



Minnesota State Zoological Board.
Zoo-Related Organizations Files.

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Conservation Animal Protection Group, DB, N 6 9d
Mobilization For Animals, Inc.

National Coordinator

Richard Morgan
P.O. Box 337
Jonesboro, TN 37659
(615) 928-9419

Boston & Eastern Region

Annette Pickett (Treasurer)
& Jessica Kespohl, Coordinators
P.O. Box 275
Lincoln, MA 01773
(617) 259-0847

Madison & Central Region

Pam Johnson &
Sue Anderson, Coordinators
P.O. Box 2184
Madison, WI 53701
(608) 437-8769

Davis & Western Region

in formation; contact
national office

Dave/ Nancy Johnson. Please
study and recommend
appropriateness of the request.

EA

July 7, 1982

Minnesota Zoo
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Rd.
Apple Valley, MN

To Whom It May Concern:

As a member of the Animal Rights Coalition,
we are currently working on a 'task force'
for mass mobilization. Mobilization for animals
is a national group of citizens working for
direct positive action on behalf of the animals.

We would very much like to hang posters
and hand out brochures at your zoo. We
would appreciate your cooperation immensely.

I will be calling in a week or so to
get your response.

Thank you,

Barb Jones, ARC
3849 44th Ave., S.
Minneapolis, MN 55406

PRIMATE CENTER MASS MOBILIZATION

Boston, MA • Madison, WI • Davis, CA

April 24, 1983

Conservation Dept



12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road
Apple Valley, MN 55124
612/432-9010

October 21, 1980

Mrs. Shirley McGreal, Co-Chairwoman
International Primate Protection League
P. O. Drawer X
Summerville, South Carolina 29483

Dear Mrs. McGreal:

Enclosed are photos which I hope will be useful to you. I apologise for the delay; however, we did not have good recent photos.

It was so nice to have the opportunity to show you our zoo, and I hope that you will visit again to enjoy the macaques and zoo in a different season.

Sincerely,

Ralph Waterhouse
Executive Officer

RW:gd
cc: Nancy Gibson, MZG Public Relations Officer
Enclosure

P.S. Please credit John Perrone, Zoo Staff, Minnesota Zoological Garden, for the photos, if one or both is published.



S. McNeal Co-Chairwoman
INTERNATIONAL PRIMATE PROTECTION LEAGUE
P. O. DRAWER X
SUMMERVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA 29483 U.S.A.

1-803-874-2280



Ralph Whitehouse
Executive Officer
Minnesota Zoo
12401 Johnny Cake
Ridge Rd.
Apple Valley
MN 55124

8/28/80

Dear Mr. Whitehouse,

Thank you so much for taking
the time to show me round the
zoo. I sent a note to Dr. Bramblett
to tell him how well the Japanese
macaques are doing. We'd like to
mention this in our NL as it might
encourage other zoos to show this
species. Do you have any photos
(b & w) of the exhibit we could
use?

Sincerely yours
Shirley McNeal

A/H

cc: BH for response

THE INTERNATIONAL PRIMATE PROTECTION LEAGUE

Headquarters: P.O. Drawer X,
Summerville, S.C. 29483, U.S.A.

REPRESENTED IN BANGLADESH . BRAZIL . BURMA . CAMEROUN . CANADA . GHANA . HONG KONG
INDIA . JAPAN . LIBERIA . NETHERLANDS . PAKISTAN . PERU . SINGAPORE
S. AFRICA . SPAIN . TAIWAN . TANZANIA . THAILAND . U.K. . U.S.A. . VIETNAM

C.C.F.
DR. SHIRLEY MCGREAL
ARDITH A. EUDEY

U.K. OFFICE
I.P.P.L.
19-25 ARGYLL STREET,
LONDON, W1V 2DU.

Please reply to: Dr. Shirley McGreal

at
IPPL
P.O. Drawer X
Summerville
SC 29483
17 June 1980

The Director
Minnesota Zoo
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road
Apple Valley Minnesota 55124

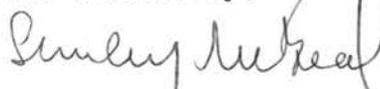
Dear Sir or Madam,

I am writing to express my organization's concern at the death of 16 Silver leaf monkeys Prestbytis cristata imported by the Minnesota Zoological Garden in January 1978, which has recently come to IPPL's attention.

Of 16 animals shipped, 4 were dead on arrival, and the 12 survivors were all dead within 45 days.

It is well-known that leaf-monkeys do not do well in captivity. I feel therefore that responsible zoos should not order leaf-monkeys to be removed from the wild. Can you let me have the name of the Indonesian dealer involved in this transaction?

Yours sincerely,



Shirley McGreal
Co-Chairwoman, IPPL

per Rd:
8/27/80

Dr McGreal gives copies of our necropsy reports on the langurs. Also toured her thru the zoo. She also spent time learning about ISIS.

Brood sent response
8-14-80

SELECTED WILDLIFE and CONSERVATION ORGANIZATIONS

- American Association for the Advancement of Science
1515 Massachusetts Ave., Washington, D.C.
- American Association of Botanical Gardens & Arboreta, Inc.
Editor, Morton Arboretum, Lisle, Illinois
- American Cetacean Society
P.O. Box 4416, San Pedro, California
- American Conservation Association, Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza, Room 5510, New York
- American Farm Bureau Federation
225 Touhy Ave., Park Ridge, Illinois
- American Fisheries Society
5410 Grosvenore Lane, Bethesda, Maryland
- American Humane Association
5351 S. Roslyn St., Englewood, Colorado
- American Institute of Biological Sciences, Inc.
1401 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia
- American Museum of Natural History
Central Park West, New York
- American Ornithologist Union, Inc.
National Museum of Natural History
Smithsonian Inst., Washington, D.C.
- American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists
Editor, Department of Zoology, University of Texas,
Austin, Texas
- American Society of Mammalogists
Editor, Bell Museum of Natural History,
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- American Society of Zoologists
Box 2739, California Lutheran College
Thousand Oaks, California
- Bear Biology Association
School of Forestry
University of Montana, Missoula, Montana

Chelonia Institute
P.O. Box 9174, Arlington, Virginia

Cooper Ornithological Society
c/o Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History
Santa Barbara, California

Defenders of Wildlife
1244 19th St., Washington, D.C.

East African Wildlife Society
P.O. Box 82002, San Diego, California 92138

Ecological Society of America
Boyce Thompson Institute
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

Fauna Preservation Society
c/o Zoological Society of London
Regents Park
London, England

Fish and Wildlife Reference Service
Denver Public Library
3840 York St., Unit 1, Denver, Colorado

Humane Society of the United States
2100 L St., Washington, D.C.

International Association of Aquatic Animal Medicine
Editor, School of Veterinary Medicine
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies
1412 16th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

International Council for Bird Preservation
British Museum
Cromwell Road, London, England

International Crane Foundation
City View Road, Baraboo, Wisconsin

International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources
Avenue du Mont Blanc
CH 1196, Gland, Switzerland

Laboratory of Ornithology
Cornell University, Ithaca, New York

National Audubon Society
950 Third Ave., New York, New York

National Geographic Society
17th and M St. N.W., Washington, D.C.

National Wildlife Federation
1412 16th St., Washington, D.C.

Nature Conservancy
Suite 800, 1800 Kent St.
Arlington, Virginia

New York Zoological Society
The Zoological Park, Bronx, New York

North American Wolf Society
P.O. Box 118, Eatonville, Washington

Raptor Research Foundation, Inc.
Editor, Department of Zoology
Grigham Young University, Provo, Utah

Sierra Club
530 Bush St., San Francisco, California

Smithsonian Institution
1000 Jefferson D, Washington, D.C.

Wild Canid Survival and Research Center
P.O. Box 20528, St. Louis, Missouri

Wilderness Society
1901 Pennsylvania Ave., Washington, D.C.

Wildlife Disease Association
P.O. Box 886, Ames, Iowa

Wildlife Society
Suite 611, 7101 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D.C.

Wilson Ornithological Society
Editor, Department of Ornithology
Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

World Wildlife Fund
1319 18th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036

World Wildlife Fund, U.S. (TRAFFIC)
1601 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D.C.



*Min. Animal Research
Groups*

12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road
Apple Valley, MN 55124
612/432-9010

March 25, 1980

Dr. Jeheskel Shoshani
Principal Investigator
Elephant Interest Group
Wayne State University
Detroit, Michigan 48202

Dear Dr. Shoshani:

We have received your letter introducing the Elephant Interest Group and will maintain it in our files.

The Minnesota Zoo currently does not house elephants, and it will undoubtedly be several years before we do.

If, in the meantime, we learn of an available specimen, we will pass on your letter to prospective donor institutions.

Sincerely,

Ralph Waterhouse
Executive Officer

RW:gd



WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS

DETROIT, MICHIGAN 48202

USA



DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY

March 20, 1980

Elephant Interest Group

Gentlemen:

We, members of the Elephant Interest Group (EIG) and friends, have been working off-and-on for the last three years on a research project which involves dissecting an elephant. This project includes gross anatomy, histological, and other aspects of elephant biology. A team of about thirty students is currently searching the literature in advanced preparation. Proper facilities are also being prepared. A similar dissection was conducted in the past but not to the degree that we plan. Certain aspects of elephant anatomy were not studied in detail and our goals are to provide additional information on areas already studied as well as to continue research in the areas not covered by earlier investigators.

Should the situation develop that such a complete specimen before necropsy becomes available, we would be most grateful if you would kindly keep us in mind. If a necropsy is to be performed, please contact us beforehand. Should an elephant be dying and is to be euthenized, please inform us before euthenization is carried out, we would consider transporting the elephant alive. Early warning of obtaining such a specimen would be appreciated and the following people can be contacted:

Hezy Shoshani
(313) 577-2924, 833-7547

David Lowrie
(313) 577-2510, 272-2295

Susan Raymer
(313) 882-6585

Joseph Skoney
(313) 776-3809

In addition, we would be thankful to you if you could send us any publication and/or references that might aid us in our investigations.

Please acknowledge receipt of this letter. Thank you in advance for your cooperation.

Sincerely yours,

Hezy Shoshani

Jeheskel (Hezy) Shoshani
Principal Investigator

P.S. Needless to mention that your help will be duly acknowledged in publications.



12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road
Apple Valley, MN 55124
612/432-9010

March 12, 1980

T. A. Gornall, III, D.V.M.
Director
Marine Animal Resource Center
4002 West Prosper
Seattle, Washington 98199

Dear Tag:

I have reviewed the project proposal for the cross-media effort about marine mammals, and would like to compliment you on the purpose and magnitude of the undertaking. I concur that the Marine Animal Resource Center's approach to the problem, in theory, addresses the situation and has articulated a comprehensive "battle plan."

We are interested in learning more as the project proceeds, and in further investigation of an inland zoo's constructive participation.

Good luck with the proposal, and we look forward to continued information on the project.

Sincerely,

Ralph Waterhouse
Executive Officer

RW:gd

cc Ed Kohn





4002 West Prosper, Seattle, Wa. 98199

*Copy given to
RW for
response*

February 11, 1980

Mr. Edward Kohn
General Director
Minnesota Zoological Garden
12101 Johnny Cake Ridge Road
Apple Valley, Minnesota 55124

Dear Ed:

Just recently, the Marine Animal Resource Center submitted a preliminary proposal to The National Science Foundation's Public Understanding Of Science Program for funds to develop the Marine Mammal Television Laboratory Project, a cross-media effort at informing the general public about marine mammals. We are hopeful this project will receive a favorable response and that we'll be invited to submit a formal proposal by April 1.

In the interim, we are keenly interested in your initial reactions to the project and would be most appreciative if you would take the time to read the enclosed synopsis. Any suggestions, criticisms, or words of support would be most welcome. If possible, please try to get your comments back to us by March 9, as we'd like to consider them before submitting the final version.

We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

T. A. Gornall, III, D.V.M.
Director

Joan Raider Rawlings
Television Producer

TAG:cw
Enclosure

The Marine Mammal Television Laboratory Project

BACKGROUND:

In the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, Congress sought to achieve a cohesive, national policy safeguarding marine mammals and their marine ecosystems. The charge for administering the Act was given to no fewer than five separate Departments of the U.S. Government, in addition to an independent advisory body of experts, the Marine Mammal Commission, with whom each of the Secretaries of Commerce, Interior, State, Treasury and Agriculture are required to consult. Cross-coordination of responsibilities among these federal agencies is intricate. And the economic, political, scientific and moral considerations involved in understanding the Act are many and complex. While the Marine Mammal Protection Act did much to codify rules against the capture, slaughter and harassment of marine animals, they still remain threatened by interpretations of the law, by the pressures of special interest groups, and by the intricacies of international relations.

Each year, thousands of marine mammals wash up on America's coastlines. While a few animals are found alive, stranded, injured or diseased, most are found dead. Precisely why these animals die or suffer isn't easily determined. While the research that is being carried on by marine mammal scientists reveals a variety of reasons, from natural causes to genetic abnormalities to outright, indirect, or unintentional human interference, it is the conflict between man and marine mammals for food and territory that is at issue. And the conflict is accelerating. Commercial fishermen have clashed with governmental agencies over the taking of porpoise while tuna fishing. Sea otters have been displaced to new breeding grounds to ensure profitable, high yield abalone harvests. Deaths of seals by gunshot clearly point to man's frustrations in the competition for salmon. Emotions and causes run high. Environmental groups have championed the plight of the whales by intervening in dramatic fashion with foreign whaling fleets. The songs of humpback whales are heard on the national air waves. Popular slogans to "Save The Whales" stimulate the purchase of whale and seal buttons, bumper stickers and T-shirts. Commercial fishermen, shipping companies, off-shore drilling operators, sports enthusiasts and environmentalists all forcefully repeat their viewpoints about how man should relate to and deal with marine mammals. And yet, the amount and quality of factual, documentary, and scientific information that reaches the American public is small, randomly produced, often incomplete, and on occasion, biased or misleading.

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The problem is that as of today, there is no single, comprehensive information program designed to help the average American understand the issues surrounding the life and ecology of marine mammals. As a result, many people learn bits and fragments about these animals, never fully comprehending the big picture, and often responding more to the emotion of an argument than to its basis in fact. With 70% of America's population living within 50 miles of a coastline, the potential for contact with marine mammals is

significant. Whether as voters, consumers, beachcombers or competitors, Americans are being called upon to make personal and political decisions regarding these animals.

The intent of this project then, is to offer to the public an accurate, thorough, and balanced look at marine mammals. Our ultimate goal is that individual citizens will be better prepared to make more thoughtful judgments and more intelligent decisions about the future and treatment of marine mammals as they compete with them for the ocean's resources.

PLAN OF ACTIVITIES:

The information program we propose is The Marine Mammal Television Laboratory Project, a cross-media approach to the public understanding of marine mammals.

The Marine Mammal Television Laboratory Project is designed in two phases. Phase I involves a regional pilot program in the Northwest, which will include Washington, Oregon and British Columbia. Phase II involves a full-scale national project. The television programs produced for the Phase I pilot would be applicable in Phase II.

There are four concurrent aspects to The Marine Mammal Television Laboratory Project. First, and central to the project, is the production of television programs and spot announcements about marine mammals for broadcast. Some of the topics we are considering are:

- What are we protecting? Why and How?
- Our aquatic counterparts: cross-comparisons to man.
- The marine mammal food chain.
- Extinction as a natural process.
- Death on the seashore.
- "Tagging" marine mammals.
- Marine mammal communication.
- Marine mammal stranding networks.

Each program would be an hour long, and produced to accommodate commercial use as well as uninterrupted viewing for public television. Special attention would be given to the production of promotional spots for each program, as well as for collateral activities to be described next.

The second aspect of the Project is institutional support from science centers, aquariums, zoos and national and state marine park visitor centers and ranger stations. We envision this support in the form of exhibits, displays, demonstrations, illustrated lectures and print materials, which would be located in their respective facilities, as well as in "outreach" locations such as the lobbies of major high-trafficked buildings, resort hotel lobbies, and so on. The themes and content of these inter-institutional efforts would be coordinated with the television programs.

The third aspect of the Project involves providing people in the print media, newspapers, magazines and newsletters, with camera-ready art, fact sheets and well-articulated analyses of problems about marine mammals. Again, release dates would coincide with television programs and institutional activities.

The fourth aspect involves the private sector, encouraging industry, particularly the marine, recreational and resort industries to participate financially in the printing and dissemination of literature designed for the project, and for broadcast sponsorship of programs where necessary. It should be stressed here, that while we envision The Marine Mammal Television Laboratory Project to be a shared undertaking with the private sector, the Marine Animal Resource Center would maintain scientific content control in all cases.

TIME SCHEDULE:

Scheduling for Phase I of the Northwest Pilot would be as follows:

Fall-Winter '80-'81

Research content
Research distribution (TV & Print)
Collaborate with science centers
Private sector fundraising
Collateral materials development
Scriptwriting/reviewing process
Television pre-production

Spring '81

TV production (4)
Materials production

Summer '81

TV production
TV broadcast
Science center activities
Outreach activities
Print distribution
Audience feedback

Scheduling for Phase II of the National Project would follow the same seasonal planning sequence in 1981-1982. National underwriting and/or sponsorship would be sought, as well as national air time either through PBS, SPC, or commercial networks. Localizing institutional participation would remain a high priority across the country. Attempts would be made to take advantage of regional marine mammal concerns, e.g., manatees in Florida.

ANTICIPATED RESULTS AND IMPACT:

What we expect the overall effect of this cross-media approach to lead to, is broader participation in the community in marine science activities, and the attraction of new audiences to the subject matter. On a local level, the concurrent institutional activities, together with the time-limited nature of the airing of the television programs will take on an "event" quality, a kind of "marine mammal fair". This would likely happen because the themes at the participating science centers, while all different and unique, would be complimentary to the television programs. The topics about marine mammals would take the television viewer beyond the television set, hopefully out to explore other resources in the community, including the beaches themselves. The "event" would take place in the four consecutive months of May through August, when there is high population density on the coastal shorelines.

ASSURING BALANCE, OBJECTIVITY AND ACCURACY:

It is our expectation that balance, objectivity and accuracy can be achieved and maintained by thorough research, and by requesting marine mammal specialists, as well as persons representing special interest groups, to critique scripts. We would, for example, expect to receive valuable, but differing comments on a script dealing with the Marine Mammal Protection Act from the Indian Tribal Council, National Marine Fisheries personnel, Sea World personnel, and the All-Coast Trawlers Association. While content control would rest ultimately with the Marine Animal Resource Center, every effort would be made to represent contrasting opinions fairly.

SHARED COSTS/POTENTIAL PARTICIPANTS:

The Marine Animal Resource Center recognizes that National Science Foundation monies are limited. For this reason, we are attempting to stimulate shared costs on two fronts: participation from science-related institutions, and from private industry. First, insofar as major displays and exhibits are concerned, we intend for the grant to cover the costs of development and production, and then follow up by asking the science centers to bear the costs of replication. Second, we intend to approach industries for a major part of the print and dissemination costs of the project. However, until such time as firm commitments are made, we will include these costs in our budget.

Finally, we recognize that another reason for approaching science-related institutions and private industries to share costs is that such activities generate enthusiasm. It is our feeling that grass-roots support in the local communities would ensure a highly visible and successful public education effort. In this way, the Marine Animal Resource Center would act not just as a producer of television programs, but as a catalyst for cooperation among the educational, governmental and private entities in an effort to reach as many citizens as possible with marine mammal information.

Cons. Gyps
encl SF K
DM

A. Alan Griffin
Route 2, Box 195-A
Fredericksburg, TX 78624

April 7, 1981

Mr. Rugeley Ferguson, Chariman
Mr. Charles Schreiner IV, President
Board of Directors and
General Membership of the Exotic Wildlife Association
c/o the YO Ranch
Mountain Home, Texas 78058

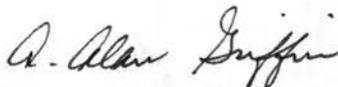
Gentlemen:

I would like to express my sincere disappointment at the new direction, of it's principle purpose, which the EWA has apparently elected to follow.

After attending the April 4, 1981 membership meeting, it is evident that the membership's actions are not consistent with the original ideals for which the EWA was created. This is evidenced by the membership's election to deviate from the original intent and purpose for which the EWA was founded and dedicated.

Since I cannot support this new direction, and do not feel it is in the best interest of exotic wildlife, I respectfully request that you accept this as my resignation from the Exotic Wildlife Association membership, effective immediately.

With deepest regrets,



A. Alan Griffin

cc: all EWA members