued will very probably exterminate or nearly exterminate the Yellowstone grizzly population in about 20-25 years."

Dr. Craighead told Nathaniel Reed, Assistant Secretary of the Interior and heads of the Idaho, Wyoming and Montana Game and Fish Commissions, that present park management plans, adopted in 1968, called for quick elimination of garbage dumps in the park were, "based on hypotheses supported by virtually no research by its biologists of the local problem."

It is the contention of park officials, "that most of the grizzlies denied these long established feeding areas (garbage dumps)

would establish themselves in the Yellowstone backcountry and cease to frequent their former haunts."

According to Dr. Craighead and his brother Dr. Frank Craighead, who have studied the Yellowstone grizzly population for 13 years, there is, "little evidence for large backcountry population of grizzlies."

As a result of the rapid phasing out of dumps, the Craigheads predicted that grizzlies would begin invading campsites and developed areas, would increase the opportunity for increased bear-man encounters in these areas, would become man-conditioned and therefore more dangerous, and would suffer a higher mortality rate by being denied this traditional source of feed.

Research conducted by the Craigheads in the four years under
Continued on Page 12



TRASH IS MY BAG

By BARBARA ZIMMERS

Good news for recyclers! We are still working toward a permanent solution to the paper recycling situation. The word trickling in from the national news media is that recycling of paper is going to prove out to be economically feasible and more and more communities are incorporating it into their trash disposal system. Please write me a letter (Box 505, Jackson) if you have feelings about paper recycling--we are assembling a folder of public attitudes toward this project to present to the powers that be when the time comes to move in!

In the meantime, beginning November 1, 1972, the Recycling Center will be open every Saturday from 11 a.m. to 12 noon to receive tin and glass. Tin cans must be clean, delabeled and squashed. Pop cans that are not aluminum are not tin--they are bi-metal and cannot be recycled. DO NOT BUY THEM! Glass must be clean, de-labeled and neckrings removed. All of this is work. It is worth it. You will find tremendous decreases in your trash volume if you do this. The tin will be taken to Idaho Falls where we get the rousing sum of \$4 per ton for it. We don't do it for the money. The glass will be stored

until Clarks' is running their crusher at which point it will be crushed and used in place of gravel in the sub-base for roads. It cannot be used on the surface because it is not crushed fine enough.

We will not be receiving paper. Sorry about that. We have over a truckload at the Center right now and hope to experiment with different ways of shipping it out. Any moneys we get from the tin will be put into our funds towards feight, baler, etc. for the paper recycling project. Don't forget your aluminum recycling with Coors. We will also accept aluminum if the Coors' hours are inconvenient for you of if you want to accomplish all your recycling at once. However, we don't want to dip into your favorite Boy Scout's business (so to speak), so if you are saving aluminum for the kid up the street, please continue to do it that way.

So beginning November 1:

RECYCLING CENTER (County Equipment Shed)

Every Saturday-11 a.m. to 12 noon

Glass and Tin only

Wash, delabel, no neck rings, squash cans

Keep glass and tin separate
Start Collecting Now-Watch your trash pile shrink.

Grizzly

Continued from page 1

the current management plan seem to support the latter conclusion. According to their data, 91 grizzly bear deaths from all causes were recorded within the Yellowstone ecosystem (an area roughly twice the size of the park) during 1971 and 1972.

If mortality rates, which range from cubs to older bears accord-

ing to their study, continue the Yellowstone grizzly population could be destroyed as early as 1986. Using computer runs to correlate data, they found that the average date for extermination of the Yellowstone grizzly population is 1993 or 21 years from now.

The Craighead's hypotheses are strongly challenged by Glenn Cole, chief biologist at Yellowstone Park. "The closing of the dumps," he said, "has reduced injuries, has reduced control actions and has reduced the number of bears we have had to destroy. In addition free ranging bears on natural foods has greatly increased the number of young."

Cole also disagreed with the Craigheads' contention that Yellowstone does not have a sizable backcountry grizzly population. "This is ignoring some pretty good studies that have shown our backcountry population," he said.

It was Cole's feeling that, "debate is inappropriate as hell at the time of the Second World Conference. To even call it a controversy is inappropriate. To me it's all over if you don't have an alternative to what is currently being done. And I understand, second-hand, that the Craigheads don't have an alternative."

SECTION IV. Refusal by National Park Service to accept or acknowledge information offered or provided by the Craigheads

- A. Ltr. from Jack Anderson to J.J.C., July 20, 1971
- B. Memos to Dean Solberg from J.J.C.
 - 1. Memo from J.J.C. to Dean Solberg, July 7, 1971
 - 2. Memo from J.J.C. to Dean Solberg, July 9, 1971
- C. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Jack Anderson, July 29, 1971 (ans to Anderson ltr, 7/20)
- D. Correspondence with Starker Leopold
 - 1. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Leopold, March 11, 1971
 - 2. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Leopold, March 31, 1971
 - 3. Ltr. from Leopold to J.J.C., April 13, 1971
- E. Correspondence with Robert M. Linn, Director, Office of Natural Sciences, National Park Service
 - 1. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Linn, August 9, 1971
 - 2. Ltr. from Neil J. Reid (for Linn) to J.J.C., August 17, 1971
 - 3. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Linn, November 8, 1971
 - 4. Ltr. from Linn to J.J.C., March 2, 1973
 - 5. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Linn, March 26, 1973 (and list of GB mortalities..)
 - 6. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Linn, May 24, 1973
 - 7. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Linn, July 17, 1973
 - 8. Ltr. from J.J.C. to Linn, July 18, 1973

a



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

IN REPLY REFER TO:

N2217

July 20, 1971

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

Dear John:

I'm sorry you did not take the time to check your information prior to communicating a false impression to persons receiving copies of your July 13 letter. Only one of your metal ear tags has been replaced with our smaller tag in the 17 marked study animals we have transplanted during 1970 and 1971. This resulted from a misunderstanding of my instructions to remove conspicuous color markers from bears transplanted inside the park. Except for this one case, we have routinely left your metal ear tags on bears. Conspicuous color streamers have been removed from the ears of four animals.

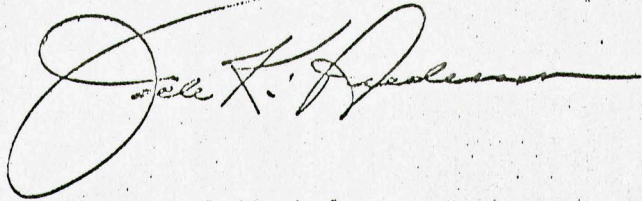
As you must remember, I asked for your cooperation in telling us which bears it would be possible to remove conspicuous markers from in order to reduce the adverse comments we receive from visitors or wildlife photographers. Your lack of response to this request is a matter of record, and I therefore could not designate exceptions to our attempts to reduce the conspicuous marking of park wildlife for our 1972 Centennial. Taking your statistic that 1 per cent of the visitors to Yellowstone see a marked grizzly as approximately correct, this is still 25,000 persons that are short-changed in seeing the grizzly as it occurs naturally. Serious photographers and nature enthusiasts work at seeing the bears and express themselves most forcefully on the high incidence of grizzlies with detracting color markers.

For the record, we took you at your word in your January 1969 "Investigator's Annual Report" and subsequent correspondence that the grizzly study in Yellowstone Park would be completed as of June 1971. This was taken into account in scheduling the closure of your main study area at the Trout Creek garbage dump last, and not removing any streamers in 1970. Every bear that we transplant in our present program to restore a natural, free-ranging population has either your or our smaller ear tag which serves as a control number. No records of individual animals will be lost with these procedures.

not true || We will prepare a technical report at the end of the bear management season which will have bears identified by their respective control numbers, where they were transplanted, number of returns, etc. This report will be sent to the Directors of the Fish and Game Departments in the adjoining states, other interested scientists, and to you. We will not be able to show where the bears marked by Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife personnel were initially captured, since you have not seen fit to honor our requests for this information.

In the future, I would request that you call me to check on what you may be told by others. While the park's bear program seems to be going better than expected, we can do without misunderstandings and controversy. Perhaps a solution to this is for you to route your letters through the Director of the Wildlife Research Units.

Sincerely yours,



Jack K. Anderson
Superintendent

cc:
Frank Dunkle
Jim White
Dean Solberg (through Charles Loveless, Chief of Research, BSWF)
Dr. Sogandares
Dr. Frank Craighead

See my answer to this
letter under Section I a. letter
July 29, 1971.
also, Section II, C

B1

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 59601

July 7, 1971

TO: Dean Solberg
FROM: John Craighead

This letter is a follow-up to our telephone conversation of July 6th. The details of the incident which occurred at Lake Ranger Station are as follows.

Jay Sumner, my research assistant, and Greg Sikora, a student at the University of Montana, accompanied me on a drive to the Park to check on the grizzly bear situation. We stopped at the Lake Ranger Station to ask permission to remove one of our bear traps that we left at Trout Creek over the winter. Jerry Mernin, the sub-district ranger, gave us permission to enter this restricted area. We inquired about the grizzly bear situation and he said that they had had a lot of activity lately -- captured several bears and that we could look at the log if we wished to. Jay Sumner wrote down some of the data relative to the number of bears that had come into the Lake Campground and the number of captures of grizzlies while I talked to some of the rangers. When we had finished recording the data, Jerry Mernin asked us if we would have a look at a large male grizzly which they had captured the night before and give him an opinion as to whether it was a bear that should be transplanted and to determine whether we had any previous history on the animal. Accordingly, we drove to a nearby building and took a look at the bear which was being held in a trap. The animal was about a 600 lb. boar and very old. The animal bore a National Park Service ear tag and had apparently been captured and released last year. It was evident from looking at the animal's teeth that it was very old and we told Jerry that we thought it would be a mistake to transplant the bear as it would probably only cause trouble. He indicated that he had made a similar recommendation, but that present plans called for releasing the boar in Wyoming. While we were examining the bear with several other people present, one of the maintenance men entered and very rudely told us to leave the building on the orders of the superintendent, and that no information of any kind concerning the grizzly bear activities would be released to us. We left without making any further comments and drove to the Lake Ranger Station. Jerry Mernin was at Lake talking with rangers from the Canyon District. They had apparently already received word via radio that no information was to be released to us.

I made no attempt to get information, but did have a talk with Jerry Mernin. I advised him to warn the Wyoming officials that the bear to

be transplanted was a very old bear and had caused trouble and that it was not an appropriate bear for transplant. However, I did not suggest that he indicate that a transplant should not be made -- simply that he put this information on the record. Jerry informed me that he and all other sub-district rangers had received a directive from Supt. Anderson some time in June ordering them to remove all markers and ear tags from grizzly bears that we had captured and marked in the past. I think this is a very unfortunate decision and that it should not have been made without joint consultation. It will make it very difficult for us to evaluate present management practices and it will also make it very difficult, if not impossible, for the Park Service to do likewise. Furthermore, the removal of the markers will prevent us from obtaining vital information on specific mortality which is crucial to the development of a management program both inside and outside of the Park for the grizzly bear. No explanation could be given to us for this decision.

I remained at Lake until 11:00 P.M. in an attempt to meet Jack Anderson and discuss first-hand with him the situation which has developed. Mr. Anderson never showed up and we returned to our laboratory in West Yellowstone. I plan to return to Canyon Ranger station today to see if we can get some clarification on the situation, particularly as it relates to the release of information on bears captured in the campgrounds. As soon as I have any additional information, I will contact you by telephone.

I feel very strongly that this should be an independent objective evaluation of the data being acquired on the grizzly bear situation. Such an evaluation would be helpful to the Park Service. I cannot help but conclude that Superintendent Anderson did not want an independent evaluation of the grizzly bear situation, and that he will go to almost any extremes to prevent us from obtaining the data and making an independent analysis. Dick, as you know, the Superintendent has terminated our research contract and has refused to renew it. In denying us the information which we requested, he has greatly exceeded his authority as superintendent of Yellowstone National Park, since such information is generally available to the public simply upon request.

John Craighead

cc J

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 9, 1971

TO : Dean Solberg

FROM : John Craighead

Yesterday, July 8, Jay Sumner and I paid a call on the sub-district ranger at Canyon. We asked Tom Griffith if we could obtain information on grizzly bears captured in the campground from his daily log. This ranger has been very cooperative and helpful to us over the past years, but he said he could not let us look at the log and that he had had implicit instructions to deny us any information on grizzly bears. I asked him if he had received a written memorandum to this effect. He said that he had not -- that all instructions had been verbal. I then asked if he had also received instructions to remove our markers from grizzly bears and he stated that he had. I asked him if this had been in the form of a written memo and he said that it had also been a verbal instruction.

If the Park Service's management program for the grizzly bear is successful, then the grizzly will disperse into the backcountry and cease to frequent campgrounds. Certainly one way to evaluate the success of the program would be to make backcountry censuses and observations of marked animals. Since we have a long history of locating marked animal, records of these in areas where they have never been seen before would be a good indication that the management is proving to be successful. There seems to be no justification whatsoever for removing the markers, particularly without some consultation with either Frank or me, or both of us. I explained this to Tom Griffith and he agreed and said that he did not understand why he had received these instructions. Next, Mr. Griffith indicated that he had read our report "Bear-man relationships in Yellowstone," and that the information in the report had been very helpful to him. I asked him if he had a copy of the report and he said he did not, and so I told him that I would see that he received a personal copy for his district. We thanked Tom and left his office at about 3:00 P.M.

We are still trying to make contact with Superintendent Anderson, but he has been very difficult to locate. We hope to get an interview with him tomorrow.

John Craighead

July 29, 1971

Mr. Jack Anderson
Superintendent
Yellowstone National Park
Mammoth, Wyoming 83020

Dear Jack:

Thank you for clarifying the number of our ear tags and color markers removed from Grizzly bears. There would have been no misunderstanding as to how many ear tags were involved if you had not radioed the Lake Ranger District on July 6, while I was there, ordering the Lake sub-district ranger not to give me or my associates information on bears captured at Lake or information on the number of ear tags and color markers removed by your rangers and biologists. Incidentally, I remained at Lake until 11:00 P.M. on July 6 in order to meet you and discuss the tag removal, but you never appeared at the cabin where I was told you would return following your fishing trip at the South Arm of the lake. I also tried unsuccessfully to contact you on July 7. I reported the situation to Dean Solberg on July 6 by telephone and by letter on July 7 and 8 (see enclosure 1 and 2).

Jack, I have your correspondence in which you asked us to cooperate by removing our color markers. Our research during 1969 and 1970 showing the movement of grizzlies following the closure of Rabbit Creek indicated the absolute necessity of retaining color markers if our research was to be terminated successfully and if your management program was to be scientifically evaluated; an objective I hope we have in common. On numerous occasions we informed Glen Cole that it was impossible to designate which grizzlies might cause trouble or move into campgrounds, or towns adjoining Yellowstone Park, or journey into the backcountry. Therefore, decisions as to which color markers should be removed could only be made "on site" with your rangers. Your instructions to your rangers preventing us from obtaining routine capture records, or from observing captured grizzlies, has made it impossible for us to comply with your request. Perhaps there is some breakdown in your communications with your chief biologist, Glen Cole.

For your information and to set the record straight, my research assistant, Jay Sumner, met with Glen Cole this spring (1971) on the following dates and circumstances:

April 21 - Meeting at West Gate
April 22 - Meeting at Fountain Flats
April 27 - Meeting at Fountain Flats

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Mr. Jack Anderson
Page Two
July 29, 1971

Your chief biologist never informed Mr. Sumner that he intended to remove our color markers from grizzlies captured this summer. Mr. Sumner was in the Park continuously from April 18 to June 5, and Mr. Cole was aware of this. As overall coordinator of research in Yellowstone, I believe it was clearly Mr. Cole's responsibility to inform me or Mr. Sumner that the rangers had captured bears on which you desired a judgment from us regarding the removal of color-markers.

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We have stated many times, and it is a matter of record (see enclosure 3), that we wanted to complete our study by thoroughly documenting the reaction of grizzlies to the abrupt closure of the Trout Creek Dump. We, therefore, could not complete our study as of June 1971. There appears to be no reason for you to misunderstand our position on this. It is a matter of record that your Natural Sciences Advisory Board as well as the visiting consultants recommended, at the September 1969 meeting, that our research team be encouraged to complete our study by documenting the dispersal of grizzlies as the Park dumps were closed. This was especially emphasized by the Chairman, Dr. Starker Leopold. You have our first report on this, "Grizzly Bear - Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park", submitted to you for approval on 19 March 1971.

We in turn look forward to receiving the technical report which you promised in your letter. Since our interpretation of data in the past has not always been in agreement with your biologists, I support Dr. Sogandares' and Dr. Solberg's earlier requests to you that the raw data on bears captured in campgrounds, transplants, bear damage reports, and bears killed or dispatched be made available to me for analysis by our University research team. I would think that independent analyses of these vital data would be in the interest of the National Park Service. In any event, access to these data would enable us to continue our long-term research project through another year. I am sure you realize that our research will not be complete until we recover mortality data on marked bears to compile life tables, and compute age-specific mortality rates. I have explained this on a number of occasions to your biologist, Glen Cole. To complete the mortality studies will require several years of additional work, discussions, and evaluations. I know you are also aware that we have invested over \$1,000,000 in direct and indirect funds in our research program in Yellowstone, that we are responsible for this research under National Science Foundation, Atomic Energy Commission, National Geographic Society, and other contracts. Also, most of this research is management oriented and should be of great value to you. All research has been conducted under Memorandum of Understanding between the University of Montana, the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit, and Yellowstone National Park.

Mr. Jack Anderson
Page Three
July 29, 1971

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Jack, before terminating this letter I would like to comment on statements you have made in correspondence to me and to government officials that are inaccurate. In your last letter dated July 20, 1971, you state, ". . . you have not seen fit to honor our requests for this information." I suggest you check our correspondence of July 31, 1970 (paragraphs 3 and 5), and November 28, 1969 (see enclosures 4 and 5). We have never received a written request for information that we have not honored and we have honored literally hundreds of verbal requests from your biologists and rangers. The data on bears marked at Trout Creek which were requested in Cole's letter of November 10, 1969, we incorporated in the report, "Grizzly Bear - Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park", 1970. My letter of November 28, 1969 informed Mr. Cole that this information would be forthcoming and requested a meeting to discuss it, which was ignored.

Our position on the management of bears as stated by you is that the Craigheads "wish to perpetuate the dump sites". This is untrue and it is difficult for me to accept such a statement as being anything but a deliberate misrepresentation. You have our reports, our publications, and you have heard us give testimony to the contrary at a number of conferences. Our position on this is unassailable and I challenge you to produce evidence otherwise.

Sincerely,

John Craighead
Unit Leader

JC/mj
Enclosures (5)

Copies to:
Undersecretary Nathaniel Reed)
Senator Lee Metcalf) forwarded through President Pantzer
Dr. Thomas Baskett
Dr. Charles Loveless
Dean Solberg
Dr. Sogandares
Mr. Frank Dunkle
Mr. James White

never acknowledged

March 11, 1971

Dr. A. Starker Leopold
School of Forestry and Conservation
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

Dear Starker:

Our report entitled "Grizzly bear - man relationships in Yellowstone National Park" has just been cleared by our Washington office, and I have been given clearance to submit it to a scientific journal for publication. A copy was delivered immediately to Bob Linn by Dr. Baskett, but I have not yet had an opportunity to send our copies since I have been in New Zealand for the past four weeks. I am sending you a copy of the report as requested and copies will also go to the other members of the National Park Service Natural Sciences Advisory Committee. Minor changes have been made in this report, the most important of which occurs on page 59.

You will find that most of the data incorporated in this report was presented to your Committee (although far too hastily, I feel, for careful study) when we met in Yellowstone to help formulate a grizzly bear management policy. I would like you to know that we have made repeated and sincere attempts to present this data to Jack Anderson and Glen Cole at a number of meetings, all of which are well documented, and have been very disappointed in their reaction to the data and the management suggestions we have made. For this reason, I would appreciate it very much if you would give me your impression of the paper and, if you have time, make suggestions. This paper was delivered at the bear conference in Calgary in November and was very well received. At the same meetings, both Glen Cole and Cliff Martinik delivered papers on their grizzly bear studies and management plans. This paper is only a part of a much more comprehensive treatment of grizzly bear biology and management which should be completed in the near future. I will send you a copy of this when it is ready for publication.

At the present time it looks as though our grizzly bear research in Yellowstone will be terminated by Superintendent Jack Anderson. I had hoped this would not occur since the reasons given for terminating the research have placed me in the position of having to defend my professional reputation and my record of research and cooperation in Yellowstone.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead
Unit Leader

JJC/mj

March 31, 1971

Dr. A. Starker Leopold
School of Forestry and Conservation
University of California
Berkeley, California 94720

Dear Starker:

I am sure that you are as busy as ever and may not yet have had an opportunity to look over the grizzly bear report I sent you several weeks ago.

Following the meeting of your committee in Yellowstone in 1969 you indicated to me that you would be willing to review any paper I should prepare relating to management of grizzly bears in Yellowstone. The report I sent you is scheduled for publication sometime this spring. If you have any comments that you wish to make concerning the manuscript, I would certainly appreciate receiving them. If I don't hear from you, I shall conclude that you have no strong objections to the report. We have made minor revisions in wording in order to prevent any unnecessary misunderstanding of our position by members of the National Park Service.

I hope to hear from you in the near future.

Sincerely,

John J. Craighead
Unit Leader

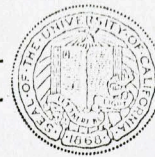
JJC/mj

Receipt of report acknowledged, but
no comments or reactions received from
Leopold regarding report.

B 3

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY

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SANTA BARBARA • SANTA CRUZ

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION
WILDLIFE-FISHERIES

BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA 94720

April 13, 1971

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

Dear John:

I have not had time to study your Yellowstone grizzly report in enough detail to write you my reactions. This has been in part because the report has been placed on reserve reading list in our library for use of my students in preparing for a class discussion of the Yellowstone grizzly problem as one in a series of "Case histories in wildlife conservation." The presentation of this case and subsequent class discussion went very well indeed and I can now retrieve the report for my own more careful reading. If I have any additional suggestions or comments regarding the report, I shall send them to you promptly knowing that the manuscript is already being prepared for publication. Thank you very much for sending this copy to me.

Sincerely,

A. Starker Leopold

ASL:na

*Note - Dr. Leopold never offered
comments or suggestions, in spite of
his responsibility as a Np.S. advisor*

E1

August 9, 1971

Dr. Robert M. Linn
National Park Service
U. S. Dept. of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Bob:

Enclosed is the "Grizzly Bear - Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park" which you indicated you had never received. I am also enclosing a copy of Dr. Baskett's letter sent to you at the time he forwarded the report to your office. Apparently there was some breakdown along the way if you did not receive the report.

Sincerely,

John Craighead
Unit Leader

JC/mj
Enclosure

cc to Dr. Thomas Baskett

C
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United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

N22-CS

August 17, 1971

AIRMAIL

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

Dear John:

Bob Linn is enjoying the relative tranquility of Isle Royale this week, and he has asked that I acknowledge receipt of the publication, "Grizzly Bear - Man Relationships in Yellowstone National Park."

We did, as you indicated, receive an informational copy (xerox) of this paper previously from Dr. Baskett. At that time, however, we were under the impression that it was a manuscript that had been submitted to BioScience for publication, and we were not aware that it had been reproduced by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife for public distribution. I believe Bob's primary concern is that while your publication is highly critical of Yellowstone's bear management program, and has been given wide public distribution, apparently no effort has been made to supply copies of the finished paper to Superintendent Jack Anderson, who has the responsibility for carrying out the subject management program. He has a need to know what information is being disseminated to the public concerning the discharge of his responsibilities. Therefore, I am forwarding the copy of the report you sent to Bob to Jack Anderson.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Neil J. Reid
Management Ecologist
Office of the Chief Scientist

E3
November 8, 1971

Robert Lynn, Chief Scientist
National Park Service
Washington, D. C. 20000

Dear Bob:

I noted in the October 22 issue of Science that the National Park Service is sponsoring a symposium at the AAAS annual meeting on research in the national parks. I think a symposium of this kind is an excellent idea. I note that Glenn Cole and Martinka are both presenting papers on the grizzly bear. In view of my long years of research on grizzly bear in Yellowstone National Park, I request to be on the agenda to present a paper entitled Movements of Free-ranging Grizzly Bears in Yellowstone National Park. This would be a compilation of movement data gathered over a period of 13 years and would be related to present and proposed management of the grizzly bear.

I hope to hear favorably from you in the very near future.

Sincerely,

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

cc: Baskett
Solberg
Sogandares



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

N1427-PN

March 2, 1973

AIRMAIL

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

status 91 Sept 19 at Yellowstone

Dear John:

I have read a few newspaper accounts, attributed to you directly or indirectly, that report 91 bears lost from Yellowstone during 1971 and 1972. Also, these accounts state that under present management techniques being used in Yellowstone the grizzly is doomed to extinction within just a few years. It would assist me greatly, in my efforts to advise the National Park Service regarding the management of its natural resources, if you would provide me with the following information:

1. An accounting of the 91 bears that were removed from Yellowstone in the 2 years stated, -nature and place of demise, etc.
2. Your opinion as to the way in which the management of the grizzly can be accomplished by the National Park Service in such a way that the Service can meet its objective of maintaining as nearly as possible, or re-creating when necessary, those ecological conditions in Yellowstone that would now prevail were it not for the advent of modern, technological civilization and man's impact on the environment. . . . (in this instance, a wild, free-ranging population of grizzlies at a natural population level).

With best personal wishes.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Robert M. Linn
Director, Office of
Natural Sciences

RECEIVED
MISSOURI WILDLIFE

MAR 5 1973

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

with status data to

85

57PS-Linn

Linn

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

March 26, 1973

Robert M. Linn, Director
Office of Natural Sciences
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Bob:

I received your letter of March 2, 1973, and I am complying with your request for information (See attachment). Should you have any questions concerning this information, please contact me before using it officially. It is not for publication, and I would hope that it would not be released to the press. This information and a great deal more will soon appear in a report titled, Analysis of a Grizzly Bear Population. This will go through official channels; and, no doubt, you will have an opportunity to comment on it.

In your letter, you refer to newspaper accounts attributing a mortality of 91 bears lost from the Yellowstone ecosystem during 1971 and 1972 and that the population is doomed to extinction in a few years. I am amazed that you get your information from the newspapers. I believe you were present at the September 19, 1972, meeting in Yellowstone in which I stated the loss of 91 grizzlies; and at that time, I also said that the present mortality rate could, if continued, lead to extinction within 20 years or so. You can check this on the official tape of the meeting, Bob; so much for getting the record straight.

My suggestions as to how the National Park Service can manage grizzlies has been stated in several reports and publications. Essentially, I think it will require a cooperative effort by all the land and game management agencies concerned. Management will have to be on an ecosystem basis; and if the best possible information is to be obtained, there will have to be complete freedom for scientists to gather data. Before any specific steps are recommended, there should be a complete and impartial review of the Park Service research program and the Craighead research. Out of this review should emerge a judgement as to what is solid scientific fact and what is not. Management should then be based on these facts and the recognition that N.P.S. management objectives may not be the same as those of the adjoining states or for that matter other federal land management agencies. It is just possible that N.P.S. management objectives are not realistic for a species.

Robert M. Linn, Director

-2-

March 26, 1973

occupying the entire 5,000,000 acre Yellowstone ecosystem. Obviously a first objective should be to formulate, through cooperative meetings, management objectives that all concerned agencies can live with. It is my opinion that the public should also express their views.

Bob, it would be helpful if you would define what you mean by a "wild free-ranging population". Our data show that before 1968 and the present management, grizzlies were just as wild and free roaming as they are now, perhaps more so since far fewer were visiting campgrounds, developed areas, and towns adjoining the Park. The major difference is that grizzlies are not now feeding at open pit dumps. They are still concentrated in the Lake and Canyon area as Cole's maps attest. We have no evidence that there is greater use of the backcountry. Why not refer to your program as one designed to sanitize the park and adjoining areas and thus produce a more natural feeding population of grizzlies? This, I believe, would be a more scientific way of expressing the park's objectives and would not confuse the public.

"As emergency interim measures, I suggest the following:

1. Supply excess elk, especially in the Hayden Valley area to supplement the diet of grizzly bears until they can adjust to the loss of the dumps. Use this same technique for drawing bears out of campgrounds. We thoroughly tested this technique and I would be glad to discuss it in detail sometime.
2. Continue to sanitize the park.
3. Decrease the annual mortality.

In the report, I referred to earlier, we will provide specific data showing the known allowable mortalities for the future, in order to maintain a stable population, as well as the required birth rates necessary for this. The management program should then be designed to annually obtain accurate death and birth statistics. We will suggest how this can be done. Bob, there is no doubt in my mind that the situation is critical and that only a cooperative approach and one recognizing solid biological facts and population statistics (13 year averages) will rectify the situation.

There is some information that would be helpful to me in making management recommendations. Could you provide me with the following:

1. Quantitative data on grizzly bear censuses in Yellowstone from 1969 through 1972, and a description of the census technique or techniques.

Robert M. Linn, Director

-3-

March 26, 1973

2. Cole's reproductive rates for grizzlies in the Park for 1971-1972; also how these were obtained.
3. Evidence to show that cub mortality has decreased since the closing of dumps and how this was obtained.
4. The number of bears that have been killed in the Park in control programs from 1968 to 1973 that had been previously color marked. Sex and age if known.
5. Quantitative evidence to show that more grizzlies were utilizing the Yellowstone backcountry (especially during June, July, and August) since 1968 than prior to that date.

Your reciprocation will be greatly appreciated.

Yours truly,

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

JJC:gs

Encl:

List of Grizzly Mortality in Yellowstone Ecosystem
1970

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Location of Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
<u>Yellowstone Park</u>			
5-22	F	Firehole Lake	Auto
5-29- or 31	M	Old Faithful	NPS (Drug)
6-9	M	Slough Creek	NPS (Control)
6-14	F	Grant Village	NPS (Drug)
6-16	F	Grant Village	Zoo
6-16	F	Grant Village	Zoo
6-16	M	Grant Village	Zoo
6-17	F	Norris	Auto
6-18	F	Slough Creek	NPS (Control)
6-24	F	Trout Creek	Unknown
6-28	M	Old Faithful	NPS (Control)
7-4	M	Grant Village	NPS (Control)
7-4	F	Madison Junction	Zoo
7-6	M	Fishing Bridge	Zoo
7-10	M	Old Faithful	Zoo
7-17	F	Fishing Bridge	NPS (Control)
7-28	F	Slough Creek	NPS (Control)
8-11	F	Lake	NPS (Control)
8-13	F	Canyon	NPS (Control)
8-13	Unk.	Canyon	NPS (Control)
8-13	Unk.	Canyon	NPS (Control)
8-16	M	Trout Creek	Unknown
9-7	F	Grant Village	Zoo

<u>Date</u>	<u>Sex</u>	<u>Location of Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>	
9-14	M	Grant Village	NPS (Control)	
TOTAL = 26				
<u>Montana</u>				
5-19	M	West Yellowstone	Illegal Kill	K
8-28	F	Hebgen Lake	Control	K
9-15	F	Lulu Pass	Hunter	Fish
9-20	F	Broadwater Creek	Hunter	"
9-25	F	Slough Creek	Hunter	"
10-18	M	Hell Roaring Creek	Illegal Kill	"
10-22	M	Wapiti Creek	Hunter	"
TOTAL = 7				
<u>Wyoming</u>				
6-7	M	Flagg Ranch	Hunter (?)	Fish
Fall	M	Wolverine Creek	Hunter	"
Fall	Unk.	Unknown	Hunter	"
9-16	M	Timber Creek	Hunter	"
10-16	M	Two Oceans Pass	Illegal Kill	"
10-21	M	Soldiers Meadow	Illegal Kill	"
TOTAL = 6				
<u>Idaho</u>				
July	M	Reas Pass	Rancher	Forest
July	F	Reas Pass	Rancher	"

EL

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

May 24, 1973

Mr. Robert M. Linn, Director
Office of Natural Sciences
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Bob:

You may recall that on March 26, 1973, you received a letter from me supplying you with the information on grizzly bears that you requested. In that letter, I also asked if you would reciprocate by sending me some data that we require.

We haven't received the data that we requested. Although I am sure that you are busy, I would appreciate it if you could send this information to me as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

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

JJC:gs

July 17, 1973

✓ Robert H. Linn, Director
Office of Natural Sciences
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Bob:

I find it necessary to again write you to ask for the information that I requested in my letter of March 26, 1973. In case you have misplaced the letter, I am enclosing a xerox copy. I am also enclosing a copy of a letter that was sent to you on May 24, 1973, and a copy of a letter that was sent to you through the Division of Wildlife Research.

I have been informed that you have been officially contacted by the Bureau of Personnel and asked to provide the data that I requested on March 26, 1973. I hope you will send me this data immediately. So far, I have not even had confirmation from you that you received any of my correspondence. This seems strange in view of your frequent private and public accusations that my colleagues and I have failed to furnish you with information on our grizzly bear study in Yellowstone National Park. The official record will show that this is not true as will also the list of reports and publications that we have made available on the subject.

Sincerely,

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

JJC:gs

Encl: 3

xc Rick Holler
 Frank C

C
O
P
Y

Linn

July 18, 1973

Robert M. Linn, Director
Office of Natural Sciences
✓ National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Bob:

I find it necessary to again write you to ask for the information that I requested in my letter of March 26, 1973. In case you have misplaced the letter, I am enclosing a xerox copy. I am also enclosing a copy of a letter written to you on May 24, 1973, and also a copy of a letter that was sent to you through the Division of Wildlife Research on June 23.

I have been informed that you have been officially contacted by our Bureau personnel and asked to provide the data that I requested on March 26, 1973. I hope you will send me these data immediately. So far, I have not even had confirmation from you that you received any of my correspondence. This seems strange in view of your frequent private and public accusations that my colleagues and I have failed to furnish you with information on our grizzly bear study in Yellowstone National Park. The official record will show that this is not true as will also the list of reports and publications that we have made available on the subject.

Sincerely,

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

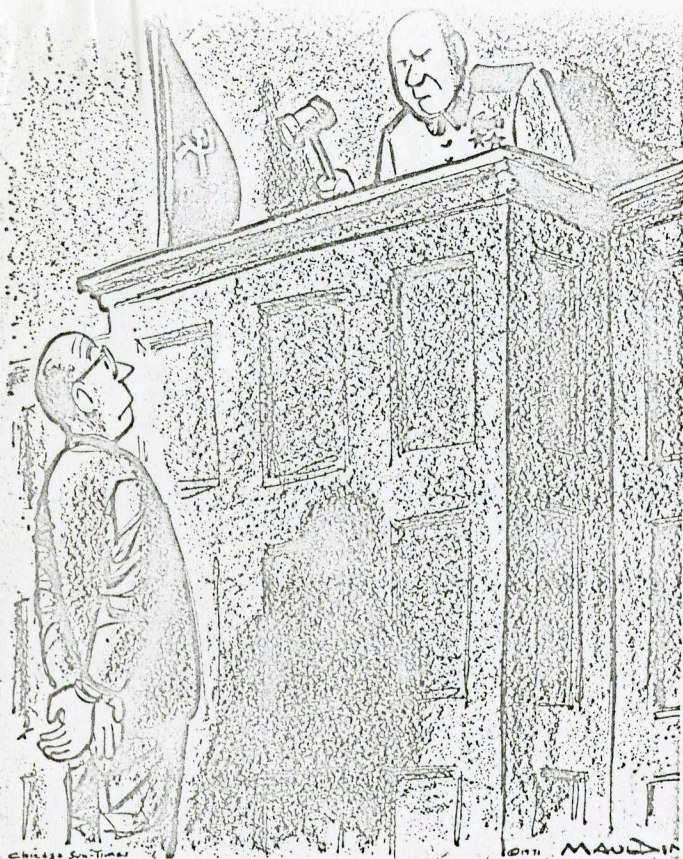
JJC:gs

Encl.: 3

C
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SECTION IX. Preventing dissemination of information

- A. Memo from John D. Findlay to Project Leaders, Region 1, November 1, 1971
- B. Scientists Attack Repression
- C. Freedom of Information: Officials Thwart Public Right to Know.
- D. Memo from Baskett to J.J.C., October 24, 1972



'In the Soviet Union we don't punish dissenters today. I sentence you to a mental breakdown and 10 years in a Siberian asylum.'

Scientists Attack Repression

By SUSAN FOGG
(C) Newhouse News Service

WASHINGTON — The prestigious National Academy of Sciences, for 110 years the official scientific adviser to the federal government, has added its voice to a growing chorus of individuals and institutions questioning the U.S. detente with the Soviet Union.

The academy's recent warning that harassment or imprisonment of dissident Soviet physicist Andrei D. Sakharov could lead to a boycott by American scientists of joint U.S.-Soviet scientific projects is almost without precedent.

But it reflects a more universal trend among scientists to apply their values outside the laboratory — a trend that grew out of the climate of the Vietnam war and America in the 1960s, the academy spokesman said.

protest to be criticized by American scientists who feel that scientists should not meddle in such political or diplomatic affairs.

"I'd be shocked if I didn't hear anything to that effect," Handler said, "but it would be a marginal reaction, because our concern is for the welfare of science."

"Those who take a more narrow view of our function will say it is not Sakharov the physicist who is under attack, but Sakharov the political and social character," Handler said.

"But his protest has its point of departure in science," Handler said, explaining that Sakharov, the father of the Soviet hydrogen bomb, has come along the same road some American physicists travelled from work on the U.S. nuclear bomb to the disarmament movement.

"Intellectual freedom is necessary to scientific inquiry," Handler said, and if the Soviet government encroaches on Sakharov's intellectual freedom "it is our cause to defend him."

Handler said he had met Sakharov during a recent trip to the Soviet Union, a result of the agreements on cultural and scientific exchanges that President Nixon negotiated last spring, but only long enough to shake hands at a reception.

However, this activist role is a new one to the national academy, a spokesman candidly explained. Since it was chartered by Congress in 1863 the national academy traditionally has confined itself to a passive role of giving advice on scientific matters to the federal government upon request.

Although the academy is a private institution — its operating budget comes from private endowments — nonetheless 80 per cent of the research it conducts is funded through contracts with federal agencies.

But in recent years, especially since Handler took over the presidency four years ago, the academy has been going to the government and saying, "here is a problem, ask us to look into it," the spokesman said.

There has also been an ongoing debate over what the academy should do about following through on its reports to see that its recommendations are acted upon — a debate that is still unresolved, the spokesman said.

The academy does not conduct research on its own, but reviews and evaluates government and private investigations of a wide range of scientific questions in almost every field from physics and biology to the behavioral sciences.

More recently Congress specifically has mandated the academy's oversight of some government programs, especially in the area of the environment, whereas in the past it had served only at the request of executive branch agencies.

While the academy has taken a new aggressive stand on problems of science arising out of government policies, including the Sakharov protest, which embroil it in controversy with the federal government, neither Handler nor the academy's spokesman expect any strong reaction from the administration.

In fact, there are government agencies that still could conduct joint projects with Soviet agencies if the boycott should take place, the spokesman said.

And Handler stressed that his letter was "not a threat, but a prediction. We cannot coerce American scientists, but we do predict that they will voluntarily decline to participate in joint projects" if anything should happen to Sakharov.

B

SECTION VIII. Example of misrepresentation of the facts and the situation at high levels by Anderson.

A. Ltr. from Jack Anderson to Honorable Teno Roncalio, June 30, 1971.

Misrepresenting the facts & the situation



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Yellowstone National Park, Wyoming 82190

IN REPLY REFER TO:

N1427

X N16

June 30, 1971

A

Hon. Teno Roncalio
House of Representatives
1314 House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Roncalio:

Thank you for your letter acknowledging material on bear management we forwarded from Yellowstone. I have just recently read the copy of the Craighead paper which they plan to publish in BioScience. This is only the second paper we have received from them in a twelve year period. We have on numerous occasions asked them for supportive data relative to their recommendations for management but have not on any occasion received the work material necessary on which to base management decisions.

Not true

The difference in point of view between the Craigheads and the National Park Service is the fact that they wish to perpetuate the dump sites. We, the managers of Yellowstone, and also our Science Advisory Committee composed of some of the most eminent scientists in North America feel that this is merely perpetuating the problem of the bears. Each succeeding year that domestic foods are made available to the grizzly teaches a new generation of bears habits which are not compatible with the human use of the areas. Our total program is directed toward elimination of human foods and directing the grizzly back into his natural environment. This program has been successful in Glacier and thus far successful in Yellowstone.

Not true

I am sure you would agree that, as noted on the papers submitted, our objective is to perpetuate the grizzly as a species in the park on a very solid foundation and at the same time reduce or eliminate the bear-human conflict which has occurred over the past 50 years.

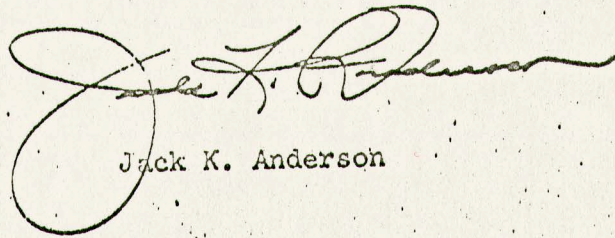
Thus far this season we have only had to take management action on four occasions. This means trapping and transplanting. Whereas, last year by this date we had in excess of 25 management actions. It will take at least a period of three years to make a full determination on the

success of the program. We are in a position to use a number of contingencies depending on the situation at any given time.

One further point with respect to the Craighead report, we do not agree that the actions taken in the past two years have endangered the numbers of grizzly in the park, in fact, the total number has remained constant. We are aware that the first two years we did have to take some drastic action to change the habit which had been instilled in the grizzly population for a long period of time. We have a five man team directing most of their attention to this program, and we will certainly keep you advised on the status of the program from time to time.

Please give my best regards to your lovely wife.

Warm personal regards to you and your staff.



Jack K. Anderson

July 9, 1968. Conversation between Glen Cole, Frank Craighead, and
Jay Summer.

Glen Cole stopped by the lab to discuss problems and relations between the National Park Service and the Grizzly Bear Personnel. He talked to Frank about 15 minutes before I arrived on the scene.

Major areas of discussion were:

1. The memo I had written to Cole concerning the request for cooperation by Rangers in filling out the weekly list of grizzlies entering campgrounds. He returned my letter and form and requested that we cooperate next year. He said that they were gathering the same data and we could obtain the information from them as long as we acknowledged the source.
2. The Great Falls Tribune article that supposedly criticized the National Park Service's report on the Glacier Park incident.
3. Craighead's not giving credit to the NPS for their part in managing the grizzly.
4. The use of snares in the campgrounds.
 - a. They are definitely planning to incorporate snares in the campgrounds (with close supervision).
 - b. He feels they don't have to consult or inform us about their campground management policies.
5. He criticized me for helping capture the sow and two cubs in the Canyon campground.
 - a. He stressed the legal actions that could be brought against me in case of an accident.
6. We discussed the Glacier grizzly incident.
 - a. He admitted that the Park Service had kept back pertinent details.
 - b. Suggested that John and Frank don't speak out on the killings and stay behind them.

7. Discussed briefly the amount of garbage present at Trout Creek and the need for continuing to dump.

8. Discussed marking new bears. I told him we would mark only a few important bears. He said this would be fine.

It was apparent to me from the conversation that the NPS administration expected us to cooperate and keep them informed but have no intention of informing us of their plans or following our management recommendations.

SECTION II. Problem with grizzlies in 1968 - N.P.S reactions to suggestions
Garbage situation at Trout Creek.

- A. July 2, 1968 request by N.P.S. to help capture a female grizzly and her
two cubs in Canyon Campground.

7-2
Notes on Yellowstone research situation.

On July 2nd, Jay Sumner phoned and said that Glen Cole and Norton Miner had visited the laboratory and had requested their help in capturing a female grizzly and her two cubs in Canyon Campground. Jay and the crew spent most of the night and finally succeeded in capturing the sow and her two cubs using Sernylan and the Cap-Chur gun. They released these animals at Trout Creek.

In spite of the long hours, the hard work, and the success of the undertaking, they received no thanks from the subdistrict ranger or from Norton and his associates for their efforts.

We later learned that Norton had been demonstrating how to snare grizzly bears in several of the park campgrounds and that he had plans for extending this work at Canyon, but at no time did Glen Cole or Miner make this known to our people or discuss their previous snaring efforts.

I returned to the lab on July 5th and learned from Jay that snares had been set in the Canyon Campground. We went to one of the sets in order to inspect it. The snare had been set within 20 to 25 feet of a visitor's camper and only 10 or 15 feet off the loop road. While we were inspecting the set, Norton Miner arrived and proceeded to dismantle the snare. I took this opportunity to tell him that we were disturbed that neither he or the Park Service people had informed us of their activities, that snaring these bears was disruptive to our research efforts unless we knew exactly what was going on, that the cubs were separated from the sows so that the family units were disturbed and the behavior patterns altered.

I also mentioned that we had tested the snare technique in 1950 and found it was an efficient trapping method but it was an extremely dangerous method to use in a national park, that we had had several hazardous experiences

with snared grizzlies and that I thought it was not a technique that should be employed in a park campground - particularly at the height of the tourist season.

I explained we had developed a technique of shooting the bears with drugs in campgrounds, that we had successfully captured and removed nuisance grizzly bears from campgrounds over the past nine years and that the technique we utilized was extremely effective. I wondered why neither he nor the Park Service had consulted us on the matter.

As it turned out, we learned that a cub had been snared and, as we had warned the Park people so many times before, the sow became extremely aggressive and ran through the crowded campground all night long with the trappers unable to either release the cub or to shoot and immobilize the sow. By their own admission, they were completely helpless to control the situation. Fortunately the sow did not injure anyone and the cub was released the next day, but we were unable to learn with any certainty whether the ^{cub} sow had lived or had been strangled in the noose. One cub was already missing following the first capture.

It was apparent that the agitation of the grizzly had frightened those responsible for the snaring and they were pulling up their snares and leaving. Obviously this will be the last attempt to utilize snares in a crowded campground.

It appears that Glen Cole is still completely unwilling to consult us on these matters and in fact has deliberately gone out of his way not to keep us informed and to make certain that others connected with the operation also do not cooperate with us in any way. This was extremely disturbing to me in view of the recent meeting I had had with Glen Cole in which we had spent many hours discussing cooperation on such matters as this.

June 28, 1968

I met Jack Anderson, Superintendent of Yellowstone Park at 9:00 A.M. on June 28 to discuss my research work within the park. We discussed the housing situation. The Superintendent said that he still plans for moving the old mess hall at Canyon which serves as our laboratory; and this early in the fall or sometime during the winter and asked whether we could be prepared to leave at that time. He said that the Yellowstone Park Company wished to get rid of the lab and also that the Director of the Park Service, George Hertzoff was anxious to have the building removed as part of the clean-up program for 1967. We realize that we have to try and stall them if they get rid of the lab, but that we had no place to move into. I said we'd try to be ready to leave by fall, but that it would greatly disrupt our research and wondered if we couldn't use the ranger housing at Canyon in late fall, if the housing units are not used by the Park Service at that time. Mr. Anderson said that he doubted that this could be done, but he would look into it. The Superintendent said that they could perhaps delay destroying the building until mid-winter or very early spring. I said that this would be a better situation and would not be so disruptive to our research.

As to how long we expected to be working in the park, I told him that there was still a lot that we needed to learn about the grizzly bear and that we particularly wished to evaluate the management suggestions that we made for the grizzly bears.

He brought up the subject of the Trout Creek Dump. I told him that we probably would still be doing some work on the grizzly, although on a much reduced scale, until 1971. He mentioned that there was very little garbage being dumped at Trout Creek and as a result the grizzly bears had spread out into the campgrounds as we predicted. As to how

much garbage is being dumped, it was his impression that at least 60 cans a day were to be dumped. I told him that there was much less than this and that it was not holding the grizzly bears. I said that I thought that they were going to experience a lot of problems with the grizzlies later in the summer if the situation was not rectified. I said that we had suggested after nine years of research that the Trout Creek dump be phased out slowly, but apparently ~~however~~ their biologists has decided otherwise, and that the food had been cut off completely for several weeks and then the decision to dump some food was made; but this was done after the grizzlies had dispersed widely.

I mentioned that we had offered to evaluate any changes that were made at Trout Creek or other garbage dumps during this summer, but that ~~at~~ ^{as of} the present time we had not been contacted nor informed as to the plans of the National Park Service.

for some time

Then generalities ~~information~~ and the Superintendent mentioned that he had heard that we had killed an elk attempting to immobilize it in the Old Faithful area. I told him that this was true and that we had reported it to the Ranger and taken care of the carcass. I said that we had shot the elk to remove a radio collar but unfortunately the dart had penetrated between the ribs and killed the animal. It was an unfortunate incident but only the second elk that we had killed in years of working and years of immobilizing elk with drugs. He said ~~that~~ he realized that there would be problems of this kind and the matter was dropped. This was quite in contrast to the consternation he exhibited last winter when we killed a bull elk in the Old Faithful area. This animal had been a marked one we had been working with for years and had recorded the history of this incident elsewhere.

~~The Superintendent~~^{and I}~~walked over to the Ranger Station and~~ After leaving the Superintendent I went up to visit Glen Cole. Immediately he began to discuss some subjects and it was quite clear that Glen was disturbed about some things and I told him that I was too and I thought we had to talk some things out. We agreed to put our cards on the table. I asked Glen why they had disregarded our management suggestions at Trout Creek and why we had not been informed of their plans. He said he had made the decision that it was better to cut off all food and that happened. I said that I felt this was very dangerous and that it would distribute the bears ~~xxx~~ widely and they would go into the camp grounds, and also that this would disrupt our research and in fact already had since we had not been informed of what they planned to do. Cole and I discussed a wide range of subjects beginning with the two bears that had been killed, one at Lake and one at Old Faithful, neither of which had been reported to us, and so we could not salvage them as biological specimens. I told him that these animals were valuable to us and that we should have been notified in time to make use of the carcasses, and to perform an autopsy. I said that we had to be included in any plans that the Park ~~Service~~ was making for the management of the grizzlies whether they followed our suggestions or not, since whatever they did would directly effect the research and also that since we had been working on the grizzly bear within Yellowstone Park now for ten years we felt a heavy responsibility for these animals.

In the course of the conversation I told him that it was not just a case of our research team getting along ^{or cooperating} with him but a matter of inter-agency cooperation. I was in here representing the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife and had been in here for many years prior to his arrival and

that it was necessary for us to cooperate. He said that he didn't think we wanted to work with him ^{and} for that reason hadn't sent us any information concerning new management policies within the Park and plans for management of the grizzly bear. I asked Cole why he felt this way; that I could see no reason for his taking this attitude; that while in the Park we recognized the need of ^{following} ~~better~~ Park regulations and policies; that over the years we had made every opportunity to cooperate; that we worked effectively with the Rangers, but since the Ranger staff and the superintendent's staff changed over the years that it was impossible to maintain the best kind of working relationships unless the Park Service people would ^{make} as strong an effort to cooperate as we have; that we had submitted a management report to him upon his arrival in the Park and asked that he and his staff comment on it and return it with their suggestions; that this had never been done; ^{the} that Superintendent had also not made any comments until after the report had finally come out; that we had not received any comment from Washington until very recently and this had been very superficial and rather highly critical review of the management suggestions, but that the criticism had not been based on the report itself but on subjects quite irrelevant to the management suggestions we had made. I stated that our only purpose in being in the National Park was to conduct research, to make management suggestions, and to make this information available to the National Park Service; and Frank and I had a strong interest in National Parks, and for years had worked within National Parks; and we could see no reason why we could not effectively ^{work} with the present administration. In fact, Cole said that he thought we should try to cooperate. I said that it was not a matter to trying, that we had to cooperate.

I asked Cole if he would tell me just what the Park Service plans were for the management of the grizzly bear, particularly with regard to Trout Creek. He reiterated some of the information that I had gotten from

the Superintendent, stating that it was his decision to stop the feeding at Trout Creek entirely. We had quite a long discussion on this, during which I warned Cole that the procedure he was following would certainly bring on grizzly bear trouble later in the summer. I pointed out that the action he had taken without in any way coordinating it with us had greatly disrupted our research; and that we had a Memorandum of Understanding on this and ~~xxxx~~ ^{for} getting the information for the benefit of the National Park Service and that we simply had to be informed of major decisions. I said part of the problem in the past had been these unilateral decisions; and that I hoped that we could improve the situation.

Cole then discussed some of the types of information he was getting on the grizzly bear, that he had set up a monitoring system for reporting all grizzly bear sightings, and that they had seen an unusually large number of grizzlies near the roads in May and June. We then looked at the map and ² told him that we had been getting the same type of information for the last nine years; and that although there may have been more grizzly bears along the roads in June, I doubted whether this applied in May since we had always seen many grizzlies.

I again asked him if he would outline exactly what the plan was at Trout Creek. He said the plan was to now feed ~~them~~ a certain amount of garbage to the bears through August. I told him that I thought someone should check carefully on the amount; that I thought the amount of garbage that was being reported was far less than the amount that was actually being dumped; and that we knew from our censuses that the grizzly bears were simply not in the Trout Creek Area. Cole admitted that they had a number of grizzly bears in all the campgrounds, and that they had had more trouble with the grizzlies than in all the previous years. However, the management plans were one thing and the research another. I said I realized this

but that since we had an understanding with the National Park that we had to know what they were doing in order to plan our research. Then I asked Cole how he would have felt if he had been here working nine years on a project largely of value to the National Park Service, and had not been informed of major changes that drastically affected the research. He admitted that this would have caused him concern. I said that it had caused us concern and that we feel that we had to come to a much better understanding than we have at present; that comments in our report about the that the Rangers had caused a lot of hard feeling on the part of the Rangers. I said that I was sorry about this, but that we had earlier asked him to go over the report, and suggest deletion of any such material; that we had talked to a number of Rangers, and they felt that the inclusion of this would be helpful in getting a strong management program, and so for this reason we left it in. I said that I felt that it would be extremely helpful if he and other members of the staff would tend to play this down rather than as had so often been the case make an issue of it. There were a number of Rangers and naturalists running our project down throughout the Park; that this had been done from the very beginning of the study but it was particularly intense now. We mentioned that criticism and extremely derogatory remarks were made about us and about our research program even in their training sessions to Rangers; and that we had adequate proof of this. I thought that if they wanted to cooperate with us, that here was a good place to start. I also said that we very definitely wanted to cooperate with Cole; that in fact we knew it was essential to do so; that we were literally in the back yard of the National Park Service and had no alternative but to cooperate. We knew this and we had made every effort in the past and would make every effort in the future. I said if you really want the kind of cooperation that we have

have been talking about here there is one way to make sure that we get it. That is to ask the Superintendent to send a memorandum to all the district and sub-district rangers stating that the administration supports the grizzly bear research; that it is a long term study that will still require a number of years of research; and that every effort should be made to work with the biologists. I said that this had been done with Superintendent Garrison, and once the Rangers recognized the administration was behind the project they intended to cooperate fully, but when they knew the administration was not supporting the research and in fact belittling it and attempting to hamstring it then they owed it to them by failing to cooperate with us or to inform us of things that were essential for us to know.

We then discussed the problem of the Northern Elk Herd and Cole mentioned ~~that~~ some of his ideas and that there was a new look here in Yellowstone with regard to management. They were going to manage on the basis of an ecosystem and that there would actually be very little management. They planned to continue research but that all marked animals would have to have their markers removed by 1972. The emphasis would be placed on trying to maintain a natural ecosystem without any management. I did not comment on this but indicated that I thought the Park Service had finally gotten to the point where they recognized the need to do intensive management based on detailed information of species in the ecosystem and that I felt it was a step backward to suggest very limited management. I further conveyed the thought that the ecosystem concept was fine, but it was nothing new; that the Yellowstone Park and adjacent national forest areas should keep the ecosystem under consideration since anything smaller was not truly an ecosystem in relation to big game species.

On leaving Cole I felt that we had at least made some progress. We had come to a better understanding of each others problems and ~~shared~~

they stated a desire to cooperate more closely. Just as I was leaving the Superintendent came in and we had another very brief discussion and then I left.

John J. Craighead

July 19, 1968. Trout Creek garbage situation.

The amount of garbage dumped at Trout Creek has been drastically reduced during the spring and summer of 1968. The reduction in garbage is supported by the following evidence:

1. Harry Reynolds observed at Trout Creek from June 3 to June 14. He estimated the maximum amount of garbage dumped was 8 cans with no more than 2 cans of edible garbage.
2. June 17. Jerry Mernin, Lake sub-district ranger, informed me that the Park Service policy was to burn all garbage from Lake and Canyon. Because of the problem in campgrounds, they decided to begin dumping edible foods at Trout Creek.
3. June 15. A garbage man reported only 5 cans of garbage being dumped a day.
4. June 14-July 12. A gradual increase of garbage being dumped. Periodic visits were made to Trout Creek in order to accurately estimate the amount of garbage being dumped. At no time were there more than 40 cans of garbage being dumped. Many of the cans were half filled with water. Probably only 10 to 15 cans of edible garbage is available to the grizzlies.
5. See Jim Claar's report.

In summary, there is not enough garbage at Trout Creek to concentrate the grizzlies in this area. The grizzlies that do visit the dump remain only a few minutes and then disperse. Most of the grizzlies that enter the dump get no food because a few sows and young clean up the garbage early in the day.

SECTION 1. Events leading to the Anderson - Cole decision to terminate the Craighead research

- A. Conversation between John J. Craighead and John McLaughlin and John, Officials of Yellowstone National Park, June 27, 1967.
- B. Chronological review of grizzly bear and elk research programs within Yellowstone National Park. 1959 - 1967.

June 27, 1967, Conversation between John J. Craighead and John McLaughlin
and John Good, Officials of Yellowstone National Park

Superintendent McLaughlin contacted me by phone and informed me that he had received a copy of the script to the National Geographic TV show "GRIZZLY". The script had been sent to him by Wolper Productions with no instructions or information whatsoever. The Superintendent asked me if I had been responsible for sending the script and if I was satisfied with the TV movie.

I told him I had not been responsible for sending the script and that although I had not seen the final version of the TV script nor had I seen the completed film, I was reasonably well satisfied with both the script and the film. I explained that there were many areas of compromise that we had had to negotiate but that I felt the overall impact of the film would be highly favorable.

He then expressed rather strong dissatisfaction that: 1. Yellowstone National Park had not been more prominently featured in the picture; 2. That it had not been sufficiently emphasized that the Park Service had been preserving the grizzly bear, and 3. That he felt the grizzly bear "came out second best to the Craigheads" in the film. I asked him if he would explain what he meant by this and he said that he felt that not enough emphasis had been given to the grizzly bear and its status as a threatened species, and too much attention had been given to John and Frank Craighead, the major researchers, and their families. Both he and John Good, in effect, stated they felt that it appeared we were using the grizzly bear and the Park as a means to publicize our work.

I told him this could hardly be further from the truth, and that we had made every attempt to present the Park Service and their problems in a favorable light and I felt he could not judge the film simply by the script which does not include the sound sync or the in/ter monologue. I then explained to him that the purpose of the film was not solely to portray the

grizzly bear, but using the grizzly bear to get across a conservation message to the general public.

I also mentioned that it was the practice of the National Geographic's Committee on Exploration and Research to select each year a scientist and feature his or her work and that such films were as much concerned with the people doing the work as with the animals or subjects they worked with. I mentioned that both Frank and I had been very apprehensive about being featured in a film of this kind and had agreed only after a great deal of soul searching and after we were convinced that such a film would serve as an important educational medium.

The Superintendent expressed the fear that the movie might reflect adversely on our image as scientists and this in turn on the image of the National Park Service. I assured him we had given a lot of consideration and thought to this and recognized that there would be colleagues and others who would interpret such a film as a publicity venture rather than as an important educational contribution, that we, however, felt that the risk that some would misinterpret our motives was worth it if we were able to produce a film that would go a long way towards explaining problems in resource management and explicitly the need to protect threatened species and how this type of work is carried out by research biologists.

I stated that I appreciated his candid remarks but ~~would~~ ^{that} wish he would put them in writing so that I would have an opportunity to study his objections and present these to the staff of the National Geographic Society. The Superintendent then said he felt the film would only aggravate our research problems in the Park. I asked him if he could be more explicit on this and he said he was much concerned about the marking and handling of wild animals, that he had had innumerable letters inquiring about research projects, and that he felt that the film would aggravate the situation.

I stated I thought that both he and we would get criticism of any program ~~we~~ we might conduct in Yellowstone ^{involving} ~~with~~ either research or management and cited the tremendous amount of public criticism of the management of the Northern Yellowstone elk herd. I stated I felt the solution to this was not less public education but more and that the TV medium was an excellent way to show the public what was going on and give them the reasons for the work, and that in the case of the National Geographic TV show approximately 30,000,000 people would be exposed to it.

I said I fully felt the responsibility of producing a show that would bring credit on the National Geographic, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and the National Park Service, and that it had been carefully ^{and} reviewed by both Frank and myself/ by other scientists, and that the script had been cleared by my own organization, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

John Good then mentioned that he felt the language of the script was very generalized and should be more scientific and more profound. I told him we have had our problems with the script writers in this regard but after working with them for many hours and recognizing their problems as well as ours, we compromised on the present script and we felt it would effectively do the job and that the movie film was not a scientific film in any sense of the word. It is designed primarily to feature a scientist and his work and precedent has been set for this with the National Geographic TV programs on Dr. Goodall, Dr. Costeau, and Dr. Leakey.

I mentioned it was important in a commercial TV venture to inject personalities and human interest, otherwise the TV viewers would not watch the program for an hour and that this was again another point where we had had to compromise our personal feelings with the need to produce a show that would entertain, inform, and also carry a message.

It was difficult for me not to get the feeling that both Superintendent McLaughlin and John Good were primarily concerned because they felt the National Park Service had not been sufficiently featured, and I mentioned this. The Superintendent then said that my explanation was helpful to him and that in light of what I had said his earlier criticisms were not wholly justified.

I mentioned to him that the Park Service had recently produced two films in cooperation with the Animal Kingdom series illustrating research and management of the Northern elk herd and the black bear, and asked if he felt these had been of value to the National Park Service or whether they had been detrimental. I did not get a clear-cut answer to this particular question.

I told the Superintendent I was very sorry that the script had been presented to him without any forewarning and that I was doing my best to get a copy of the completed film to show to University officials and Park Service officials prior to the release date of November 1st. I indicated to him, however, that the film was completed and that it would be difficult if not impossible to make changes and that both Frank and I were as concerned about this problem of making alterations in the film as certainly they would be, but that the nature of film making was such that it was very difficult and costly to make changes after the film was completed.

I again requested the Superintendent to make an official report and send his criticisms to me, but he indicated that he probably would not make a written report on the matter. I concluded the conversation by telling him that Frank and I felt the film would reflect credit on the Park Service and the University, that it would go a long way towards educating the general public to resource management problems, and in particular to the status of the grizzly bear, and that we would do everything in our power to

alleviate any fears he might have that the film would discredit us or the National Park Service. This terminated our conversation on this particular subject.

Following this conversation I later phoned John Good and discussed the matter in greater detail with him and urged that they please not disseminate their thoughts and views on this matter until they had had an opportunity to view the film, that I thought it would only be a disservice to the Park Service, to us, and the National Geographic Society. He said the conversations would be kept confidential within the Service.

I told him I would contact the National Geographic Society and see what I could do to straighten out the situation.

a

June 28th.

I phoned Robert Doyle explaining the situation to him and asked him to please provide me with a finished copy of the film and a finished copy of the script. I indicated to him that I felt we had a definite obligation to the University of Montana, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, and to the National Park Service to let them view a film which features these organizations so prominently. He agreed to get the film to me as early as possible.

B

Chronological Review of Grizzly Bear and Elk Research Programs Within
Yellowstone National Park

1959

The study of the grizzly bear, Ursus Arctos horribilis, in Yellowstone National Park was initiated in 1959. Arrangements for conducting the study within the Park were made with Superintendent Lemuel Garrison and the plans were cleared with the Research Division of the Fish and Wildlife Service. The Fish and Wildlife Service is authorized by Congress to conduct wildlife research on public lands. Other federal land management agencies do not have this responsibility and funds cannot be budgeted for this.

The project has been conducted jointly through the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit headed by Dr. John J. Craighead and the Environmental Research Institute headed by Dr. Frank C. Craighead.

Verbal agreements were made with Superintendent Garrison regarding conduct of the study. It was generally agreed that the Park Service would maintain a closure on the Trout Creek area so that observations would not be disrupted, that housing and laboratory facilities would be furnished, that rangers would be requested to actively cooperate in the study, and that findings and publications resulting from the study would be made available to the National Park Service. We agreed to abide by Park rules and regulations.

The first year of work was financed entirely by the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit*. Housing facilities for the project were made available by the Park Service at the old ranger station at Canyon.

*Fish and Wildlife Service, Montana Department of Fish and Game, University of Montana, and Wildlife Management Institute cooperating.

1960

Similar housing arrangements were made for 1960 and study plans for a long-range study financed by numerous organizations was discussed with the Superintendent and his staff. A research proposal submitted to the National Science Foundation at the end of the 1959 season was approved. Financial support for the project was thus increased by \$19,400. Financial support was also secured from the National Geographic Society. Philco Corporation agreed to provide electronic equipment for developing a radiotracking system for use with the grizzly bear. This was provided gratis.

1961

National Park Service long-range development plans called for destruction of the Canyon Ranger Station. Operations began early in the spring of 1961 and we were informed we would have to provide our own quarters. The National Park Service was unable to provide housing or laboratory facilities for the research team. Fortunately the Yellowstone Park Company, a private concessionaire, agreed to allow us to use their housing facilities in the Canyon area. These facilities were far superior to those that had been available in previous years. The Company volunteered to assume the costs of heating, lighting, and maintaining the facility. Without the use of the Yellowstone Park Company facilities, the research program could not have survived. The Park administration could not openly oppose this arrangement, but we were informed from several sources that the Park authorities were not happy with the arrangement because it lessened their control of our operation.

1962

Project personnel were again housed in the Yellowstone Park Company facilities at Canyon and improvements were made in these facilities. Additional support for the grizzly bear research was obtained from the Boone and Crockett Club and the Wildlife Management Institute. The National Geographic Society continued to support the research effort and so did Philco Corporation.

In spite of this additional support, there was need for more funds in order to expand the scope of the study. Dr. Frank C. Craighead made a request to Senator Metcalf for some federal support since the research findings were of special value to the National Park Service and other federal agencies. In making this request, Dr. Craighead requested that no strings be attached to any funds provided. It was believed that if certain demands were made, these demands might retard the research effort. This request was forwarded by the Senator to the Secretary of the Interior and the request for funds was approved by him. Notice was received from Under-Secretary Carver that funds would be made available through the National Park Service. Such funds could have been requested by the Under-Secretary directly from the Fish and Wildlife Service but his decision was to make the request from the National Park Service. The researchers had no part in this administrative decision but were on occasion accused of using influence to obtain funds earmarked for other Park Service activities. A grant of \$6,000 was made available from National Park Service funds with no strings attached and apparently with full concurrence at top administrative levels.

During the winter of 1962-1962³ the Northern Yellowstone elk herd was reduced by approximately 5,000 animals. This reduction and the action taken by the Service was given full support by the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit. This support was much needed in order to swing public opinion in support of the Park Service Objectives.

Because this support proved extremely helpful in accomplishing the reduction goals and clearly showed the value of research, Superintendent Garrison suggested it would be desirable to have an elk research project under way similar to the grizzly bear project and requested that Dr. John Craighead prepare a research plan and a budget. This was done and as a

result an elk migration and movement study was initiated in 1964 with annual support of \$4,500 from the National Park Service.

A loose contract was negotiated which set no deadlines with regard to research objectives, procedures, or completion reports. Because of the additional research load and the necessity of housing graduate students, we requested that the Yellowstone Park administration consider the possibility of providing additional facilities at Canyon. National Park Service funds were made available for renovating the Lamar Ranger Station and making it into a research center; however no provisions were made to improve our research station at Canyon which is located in the geographic center of the Park. Intensive long-range research directly related to the Park's management problems was being conducted by us at Canyon; little research was in progress at the Lamar Station and this facility has had relatively little use up to the present time.

We obtained discarded rental cabins from the Yellowstone Park Company and these were moved to our Canyon headquarters with permission of the Park Superintendent. These units were moved by the Yellowstone Park Company and renovated by the National Park Service. These provided housing facilities for students doing research work on elk and grizzly bear. No family living quarters were or have been available for senior research personnel. Some members have spent a total of five months a year in the Park and away from their families.

1963

Plans were made for beginning the elk migration and movement study. The Park Service agreed to trap and mark elk. Additional support for the grizzly bear research was received from the National Science Foundation and other supporting agencies.

Partly as a result of the Leopold Report, the National Park Service initiated its own research program. Relatively small funds were involved and most projects were short term and emphasis was placed on applied research. The annual contract with the National Park Service for the grizzly bear research was altered at the regional level, requiring specific research objectives, periodic reports during the year, and a final report. Freedom for individual investigation was curtailed and administrative paper work greatly increased. The loose flexible arrangement originally made was altered to conform to a very inflexible contract that emphasized routine outlines, reports, and stated research objectives. Freedom to seek knowledge and to do this with a minimum of red tape was discouraged.

1964

Approximately \$99,900 of direct and indirect funds were expended in Yellowstone Park on grizzly bear research by the Craigheads during 1964. This support is detailed in the enclosure and is fairly representative of other years as well. The National Park Service grizzly bear contract became still more restrictive and considerable discussion took place before a contract was written that could be signed by both parties. Even so it was unsatisfactory to the researchers, whose major financial support came from organizations sponsoring research free from bureaucratic control.

A contract for conducting the elk migration and movement study was signed June 30th and the sum involved was \$4,500. This was a rather loose contract making few demands on the researchers except to produce a final report in due time. A sum equal to the National Park Service contribution was provided by the Wildlife Research Unit. This was a cooperative research venture with equal contributions from both parties. It was to be student rather than staff conducted. The formidable physical problems were recognized by both parties to the contract.

A contract was negotiated with the Atomic Energy Commission for approximately \$20,000 to perfect a radiotracking system to be used to study elk in Yellowstone National Park.

A Memorandum of Understanding was prepared between the Wildlife Research Unit and Yellowstone National Park in an attempt to overcome some of the red tape involved in National Park Service contracts. This Memorandum was finally approved in 1966, a year after research work began. It was satisfactory to both parties. The Park Service provided no funds.

Problems developed in meeting deadlines for reports on the elk movement study due to loss of students to the draft. Attempts were made to negotiate less demanding contracts and ones recognizing the special problems involved in student research. Some progress was made, but due to the lack of trained scientists or research-oriented personnel within the National Park Service, advances in this direction have been slow and painful. An educational program is needed.

1966

Submitted a proposed Memorandum of Understanding to the Superintendent of Yellowstone for the extension of grizzly bear research. This was done so that a renewal research proposal could be submitted to the National Science Foundation. The Superintendent informed the researchers that a Memorandum of Understanding extending the grizzly bear research would not be considered until a final report on the earlier phases of the project had been submitted. A deadline on this could not be met due to the press of other work and the magnitude of the data involved. It was necessary to submit a proposal to the National Science Foundation without confirmation of cooperation from the National Park Service.

The Fish and Wildlife Service provided funds to hire a student for summer employment on the grizzly bear study. The elk movement and migration study was renewed by contract; however because of the problems encountered in keeping graduate students on the project and because of unrealistic report deadlines, these funds were purposely not utilized so that the Wildlife Research Unit personnel would not be under further pressure and obligation to the National Park Service. The Atomic Energy Commission project was renewed for another year.

1967

Received notice that our laboratory in Yellowstone Park would be destroyed in long-range plans to "beautify" the park. The laboratory at Canyon, according to the Assistant Superintendent of Yellowstone, detracted from visitor enjoyment of the area. The building is in better shape structurally than it was before we occupied it, and could be made attractive with a fraction of the funds that will be required to replace it. There has been no direct indication from the National Park Service that comparable facilities will be furnished. When and if they are, we will be charged for them. We are obligated under two major contracts - one with the Atomic Energy Commission and one with the National Science Foundation - but with no assurance that we will have a place from which to operate.

The Fish and Wildlife Service again has agreed to furnish funds for us to employ a student on the grizzly bear project during the summer. A final report on the management of the grizzly bear and a progress report on radiotracking elk have been prepared and are being submitted to the National Park Service and other cooperators.

The effort to keep a \$100,000 a year research program operative within Yellowstone becomes greater each year. We can only conclude that there is little interest in non-service sponsored research by the present Yellowstone

staff. There is evidence that the Park Service wishes to exert strong control over research efforts in the Park and where this is not possible they are willing to sacrifice the research effort. This attitude toward both research and management can only serve to perpetuate mistakes similar to those that in the past have created the host of complex management problems that now exist in the Park.

Annual Financial Statement for the Grizzly Bear Ecology and Radiotracking
Projects (1964)

Agency	1964 Contribution	Remarks
National Geographic	\$10,000	Grant funds and photographic equipment
National Science Foundation	11,000	
Philco Corporation	40,000	To Environmental Research Institute for research and development of electronic equipment
University of Montana	2,000	
Montana Fish and Game	3,000	
Environmental Research Institute	9,000	
Boone and Crockett Club	2,300	
New York Zoological Society	1,000	
American Museum of Natural History	500	
Wildlife Management Institute	500	Over and above annual contribution to the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit
Yellowstone Park Company	2,000	
National Park Service	66,800	Salary and transportation of research assistant and utilities in Yellowstone
Fish and Wildlife Service	4,000	Salary and transportation of Unit Leader
Fish and Wildlife Service	3,500	Radio development and maintenance
Penrose Hospital	2,000	Chemical analysis of blood.
University of Minnesota	300	Micropathology.
Hoke Franciscus	2,000	Chemical analysis of milk
		Electronic consulting
Total	\$99,900	

SECTION VI. University support of our position and on our research

- A. Ltr. from President Pantzer to Senator Metcalf, July 2, 1971
- B. Ltr. from Franklin Sogandares to Senator Metcalf, August 20, 1971
- C. Ltr. from President Pantzer to Dr. Philip Handler, President,
National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences, April 4, 1974
- D. Ltr. from President Pantzer to Dean Cowan, Chairman NAS-NRC Committee
April 5, 1974
- E. Ltr. from Dean Solberg, F. Sogandares, Carl Larson, Mitsura Nakamura,
R. N. Ushijima, Robert Banaugh, F. Shafizadeh, H. R. Fevold, and
J. Walsh to Dr. Philip Handler, April 15, 1974
- F. Ltr. From Dr. Donald A. Jenni to Dr. Handler, April 22, 1974
- G. President Pantzer to Dean Cowan, April 26, 1974

*University Support of our
Work in the Park* a



University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

(406) 243-0211

July 2, 1971

Senator Lee Metcalf
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Metcalf:

It is understood that you have recently had some information regarding a problem which confronts research activity in Yellowstone National Park conducted by our faculty and students. Because of recent developments, I now see fit to write you for assistance regarding the matter. It is suggested that this matter should be brought to the attention of the appropriate officials in the Department of Interior.

Drs. John and Frank Craighead, most competent biologists with interest in wildlife, have spent about twelve of the past years conducting research and training students in Yellowstone National Park. As you know, Dr. John Craighead is on the staff here at the University of Montana and is one of the outstanding faculty members at the University. The Craighead research in Yellowstone National Park has concerned itself with problems pertaining to grizzly bear, black bear, elk, and also biotelemetry techniques. Their work is internationally known and has its emphasis on a search for the truth pertaining to the welfare of wildlife.

It is my understanding that very recently the Craigheads have been inhibited in continuing their research in Yellowstone National Park by the Superintendent of that Park. I am advised there have been no specifically expressed reasons offered for this action, and certainly it was made without agreement by the Craighead brothers or consultation with administrative or faculty members of the University of Montana.

The Craigheads have represented the University of Montana all of these years in research activities in Yellowstone which initially came about at the request of the National Park Service. Studies have been financed principally by National Science Foundation and National Geographic grants and Atomic Energy Commission contracts to the researchers and to the University. The conduct of the work has been governed by Memoranda of Understanding between the National Park Service and the University of Montana's Wildlife Research Unit. The reports and publications of research findings have been made available to the National Park Service and to the organizations providing the financial support.

Senator Lee Metcalf
United States Senate
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

July 2, 1971

Page 2

It is my understanding that they have been criticized by National Park Service personnel for reporting findings to government and state resource agencies, conservation clubs, the scientific community, and the general public. They have been accused of certain alleged breeches of agreement with the National Park Service. The Craighead brothers deny all such accusations but have been unable to present their case because no mechanics exist for public review of administrative decisions in the National Park Service.

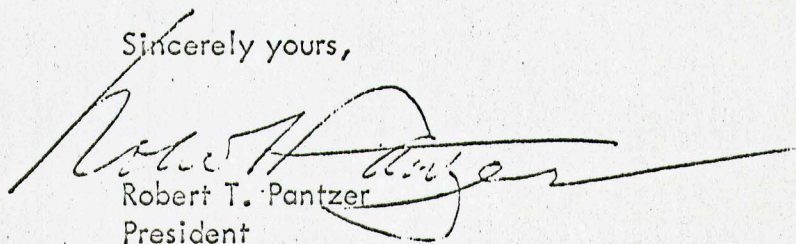
As President of the University of Montana, I think it is essential that these matters be brought to your attention for a number of reasons. Though there may be other reasons, I would like to present the following to you.

1. Has the right to conduct research freely on national resources important to the state of Montana and the nation itself been violated by the unilateral decision and discriminatory action of the Superintendent of Yellowstone National Park?
2. Has not the University of Montana responsibility to the state and the nation to conduct research on resources that affect the state and the nation and to report its findings without jeopardy?
3. Does an infringement of this responsibility constitute an infringement of academic freedom and a federal encroachment on state and state university rights and responsibilities?

With full recognition of the qualifications of the Craighead brothers, their past success in research activity and their international renown, it seems to me extremely important that this whole matter be fully investigated. This is important in the welfare of researchers, this institution, the state of Montana, the nation, and the very pursuit of knowledge so important as it relates to all wildlife interests which are involved.

I urge you to take appropriate steps to examine this situation, for the purpose of corrective measures which seem to be essential.

Sincerely yours,



Robert T. Pantzer
President

RTP:md

cc: Senator Mike Mansfield
Congressman John Melcher
Congressman Richard Shoup

B

Department of Zoology

University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801
(406) 243-0211

20 August 1971

Senator Lee Metcalf
Senate Office Building
U. S. Senate
Washington D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Metcalf:

I want to thank you for attempting to straighten out the problems surrounding the research of Dr. Craighead and the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Unit in Yellowstone Park.

On the 16th of August your administrative assistant, Mr. Merrill W. Englund, graciously sent me a letter including a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding which would govern the Craighead's and Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit's research in Yellowstone Park. Regrettably, I must report to you that the Memorandum which was presented at your meeting attended by Dean Solberg and Dr. Craighead, and sent to me by your assistant, is not in fact the final Memorandum which was implemented.

At the meeting Dr. Craighead and Dean Solberg requested that certain specific points hampering the research be removed from the memorandum. After you left the meeting, the Park's service personnel agreed to consider this. The Memorandum of Understanding that resulted from their "review" was even more stringent than the one the Craigheads had been working under previously in the Park. The final Memorandum presents such a straitjacket, that I must say as a scientist myself, that I would not work under such a Memorandum of Understanding in the Park.

As a result of this very bad situation, Dr. Craighead has dropped all of his studies in Yellowstone Park, and has requested me not to pursue this matter further. Since there are several principles involved in this issue, however, some of which concern you, the University, the people of this state, and the general public, I feel that something must be done to straighten this matter out. It would seem that the public should be able to conduct investigations of its own resources without political interference.

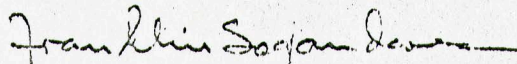
Although Dr. Craighead has asked me not to continue on this path, I feel it

Senator Lee Metcalf
Page 2
20 August 1971

imperative that the matter be taken up again. I hope that you will see fit to reopen the issue with the responsible Park officials, and come to the rescue of the curtailed privileges of Montana citizens and the Montana faculty.

With very best wishes,

Sincerely yours,


Franklin Sogandares
Professor and Chairman

FS/nh

cc: Dean Solberg
Dr. Baskett
Senator Mansfield

University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59301
(406) 243-0211

April 4, 1974

Dr. Philip Handler, President
National Research Council
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20418

Dear Dr. Handler:

A proposal to form a committee on the Yellowstone grizzly bear situation was expressed in a letter to you from the Honorable Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary of the Interior, dated February 6, 1973. The Council of the National Academy of Sciences approved acceptance of this task at its March meeting; and based on a proposal submitted to the U.S. Department of the Interior, a contract was signed on June 27, 1973, between the Department and the National Academy of Sciences. The contract sets forth the objectives of the committee.

I am concerned that the committee may be exceeding the purpose and the intent for which it was established.

In order for the committee to meet its objectives, it must rely heavily on 15 years of data accumulated by Drs. John and Frank Craighead and their colleagues. Much of this information is in progress reports that do not constitute publication and which have been labeled not for publication or citation and must, therefore, be treated as privileged information.

It appears to me and to several scientist-members of my faculty, who have served as my sounding board, that a detailed report by this committee will "scoop" 15 years of dedicated and original research efforts by the Craighead Research Team. Dr. John Craighead has attempted to resolve this problem with the NAS Committee but without apparent success. He has agreed to provide the information requested but under terms that would protect his interests and that of his co-workers. There is no other comparable compilation of information on the population dynamics of grizzly bears. The Craighead research is unique in methodology, in long-term continuity of effort, and in biological conclusions.

We do not believe the task of the NAS committee should include interpretation and publication of unpublished data gathered by researchers at this

Dr. Philip Handler

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April 4, 1974

institution, especially when our researchers have not yet been able to finalize their own report for peer analysis. I believe that the NAS committee should not preempt, in published form, the use of these hard-gained data without first obtaining full permission of the individuals involved.

I would like to have a copy of the NAS Committee report (confidential if necessary) to see how the committee is citing the source of the many data, individual statistics, and concepts provided by the Craigheads.

A short precise judgement of the grizzly bear situation based on the committee's evaluation of the Craighead and the Park Service's data would be ethically correct and would meet the NAS study objectives.

This evaluation could then be followed up by separate in-depth publications by the Craigheads and by the National Park biologists. This would preserve scientific and academic ethics. It would also enable the scientific community to be the ultimate judge of the two research efforts and conclusions reached independently by the two groups.

Dr. Craighead has informed me that he can produce a summarized version of his grizzly bear population analysis for publication in Bio-Science or similar journals by May 30, and a completely documented manuscript for publication in Wildlife Monographs by October 1974. I urge you to extend him this courtesy and thereby protect his long-term research effort to document the ecology of a threatened and endangered species.

I have requested Dr. Craighead turn over to me all correspondence on this matter for my review. To also keep you informed, I am attaching the full correspondence between Dr. Craighead and the NAS Committee members.

Sincerely yours,

Robert T. Pantzer
President

das

Encl: Correspondence with NAS Committee
XC: Dr. I. McT Cowan
Dr. John J. Craighead

University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

(406) 243-0211

April 5, 1974

Dean I. McT. Cowan
Faculty of Graduate Studies
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, Canada V6T 1W5

Dear Dr. Cowan:

Dr. Craighead informed me that he recently discussed with you some problems concerning the use of his unpublished data in the report which your committee is preparing for the National Academy of Sciences. One of the problems has been the unrealistic deadline set by the Department of the Interior for the completion of your report.

Dr. Craighead informed me that you expressed no objection if he or I contacted Dr. Handler, President of the National Academy of Sciences, and asked for an extension of the report deadline. He has asked me to make this request in his behalf; but after reviewing the entire situation with scientific members of my staff, we concluded that we should ask Dr. Handler to examine the entire contract and the purposes and intent of the contract to determine if the academic and scientific rights of the Craigheads might possibly be compromised by the use of their data and concepts in the technical section of the committee's report.

Sincerely yours,

Robert T. Pantzer
President

das:

XC: Dr. Philip Handler
Dr. John J. Craighead

University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801

(406) 243-0211

April 15, 1974

Dr. Philip Handler, President
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20418

Dear Dr. Handler:

The undersigned constitute an ad hoc faculty committee recognized by President Robert Pantzer of the University of Montana. The function of this committee is to review and advise President Pantzer on the problems the Craigheads have encountered in their research in Yellowstone National Park. Another function is to keep abreast of the correspondence between Dr. John Craighead and the NAS-NRC Committee which the National Academy of Sciences has authorized to investigate the problem.

After years of research, the Craigheads have indicated that the management and preservation of the grizzly bear in the Yellowstone ecosystem is a serious problem requiring a prompt solution. Their research has shown that the grizzly bear reproduces very slowly and, in the Yellowstone ecosystem, bear mortality has been especially high during the past few years. Therefore, the survival of the grizzly bear seems to be imperiled.

The Craigheads have 15 years of data to substantiate their position. They have been able to publish only a portion of their findings due to the long period of field investigations and the tremendous mass of data accumulated. They have, however, prepared numerous reports which the NAS-NRC Committee is now using as a basis for their study. We recognize the need for a committee to study the situation, as a service to the resource and to the scientific community, but we see no need for the committee to publish anything other than a brief statement of conclusions and management suggestions. The grizzly bear population situation is either serious or it is not serious. Furthermore, after having investigated this situation in great detail, we conclude Dr. Craighead has shown willingness to cooperate with the NAS-NRC Committee. He is, however, reticent to provide data in addition to that already in the Committee's hands since it has been impossible to obtain assurance these and other unpublished data will not be published in the final committee report. If these data were published by the committee, it would preempt interpretation and publication of these data by Craighead/associates.

It appears to us that the important objective of this NAS investigation

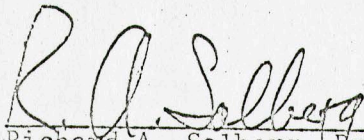
Dr. Philip Handler

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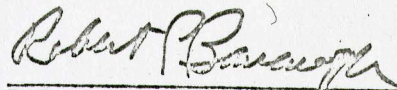
April 15, 1974

is to obtain the truth and to protect the scientific and academic freedom of the researchers. We believe that the full report of the NAS-NRC Committee, which relies heavily on the unpublished Craighead data already in their hands, should be kept absolutely confidential pending publication of the original data, findings, and interpretations by the original researchers. Our concern is one based primarily on an NAS-NRC Committee taking an investigator's data, and possibly his conclusions, and publishing them before this investigator has an opportunity to publish his own work. We are sure you appreciate the nature of the problem involved here.

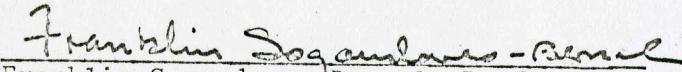
Sincerely yours,



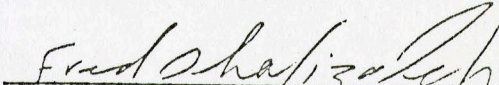
Richard A. Solberg, Professor of Botany
and Dean, College of Arts and
Sciences



Robert P. Banaugh, Professor and
Chairman of Computer Science



Franklin Sogandares-Bernal, Professor
of Microbiology



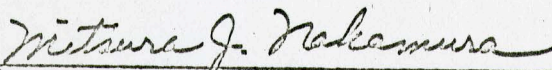
Fred Shafizadeh, Professor of
Chemistry and Director of
Wood Chemistry Laboratory



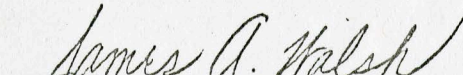
Carl L. Larson, Professor of
Microbiology and Director, Stella
Duncan Memorial Laboratories



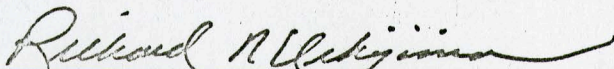
H. Richard Fevold, Professor of
Chemistry



Mitsura J. Nakamura, Professor and
Chairman of Microbiology



James A. Walsh, Professor and
Chairman of Psychology



Richard N. Ushijima, Professor of
Microbiology

das:

xc: Dr. Robert Pantzer

University of Montana
Missoula, Montana 59801
(406) 243-0211

Department of Zoology

Dr. Philip Handler, President
National Academy of Sciences
2101 Constitution Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20418

Dear President Handler:

Dr. John Craighead is a Professor of Zoology at this University in addition to being Leader of the Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit. Because of the apparent intention of Dr. Ian McT. Cowan to include in his committee report and probably publish either a select portion or perhaps all of the unpublished Craighead data made available to the NAS select Grizzly Bear Committee, Dr. Craighead recently asked me to review his file of correspondence with and concerning this committee.

I am certain that you agree with me that it is unethical for anyone to publish without consent any unpublished data made available to the committee.

The committee should be able to reach its conclusions and refer to unpublished or in press data without actually publishing those data. Furthermore I do not believe that the National Academy of Sciences would be party to the unauthorized publication of any researchers' data.

Professor John Craighead is now hesitant to cooperate as fully with the Committee as he did at first. I believe it is time for the Academy to make a clear statement concerning this matter. Such a statement would reassure all the researchers cooperating with the Committee. Such reassurance would insure full cooperation and the best possible report from the committee.

I feel that the uniquely prestigious position of the National Academy of Sciences places the additional burden on the Academy of establishing precedents for the cooperative, ethical attitudes of American scientists.

Sincerely,

Donald A. Jenni
Donald A. Jenni
Professor and Chairman

DAJ:lp

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UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA
MISSOULA, MONTANA 59801
(406) 243-0211

April 26, 1974

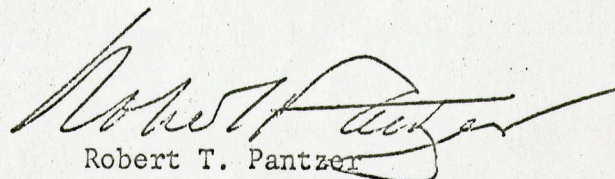
Dean Ian McTaggart Cowan
Faculty of Graduate Studies
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, B.C., Canada V6T 1W5

Dear Dr. Cowan:

After spending years studying the ecology of the grizzly bear, the Craigheads have taken the position that the population in the Yellowstone Ecosystem has been declining rapidly since the rapid closure of the open-pit garbage dumps. They contend that this decline could be serious if allowed to continue. They have made their unpublished reports available to the managing agencies and to your committee so that both the agencies and your committee could pass judgement on their position.

The fact that a controversy developed and that this has become "highly political" is perhaps unfortunate, but it has no bearing on the biological situation or on the right of the Craigheads to publish their findings for the close scrutiny of their peers before others do so under the guise of political necessity.

Sincerely yours,


Robert T. Pantzer
President

das