Minnesota State Zoological Board. Zoo-Related Organizations Files.

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Version 3
August 20, 2018

ROUGHDRAFT

W I L D A N I M A L P R O P A G A T I O N T R U S T

Minutes of Annual Meeting 7 October 1973
Shamrock Hilton Hotel, Houston, Texas

President Don G. Davis called the meeting to order at 8:15 P.M. The President appointed Vice President Clayton F. Freiheit to serve as Secretary for the meeting and requested that he call the roll.

The following Trustees were present: Dr. Theodore H. Reed, William G. Conway, Dr. Lester Fisher, Louis R. DiSabato, Arthur R. Watson, Ronald T. Reuther, Jack L. Throp, George Speidel, William J. Hoff, Dr. Peter Crowcraft, Roland Lindemann, Robert Bean, Jr., Gary K. Clarke, Clayton F. Freiheit, and Don G. Davis. Proxies were received from John Perry, Dr. Gunter Voss, Dr. Leonard Goss, Richard Naegeli, Dr. Philip Ogilvie, and Donald Bridgewater. Dr. Donald Farst represented Dr. Warren D. Thomas, Jack Armstrong represented Dr. Al Oeming and Robert Lotshaw represented Edward Maruska. Margaret Dankworth, AAZPA Executive Secretary, was present ex-officio. Present Davis declared a quorum.

Trustee Hoff suggested that Agenda Item 10, New Business, be taken out of order. President Davis felt that reference should be made to Item 1 of his memo of 20 September 1973. There being no objections, the President entertained a motion that the Wild Animal Propagation Trust be dissolved as a separate corporation. This was moved by Clayton Freiheit, seconded by William Conway. Trustee Conway reviewed the philosophy behind the establishment of the Trust and its functions. Trustee Hoff made reference to the proposed revised structure of AAZPA committees, especially the Conservation Committee. AAZPA President Lester Fisher said that a change in AAZPA's Bylaws had been proposed which would give tenure to the Conservation Committee members as well as broader representation from the membership. This would

be presented to the attending membership for approval on 11 October. Dr. Fisher reviewed the function of the AAZPA Conservation Committee especially as it pertained to U.S.D.I. endangered species permits and reminded the Trustees that AAZPA is only one of several advisors to the Department. Dr. Reed raised the question of W.A.P.T.'s legal commitments, especially those to the City of Honolulu regarding the Galapagos tortoise project. This subject was deferred for later discussion. President Davis called the question and the motion to dissolve the Trust carried unanimously.

Trustee Hoff moved that all assets of Trust be conveyed to the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. Mr. Conway seconded the motion. President Davis reported that the Trust had a bank balance as of 3 October 1973 of $2,123.47. The question of actual ownership of the three male Orangutans which were placed in the Rochester, Topeka, and Omaha Zoos under W.A.P.T.'s auspices was raised. Dr. Reed indicated that he would have John Perry check this matter out with appropriate legal counsel. President Davis called the question and the motion was unanimously approved.

President Davis asked for action on the other recommendations of the W.A.P.T. Executive Committee as per his memo of 20 September 1973. Mr. Conway moved, seconded by Mr. Reuther, that it be recommended to the AAZPA Board of Directors that the Wild Animal Propagation Trust be given commission or other comparable status within the AAZPA's organization to work closely with the Conservation Committee of the AAZPA. This motion was approved unanimously.

Mr. Conway moved to recommend to the AAZPA Board of Directors that this expanded body be named Wild Animal Conservation and Propagation Trust of the AAZPA. Mr. Hoff seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

Dr. Theodore Reed requested that President Davis write him a letter concerning the animals which are in other zoos under W.A.P.T. auspices. After this letter is received, Dr. Reed will pursue the matter of legally transferring these animals to AAZPA upon advice of federal counsel. Mr. Reuther stated that he felt that someone should be designated to contact the City of Honolulu relative to the Galapagos tortoise agreement. Roland Lindemann requested guidance concerning an impending importation of Somali Wild Asses and it was felt that the new commission and/or AAZPA Conservation Committee could appropriately deal with this matter.

William Conway moved that the Past-President and Past-Vice President of W.A.P.T. be empowered to negotiate with AAZPA, as well as any person or organization with which W.A.P.T. has contractual relationships, to effect actions reflecting the motions passed at this meeting. Ronald Reuther seconded the motion and it was carried unanimously.

A motion of appreciation to Don G. Davis and Clayton F. Freiheit, as well as to their predecessors, for their effort on behalf of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust was offered by Mr. Conway. Dr. Lester Fisher seconded the motion and it was passed unanimously.

Mr. Freiheit moved for adjournment at 9:00 P.M., seconded by William Conway and motion carried.

Clayton F. Freiheit
Acting Secretary

[September 15, 1973]

File WAPT

Dear Fellow WAPT Trustees:

We know that many of you share our concern about the current and future position of the propagation trust. As trustees constituting 10% of the membership, we are taking this opportunity to call a special meeting at 8 P.M., October 7, 1973, in the Shamrock Hilton Hotel of Houston, Texas. The meeting room will be announced during the Houston Conference. The purpose of this meeting is two-fold. 1) To amend the By-laws as follows:

Add a new article: VI Dissolution

> At no time and in no manner shall any of the assets of this Corporation, whether in the nature of real or personal property or any other thing of value, inure to or for the benefit of any member of the Corporation. If at any time this Corporation ceases to operate or function or becomes dissolved or discontinues operation, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, all of the assets of every kind and nature then existing shall immediately be turned over and delivered by proper instruments of conveyance to the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, State of West Virginia, to become the exclusive property of said Association for such purpose or purposes as the officers thereof may from time to time determine and designate, with the expressed hope that such assets be used to support animal conservation.

6/10 4/100 10 6.00

2) To discuss and act upon a motion of dissolution including recommendations to the AAZPA on the reorganization of a stronger conservation committee as a standing committee of that organization. You should know that we have received strong support for this position from the Endangered Species Office of the Department of Interior.

Should you have any comments on this position prior to the conference, please feel free to write to any of us.

Sincerely,

Don Bridgwater

William Hoff

William Conway

Chester Hogan

Peter Crowcroft

Philip Ogilvie

PORTLAND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS · 4001 S.W. CANYON ROAD · PORTLAND, OREGON 97221

September 4, 1973

File WAPT

Donald D. Bridgwater
Minnesota State Zoological Gardens
Veterans Service Building
Columbus Circle
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Don:

The letter concerning the WAPT Committee meeting erroneously stated it was scheduled for October 1. Please correct the date to read October 7.

Sincerely,

P. W. Ogilvie, Ph. D.
Executive Director

jah

PORTLAND ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS • 4001 S. W. CANYON ROAD • PORTLAND, OREGON 97221 • TELEPHONE (503) 226-1561

September 1, 1973

Donald D. Bridgwater
Minnesota State Zoological Gardens
Veterans Service Building
Columbus Circle
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Don:

Here is the letter we discussed. I hope it meets with your approval. I have asked Wayne for any specific recommendations that he might have with regard to the conservation committee, and will incorporate them in the final draft of the letter If you have any modifications, send them along together with your signature as you want it to appear on the letter. We will circulate the letter to all trustees as soon as we hear from you.

I do hope all goes well for you, and that you have nothing but favorable reports from the doctors.

Sincerely,

P. W. Ogilvie, Ph. D.
Executive Director

jah

Enc.

D R A F T

Dear Fellow WAPT Trustees:

We know that many of you share our concern about the current and future position of the propagation trust. As trustees constituting 10% of the membership, we are taking this opportunity to call a special meeting at 8 P.M., October 1, 1973, in the Shamrock Hilton Hotel of Houston, Texas. The meeting room will be announced during the Houston Conference. The purpose of this meeting is two-fold. 1) To amend the By-laws as follows:

Add a new article: VI Dissolution

> At no time and in no manner shall any of the assets of this Corporation, whether in the nature of real or personal property or any other thing of value, inure to or for the benefit of any member of the Corporation. If at any time this Corporation ceases to operate or function or becomes dissolved or discontinues operation, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, all of the assets of every kind and nature then existing shall immediately be turned over and delivered by proper instruments of conveyance to the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, State of West Virginia, to become the exclusive property of said Association for such purpose or purposes as the officers thereof may from time to time determine and designate, with the expressed hope that such assets be used to support animal conservation.

2) To discuss and act upon a motion of dissolution including recommendations to the AAZPA on the reorganization of a stronger conservation committee as a standing committee of that organization. You should know that we have received strong support for this position from the Endangered Species Office of the Department of Interior.

Should you have any comments on this position prior to the conference, please feel free to write to any of us.

Sincerely,

Don Bridgwater
Chester Hogan
Dr. Philip Ogilvie

June 1, 1972

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Appleton
The Research Ranch
Elgin, Arizona 85611

Dear Ariel and Frank:

As usual, there seems to be more work than we can get done, and I am just now responding with a copy of the paper which I presented in Tucson. I am also enclosing a copy of a paper which I presented at Salt Lake City providing some detailed data on endangered birds and a paper which John Perry and I did providing specific details on endangered mammals. The Perry paper and the Salt Lake paper will be published in Zoologica.

I talked to John recently on the phone and he told me that he had given our paper at the Jersey Endangered Species Conference and that it was not received enthusiastically by some of the European zoo directors. The London Times said, "European zoo directors bristled." In addition, when I arrived home from Tucson, I found that the paper given in Tucson had been summarized and released on the AP. Maybe we are amateur statisticians, but I know those figures aren't all that inaccurate, and I also know that we must take steps to brighten the picture. The Research Ranch stands as a single, positive contributor in this regard and I for one appreciate your efforts deeply.

About a month ago, our best outdoor columnist, Jim Kimball, devoted an entire Sunday feature to the Research Ranch complete with two full color pictures; one of you with the dogs and one of the terrain. It was quite accurate and very well done. I had intended to send it, but somehow failed to save it.

It was so kind of you to spend time in Tucson to discuss things that are near and dear to me. Thank you again for lunch and please keep us posted on your activities. The zoo project is going very well here and I shall place your name on our Newsletter list which should keep you more closely appraised of our progress.

With warm regards,

Donald D. Bridgwater
Director

DDB:gb
Enclosures

Elgin

THE RESEARCH RANCH ANNUAL REPORT

The past twelve months proved to be even busier than the previous year, but since so much happened then, at times this year we seemed to be standing still. The reality was that in spite of occasional frustrations, TRR did make appropriate progress.

The most important step was the Forest Service's decision to replace the existing livestock grazing permit with a cooperative management agreement emphasizing research, conservation and education on their 2,250 acres of the Ranch. This is a unique, landmark action by the Forest Service, and we are tremendously pleased to begin this new arrangement. At the next Board meeting, the USFS will be elected to TRR trusteeship, with Clyde Doran, Supervisor of the Coronado National Forest, as representative and Clark Martin, Director of the Santa Rita Experimental Range, as alternate.

Five (5) universities and one (1) college were represented on the Ranch this past summer for periods up to three months, with professors and students from New Mexico, New York, Oregon and Arizona.

Four (4) Ranch trees, a velvet ash, an Arizona walnut, a yewleaf willow and an Arizona white oak, achieved national recognition from the American Forestry Association as monarchs of their species. TRR's small library grew to 260 titles and the Foundation was listed in the current Conservation Directory of the National Wildlife Federation.

The University of Arizona Range Plant Club donated an herbarium cabinet with our first forty (40) mounted specimens in exchange for a TRR contribution of $60.00 to the Club treasury. By this time next year, the student members hope to have placed 100 more mounts in the cabinet.

The AEC-funded shortgrass prairie laboratory entered its fourth year and the Ranch-funded data bank completed most of its field collection and respective habitat data, with the CDC 6400 computer system for data storage and retrieval currently being developed, along with the chemical composition of the field samples. Aerial photographs taken in 1969 by the U.S.Forest Service provided valuable color emulsions to identify and delineate types of vegetation communities. Dr. Charles D.Benham continues to supervise both these projects from his new post on the Range Science Faculty at Colorado State University. Since Fort Collins is grasslands headquarters for the NSF-funded studies under the International Biological Program, Dr. Benham's new associates and friends are a distinct and welcome asset.

Nearly three hundred (300) professionals or specifically interested individuals visited the Ranch, and we corresponded with many other groups and institutions, slowly disseminating the knowledge of our existence. Numerous public and private appearances were made on TRR's behalf, highlighted by a June visit to the CSU campus.

Dr. John R. Meyer (Ph.D. in herpetology) and his wife, Terry, arrived at the Ranch in July to begin their association with TRR as resident assistant administrators, maintainers, receptionists, you-name-it! and we enjoy having them with us very much. One of Jack's first exciting actions has been to receive here a rare burrowing tortoise, indigenous to the mountain country of Chihuahua, Mexico and rapidly adjusting to our similar conditions. Jack has in mind for her a family plan.

The fertilization/irrigation project developed here by Dr. Phil R. Ogden of the U of A continues on its small parcel of grassland, with the objective of determining the influence of seasonal moisture and added nitrogen on three (3) shortgrass species, namely the sprucetop and blue gramas and one variety of threeawn.

Research in the use of space and small-scale aerial photography for range resource analysis, as directed by Oregon State University, occurred this year in Southeastern Arizona, with part of the observations being made at the Ranch.

Four (4) government agencies with which we are especially concerned at this time are the U.S.Forest Service, the Arizona State Land Department, the Arizona Game and Fish

Commission and the National Park Service; and there is unfinished business with all of them. For example, we await the promised inspection by NPS of a live stream and wooded canyon area in the Ranch's southwest corner for consideration as a Natural Landmark. Then we hope that the State Land Department will decide, for its 2,520 acres of the Ranch, in favor of the same management emphasis as initiated by the Forest Service for its Ranch acreage, and as well, join our Board of Trustees.

We have asked the Game and Fish Department to grant TRR status as a wildlife refuge and to start positive action on the re-introductions of the Mexican Pronghorn and the Arizona Black-tailed Prairie Dog. A quorum of the Commissioners and administrators were here last January to inspect the Ranch and discuss these matters.

A Forest Service inspection team visited TRR last July to consider designating an appropriate Ranch area as a Research Natural Area. This particular part of TRR could be the first such Area in the United States to combine federal, state and private land.

The local Forest Service stated last November that they would try to:

1) Provide TRR with formal written notice of removal of 496 acres of their land at the Ranch from their classification of "Base for Exchange" to a more permanent part of the Coronado National Forest.

2) Construct, at TRR's expense, official Forest Service signs designating their land at the Ranch as research, education and conservation areas.

3) Request from the Bureau of Land Management a withdrawal of mineral rights from their land at the Ranch, thereby giving us more protection from the mining industry which still has a virtual carte blanche on public lands.

4) Request the Chief Forester to permit soil conservation projects, designed and approved by the USDA's Soil Conservation Service, to be done on the Ranch at Ranch expense.

Although the above issues with these agencies vary in importance from minor to vital, we are optimistic that some progress will be made in all cases; in fact we anticipate some exciting prairie dog news any moment, hopefully before our next meeting.

On the subject of meetings and trustees, we hope that this year will allow four (4) of our trustees to make their first visit to the Ranch. We also hope that each trustee will explore and produce an additional trustee, so that we may broaden our base of interest. Perhaps our primary universities in Arizona and Colorado would consider institutional trusteeships. As we approach completion of the basic research effort, with the information available in prose, computer and photograph, we trust that you will develop ideas and programs in applied research, land management and land-use planning, or whatever strikes your imagination.

In early 1972, possibly on the occasion of Ray Dasmann's trip to the U.S. and Canada, we shall hold a meeting in Washington. Until then, our final note might be a suggestion that the novel by Lionel Davidson entitled "Smith's Gazelle" is an absolute delight.

Ariel Appleton

Frank Appleton

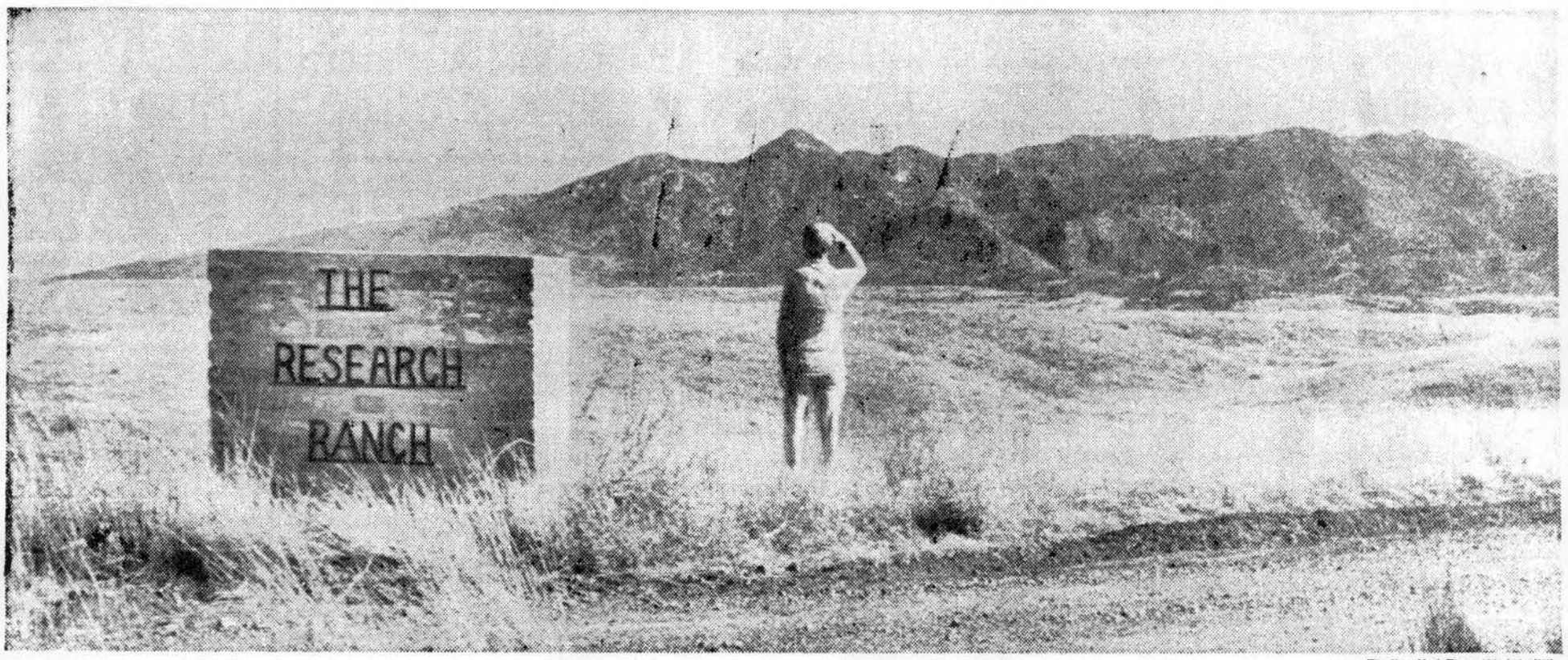
Ariel Appleton Frank Appleton

31 August, 1971

(602) 455-5689
new number

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1972

The New York Times



The New York Times/Gladwin Hill

A visitor surveys part of the ranch in Arizona that Frank and Ariel Appleton have transformed from cattle land to a haven for many species

Arizona Research Ranch Turns Ecological Clock Back 150 Years

By GLADWIN HILL
Special to The New York Times

ELGIN, Ariz. — For more than a century, the mile-high meadows south of this hamlet reverberated to the thunder of hooves, the whoops of cowboys and the clangor of westbound immigrant parties.

Today, the land's silence is regularly broken only by breezes rustling through the prairie grass, the songs of birds and noises produced by an ecological experiment.

In an era when 5,000 acres of the nation's farmlands have been vanishing daily to other uses, Frank and Ariel Appleton are turning the environmental clock back 150 years, to a time before the pioneers came.

In collaboration with the United States Forest Service, the State Land Department and a number of other organizations, they have banished cattle from their 8,000-acre Elgin Hereford Ranch, 65 miles southeast of Tucson and transformed it into The Research Ranch, an ecological preserve.

In place of cattle, the ranch now has fauna ranging from peacocks to turtles, and the array may soon be joined by prairie dogs and Mexican prong-horned antelope.

Measurements of everything from temperature variations to bug population, made at hundreds of points, regularly flow to a data bank 700 miles away at Fort Collins, Colo.

Almost daily there are visits by professionals in ecology and student groups, from grade schools to the university level.

Among a bevy of research projects under way is a detailed study of a 1,000-acre tract, sponsored by the Atomic Energy Commission, expected to yield significant information for improved management of the one-tenth of the nation's area still classified as "short-grass pririe."

"But aside from all the special projects," says Mr. Appleton, "I think the biggest thing we're doing here is giving a boost to the idea that open space is valuable, both spiritually and economically.

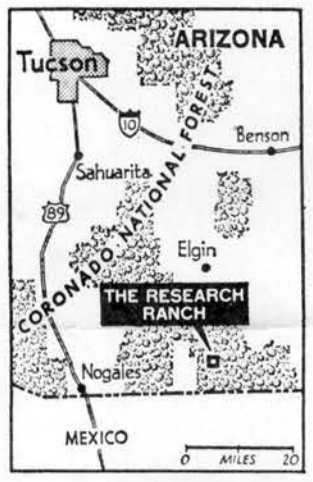
"Farming and ranching can be marginal in this region. But it's open space that draws people—many of them future taxpayers — to areas like Arizona."

The lanky 6-foot-3 rancher is a spinoff from the dynasty that owns the oldest family agricultural operation in the country, Appleton Farms in Ipswich, Mass., established in 1638.

Seek Bigger Challenge

He graduated from Harvard in 1939, was a Navy flier in World War II and then spent 10 years in urban real estate work in Los Angeles.

In 1965 he bought the 480-acre nucleus of a cotton-milo-and-cattle spread, with 9,200 additional acres of Federal and state grazing leases,



The New York Times/March 11, 1972

at Sahuarita, 20 miles south of Tucson.

"It did well enough so that, with our four children well along in school, Ariel and I looked around for something more challenging," he said.

Then in their forties they joined the Peace Corps in 1962 and for two years directed its 70-member team in Costa Rica, helping to develop that country's schools and public health.

On their return, they sold off their profitable Sahuarita property in stages, concurrently buying up two contiguous Elgin tracts to form their "dream ranch."

Ranch Given Away

Of the 8,000 acres, some 3,000 are private land, 2,200 acres are leased grazing land that is part of the Coronado National Forest and 2,520 are state grazing leases. The property represented an investment of around $500,000. It is arid country, with a rainfall of 20 inches, and it takes 25 acres to support one cow.

"A few years of raising registered Herefords convinced us there wasn't much future in it either financially or imaginatively," Mr. Appleton continued.

"We could have sold at a profit or developed it. But it seemed too choice not to be kept intact. And we were both interested in ecology. So we decided in effect to give the ranch away, in a way that would preserve it."

In late 1969 they established The Research Ranch, a nonprofit, educational foundation, leased the property to the foundation for $1 a year —except for an 80-acre tract that is the site of their attractive home—and began a phased process of conveying ownership of the land to the foundation.

The Forest Service broke tradition by agreeing to commit its 2,200 grazing acres to the foundation for "nonuse," and negotiations are under way for similar transition of the state land.

A contract with Dr. Charles Bonham, a range management specialist now at Colorado State College in Fort Collins, who was looking for 1,000 unused acres for the A.E.C. study, started the ball rolling on a string of research projects that promises to be endless.

These include efforts to revive regionally indigenous species, such as the prairie dog and the antelope, that vanished decades ago amid the cattle raising.

An advertisement in The Saturday Review for someone to work on a ranch "dedicated to conservation research and education" brought 200 replies, from which the Appletons picked that of Dr. John R. Meyer, a Smith College herpetologist, and his wife, who currently are the ranch's only full-time staff members.

Continued on Page 47, Column 3

A Ranch in Arizona Is Turning Ecology Clock Back 150 Years

Continued From First Page of Second Part

There are several comfortable modern homes on the property to accommodate researchers on a self-supporting basis, and last year groups from six colleges and universities stayed there for periods up to three weeks.

The Appletons set up a $100,000 fund to cover ranch overhead for an initial period "till we can prove our usefulness and go looking for grants." They are putting in 16-hour days themselves on the administrative work. Meanwhile, the ranch has accumulated a gilt-edged board of trustees including John Perry and Lee Talbot of the Smithsonian Institution, Dr. Raymond Dasmann of the Conservation Foundation and former Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall.

Counted among the ranch's major benefactors are the Appletons' two daughters, and two sons, now grown up, who will inherit only one vote on the board of trustees.

"It's a little irksome," Mrs. Appleton said, "when you say 'foundation,' and people immediately think of 'tax dodge.' I don't know many people who are giving away most of their net worth.

"But in the normal course of things, the children would have to sell the property, and the real estate developers would get it. This way they have something they can remember, and I think they're thrilled at it."

WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST

PRESIDENT
DON G. DAVIS
Director
Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Park
Box 158
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901

VICE PRESIDENT
CLAYTON FREIHEIT
Director
Denver Zoological Gardens
City Park
Denver, Colorado 80205

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN PERRY
Assistant Director
National Zoological Park
Washington, D. C. 20009

MEMO: DATE: 12 APR 72

FROM: Don G. Davis, President, Wild Animal Propagation Trust

TO: WAPT Trustees

SUBJECT: WAPT Reorganization

At the last meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust, held in Salt Lake City, Utah, the Trustees approved in principle the idea that membership in WAPT should be on an institutional rather than an individual basis. One idea expressed the belief that participating institutions should pay dues of $1,000.00 per year to support WAPT projects. Another opinion was that dues should be based on a sliding scale, correlated to the zoos operating budget, and with a maximum of $1,000.00 per year. The WAPT Executive Committee was charged with the responsibility of recommending a plan for reorganization, and to report on this plan at a spring meeting in Tucson, which would be held in conjunction with the AAZPA Board Meetings. A report suggesting various alternatives was mailed to members of the WAPT Executive Committee which has resulted in considerable correspondence and discussion.

The fact that theAAZPA is no longer an affiliate of the NRPA and has become an independent organization, has somewhat altered the position of WAPT. A general consensus of opinion supports the philosophy that WAPT should form a much closer working relationship with the AAZPA and all zoos that meet WAPT qualifications. Another opinion expresses the belief that WAPT should be incorporated directly into the AAZPA and become its conservation wing while utilizing a trustee format, and specialists committees.

The question then arises as to whether there is a continuing need for WAPT. Those of us who have worked on the reorganization believe that there is. We believe that a semi-autonomous organization, open to all zoological parks that meet the qualifications, working closely with the AAZPA, and receiving proper direction from the AAZPA Board, is highly desirable. The AAZPA and WAPT, can certainly complement one another.

The AAZPA with its private and commercial interests, which are

necessary and possibly desirable for its operation, does not have the time and organization at present to devote its skills and energies to a comprehensive and extensive conservation effort. At this time, the leadership and energies of the AAZPA must be devoted to developing a strong and financially successful organization. The Wild Animal Propagation Trust has elevated conservation efforts from a committee status and placed it in the hands of a Board of Trustees. It is free of commercial interests, and devotes its energies and resources entirely to conservation efforts.

WAPT is developing a structure of specialists committees which has achieved considerable stature with the U.S.D.I., other government agencies, and those zoos which have participated. Several recent requests for recommendations by WAPT from the U.S.D.I. regarding endangered species permits indicate the dependency which they are placing on our organization. This is certainly a better zoo representation than a specialists committee appointed by the U.S.D.I., originating in Washington, and not represented by zoos when endangered species permits are considered. As the list of endangered species continue to grow, zoos will reach the point where they will find it even more difficult to obtain import permits. We must present a united front, and have firm proposals for propagation centers for endangered species and be able to supply in short order, recommendations regarding the issuance of permits and importations. The specialists committees should also develop plans to work with the endangered species that already exist in our zoos. This should include the seeking out of numbers and locations of endangered species in zoos and making recommendations as to designated breeding centers and/or other activities which will improve the propagating potential. Under the new plan, since the goals of WAPT are specific, the two organizations would not be competing nor duplicating their efforts.

It has been suggested that the new dues structure for institutions could be a set rate i.e., $50. or $100. Another suggestion is a sliding scale, based on operating budget, with a maximum of $100. per institution. There could also be a modest dues figure for individuals whose institution did not wish to participate. However, the details of these arrangements can be worked out in committee.

Each member institution would designate a representative who would serve one the WAPT Board of Trustees. The Board of Trustees would in turn elect the members of an Executive Council to operate the organization. The officers of the organization and an executive committee would be elected by the Executive Council from their members. The number of members on the Executive Council could number from 20 to perhaps 30 and be determined by need and efficiency. To ensure adequate liaison and direction, it would be desirable that the AAZPA president always serve on the WAPT Executive Committee. It might also be desirable that all AAZPA Directors serve on the WAPT Executive Council. The individual AAZPA member would therefore have the opportunity of having direct representation through the membership of his zoo in WAPT, and/or representation through his own AAZPA Board just as he has in all other committees for semi-autonomous bodies such as

the Voluntary Registration Board. WAPT is prepared to serve the needs of AAZPA. Dues collected by WAPT would be utilized for stationery, postage reports, surveys, and other miscellaneous operating expenses. With permission of the AAZPA Board, many of these activities would be handled through the AAZPA Office and WAPT would pay its proportionate share of the expenses. This subject has been discussed with Executive Secretary, Margaret Dankworth, and she has indicated her willingness providing that WAPT can pay for the services of one of her part-time helpers. Many of the activities of WAPT will continue to function through its specialists committee on a volunteer basis.

We have arranged to appear before the AAZPA Board at their Tucson meeting to discuss this plan. We will inform all trustees of the results of this meeting. In the meantime, we solicit your thoughts and comments on any matters pertaining to WAPT.

WAPT Meeting All Day Friday
Oct 6 no food events

WAPTS Red Wolf Committee Report

April 1972

The past year has been a year of very little activity on the part of the Red Wolf Committee. The reasons are numerous, but primarily they have been the geographical isolation of the Chairman, together with the press of other activities.

I have attached to this report the most current paper on the Red Wolf. Its significance should be apparent. You will note that the authors conclude that there is a minimum Red Wolf population of about 92 animals in the State of Texas, with the suggestion that there may be a population of animals in Cameron Parish, Louisiana. I have also attached a proposed stud book form and agreement form for the Red Wolf.

I do feel that it would be appropriate at this meeting of the WAPTS Trustees to appoint a new Chairman of the Red Wolf Committee and to give tentative approval to the stud book form so that it may be forwarded to the appropriate international groups for their approval. I do not feel that anything further of significance can be done with this group of animals until we establish adequate records. I will, of course, work very closely with the new Chairman and provide for him any assistance that he may wish. I shall make available to him at his convenience the files that I have maintained on the Red Wolf.

Respectfully submitted,

P. W. Ogilvie, Ph. D.
Chairman, Red Wolf Committee

ab

WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST

Red Wolf Committee

Species: (Canis rufus) Studbook-No: _____

Sex: _____ Identifying Mark: _____

House-name: _____ Color Phase: _____

Date of birth: _____ Where: _____

Anomalies: _____

Collecting Locality: State: _____ County: _____

Township: _____ Ranch or Property: _____

Date of Capture: _____ Est. Age at Capture: _____

Biochemical Test Date: _____ Results: _____

Performed Where: _____ By Whom: _____

Ownership:

(1) _____ Since: _____

(2) _____ Since: _____

(3) _____ Since: _____

(4) _____ Since: _____

Date of Death: _____ Where: _____

Post-Mortem Findings: _____

Disposition of Remains: _____

Disposition of Skull: _____ Museum Number: _____

REMARKS: _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Descendants:

	Sex	Born	Father (mother)	Studbook No. and Name
1.				
2.				
3.				
4.				
5.				
6.				
7.				
8.				
9.				
10.				
11.				
12.				
13.				
14.				
15.				
16.				
17.				
18.				
19.				

Father:		
No.:		
Mother:		
No:		

Guaranteed by: _____

Studbookkeeper

DRAFT PROPOSAL ONLY

May, 1971

DOCUMENT OF AGREEMENT
Between
THE WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST
and
A DESIGNATE BREEDING CENTER
for the
RED WOLF *(CANIS RUFUS)*

STATEMENT OF AGREEMENT

THIS IS AN AGREEMENT Between the _____ _____ (hereafter called the designate institution), and the WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST. It is intended primarily as a declaration of purpose and intent. Should any dispute arise which the above parties are unable to resolve, it will be submitted to binding arbitration under mutually agreed procedures or under the procedures of the American Arbitration Association.

The designate institution herein agrees to develop and administer a permanent captive propagation program for the Red Wolf (*Canis rufus*).

The Red Wolf is a declared endangered species and the Wild Animal Propagation Trust has as its main objective the promotion of sustained propagation of certain rare and endangered species in captivity. Toward this end, the designate institution agrees to promote this objective according to the general guidelines and recommendations of this agreement.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

1. Funds for Support

It is agreed that the designate institution will provide internal funds for the construction and maintenance of an adequate wolf facility, including any special equipment or construction necessary for the implementation of the project. If funds are sought from an outside foundation or other granting agency, the Wild Animal Propagation Trust will assist in preparing the application and will endorse the request provided that the request is consistent with Wild Animal Propagation Trust policies. If the granting agency prefers that Wild Animal Propagation Trust be the applicant, Wild Animal Propagation Trust will submit the application, and if the grant is made, Wild Animal Propagation Trust will designate institution as its fiscal agent for purposes of the project.

2. Institutions having Red Wolves will be invited to place them on deposit at the designate institution until the maximum capacity of that institution is reached. The Wild Animal Propagation Trust, through the agency of the Red Wolf Committee, shall have the final decision as to the initial deposition of such animals.

3. The designate institution shall name a project leader who shall give special direction to the wolf breeding program and will automatically become a member of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust Red Wolf Committee.

4. Depositing institutions will bear the responsibility and cost for all required medical tests prior to shipment. They shall

also pay those transportation costs for shipping the animal.

5. The designate institution will provide suitable care for the deposited animals; in accordance with the general recommendation of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust Red Wolf Committee; however, said insitution shall not be liable should any Red Wolf be lost for any reason, including theft, vandalism, or disease.

6. The designate institution shall summarize procedures and data resulting from the project on request of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust for purposes of establishing progress reports and dissemination of information to interested parties.

7. If for any reason the designate institution wishes to terminate its program or ceases to exist, a letter of intent shall be filed with Wild Life Propagation Trust 90 days prior to this event.

DEPOSITION AND SURPLUSAGE

1. An animal on deposit may be reclaimed by the depositing institution if it does not prove utilizable in the propagation operation. If, upon notification, the animal is not reclaimed, the Wild Animal Propagation Trust may use its own discretion in relocating the animal.

2. If the cooperating institution should desire to abandon the program or if in the opinion of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust the program is being operated in such a way as to imperil the sound and successful continuity of the project, the parties will confer. If no satisfactory solution can be found, Wild Animal Propagation Trust

may elect to transfer the project to another site. In this event, Wild Animal Propagation Trust may remove at its expense:

a. all Red Wolves originally deposited by other institutions than the designate institution.

b. all offspring still present at the facility raised subsequent to the date of this agreement and still present, other than those animals logically attributed to originally owned parents.

It is understood that in such event, the primary guideline for any decision shall be the perpetuation of the species and other considerations shall be secondary.

3. It is agreed that in the event of surplus animals, the deposition of these animals shall be the prerogative of Wild Animal Propagation Trust through its Red Wolf Committee in the following manner:

a. Surplus animals will be offered to the depositing institution in the order of their deposits. Depositing institutions shall be entitled to share in this distribution even if the animals which they deposit failed to breed or die before breeding. Each depositing institution shall be entitled to receive these animals on a two for one basis.

b. After filling the initial requests of depositing institutions, further surplus shall be deposited to institutions upon request to the Wild Animal Propagation

Trust and approved by the Wild Animal Propagation Trust on the basis of priority listing.

DISTRIBUTION AND RELATIVE DENSITY OF THE RED WOLF IN TEXAS[1]

by Dennis N. Russell
Texas Parks and Wildlife Department
John H. Reagan Bldg.
Austin, Texas 78701

and

James H. Shaw
Yale School of Forestry
New Haven, Ct. 06511

ABSTRACT

Summer and winter transects were run throughout the range of the red wolf (Canis rufus) along the Texas Gulf Coast utilizing a hand-cranked siren to elicit howling. The red wolf could be distinguished from the coyote (C. latrans) by its patterns of vocalization. Slight confusion was caused by wolves which, located close to the siren barked like domestic dogs.

No significant differences were detected between the effectiveness of the technique in winter or summer or between two- or four-mile spacings of the howling posts along transects. Heavy fog did cause a significant decrease in the numbers of responses and high winds probably limited the effectiveness of the technique.

Many areas thought to be occupied by red wolves were found to contain only coyotes. The coyote appears to be expanding its range into the marshes and coastal prairies which are the last stronghold of the red wolf. Isolated wolf populations were located in Harris and Brazoria Counties along with the major population grouping in Liberty, Chambers and Jefferson Counties. Highest densities of wolves are found on the prairie. There appears to be no genetic linkage between Texas and Louisiana populations because of a canid-free zone surrounding Lake Sabine.

Populations of wolves appear to be rapidly disappearing and without rapid protection and aid it is likely that the species will become extinct in the wild within the decade.

INTRODUCTION

The red wolf once ranged throughout the entire southeastern United States from Florida to central Texas (Young and Goldman 1944). Little concern accompanied its decline because the animal was replaced by large coyote-like canids throughout the western half of its range. Perhaps it would have passed out of existance unnoticed had McCarley (1962) not become concerned over his inability to find "good" red wolf skulls from areas where the animal was considered abundant.

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[1]A contribution of Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Texas W-103-R

Unfortunately, McCarley's paper was not widely read and Cahalane (1964), on the basis of questionnaire replies from southeastern state game and fish personnel, estimated that "several thousand" red wolves remained in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas. This confusion was no doubt due to the replacement of red wolves with coyote-like canids.

McCarley's paper came to the attention of two Canadians, Pimlott and Joslin, who were experienced workers with grey wolves (C. lupus). Subsequently, these investigators conducted a status survey of the red wolf using their howl-response technique which had been developed for use on grey wolves. Pimlott and Joslin (1968) positively identified red wolves only in Pitman and Davis Islands along the Mississippi River, and in one area in north-central Louisiana, and in Jefferson, Chambers and Liberty Counties in Texas. As a result of this survey, the red wolf was placed in the Red Data Book of the International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources and on the endangered species list of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

The Texas Parks and Wildlife Department, using a modified howl-response technique, instigated a status survey of the red wolf in Texas in 1970. The aim was to establish the distribution and relative density of this species in a way that would enable the monitoring of future changes in the populations. This is a report of that survey.

The remaining red wolf range in Texas may be broken into three broad habitat types: marshlands, prairie grasslands, and woodlands (Fig. 1). Marshlands grade from salt marshes generally found within 5 miles of the coast to completely fresh marshes inland as far as 15 miles. Vegetation correspondingly grades from cordgrass (Spartina sp.), seepweed (Suaeda sp.), and sea-oxeye (Borrichia sp.) in the more saline areas, through saltgrass (Distichlis sp.) brackish marshes into bullrush (Scirpus sp.), cattail (Typha agustifolia), and sloughgrass (Beckmannia syzigachne)

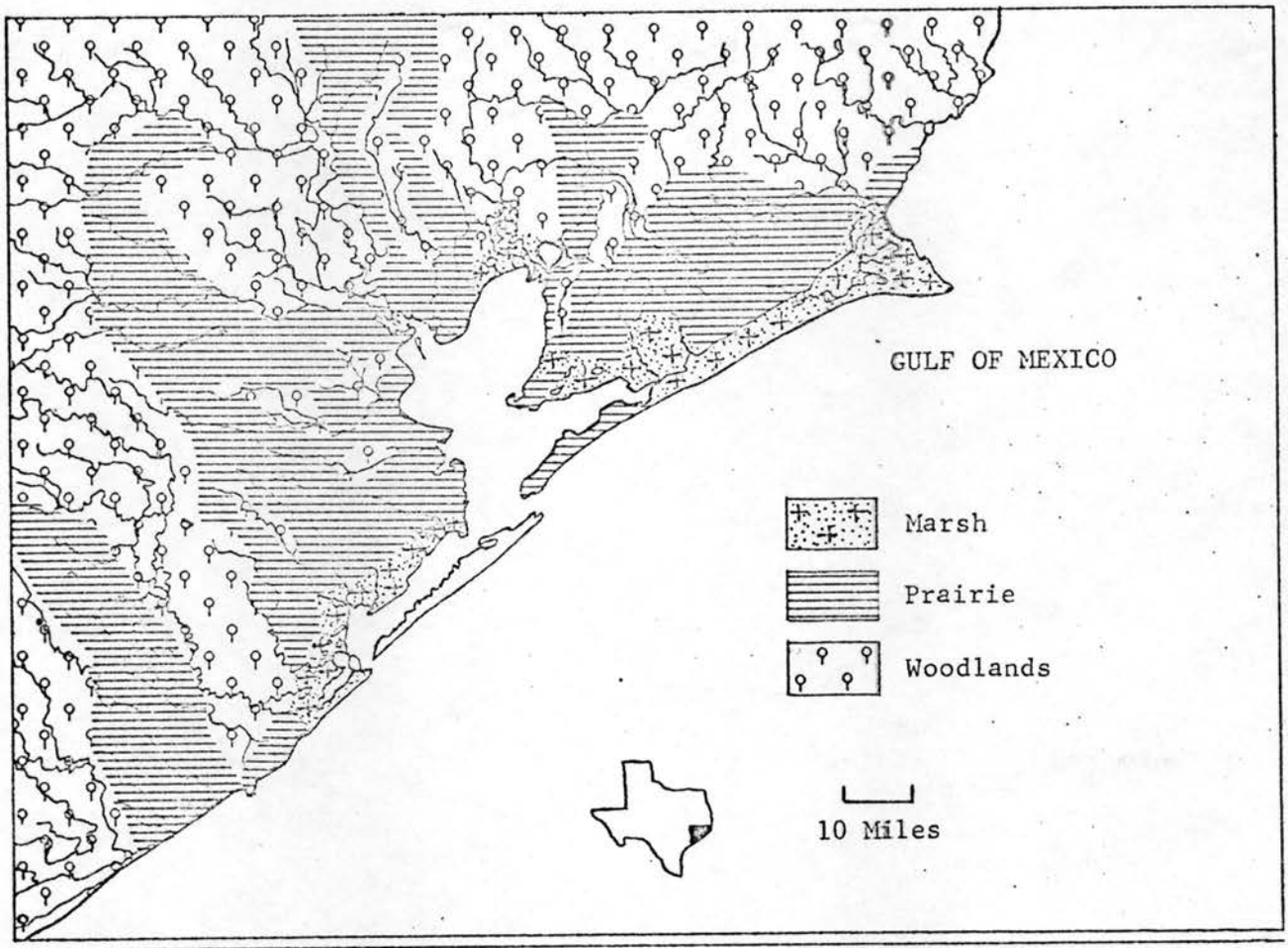

Figure 1. Habitat types found within the range of the red wolf in Texas

in completely fresh marshes. Most of the areas are exposed to light cattle grazing, but their primary values stem from waterfowl hunting and fur trapping.

A large portion of the upper Texas coast consists of rice farms and the prairie grasslands to which these farms revert when allowed to lie fallow. Characteristic vegetation includes the bluestems (Andropogon sp.) and Indian grass (Sorgastrum nutans), broadly interspersed with hackberry (Celtis laevigata) and oak (Quercus sp.) in the east and mesquite (Prosopis sp.) and pricklypear (Opuntia sp.) to the south and west. Waterfowl abound in the winter ponds of the area. The chief agricultural pursuit is alternate pasturage and rice farming wherein any given piece of land is allowed to lie fallow 2 or 3 years following a rice crop. Much of the land has been converted to housing and industrial developments, and

the trend is steadily increasing.

Woodlands of the region range from cypress (Taxodium sp.) swamps with water oak (Q. nigra), palmetto (Sabal sp.), and sweetbay (Magnolia virginiana) through mesophytic hardwoods into well-drained uplands of loblolly (Pinus taeda) and shortleaf (P. echinata) pines, hickory (Carya sp.) and various oaks. Local but limited operations for commercial firewood, pulpwood, and timber exist, and most woodlands are subjected to moderate grazing.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Three methods were considered for eliciting howling responses: human vocal imitations, tape-recorded howls, and hand-cranked air-raid sirens. Problems immediately arose with human vocal imitations. Serious straining of the vocal cords resulted, and neither of the authors was particularly successful in evoking responses from wild canids. With the right talent, this technique might be suitable for locating populations, but because of the variations in the skills of different investigators, it cannot be standardized.

Consideration was given to the use of tape-recorded howls which could be easily standardized. However, Joslin (pers. comm.) recommended that recordings not be used since they did not appear to be as effective as human vocal imitations. This technique was, therefore, discarded.

After preliminary tests, we decided that the hand-cranked air-raid siren would give a reasonably high level of success and could be easily standardized, thus permitting follow-up censuses to be carried out by other workers, regardless of their skill. Sirens used were military models producing a high-pitched wail of approximately 600 cycles per second and a maximum volume approaching 105 decibels at 100 RPM crank speed. At each stop, a siren was cranked for exactly 30 seconds and the investigator would then wait 2 minutes for responses. We believe that the 30-second siren blast will elicit maximum responses, yet will not obscure early responding howls as longer operational periods might.

Census strips were laid out along state highways, farm-to-market roads, and county and private shell roads throughout the area to be censused. The only condition for utilization of a given road was that it lie at least 4 miles from the next census strip. Along each strip the siren was sounded at 2-mile intervals during the summer and 2- and 4-mile intervals during the winter census. The investigator would then record howls, if any, as to number, direction and species. Surveys were always carried out between sunset and sunrise, not so much because of wolf activity, but because of reduced disturbance from passing vehicles.

RESULTS

Pimlot and Joslin (1968) determined that the answering call of the red wolf was similar to that of the grey wolf. The sonogram in Figure 2 is representative of the beginning of a red wolf howl. Although it resembles closely the sonograms of grey wolves (see Theberge and Falls 1967); it differs somewhat in that the pitch of the second and higher harmonics is slightly higher at the beginning and becomes higher throughout the call. One sudden drop in pitch is shown in Figure 2 and there may be up to four such drops and rises with each full call of 4 to 16 seconds duration.

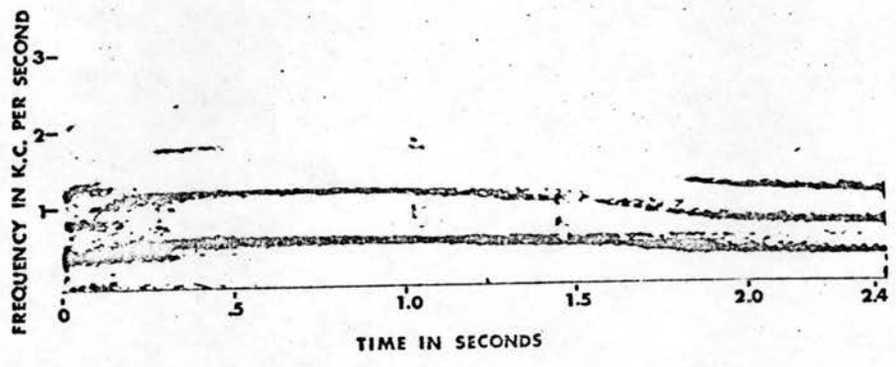

Figure 2. Sonogram of the beginning of the howl of a red wolf. Note the pitch change which occurs at intervals throughout the calls. Six harmonics are readily visible in this sonogram and more can be detected in others.

Coyote howls are generally higher pitched than those of either the red wolf or the grey wolf and are generally easily distinguished from wolf howls by their frequent sharp rises in pitch (yaps) that occur at 3 to 5 second intervals. The coyote, grey wolf, red wolf and dog (C. familiaris) are all known to bark. Barking in red wolves was noted only when the animals happened to be in close proximity to the siren and this may represent an alarm reaction rather than a "normal" response. Dogs, on the other hand, almost always combined their howling with barking. Often we were able to check for dogs by the location of farm houses and many times actually saw the dogs that had been barking. Thus, we were able to check ourselves until we felt certain that we could distinguish between the response of the wolf and that of the dog. In some cases, coyotes ended their yodeling sessions with sharp barking, readily discernible from wolf and dog vocalizations.

A portion of Chambers County was surveyed three times during the summer of 1970 and three times during the winter of 1970-1971. Results of this survey are shown in Table 1.

Table 1. Distribution of returns on 6 replicates of survey lines in southern Chambers County taken in summer of 1970 and in winter of 1970-1971.

	Summer Replicate					Winter Replicate			
# Responding	1	2	3	Total	# Responding	1	2	3	Total
0	52	53	51	156	0	54	52	51	157
1	6	4	8	18	1	2	5	7	14
2	2	3	1	6	2	3	3	1	7
3	1	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	4
4	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1

Grouped into an overall distribution the data were fitted to a negative binomial distribution (Bliss 1953) and tested by a X^2 goodness of fit (X^2=100, df=1, P>.25).

The transformation y:log (Xi + K/2) from Moyle and Lound (1960) was used to

normalize the residuals for analysis of variance. An analysis of variance table for nested classifications (Snedecor and Cochran 1967) is as follows:

Source of Variation	df	SS	MS	F
Seasons	1	0.00390824	0.00390824	5.65
Counts in Seasons	4	0.00276647	0.000691670	0.06
Stops in Counts	360	3.94769505	0.010965819	
Total	365	3.95436976		

Therefore, it appears that the technique will give uniform results when used over standardized transect routes regardless of the season if a stable population is assumed.

A similar portion of Brazoria County was censused twice with intervals between stops being 2 and 4 miles, respectively. The change in spacing did not cause a significant difference in the number of animals located. A compensating factor may have functioned in the spacing change, however, because once a wolf has answered it cannot be coaxed into howling again for some time. This means that when approached along a transect, the wolf may answer at too great a distance for the investigator to hear and will not respond again when the investigator moves closer. A Labrador retriever belonging to the senior author frequently was able to hear canids before his master could detect them and sometimes appeared to hear canids never detected.

High wind and fog appeared to limit severely the effectiveness of this technique. It seems only logical that high winds would greatly hamper the hearing of both wolves and investigators. Fog seriously limits howling responses and may prevent them altogether. No howls were recorded during heavy fog even though special efforts were made to locate animals on several such nights.

Table 2 shows the relative densities of red wolves in the three coastal habitat types. Highest densities were found along marsh edges and in the prairie and rice field land further inland (Figure 3). Few wolves could be located in the woodlands which, incidentally, harbor fairly abundant coyotes. The only wolves

found in woodlands were those situated near Lake Houston in an area of oak savanna surrounded by pine uplands.

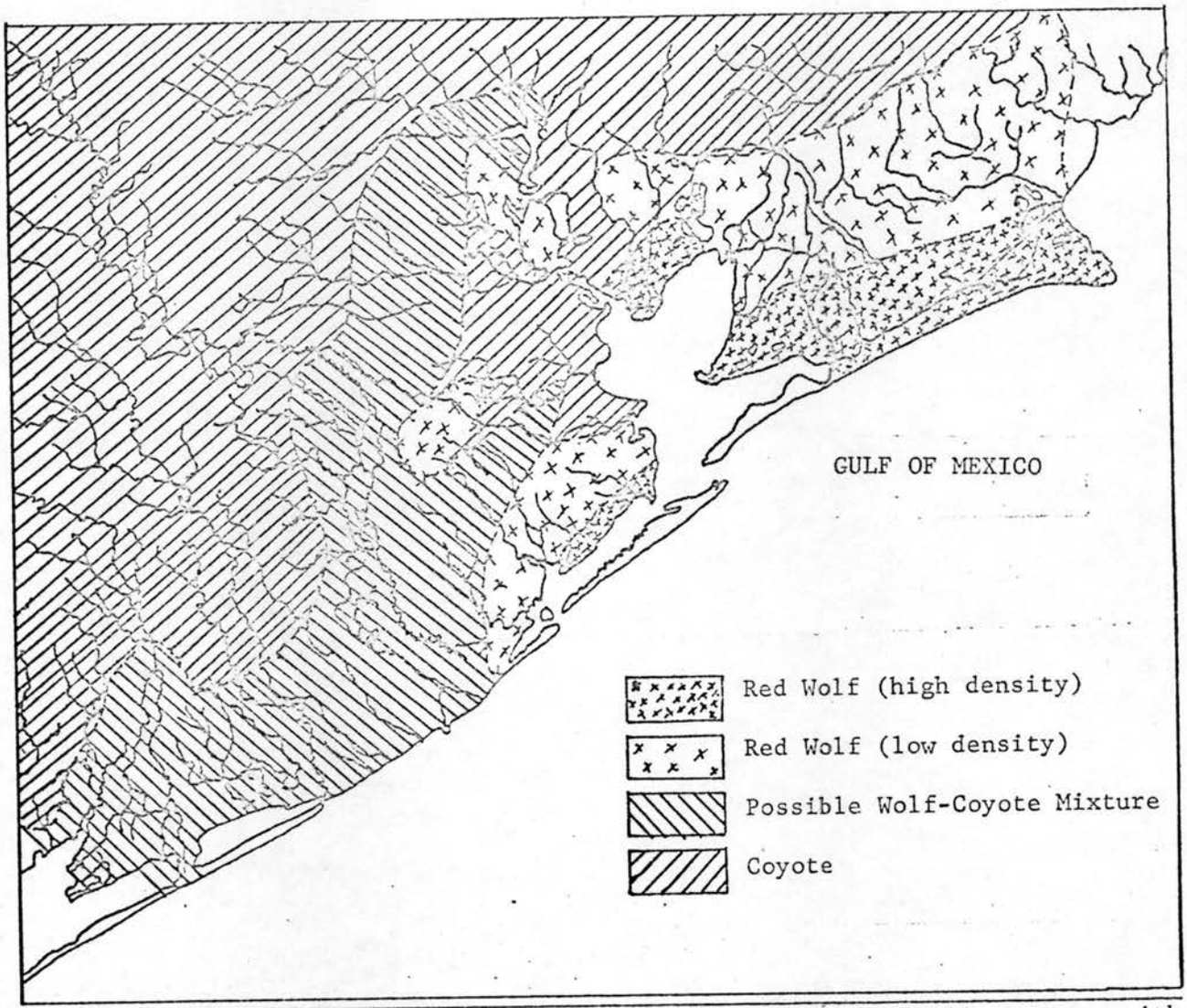

Figure 3. Range of the red wolf in Texas as determined by howling census with location of areas in which only coyotes were detected but which may have recently been wolf range.

Minimum densities based on winter counts alone range from one animal per some 12,300 acres in southern Chambers County to one animal per approximately 66,600 acres in eastern Jefferson County. This survey indicated a minimum red wolf population of approximately 92 animals for the State of Texas.

Table 2. Relative abundance of the red wolf in three habitat types along its range on the Texas Gulf Coast (Summer and Winter surveys combined).

	# Stops	# Responses	Responses/100 Stops	Acres in Habitat Type
Marsh	146	26	18	556,400
Prairie	470	107	23	984,020
Woodland	168	19	11	491,800

DISCUSSION

We have presented evidence elsewhere (Russell and Shaw 1971) that the red wolf ranged thoughout much of east Texas as recently as 1940. Davis (1966) gave the range of this species in Texas as an area extending inland about 100 miles from Orange County on the Louisiana border into South Texas as far south as Kenedy County. No wolves were located in this study farther south than Brazoria County even though spot checks were made as far south as Aransas County. Within their remaining range, red wolves were not found more than 50 miles inland. Thus, we see that the range of the red wolf is still declining.

Population fluctuations have been apparent within the remaining range during the past few years. The high Jefferson County population experienced a severe decline in 1969, perhaps due to density-dependent parasites and diseases. This decline was accompanied by severe cases of sarcopic mange (Sarcoptes scabei) noted in several wolves (Riley pers. comm.). The Chambers County population, on the other hand, seems to have rallied since 1964 when a trapper took 46 wolves within a 30 day period (Russel Clapper pers. comm.).

The authors know of no recent verification of Pimlott and Joslin's reports of red wolves in certian parts of Louisiana. However, reliable sources have found red wolves on the Moore Ranch in Cameron Parish, Louisiana at densities comparable to those in southern Chambers County (Glynn Riley, pers. comm.). Because of the heavily industrialized and canid-free zone around Lake Sabine, no gene flow is thought to occur between Texas and Louisiana populations.

The threat that red wolf x coyote or red wolf x dog hybridization poses to the survival of the remaining red wolves has been outlined by several authors (McCarley 1962, Nowak 1970, Paradiso 1968). "Strange-looking canids and smaller animals" have recently been seen and trapped within the last stronghold of the red wolf (Glynn Riley, pers. comm.). Interestingly enough, we heard no intermediate or indistinguishable howls in all of our survey; all were distinctly coyote, red wolf or dog.

With problems of range reduction, habitat loss, hunting and trapping pressure, and the possible infusion of foreign genes, the survival of the red wolf in Texas is in critical danger. The animal is totally unprotected and its endangered status is not generally known to the public, even in those areas in which it still occurs. Unless the serious plight of the red wolf is much better publicized, and unless some protective measures and management plans are instigated very soon, we believe that this species, once indigenous to the entire southeastern United States, will completely disappear within this decade.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Our sincere thanks are due to Glynn Riley, U. S. Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Division of Wildlife Services, it is doubtful if this study could have been carried out without his advice and aid. Thanks are also due to Mr. Russel Clapper and Freddy Abshier of the Anahuac National Wildlife Refuge for their cooperation.

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1/10

LOS ANGELES ZOO

5333 ZOO DRIVE • LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA 90027 • 666-4650

CHESTER E. HOGAN, ZOO DIRECTOR

January 04, 1972

Mr. John Perry
Assistant Director
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK
Smithsonian Institution
Washington, D. C. 20009

Dear John:

Your letter of December 22, 1971 and the draft paper enclosed represent a powerful argument for your point of view.

You are correct that I have reservations. I also agree with you that no Zoo can make an informed decision until the proposed by-laws are reviewed.

I, and I'm sure the rest of the staff, would be delighted to have you visit us.

Sincerely,

Chester E. Hogan, Director
THE LOS ANGELES ZOO

CEH:ebg

cc: Mr. Gary Clarke
Miss Margaret A. Dankworth
Mr. Don Bridgwater

December 22, 1971

Mr. Chester E Hogan
Los Angeles Zoo
5333 Zoo Drive
Los Angeles,CA 90027

Dear Chick:

I had hoped to have some time with you at Salt Lake City. It's unfortunate that you missed the WAPT meeting.

Don Bridgwater has relayed to me his talk with you. For several reasons, I'd prefer that we talk directly. So let me accept Don's report simply as indication that you have reservations about WAPT.

The basic problem is set forth in the enclosed paper. This will appear next year in ZOOLOGICA. Since we are still putting final touches on it, I ask that it not be copied and, for the moment, limited to you and your staff. If you want to circulate it, let me know and I'll give the green light as soon as it's in final form.

The position of zoos is being seriously challenged, because of this record. While there has been much talk about captive propagation, the results to date are poor. True, we can show reproduction of many species, and some go on for several generations. But species after species has flourished in zoos, then dwindled, Chapman's zebra and the gaur are good examples.

The U.S. Department of the Interior receives many applications for import permits, with the claim that the purpose is reproduction. But reproduction has only limited value unless the species is maintained. USDI is much concerned about this and wondering whether zoo applications can be approved on this claim.

Other conservation organizations,national and international. are also concerned. So long as zoos are consumers of wildlife, not producers, our desire to obtain rare species will be suspect.

No single zoo can provide security for a species. The sole purpose of WAPT is to coordinate our limited resources.

WAPT failed to do this as a voluntary group of individuals. A number of us felt it was time to get the job done or admit we couldn't. Prior to the Salt Lake City meeting, I thought that we might have to begin with no more than a dozen key zoos participating. I knew that a number, among them New York and Washington, would

make unrestricted commitments of breeding stock to WAPT ppols . Others, I felt, would not. I was pleasantly surprised by the unanimity of the Trustees. But, until the by-laws and proposed inter-zoo agreements have been completed, approved, and submitted, we cannot know who will actually join.

It would, of course, defeat the purpose if zoos joined without a commitment to participate. If we have no more than a dozen major zoos involved, we can accomplish more, with carefully-chosen species, than has been accomplished to date.

It is not my intention to propagandize for WAPT or urge zoos to join. It is our obligation to publish the facts, so they can decide.

For the moment, let me emphasize that no zoo can make an informed decision, since the issues are not on the table. The by-laws are being drafted, as are the inter-zoo agreements. Until they have been circulated to the Trustees, revised,and finally approved, there is no clear proposition.

If a face-to-face talk might be useful, I could try to visit you perhaps in February or March.

In the meantime, you are a Trustee,and all proposals and suggestions for the work in hand are welcome. Don Davis and Clayton Freiheit are working together on the documents. I haven't seen any draft of by-laws, though I have done some drafting on the inter-zoo agreements.

Best personal wishes for the New Year.

Cordially,

John Perry
Assistant Director

cc: Don Bridgwater

Enclosure: CAPTIVE PROPAGATION: A Progress Report

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

21 December 1971

Mr. Donald D. Bridgwater, Chairman
Golden Marmoset Committee, WAPT
Minnesota Zoological Garden
Veterans Service Bldg.
Columbus Circle
St Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Don:

I am delighted to hear that the Golden Marmoset Conference will take place at the National Zoological Park on 15 - 17 February 1972.

The tentative agenda looks quite good and, as much as I would like to attend, I am not sure at this time if my schedule will permit it.

Suggested participants for the Conference would certainly be members of the AAZPA's Conservation and Wildlife Committee. I believe some of these individuals are already planning on attending but by copy of this memo I will call it to their attention and suggest that they respond directly to you.

Sincerely,

Gary K. Clarke
President

GKC:eg

cc: AAZPA Officers and Directors
AAZPA Conservation & Wildlife Committee

ADDRESS ONLY THE DIRECTOR,
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES
AND WILDLIFE

United States Department of the Interior
FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

December 20, 1971

Dr. Charles R. Schroeder
Director
San Diego Zoological Gardens
Post Office Box 551
San Diego, California 92112

Dear Dr. Schroeder:

This is in reply to Associate Curator Clyde A. Hill's letter of December 3, commenting on Provision 3 of Endangered Species Permit No. ES-134.

We recognize Mr. Hill raises an interesting legal question relating to live animals now in the United States belonging to a subspecies named on the U.S. List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife.

First, let us deal specifically with the male Costa Rican Squirrel monkey, Saimtri sciureus oerstedii, presently the only animal covered by permit ES-134. Provision 3 of the permit reads: "This Squirrel Red-backed MONKEY will remain the property of the U.S. Government while on deposit with the San Diego Zoological Garden. This animal or any offspring thereof shall be subject to disposition as recommended by the Wild Animal Propagation Trust with the approval of the Department of the Interior."

We are legally obligated in administering the Endangered Species Act to be assured that the provisions of the permit must apply to progeny of this monkey.

Secondly, let us consider that part of Mr. Hill's letter relating to the group of Costa Rican Squirrel monkeys acquired and possessed by the San Diego Zoo prior to passage of the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969, on December 5, 1969, and Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 17, regulations which were adopted for administration of the Act. This group of monkeys, so acquired, are the property of the San Diego Zoo. The Act is not retroactive.

cc:
John Perry, AAZPA

With respect to the terms of the permit Mr. Hill may have misinterpreted the terms. The Department of the Interior does not assert or claim any property rights in the offspring or progeny of this monkey.

We do wish to have our position clearly understood, that placement of any offspring or progeny must be in accordance with the intent of the Act which requires, any animal or any offspring thereof, shall be subject to disposition by the Department of the Interior following consultation with the Wild Animal Propagation Trust and other competent authorities.

Hopefully, the cooperative endeavors of the San Diego Zoo, other AAZPA zoos, the Wild Animal Propagation Trust, IUCN, with State and Federal cooperation will successfully protect in the wild, and propagate in captivity, a sufficient population of this species to allow it to be deleted from the Endangered Species List.

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Lawrence

Charles H. Lawrence
Chief, Division of Management
and Enforcement

Enclosure

WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST

PRESIDENT
DON G. DAVIS
Director
Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Park
Box 158
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901

VICE PRESIDENT
CLAYTON FREIHEIT
Director
Denver Zoological Gardens
City Park
Denver, Colorado 80205

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN PERRY
Assistant Director
National Zoological Park
Washington, D. C. 20009

December, 1971

TO TRUSTEES OF WAPT

FROM JOHN PERRY

RE ENDANGERED MAMMAL SPECIES FOR CAPTIVE BREEDING

At the most recent WAPT meeting,the Trustees adopted a reorganization plan. In the near future, WAPT's members will decide what species should be given priority attention for captive breeding.

Dana Horsemen,my assistant, has prepared the following data sheets. From the mammal species and subspecies listed in IUCN's Red Data Book, she has selected those represented in North American collections by ten or more individuals, of which at least five are females. In exceptional cases,WAPT might try to work with a species less well represented. In most cases, however, a nucleus of 5/5 is minimal.

With possible exceptions, WAPT's selections can be made from the 31 mammal species and subspecies meeting this test. Mrs. Horsemen has summarized data from the International Zoo Yearbook, Volume XI, supplementing this with information from IUCN's Red Data Book.

The Red Data Book comments on captive breeding prospects are not always the best. WAPT's Trustees will, in many cases,have more and better information.

It would be helpful if each Trustee would review the 31 species and subspecies, noting his own comments and recommendations. Please send these to me, and we will summarize them for the April meeting.

" STUDY OF IUCN-LISTED SPECIES WITH SUFFICIENT NUMBERS IN UNITED STATES COLLECTIONS TO MERIT INTENSE MANAGEMENT AND PROPAGATION ATTENTION"

Dana Lee Horsemen
John Perry
NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK
Washington, D.C.
December,1971

IUCN RED DATA BOOK
CLASSIFICATION OF
RARE FORMS

Categories

1	Very rare and believed to be decreasing in numbers.
2	Less rare but believed to be threatened - require watching.
3	Very rare but believed to be stable or increasing.
4	Status inadequately known - survey required or data sought.

Symbols

(a)	Full species
(b)	Subspecies
E	Exotic, introduced or captive populations believed more numerous than indigenous stock.
M	Under active management in a national park or other preserve.
P	Legally protected, at least in some parts of its range.
R	Included because of its restricted range.
S	Secrecy still desirable.
T	Subject to substantial export trade.

Asterisk Listings

Species or subspecies of special importance:

***	Giving cause for very grave anxiety.
**	Giving cause for considerable anxiety.
*	Giving cause for some anxiety.

COUNT OF SPECIES QUALIFYING
FOR CONCENTRATED CONSIDERATION BY THE WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST

1	Marsupial
7	Primates
7	Carnivores
6	Perissodactyla
10	Artiodactyla
31	TOTAL

NOTES:
1. In computing North American totals, we have included animals in public and private zoos, excluded those in primate centers and game ranches. While the latter may, in some cases, be available for WAPT pools, it seemed best not to include them here.
2. IZY reports all births for the latest year, but notes those deceased at the time of the report. We show all births for the world total, but only surviving births for North America.

NUTTER-THROATED OR PARMA WALLABY (Macropus parma) IUCN CLASS: 2(a)PE

	World	North America
POPULATION	58/70/37	8/11/2
CAPTIVE BORN	9/13/34	4/6/2
1969 BIRTHS (*)	33+	3+

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: SAN DIEGO 2/5

COMMENTS:

Rare and possibly extinct in Australia, no colony sighted in 35 years there. Confined to Kawau Island, New Zealand, which is being considerably altered to plant exotic pines. Though protected on Kawau since 1969, no significant numbers have yet been translocated to Australia to a suitable habitat. (IUCN)

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must

BLACK LEMUR (Lemur macaco macaco) IUCN CLASS: 4(b)

	World	North America
POPULATION	23/29+	12/14
CAPTIVE BORN	6/11+	5/4
1969 BIRTHS (*)	3/3/2	3

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: St.Louis 5/5, San Diego 3/5

COMMENTS:

Confined to a limited area in northwestern Madagascar. Numbers decreasing due to forest destruction. Madagascan exports controlled. Reproduce successfully in zoos. (IUCN). U.S. has about half of total captive population.

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

MONGOOSE LEMUR (Lemur mongoz mongoz) IUCN CLASS: 4(b)

	World	North America
POPULATION	72/84/2	13/17/1
CAPTIVE BORN	37/41/2	6/8/1
1969 BIRTHS (*)	6/6/3	2/1

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Lincoln Park 1/4 Los Angeles 2/3

COMMENTS:

Restricted to two localities in northwestern Madagascar. This lemur has always been uncommon and is now rare. Habitat is being destroyed. Madagascar controls export. Adapts well to captivity, breeds less readily in zoos than L. macaco. (IUCN)

must

RED UAKARI (Cacajao rubicundus) IUCN CLASS: 1(a)***

	World	North America
POPULATION	13/21/1	9/16/1
CAPTIVE BORN	2/2/1	2/1/1
1969 BIRTHS (*)	1	1

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Goulds 2/4/1 Lincoln Park 3/1

COMMENTS:

In grave danger in Brazil and Peru, being exclusively Amazonian. Hunting is cause of their decline. No effective protection. A Red Uakari, born at Monkey Jungle, Goulds, Florida, on 6/23/63, is believed to represent the first breeding of this species in captivity. (IUCN) Future legal exports unlikely. Future of the species in collections probably depends on available stock.

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

GOLDEN LION MARMOSET (Leontideus rosalia) IUCN CLASS: 1(a)***

	World	North America
POPULATION	39/39/6	29/29/6
CAPTIVE BORN	15/13/6	14/13/6
1969 BIRTHS (*)	10/10/9	18

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: San Diego 4/5, Milwaukee 1/2/3
Omaha 4/2

COMMENTS:

Habitat severely restricted (IUCN); further reduction most probable. Further legal exports unlikely. While zoos have shown significant improvement in propagation of this species, no second-generation births have occurred.

must

DOUC LANGUR (Pygathrix nemaeus) IUCN CLASS: 4(a)***

	World	North America
POPULATION	11/18	5/6
CAPTIVE BORN	3/0	2/0
1969 BIRTHS (*)	3/0	2/0

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: San Diego 2/3

COMMENTS:

Laos and Viet Nam are its habitat (IUCN); has been much destroyed by hostilities there. The Douc Langur is much hunted for food.(IUCN) Extremely rare in captivity. U.S. zoos have had recent,though limited, success with propagation.

must

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

PILEATED GIBBON (Indo-Chinese Lar Gibbon) IUCN CLASS: 4(b)

	World	North America
POPULATION	20/20	4/9
CAPTIVE BORN	2/5	0/2
1969 BIRTHS (*)	0	0

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Cincinnati 1/2 and Colorado Springs 1/2

COMMENTS:

Hunting and habitat destruction in Cambodia and Thailand have further reduced this population. Almost one-third of the world captive population is in U.S. collections, with every U.S. male paired here, though two collections have unmated females. Hylobates reproduce at two-year intervals in the wild. (IUCN)

ORANGUTAN (Pongo pygmaeus) IUCN CLASS: 2(a)**

	World	North America
POPULATION	227/241/1	78/82
CAPTIVE BORN	51/61	20/24
1969 BIRTHS (*	16/16/3	8/3

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Colorado Springs 8/8, Los Angeles 2/7 Philadelphia 4/5

COMMENTS:

Habitat of this species is being increasingly reduced. (IUCN) U.S. propagation efforts increasingly more successful; however, no second-generation births have occurred.

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

AMERICAN RED WOLF (Canis rufus = niger) IUCN CLASS: 1(a)***

	World	North America
POPULATION	9/11/4+	9/11/4+
CAPTIVE BORN	4	4
1969 BIRTHS (*)	4	0

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Oklahoma City 3/3/4, San Antonio 1/4

COMMENTS:

Many experts doubt that Canis rufus exists as a pure species; most, or all, specimens show signs of crossing with coyotes or feral dogs. WAPT is cooperating with the U.S. Department of the Interior in zoo breeding of specimens found closest to the pure type.

MANED WOLF (Chrysocyon brachyurus) IUCN CLASS: 3(a)

	World	North America
POPULATION	24/30	10/12
CAPTIVE BORN	3/8/5	1/4
1969 BIRTHS (*)	12	1/4 all at Los Angeles

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Los Angeles 2/5

COMMENTS:

Always scarce, its survival in Argentina is precarious. However, it remains relatively secure in the inaccessible thorny semi-desert of the Paraguayan Chaco and the forested regions of Mato Grosso, Brazil, which remain unspoiled wildlife areas. Numbers declining because its shyness compels it to retreat in the face of colonization and exploitation of the forests. Also hunted for sport and medicinal purposes. (IUCN) This species inate shyness has made its captive management most challenging, but there have been successful births in recent years.

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

SPECTACLED BEAR (Tremarctos ornatus) IUCN CLASS: 4(a)

	World	North America
POPULATION	37/31/2	15/13
CAPTIVE BORN	8/4/2	0
1969 BIRTHS *)	3	0

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Los Angeles 2/2

COMMENTS:

Nearly all living specimens today come from northern Peru and Ecuador.(IUCN) Further imports unlikely as this bear was always rare. Should be preserved as it is the only South American bear. Nine births have occurred in the past five years. However, the infant mortality problem is severe, as only one of the nine bears born in the past five years survived.

BROWN HYAENA (Hyaena brunnea) IUCN CLASS: 2(a)P

	World	North America
POPULATION	19/20/4	6/8
CAPTIVE BORN	3/5	2/2
1969 BIRTHS (*)	4/2/1	0

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Five pairs, one single,and 1/2 at Center Hill,Fla.

COMMENTS:

Though widely distributed, this animal is confined to specific,primarily uninhabited areas which are increasingly becoming colonized. They are then eradicated in the newly settled areas, as they are considered vermin.(IUCN) They are officially protected in their habitat. IUCN also states that "Both striped and spotted hyaenas, when kept in pairs in suitable quarters,breed readily in captivity,but the brown seems more reluctant."

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

SIBERIAN TIGER (Panthera tigris altaica) IUCN CLASS: 1(b)***P

	World	North America
POPULATION	98/147/3	34/49/2
CAPTIVE BORN	72/117/3	28/40/2
1969 BIRTHS (*)	91	21+

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Milwaukee 2/4/2, Colo Springs 3/3

COMMENTS:

Though legally protected in the three countries where it occurs, the extremely small wild populations are becoming more isolated, and numbers are decreasing due to a decline in the tigers' natural biotope and the numerical decline of its ungulate prey. (IUCN) Over 30% of captive population is in U.S. collections; U.S. has had significant success with propagation in recent years.

SUMATRAN TIGER (Panthera tigris sumatrae) IUCN CLASS: 4(b)

	World	North America
POPULATION	32/30	7/5
CAPTIVE BORN	25/23	6/5
1969 BIRTHS (*)	13	1/0

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Colorado Springs 3/2

COMMENTS:

Habitat restricted to northern parts and mountainous regions of southwest Sumatra. Determined to be scare in its habitat, but even approximate numbers are unknown. (IUCN) Rare in North American zoos; have not bred well here, and only moderate propagation success reported elsewhere.

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

SNOW LEOPARD (Panthera uncia) IUCN CLASS: 1(a)P

	World	North America
POPULATION	43/50	28/33
CAPTIVE BORN	15/14	9/10
1969 BIRTHS (*)	20	9

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Lincoln Park 3/4, San Francisco 3/2

COMMENTS:

All countries where this animal occurs report its increasing rarity. It's persistently hunted for its fur. (IUCN) Future imports to the U.S. are likely to be rare.

Over half the world captive population is in U.S. collections; moderate propagation success by U.S. zoos.

yes

PRZEWALSKI'S HORSE (Equus przewalski) IUCN CLASS: 3(a)E

yes

	World	North America
POPULATION	67/94	12/19
CAPTIVE BORN	67/93	12/19
1969 BIRTHS (*)	15	1/3/1

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Catskill 6/11, San Diego 1/3

COMMENTS:

This animal survives today in only one area in China where it is believed to be most rare. (IUCN) It is under strict protection and imports are unlikely. There are no unmated animals in U.S. collections.

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

ONAGER (Equus hemionus onager) IUCN CLASS: 4(b)P

	World	North America
POPULATION	71/74	18/21
CAPTIVE BORN	38/34/5	14/17
1969 BIRTHS (*)	24	2/1

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Catskill 6/6, Lincoln Park 3/4

COMMENTS:

The Badkhyz Reserve, USSR, is the only place this animal is in considerable numbers; about 700.(IUCN) There are few in U.S. zoos,and few births have occurred. One-fourth of the total world captive females reproduced in 1969. One-third of those born in captivity in 1969 died.

Yes

HARTMANN'S MOUNTAIN ZEBRA (Equus zebra hartmannae) IUCN CLASS: 3(b)P

	World	North America
POPULATION	30/53/1	12/20
CAPTIVE BORN	14/28	7/8
1969 BIRTHS (*)	10+	4.0+

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Catskill 3/4 and San Diego 2/4

COMMENTS:

This subspecies was numerous within its restricted range,but more recently has substantially declined.....from estimated 10,500 in 1962, to 7,000 in 1967. Protected,but frequent poaching occurs.(IUCN) There were 32 animals in all U.S. zoos in 1970,and 20% of the females gave birth.

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

GREAT INDIAN RHINOCEROS (Rhinoceros bicornis) IUCN CLASS: 2(a)*P

	World	North America
POPULATION	24/20	7/6
CAPTIVE BORN	7/6	1/0
1969 BIRTHS (*)	2 (Basle)	0

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Los Angeles has only trio

COMMENTS:

Present habitat all within eight reserves or sanctuaries in India, though an occasional straggler is sighted out of the area. Rhinos in captivity have proved very difficult to breed, as both the male and female appear to come into breeding condition separately and at varying seasons, which do not necessarily coincide. (IUCN) Probably less than 1000 left in the wild.

BLACK RHINOCEROS (Diceros bicornis) IUCN CLASS: 2(a)*P

	World	North America
POPULATION	67/63	24/19
CAPTIVE BORN	15/12	4/3
1969 BIRTHS (*)	8	0

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Cincinnati (trio)

COMMENTS:

Decrease in numbers in recent years is phenomenal. The slaughter (poaching for its horn's value) is widespread and not confined to one region. (IUCN)

Crandall provides evidence of increasing breeding successes in recent years.....providing the potential parents tolerate each other long enough to procreate. (IUCN)

In five year IZY birth report period (1965-69), eight black rhinos were born, two of which did not survive.

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

PYGMY HIPPOPOTAMUS (Choeropsis liberiensis)

IUCN CLASS: 3(a)P

	World	North America
POPULATION	47/69	19/30
CAPTIVE BORN	22/28	9/14
1969 BIRTHS (*)	6	2

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: NZP 3/5, New York Bronx 1/4, Baltimore 2/3

COMMENTS:

Very little is known about this animal in its wild state, but it does not seem to be very common, is localized, and suitable habitat is limited. (IUCN) The U.S. has 42% of the total captive population. Propagation efforts have become more successful in recent years. Sixteen-plus births occurred in the U.S. (1965-69), of which two died. National Zoo has had one-to-three births per year since 1966.

SWAMP DEER (Cervus duvauceli)

IUCN CLASS: 1(a)P

	World	North America
POPULATION	34/54/11	10/33
CAPTIVE BORN	20/42/10	10/33
1969 BIRTHS *)	28	11

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Catskill 3/18, Oklahoma 2/5

COMMENTS:

Populations small and isolated; decline rapid and continuing. Survival of this species unlikely except in a few sanctuaries and in zoos. (IUCN) Breeding potential in captivity appears to be good. (IUCN) Seventeen swamp deer were born in U.S. zoos in 1969, but six of the infants died.

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

FORMOSAN SIKA (Cervus nippon taiouanus) IUCN CLASS: 4(b)***

	World	North America
POPULATION	89/201/249	29/65
CAPTIVE BORN	78/184/99	24/52
1969 BIRTHS (*)	69+	12+

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: New York Bronx 11/9

COMMENTS:

Few,if any, Formosan sika exist in the wild.(IUCN) However, this species appears to be increasing in captivity, and,indeed, is one of only four species which seem to be sustaining and increasing themselves in captivity without additions of wild stock.

TULE ELK (Cervus nannodes) IUCN CLASS: 3(a)PMP

	World	North America
POPULATION	7/15	7/15
CAPTIVE BORN	5/11	5/11
1969 BIRTHS (*)	7	2/2

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Only Tule Elks in captivity are all in U.S. zoos.

COMMENTS:

Restricted in range, reduced in numbers. (IUCN) Only 22 in captivity, all in U.S. collections. Have bred in captivity,but infant mortality is a problem. Of seven Tule Elk born in 1969,three died.

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

EUROPEAN BISON (Bison bonasus) IUCN CLASS: 3(a)PME

	World	North America
POPULATION	134/149	13/15
CAPTIVE BORN	96/116/1	12/13
1969 BIRTHS (*)	53	6

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Brookfield 5/4,Bronx 3/3

COMMENTS:
Only free-living herd is in Bialowieza Forest,Poland,under protection.(IUCN) Possible that entire free-living herd could be exterminated if struck by disaster or disease. There seem to be sufficient numbers in captivity, and breeding seems successful enough for this species to sustain itself. Few are in U.S. zoos,but these are breeding and there is no infant mortality problem.

SCIMITAR-HORNED ORYX (Oryx tao) IUCN CLASS: 3(a)

	World	North America
POPULATION	58/67	26/29
CAPTIVE BORN	42/31	18/11
1969 BIRTHS (*)	24	3/12

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: San Antonio 10/9 and National Zoo 3/4

COMMENTS:

Habitat much reduced. Hunted by nomads,though this is contrary to law. (IUCN) U.S. has almost half of the total captive population. Breeding is becoming more successful,with over 50% of total 1969 births occurring in U.S.

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

ARABIAN ORYX (Oryx leucoryx) IUCN CLASS: 1(a)***P

	World	North America
POPULATION	13/50/30+	13/15
CAPTIVE BORN	8/10	8/10
1969 BIRTHS (*)	5	0/4

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Phoenix 12/9, Los Angeles 1/6

COMMENTS:

Numbers probably less than 200 in the wild. Habitat severely reduced. Protected,but at times poached by nomads. Captive propagation and eventual reintroduction seem only preservation measures possible. Breeding potential incaptivity is good. (IUCN)

ADDAX (Addax nasomaculatus) IUCN CLASS: 3(a)

	World	North America
POPULATION	56/70	44/55
CAPTIVE BORN	38/43	31/33
1969 BIRTHS (*)	18	6/11/4

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Catskill 7/10, Brookfield 8/7

COMMENTS:

Isolated herds in several areas; all numbers believed decreasing primarily because of hunting. No game preserves in the area. (IUCN) Seventy-eight percent of the total captive population is in U.S. zoos and they are breeding,with few infant mortalities.

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

SLENDER-HORNED GAZELLE (Gazella leptoceros)

IUCN CLASS: 1(a)***

	World	North America
POPULATION	6/7	6/5
CAPTIVE BORN	4/1	4/1
1969 BIRTHS (*)	10	1/3

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS: Tampa

COMMENTS:

Very rare. No estimate of wild population. Entirely confined to northern Sahara. No definitive information on gestation period. (IUCN) All but two of the total captive population are in U.S. collections. They are breeding here, but the total captive numbers are very small.

IUCN CLASS:

	World	North America
POPULATION		
CAPTIVE BORN		
1969 BIRTHS (*)		

LARGEST NORTH AMERICAN COLLECTIONS:

COMMENTS:

(*) For world, total births; for North America, births surviving at time of report.

MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

December 3, 1971

Mr. Don G. Davis
Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Park
P. O. Box 158
Colorado Spring, Colorado 80901

Dear Don:

I received your letter of November 23 today and will be quite willing to work on a suitable agreement to provide for a WAPT managed project for the Pileated gibbon. The Golden marmoset program can serve as a guideline, although the going has been sometimes slow. This program is beginning to look rewarding.

If you will give me about two weeks to work something out, it will be done, the problem being this - we have had the Golden marmoset agreement reviewed by a member of the Smithsonian legal staff and Mr. Perry has summarized this in a letter to me which I think was copied to you.

John has agreed to prepare such a draft and it should be available to use as a guideline for the Gibbon agreements.

I suspect that the Golden marmoset agreements will also have to be worked over one final time and re-submitted to those institutions that have signed letters of intent.

At any rate, I will do my best.

Sincerely,

DDB vc

Donald D. Bridgwater, Chairman
Golden Marmoset Committee

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION · WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009

December 2, 1971

Mr. Donald Bridgwater, Director
Minnesota State Zoological Garden
Veterans Service Bldg.
Columbus Circle
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Don:

I have revised the Golden Marmoset agreements in a manner which is, I hope, consistent with George Robinson's suggestions. For simplicity, there is one for Designate Institutions, another for institutions depositing marmosets in the pool.

Please let me have your comments.

Cordially,

John Perry
Assistant Director

cc: George Robinson
Donald G. Davis
Clayton Freiheit

Enclosures

STATEMENT OF INTENT

This is an agreement between the Wild Animal Propagation Trust and _____.

The Colden Marmoset (Leontopithecus rosalia) is a gravely endangered species, under threat of extinction. The number of Golden Marmosets in captivity is small, and additions of wild-caught stock are unlikely. It is the purpose of institutions participating in WAPT to subordinate their ownership rights in Golden Marmosets to the welfare of the species, to maximize breeding potential.

The _____ agrees to put the Golden Marmosets in its collection at the disposition of the WAPT Golden Marmoset Committee, subject to the following conditions:

1. _____ will not sell, exchange, transfer or otherwise dispose of any Golden Marmosets except as requested or recommended by the WAPT Golden Marmoset Committee.

2. At the request of the WAPT Golden Marmoset Committee, _____ will transfer any or all of its Golden Marmosets to a WAPT Designate Institution, where a breeding center has been established.

3. Prior to shipping such Golden Marmosets, _____ will conduct such veterinary examinations or tests as the Golden Marmoset Committee shall request.

4. The costs of shipping shall be borne by _____.

5. Unless otherwise agreed by an addition or amendment to this agreement, _____ shall retain ownership of Golden Marmosets transferred under this agreement. However, _____ will not exercise ownership rights by requiring their return.

6. Neither WAPT nor any Designate Institution shall be liable in the event that any transferred Golden Marmosets shall die or shall be lost in any manner.

7. If, as a consequence of successful breeding of Golden Marmosets at Designate Institutions, the WAPT Golden Marmoset Committee shall determine that there is a surplus, _____ shall be eligible to receive, without charge, two Golden Marmosets for each one transferred under this agreement. The Golden Marmoset Committee will offer surplus animals to institutions in the order in which original transfers were made. If _____ elects to accept such surplus animals, it will pay shipping costs. If _____ elects not to accept them, it waives any future claim on Golden Marmoset surplus.

8. If any of the Golden Marmosets transferred by _____ to a Designate Institution shall be declared surplus, not required for breeding purposes, _____ shall have the option of reclaiming them, paying shipping costs. If _____ chooses not to reclaim them, they shall become the property of WAPT.

STATEMENT OF INTENT

This is an agreement between the Wild Animal Propagation Trust and _____, hereafter called the Designate Institution. It is intended as a declaration of purpose and intent. Should any dispute arise which the parties cannot resolve, they will submit it to an arbitration panel, with rules and procedures to be decided at that time.

The Golden Marmoset is a gravely endangered species, under threat of extinction. The number of Golden Marmosets in captivity is small, and additions of wild-caught animals are unlikely. It is the purpose of the institutions participating in WAPT, including the Designate Institution, to subordinate their ownership rights in Golden Marmosets to the welfare of the species, to maximize breeding potential.

The Designate Institution has requested that WAPT designate it as a breeding center for the Golden Marmoset (Leontideus Rosalia) (Leontopithecus rosalia). The Designate Institution has submitted to the Golden Marmoset Committee of WAPT a statement of the facilities and resources it intends to make available for this purpose and a statement of the husbandry procedures it intends to follow.

The WAPT Golden Marmoset Committee has reviewed these statements and approved them. WAPT's designation is contingent upon their fulfillment, and on the adoption of such additional or revised measures as the Golden Marmoset Committee, in the light of experience, may consider necessary to the welfare of the species.

General Conditions

1. The Designate Institution will have financial responsibility for its breeding center, providing the facilities and care described in its proposal. Should it seek special funds or grants for the purpose, WAPT will assist in preparing the request and will give its endorsement.

2. WAPT has requested all institutions having Golden Marmosets to commit them to a common pool, to be managed for optimum reproduction. The Designate Institution commits its Golden Marmosets to this pool. The WAPT Golden Marmoset Committee will arrange for the transfer of Golden Marmosets to the Designate Institution, in accordance with its management plans.

3. Golden Marmosets transferred to the Designate Institution shall remain the property of the institutions providing them, or of WAPT.

4. The Designate Institution shall not be liable if any of the Golden Marmosets it receives on deposit should die or otherwise be lost.

5. The Designate Institution agrees that it will not acquire or dispose of any Golden Marmosets except as arranged or recommended by the WAPT Golden Marmoset Committee.

6. The WAPT Golden Marmoset Committee may, for purposes of increasing breeding potential, determine that any of the Golden Marmosets at the Designate Institution be transferred to another Designate Institution. If so, the Designate Institution will arrange the shipment. If any Golden Marmoset transferred is the property of the Designate Institution, the transfer shall be

subject to the same terms as transfers to Designate Institutions from other institutions making Golden Marmosets available to the common pool.

OPERATIONS

1. The Designate Institution will name a representative to the WAPT Golden Marmoset Committee who will participate in its deliberations and decisions.

2. The Designate Institution will endeavor to provide the facilities and resources and to follow the husbandry practices, including record-keeping and reporting, set forth in its statements to WAPT. Should it be unable to do so, in whole or part, it will so advise the Golden Marmoset Committee.

3. The Designate Institution will promptly inform the Golden Marmoset Committee of any births or deaths of Golden Marmosets, or of any significant injuries or illnesses.

4. Since the care and propagation of Golden Marmosets in captivity is still experimental, either the Designate Institution or the Golden Marmoset Committee may wish to revise the arrangements or practices originally planned. Significant revisions shall be considered by the Committee, which shall make its recommendations to the Designate Institution.

PROGENY

1. All Golden Marmosets born at the Designate Institution subsequent to the date of this agreement shall be the property of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust.

2. WAPT's first consideration will be the assignment of progeny to the Designate Institution or another Designate Institution, to maximize breeding potential.

3. If the Designate Institutions are fully stocked, or the progeny in question do not meet their program needs, WAPT's second consideration will be to place them in some other setting where they may propagate. This consideration could include their return to Brazil. If any payment is received for such animals, the balance remaining after paying shipping costs shall be divided equally between WAPT and the Designate Institution.

4. If any progeny are not required for any breeding purpose, they will be declared surplus. In accordance with WAPT agreements, they will be offered first to institutions which deposited Golden Marmosets in the common pool. If these institutions decline to accept them, or after their claims have been satisfied, the surplus animals may be offered for sale. Net receipts for such sales shall be divided equally between WAPT and the Designate Institution.

TERMINATION

1. It is the intent of WAPT and the Designate Institution that this agreement be permanent. However, it is recognized that circumstances may change.

2. If the Designate Institution wishes to terminate its participation, it will inform the Golden Marmoset Committee, giving as much advance notice as possible. The Golden Marmoset Committee will then make arrangements to transfer elsewhere all of the Golden Marmosets deposited or born subsequent to the date of this agreement.

3. If the Golden Marmoset Committee is dissatisfied with the conduct or progress of the breeding program at the Designate Institution, it will recommend changes. If it appears that these are not being made, the Golden Marmoset Committee may terminate the agreement and remove from the Designate Institution all of the Golden Marmosets deposited or born subsequent to the date of this agreement.

When possible, the Designate Institution will be given ample time to adopt changes and ample notice of termination. In an urgent or emergency situation, the Golden Marmoset Committee may terminate the agreement on brief notice, if it deems this necessary for the welfare of the animals.

MEMBERSHIP

The Designate Institution will remain a member of WAPT for the life of this agreement. Withdrawal or expulsion from WAPT shall terminate the agreement.

San Diego Zoological Garden

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO
P. O. Box 551
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92112

CABLE ADDRESS
SDZOO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
TEL.: AREA CODE 714 / 234-5151

30 November 1971
AIRMAIL

Mr. Don G. Davis
President, WAPT
Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Park
P.O. Box 158
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901

Dear Don:

Mr. R. Sherman Platt, chairman of the Legal Committee for the Zoological Society of San Diego examined the statement of the WAPT Reorganization as written by John Perry and published in the 1 November 1971 AAZPA Newsletter, and Document of Agreement between the Wild Animal Propagation Trust and a Designate Breeding Center for Golden Marmosets. Mr. Platt advised Dr. Schroeder that the Society could not participate in the new WAPT because our breeding stocks of certain species cannot be put at the disposition of WAPT specialist committees. We, therefore, cannot now sign the Golden Marmoset Agreement.

The Society and the staff wishes to participate in every way possible with a conservation program. In the past this has been accomplished by a voluntary system and we shall continue with the voluntary system. We have shipped animals to other zoos to establish a breeding nucleus and we have also received animals from other zoos for the same purpose. Although we cannot be a member of the new WAPT we shall participate with a parallel course and common goals for the conservation of wildlife.

Sincerely yours,

SAN DIEGO ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

Clyde A. Hill
Secretary, Exhibit Committee

CAH:ig

cc: Mr. Anderson Borthwick, President, Zoological Society
Mr. R. Sherman Platt, Chairman, Legal Committee
Mr. Don Bridgewater, Chairman, Golden Marmoset Committee

11-29

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK
SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION · WASHINGTON, D.C. 20009

November 26, 1971

Mr. Donald Bridgwater
Director
Minnesota State Zoological Garden
Veterans Service Bldg.
Columbus Circle
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Don:

I have just had a long conference with George Robinson, a member of the Smithsonian legal staff. He had spent considerable time going over the proposed golden marmoset agreement and WAPT background documents. I found his comments extremely helpful and clarifying, not only with respect to this agreement but also others that WAPT may have in the future.

Since I have complete notes, it may be simpler if I prepare another draft for you. However, here are the principle points:

1. Is it a contract or a statement of intent? He strongly recommends the latter, since this is much simpler and it is most unlikely that WAPT would ever attempt enforcement in the courts. This requires simplification of the arbitration language and some other rephrasing.

2. I believe we have all concluded that two forms of agreement are necessary: One with designate zoos, the second with zoos that make animals available to WAPT pools. This also simplifies, since no reference need be made in one of the forms to the matters covered by the other.

3. The major change is that Robinson proposes eliminating almost all of the language defining the obligations of designate zoos. These gave him much difficulty, and he questioned whether any zoo which sought legal advice could sign the agreement in its present form. The chief problem is that it commits the zoo to perform in ways that may not be under the Director's control, since appropriations of funds are involved.

4. I need not go into all of his objections, because his solution appears to be admirable. Essentially, he believes that the committee and the zoo should have reached a full understanding before the agreement is signed. That is, the Golden Marmoset Committee would have decided what the minimum requirements should be for a zoo to be designated. The zoo, understanding these requirements, would have submitted an application stating what commitments it was prepared to make. If the Golden Marmoset Committee is satisfied that the zoo is ready, willing, and able to perform, the agreement would be submitted to the zoo for signature.

5. The essence of the agreement proposed by Robinson is that the Golden Marmoset Committee (or any other WAPT committee in a similar situation) would retain the absolute right to terminate the agreement and remove the animals if it should ever conclude that the zoo is not performing adequately. No doubt there would be discussions and negotiations before such a drastic move, but the committee would have power to terminate the agreement. (The designate zoo could also, on notice, terminate the agreement.)

6. Once this principle is accepted, the agreement need only be specific on a few matters, such as the financial responsibility for the project.

I will try a draft along the lines Robinson has suggested. I will also try to draft something in the form of an agreement with a zoo that is providing animals for the pool. Here, I suspect, we will have to have considerable flexibility. For example, Bill Conway has indicated that his zoo would be willing to transfer title to WAPT in such cases. Because of federal regulations, the National Zoo might not be able to transfer legal title to animals, but we presumably can place animals at the disposition of WAPT. Some zoos may require more structured conditions.

I have a mass of material on my desk, having just returned from a week in Florida, but I hope to get at this within the next few days.

With best wishes,

John Perry
Assistant Director

cc: Donald Davis
Clayton Freiheit

12-1

Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Park
Under the Management of
Cheyenne Mountain Museum and Zoological Society
P.O. Box 158
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901
A.C. 303
633-3522

23 NOV 71

Mr. Donald D. Bridgewater
Minnesota State Zoological Garden
Veterans Service Bldg.
Columbus Circle
St. Paul, Minnesota 55101

Dear Don:

The Cheyenne Mountain Zoo is in possession of a breeding pair of Pileated gibbon (Hylobates pileatus). Recent evidence supports the theory that this is a separate species and not a sub-species of Hylobates lar. At any rate, it is listed as an endangered species. The pair at the Cheyenne Mountain Zoo has produced several young, but todate, we have not been successful in rearing them. The male arrived at the zoo on 31 October 57, and had not yet achieved its adult coloration. The female arrived on 7 September 55, and was approximately one year old.

The Gladys Porter Zoo in Brownsville, Texas is in possession of three semi-adult females, and they have indicated an interest in working with this species. They do not have a male at this time. Dr. Thomas has indicated that they have excellent facilities. We would be willing to deposit our animals at the Brownsville zoo under WAPT management, in hopes of establishing a propagating colony. It is my understanding that Dr. Thomas would also commit his animals to the WAPT managed project.

I suspect that an agreement similar to the one used for Golden marmosets would be appropriate. Since WAPT does not have a pileated gibbon committee, I would appreciate it if you would perform this service for us. We are prepared to ship the animals at any time, and would prefer to do so as soon as possible due to approaching cold weather.

Regards,

Don

Don G. Davis
Director

DGD:lb Nat. Zoo Denver Van Zoo San Antonio Toronto Lincoln Park Chic.
cc: Dr. Reed, Mr. Freiheit, Mr. Perry, Mr. DiSabato, Dr. Voss, Dr. Fisher
Mr. Conway Mr. Thomas
N.Y. Bronx Gladys Porter Brownsville Tex

November 16, 1971

Dr. C. R. Schroeder
Director, San Diego Zoological Garden
P. O. Box 551
San Diego, California 92112

Dear Dr. Schroeder:

Thank you for your response to the Golden Marmoset Conference proposal.

We are, of course, quite disappointed that San Diego cannot be rppresented but do understand the problems of available travel funds.

The program is beginning to take shape, and I think it will make a contribution to the conservation of the species.

Sincerely,

DDB vc
cc Clyde Hill

Donald D. Bridgwater, Chairman
Golden Marmoset Committee
Wild Animal Propagation Trust

San Diego Zoological Garden

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO
P. O. Box 551
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92112

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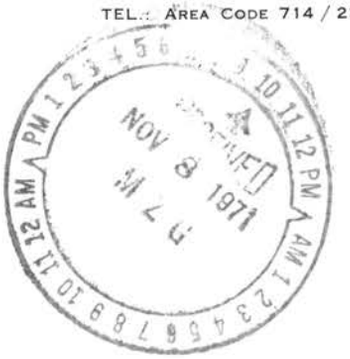
November 3, 1971



Mr. Donald D. Bridgewater
Chairman, Golden Marmoset Committee
Minnesota Zoological Garden
Veterans Service Building
Columbus Circle
St. Paul, Minnesota 55155

Dear Don:

Clyde Hill has shown me your announcement of a "Golden Marmoset Conference" to be held early next year in Washington. Recognizing the great importance of such a meeting, and its value in bringing about better reproduction, we nevertheless and unfortunately, cannot send a representative. Our trustees allow a very liberal travel budget but without emergency funds. All our staff members have designated a national meeting of their choice which they plan to attend and your meeting of course has not been included.

We will greatly appreciate receiving your conference reports.

Thank you for the invitation and I am sorry indeed that we are not in position to take advantage of the invitation.

Sincerely,

SAN DIEGO ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

C. R. Schroeder, D.V.M.
Director

m

cc: Clyde Hill, Ella Hoover, Dr. Griner

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ISSUED ONLY BY THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

BUREAU OF SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

PERMITTEE:

Director
SAN DIEGO ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN
Post Office Box 551
San Diego, California 92112

November 12, 1971

ENDANGERED SPECIES
PERMIT NO. ES- 134

Effective: September 29, 1971
Expires: When terminated===

1. In accordance with Title 50 C.F.R., Section 17.12(b), and pursuant to the recommendation of President Don G. Davis, Wild Animal Propagation Trust,

The Director, San Diego Zoological Garden, is authorized to possess, for zoological, educational, scientific, and propagation purposes, One (1) MONKEY, Squirrel Red-backed, Costa Rican (Saimiri sciureus oerstedii), transferred - by the Department of the Interior - from Patricia Chang, Hartford, Connecticut.

2. No marking, as provided in 50 C.F.R., Section 17.6, shall be required. However, should semi-permanent or permanent marking be placed on the animal by permittee at some future time, written notice thereof, stating the manner and location of the marking shall be supplied to the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Washington, D.C. 20240, within ten calendar days of such marking.

3. This Squirrel Red-backed MONKEY will remain the property of the U.S. Government while on deposit with the San Diego Zoological Garden. This animal or any offspring thereof shall be subject to disposition as recommended by the Wild Animal Propagation Trust, with the approval of the Department of the Interior.

4. The death of the MONKEY must be reported to the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, within a period of 10 days. Its escape must be reported by telephone or telegraph within 24 hours. Its remains will be disposed of to a scientific institution approved by the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

5. The permittee shall allow inspection of the facilities and records by any authorized employee of the Department of the Interior during regular business hours.

6. A report of the acquisition made under authority of this permit, with identifying characteristics given, shall be made to the Director, Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

7. This permit is conditioned upon compliance with all applicable foreign, State, and United States laws/regulations.

8. This permit is specific and may only be utilized in accordance with the terms hereon.

AUTHORIZED SIGNATURE: CHARLES H. LAWRENCE

Charles H. Lawrence, Chief, Division of Management & Enforcement

San Diego Zoological Garden

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO
P. O. Box 551
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92112

CABLE ADDRESS
SDZOO SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
TEL.: AREA CODE 714 / 234-5151

December 3, 1971
AIR MAIL

Charles H. Lawrence, Chief
Division of Management and Enforcement
United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Lawrence:

Thank you for sending Endangered Species PERMIT ES-134 dated 12 November 1971 for one juvenile male Costa Rican squirrel monkey, Saimiri sciureus oerstedii.

Provision 3 disturbs me not only for this particular animal but for many other species covered by your Act that we presently have in the zoo. The permit states that this animal or any offspring thereof shall be subject to disposition as recommended by the WAPT with the approval of the Department of the Interior. Our group of Costa Rican squirrel monkeys was collected long before the subspecies was recognized as endangered and long before this legislation. At best the government would have only 50 per cent ownership in the offspring, or do you not see it that way?

Thank you for your consideration in this matter.

Sincerely,

SAN DIEGO ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

Clyde A. Hill

Clyde A. Hill
Associate Curator

CAH:dm

San Diego Zoological Garden

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF SAN DIEGO
P. O. Box 551
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92112

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TEL.: AREA CODE 714 / 234-5151

8 November 1971

Mr. Don T. Bridgewater
Director
Minnesota State Zoological Garden
112 M.E.A. Building
55 Sherburne Avenue
St. Paul, Minnesota 55103

Dear Don:

Your letter concerning the golden marmoset conference February 15-17, 1972 was circulated among the scientific staff. Unfortunately, no one from the San Diego Zoo will be able to attend a meeting held in Washington, D.C. There are no funds available for that travel. If it were held as near as Los Angeles we could then participate.

Dr. Schroeder stated that the Document of Agreement between the Wild Animal Propagation Trust and a Designated Breeding Center for the Golden Marmoset must have the approval of our legal advisors and by the Board of Trustees before anyone can sign it. It is going through these channels; we have not forgotten the document.

Sincerely yours,

SAN DIEGO ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

C. Clyde

Clyde A. Hill
Associate Curator

CAH:ig

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Hall G. Holder, M.D.
Erling R. Quortrup, D.V.M.

September 30, 1971

Dear Don:

Here is the completed application on the Golden Marmoset. Please let us know if you need any further data.

Sincerely,

Warren

Dr. Warren D. Thomas
Director

WDT:hmg

APPLICATION FOR
DESIGNATION AS A WILD ANIMAL
PROPAGATION TRUST DESIGNATE
CENTER FOR THE
Golden Marmoset (Leontopithecus rosalia)

TO: Donald D. Bridgewater, W.A.P.T. Golden Marmoset Committee

Name of Institution: Gladys Porter Zoo, 500 Ringgold Street, Brownsville, Texas 78520

Date of Application: September 29, 1971

Requesting Official: Dr. Warren D. Thomas, Director

Project Leader: Dr. Warren D. Thomas, Director

I. Introduction

A. Reasons and philosophy behind application - Due to the climatic advantages of the location of this zoo, we feel that we are able to offer a greater potential for propagation of this endangered species than nearly any zoo in the United States with perhaps the exception of San Diego and Miami. We can approximate nearly ideal conditions within reason for this species. We are not forced to have prolonged periods of confinement within internal structures.

B. History of experience with this species and/or related forms - The zoo staff has had a long and varied experience with primate forms including Marmosets and particularly the Golden Marmoset. The group presently located in Oklahoma City was established during my tenure in office as director of that zoo; although at that stage of development, I must admit that my knowledge of the species was woefully deficient. It was only after I established a group in Omaha

and put maximum effort on these animals that a certain measure of success was achieved. One or two key events are worthy of note in our previous experience. I had the very good fortune to spend some time in South America observing related forms and it was then that we came to realize that our dietary efforts with the Golden Marmoset were inadequate. When our animals arrived, they were a deep rich auburn color. After six months, they had faded to a pale golden. Armed with a new appreciation for their dietary requirements, we modified drastically the diets of the animals in our care in Omaha and within another six months period, there was a dramatic change. The animals were restored to their deep rich auburn color and almost over night propagation began. At that time, we were still ignorant of their proper husbandry. It was only by trial and error that we discovered that their life patterns tend to be a matriarchy. This hypothesis was confirmed by work with other species in Europe and later by data made available by Dr. Adelmar F. Coimbra-Filho. Up until that time, we had been keeping two males and two females as a resident group. As you might guess, we were getting reproduction out of the older dominent females but none from the younger females. The males shared the care of the babies with no problem. In light of this increased knowledge on their behavior patterns, we then broke the groups into two males and one female per group and within a

very short period of time we had at one time three producing females, each in her own separate group. Unfortunately, like all northern temperate zoos, our quarters even at best were not what they should have been. Consequently, we lost Golden Marmosets at almost the same rate that they were born. So even at the height of our production, we were simply maintaining ourselves rather than gaining. This was the stage at which I left Omaha and the colony then left my jurisdiction. Now, here in Brownsville, I feel very confident that success can be achieved, and I think indicators are already present. The staff has had breeding success, in addition, with the following species:

Cotton-top Pinche (Saguinus oedipus); and

White-lipped Marmoset (Saguinus nigricollis)

II. Program Description

A. Proposed physical facilities, including sketches - The accompanying sketches are drawn to scale and would give you a graphic idea of what we are proposing in terms of space. The maximum number of animals to be kept per enclosure would be two males and one female to insure breeding success. As you can see, there is a central service building with large outdoor enclosures completely covered by wire netting. The areas will be lushly planted. We intend to allow the public to walk through this area until such time

as we would be able to obtain Golden Marmosets. From then on, we will intend to exclude the public until it is shown that the public is not a disturbing factor. The enclosures inside have heat available for whatever inclimate weather we might have. We would propose to handle the animals in essentially the same manner that gave us success in Omaha. The diet that gave us the best results was that of over 60% animal protein. The relationship with other exhibits is such that they will be cut off to themselves but we can either allow them to see adjacent groups or deny them depending on their individual reaction. Another remark that I should make in reference to lighting is that in Omaha we exposed our Golden Marmosets to 15 minutes of ultraviolet light twice a day. In order to assist in stimulation of normal activity in breeding, I can not say this would be necessary in this latitude. If we do not get proper breeding response without it, then it will be no problem to supplement.

III. Personnel Support - We have two graduate veterinarians on our staff. One is present at all times. In terms of keeper support, however, the level of necessity will dictate that we can make available whatever is required.

IV. Special Studies - If given the opportunity, we intend to further our longitudinal studies of both behavior patterns and dietary requirements.

V. Speaking for the zoo staff and the Valley Zoological Society, we feel a moral obligation to make the zoo facilities available for those species that can best be handled here and within the confines of the United States this by any criteria of judgment would have to be one of the prime locations.

If approved as a designate center, the Gladys Porter Zoo, hereby agrees to provide the facilities and program as outlined in the specific proposal submitted and to comply with the conditions of agreement as described in the Document of Agreement between the Wild Animal Propagation Trust and the Valley Zoological Society. It is further understood that those Golden Marmosets presently at the institution designated above and/or those received in the future will be considered part of the Wild Animal Propagation Golden Marmoset pool.

Warren D. Thomas

Dr. Warren D. Thomas, Director

29, Sept., 1971

Date

DOCUMENT OF AGREEMENT
Between
THE WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST
and
A DESIGNATE BREEDING CENTER
for the
GOLDEN MARMOSET *(Leontopithecus Rosalia)*

June 1, 1971

STATEMENT OF AGREEMENT

THIS IS AN AGREEMENT between the Gladys Porter Zoo (hereafter called the designate institution), and the WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST. It is intended primarily as a declaration of purpose and intent. Should any dispute arise which the above parties are unable to resolve, it will be submitted to binding arbitration under mutually agreed procedures or under the procedures of the American Arbitration Association.

The designate institution herein agrees to develop and administer a permanent captive propagation program for the Golden Marmoset (*Leontopithecus rosalia*).

The Golden Marmoset is a declared endangered species and the Wild Animal Propagation Trust has as its main objective the promotion of sustained propagation of certain rare and endangered species in captivity. Toward this end, the designate institution agrees to promote this objective according to the terms of this agreement.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Basic Structure and Funds for Support

1. It is agreed that the designate institution will provide internal funds for the construction and maintenance of a basic Golden Marmoset facility to house at least five (5) breeding pairs and their offspring, including any special equipment or construction necessary for the implementation of the project. If funds are sought from an outside foundation or other granting agency, the Wild Animal Propagation Trust will assist in preparing the application and will endorse the request provided that the request is consistent with Wild Animal Propagation Trust policies. If the granting agency prefers that Wild Animal Propagation Trust be the applicant, Wild Animal Propagation Trust will submit the application and if the grant is made, Wild Animal Propagation Trust will designate as project leader the designate institution as its fiscal agent for purposes of the project.

2. Institutions having Golden Marmosets will be invited to place them on deposit at the designate institution until the maximum capacity of that institution is reached. The Wild Animal Propagation Trust, through the agency of the Golden Marmoset Committee, shall have the final decision as to the initial deposition of such animals.

3. The designate institution shall name a project leader who shall give special direction to the marmoset breeding program and will become an associate member of the Wild Animal Propagation

Trust Golden Marmoset Committee. It is also recommended that an individual specialist keeper or keepers should be assigned to the breeding group.

4. Depositing institutions will bear the responsibility and cost for all required medical tests prior to shipment. Transportation costs for shipping the animal(s) shall be worked out on an individual basis.

5. The designate institution will provide suitable care for the deposited animals and agrees to follow guidelines issued from time to time by the Wild Animal Propagation Trust Golden Marmoset Committee. Any guideline disagreement shall be worked out on an individual basis; however, said institution shall not be liable should any Golden Marmoset be lost for any reason, including theft, vandalism, or disease.

6. The designate institution shall summarize procedures and data resulting from the project on request of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust for purposes of establishing progress reports and dissemination of information to interested parties. Observations and subsequent data collection generally following the general outline noted by Jarvis, C. 1969, (Studying wild mammals in captivity; standard life histories with an appendix on zoo records, Int. Zoo Yb. 9:316-328).

7. Specific research studies should be pursued by the designate institution provided that it does not endanger the

primary objective of propagating the animal in captivity.

8. If for any reason the designate institution wishes to terminate its program or ceases to exist, a letter of intent shall be filed with Wild Life Propagation Trust 90 days prior to this event.

DEPOSITION AND SURPLUSAGE

1. An animal on deposit may be reclaimed by the depositing institution if it does not prove utilizable in the propagation operation. If, upon notification, the animal is not reclaimed, the Wild Animal Propagation Trust may use its own discretion in relocating the animal.

2. If the cooperating institution should desire to abandon the program or if in the opinion of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust the program is being operated in such a way as to imperil the sound and successful continuity of the project, the parties will confer. If no satisfactory solution can be found, Wild Animal Propagation Trust may elect to transfer the project to another site. In this event, Wild Animal Propagation Trust may remove at its expense:

a. all Golden Marmosets originally deposited by other institutions than the designate institution;

b. all offspring still present at the facility raised subsequent to the date of this agreement and still present, other than those

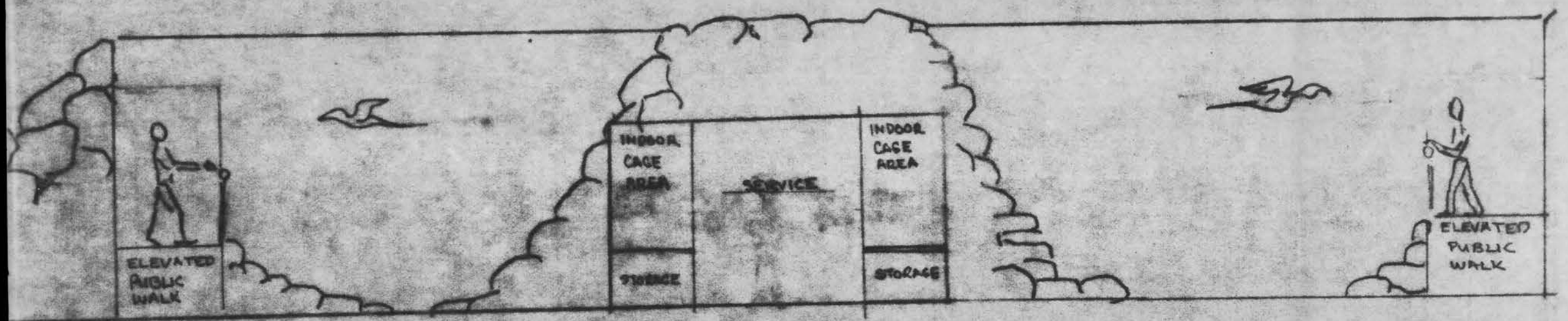
animals logically attributed to originally owned parents.

It is understood that in such event, the primary guideline for any decision shall be the perpetuation of the species and other considerations shall be secondary.

3. Surplus animals may be declared when all designate centers are fully stocked and in production. It is agreed that in the event of surplus animals, the deposition of surplus animals shall be the prerogative of Wild Animal Propagation Trust through its Golden Marmoset Committee in the following manner:

a. Surplus animals will be offered to the depositing institutions in the order of their deposits. Depositing institutions shall be entitled to share in this distribution even if the animals which they deposit failed to breed or die before breeding. Each depositing institution shall be entitled to receive these animals on a two for one basis.

b. After filling the initial requests of depositing institutions, further surplus shall be deposited to institutions upon request to the Wild Animal Propagation Trust and approved by the Wild Animal Propagation Trust on the basis of priority listing, at a predetermined price to be divided 50-50 between the designate institution and Wild Animal Propagation Trust.


INDOOR CAGE AREA
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STORAGE
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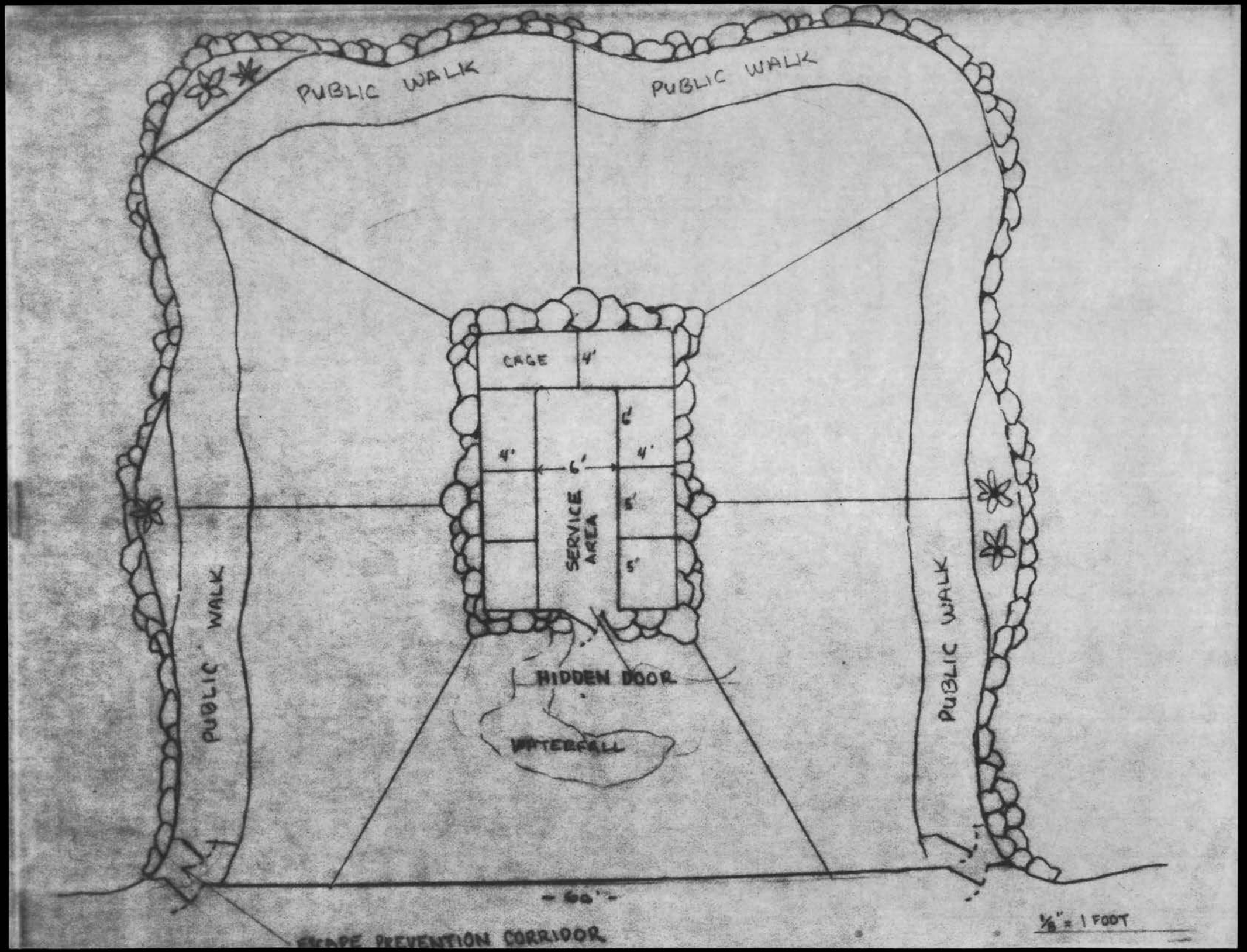
ELEVATED PUBLIC WALK
ELEVATED PUBLIC WALK


PUBLIC WALK
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4'
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6'
5'
5'
SERVICE AREA
PUBLIC WALK
PUBLIC WALK
HIDDEN DOOR
WATERFALL
- 60' -
ESCAPE PREVENTION CORRIDOR
1/8" = 1 FOOT

WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST

PRESIDENT
DON G. DAVIS
Director
Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Park
Box 158
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901

VICE PRESIDENT
CLAYTON FREIHEIT
Director
Denver Zoological Gardens
City Park
Denver, Colorado 80205

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN PERRY
Assistant Director
National Zoological Park
Washington, D. C. 20009

September 24, 1971

TO: WAPT TRUSTEES

FROM: JOHN PERRY SUBJ: WAPT REORGANIZATION

A major reorganization of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust was unanimously voted by its Trustees in session at Salt Lake City,Utah, on September 19,1971. The change will transform WAPT into a consortium of zoos and related institutions, for the purpose of captive breeding of rare and endangered species.

Those joining the new association will agree, in principle, that their breeding stocks of certain species will be put at the disposition of WAPT specialist committees and that each will, if appropriate, provide facilities for managing an adequate breeding center for one or more species. The actual terms governing gifts, deposits, loans,or transfers of animals, and the terms for breeding centers, will be negotiated in contracts for each species between WAPT and member institutions.

The proposal adopted by the Trustees also included a dues structure. Institutions with budgets over $1,000,000 per year will pay $1,000. Dues at lower budget levels are scaled proportionately. WAPT has hitherto had no income. The Trustees' action makes it probable that WAPT will have a salaried executive.

The proposal will now be translated into a new constitution and by-laws, for circulation to all Trustees. Once these are approved, membership applications will be distributed. The present officers were re-elected, authorized to supervise the necessary procedures, and directed to call a first meeting of institution representatives in April 1972 or earlier.

Fifteen of the Trustees present indicated that they were authorized by their institutions to apply for membership on the new terms.

While the new organization will be governed by institution representatives, the proposal also provides for individual memberships, including specialists whose services are sought by the various committees.

CITY of OKLAHOMA CITY | OKLAHOMA CITY, 73102

MUNICIPAL BUILDING 200 NORTH WALKER

Oklahoma City Zoo
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

September 7, 1971

Donald D. Bridgwater, Chairman
Golden Marmoset Committee
Wild Animal Propagation Trust
Minnesota Zoological Garden
St. Paul, Minnesota 55103

Dear Don:

Please find our application enclosed for the Oklahoma City Zoo to become a designee WAPT institution for breeding Golden marmosets.

I look forward to discussing this matter further with you at Salt Lake City.

Yours very sincerely,

Lawrence Curtis
Director

lkh

Enclosure

DOCUMENT OF AGREEMENT
Between
THE WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST
and
A DESIGNATE BREEDING CENTER
for the
GOLDEN MARMOSET *(Leontopithecus Rosalia)*

June 1, 1971

STATEMENT OF AGREEMENT

THIS IS AN AGREEMENT between the _____ _____ (hereafter called the designate institution), and the WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST. It is intended primarily as a declaration of purpose and intent. Should any dispute arise which the above parties are unable to resolve, it will be submitted to binding arbitration under mutually agreed procedures or under the procedures of the American Arbitration Association.

The designate institution herein agrees to develop and administer a permanent captive propagation program for the Golden Marmoset (*Leontopithecus rosalia*).

The Golden Marmoset is a declared endangered species and the Wild Animal Propagation Trust has as its main objective the promotion of sustained propagation of certain rare and endangered species in captivity. Toward this end, the designate institution agrees to promote this objective according to the terms of this agreement.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Basic Structure and Funds for Support

1. It is agreed that the designate institution will provide internal funds for the construction and maintenance of a basic Golden Marmoset facility to house at least five (5) breeding pairs and their offspring, including any special equipment or construction necessary for the implementation of the project. If funds are sought from an outside foundation or other granting agency, the Wild Animal Propagation Trust will assist in preparing the application and will endorse the request provided that the request is consistent with Wild Animal Propagation Trust policies. If the granting agency prefers that Wild Animal Propagation Trust be the applicant, Wild Animal Propagation Trust will submit the application and if the grant is made, Wild Animal Propagation Trust will designate as project leader the designate institution as its fiscal agent for purposes of the project.

2. Institutions having Golden Marmosets will be invited to place them on deposit at the designate institution until the maximum capacity of that institution is reached. The Wild Animal Propagation Trust, through the agency of the Golden Marmoset Committee, shall have the final decision as to the initial deposition of such animals.

3. The designate institution shall name a project leader who shall give special direction to the marmoset breeding program and will become an associate member of the Wild Animal Propagation

Trust Golden Marmoset Committee. It is also recommended that an individual specialist keeper or keepers should be assigned to the breeding group.

4. Depositing institutions will bear the responsibility and cost for all required medical tests prior to shipment. Transportation costs for shipping the animal(s) shall be worked out on an individual basis.

5. The designate institution will provide suitable care for the deposited animals and agrees to follow guidelines issued from time to time by the Wild Animal Propagation Trust Golden Marmoset Committee. Any guideline disagreement shall be worked out on an individual basis; however, said institution shall not be liable should any Golden Marmoset be lost for any reason, including theft, vandalism, or disease.

6. The designate institution shall summarize procedures and data resulting from the project on request of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust for purposes of establishing progress reports and dissemination of information to interested parties. Observations and subsequent data collection generally following the general outline noted by Jarvis, C. 1969, (Studying wild mammals in captivity; standard life histories with an appendix on zoo records, Int. Zoo Yb. 9:316-328).

7. Specific research studies should be pursued by the designate institution provided that it does not endanger the

primary objective of propagating the animal in captivity.

8. If for any reason the designate institution wishes to terminate its program or ceases to exist, a letter of intent shall be filed with Wild Life Propagation Trust 90 days prior to this event.

DEPOSITION AND SURPLUSAGE

1. An animal on deposit may be reclaimed by the depositing institution if it does not prove utilizable in the propagation operation. If, upon notification, the animal is not reclaimed, the Wild Animal Propagation Trust may use its own discretion in relocating the animal.

2. If the cooperating institution should desire to abandon the program or if in the opinion of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust the program is being operated in such a way as to imperil the sound and successful continuity of the project, the parties will confer. If no satisfactory solution can be found, Wild Animal Propagation Trust may elect to transfer the project to another site. In this event, Wild Animal Propagation Trust may remove at its expense:

a. all Golden Marmosets originally deposited by other institutions than the designate institution;

b. all offspring still present at the facility raised subsequent to the date of this agreement and still present, other than those

animals logically attributed to originally owned parents.

It is understood that in such event, the primary guideline for any decision shall be the perpetuation of the species and other considerations shall be secondary.

3. Surplus animals may be declared when all designate centers are fully stocked and in production. It is agreed that in the event of surplus animals, the deposition of surplus animals shall be the prerogative of Wild Animal Propagation Trust through its Golden Marmoset Committee in the following manner:

a. Surplus animals will be offered to the depositing institutions in the order of their deposits. Depositing institutions shall be entitled to share in this distribution even if the animals which they deposit failed to breed or die before breeding. Each depositing institution shall be entitled to receive these animals on a two for one basis.

b. After filling the initial requests of depositing institutions, further surplus shall be deposited to institutions upon request to the Wild Animal Propagation Trust and approved by the Wild Animal Propagation Trust on the basis of priority listing, at a predetermined price to be divided 50-50 between the designate institution and Wild Animal Propagation Trust.

APPLICATION FOR
DESIGNATION AS A WILD ANIMAL
PROPAGATION TRUST DESIGNATE
CENTER FOR THE
Golden Marmoset *(Leontopithecus rosalia)*

To: Don Bridgwater (Chairman), W.A.P.T. Golden Marmoset Committee.

Name of Institution Oklahoma City Zoo

Address Rt. 1, Box 478

Oklahoma City, Oklahoma 73111
(City) (State) (Zip Code)

Date of Application 8 September 1971

Requesting Official Lawrence Curtis, Zoo Director (Title)

Project Leader Lawrence Curtis, Zoo Director (Title)

SPECIFIC PROPOSAL: Please submit a description of the proposed facility and program as suggested in the following outline:

I. Introduction
   A. Reasons and philosophy behind application
   B. History of experience with this species and/or related forms

II. Program Description
   A. Proposed physical facilities (include sketches)
      1. Size
      2. Indoor-outdoor access
      3. Enclosure furniture
      4. Lighting
      5. Nesting facilities
      6. Other
   B. Maintenance Procedures
      1. Diet
      2. Grouping
      3. Relationship to other exhibits

III. Personnel Support
   A. Medical support
   B. Keeper support

Application for Designation as a Wild
Animal Propagation Trust Designate
Center for the Golden Marmoset
(Leontopithecus rosalia)

IV. Special Studies
A. Data collection
B. Specific research studies

V. Other Considerations

If approved as a designate center, the Oklahoma City Zoo (institution), hereby agrees to provide the facilities and program as outlined in the specific proposal submitted and to comply with the conditions of agreement as described in the Document of Agreement between the Wild Animal Propagation Trust and Oklahoma City Zoo. It is further understood that those Golden Marmosets presently at the institution designated above and/or those received in the future will be considered part of the Wild Animal Propagation Golden Marmoset pool.

Institution Official

Zoo Director
Title

8 September 1971
Date

(This application will be reviewed by the Wild Animal Propagation Trust (W.A.P.T.) Golden Marmoset Committee and submitted to the W.A.P.T. for official approval.

Application for Designation as a
Wild Animal Propagation Trust Designate Center
for the Golden Marmoset (Leontopithecus rosalia)

SPECIFIC PROPOSAL

I. Introduction

A. Reasons and philosophy behind application:

1. Preservation of Golden marmoset.
2. Increased knowledge of biology, husbandry, and and natural history of the species.

B. History of experience with this species and/or related forms.

January 1970	1/1 adults in collection
April 1970	2/0 born and raised
May 1971	2/0 born and reared
August 1971	1/1 purchased
September 1971	6/2 in collection

II. Program Description

A. Proposed physical facilities.

1. Size:

a. 5' x 5' x 7' high
b. 5' x 12' x 5' high
c. 12' x 12' x 11' high
d. 14' x 8' x 12' high
e. Others to be added as needed

2. Indoor-outdoor access:

One, no; three-possible.

3. Enclosure furniture:

Natural props.

4. Lighting:

Fluorescent and skylights.

5. Nesting facilities:

Nest boxes per DuMond design with modifications.

6. Other:

Humidistats where indicated.

B. Maintenance Procedures

1. Diet:

Hills Zupreme with modifications (fruit and live crickets).

2. Grouping:

1/1 or 2/0 only.

3. Relationship to other exhibits:

Each marmoset exhibit is in a separate building attended by separate keepers.

III. Personnel Support

A. Medical support:

Part-time veterinarian available five days a week plus emergency when needed.

B. Keeper support:

Trained keepers in attendance.

IV. Special Studies

A. Data collection:

Data collected as observed.

B. Specific research studies:

Behavior studies carried out under direction of resident Research Director, Hobart Landreth, Ph. D.; husbandry studies by curatorial staff.

V. Other Considerations

Zoo also maintains a pair of Goeldi's marmoset (Callimico goeldii).

WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST

August 25, 1971

TO WAPT TRUSTEES

FROM JOHN PERRY

President Davis is calling a luncheon meeting of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust at 12 Noon on Sunday, September 19,1971, at the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City, Utah.

This meeting will immediately follow the morning sessions of the AAZPA Board. Please consult the hotel bulletin board for the room assigned.

WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST

PRESIDENT
DON G. DAVIS
Director
Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Park
Box 158
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901

VICE PRESIDENT
CLAYTON FREIHEIT
Director
Denver Zoological Gardens
City Park
Denver, Colorado 80205

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN PERRY
Assistant Director
National Zoological Park
Washington, D. C. 20009

August 25,1971

THIS IS IN ADDITION TO YOUR FORMAL NOTICE.

TO WAPT TRUSTEES & COMMITTEE CHAIRMEN

FROM JOHN PERRY

President Davis has informed me that the AAZPA Board schedule did not permit setting aside an afternoon for the WAPT meeting. The luncheon meeting is an expedient. To avoid delays, we will attempt to arrange quick service of a simple meal, such as sandwiches and beverages. No host.

Because our time will be short, President Davis will suggest that we proceed first to new business, the proposed reorganization. In this connection,the enclosed letter from Mr. Conway will be of interest. Only two other comments have been received thus far, both favorable.

Since we may not complete the entire agenda, committee chairmen are requested to submit brief reports in writing,for the record. We may be able to receive and discuss at least some of the reports.

Enclosure

EDUCATION • RESEARCH • CONSERVATION

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Telephone: WEllington 3-1500
Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

Bronx Park
Bronx, N.Y. 10460

August 6, 1971

Mr. Don G. Davis, President
Wild Animal Propagation Trust
Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Park
Box 158
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901

Dear Don:

I have carefully reviewed the WAPT reorganization plan transmitted in your note of 20 July and, in general, find it excellent. My specific comments follow.

A $100 annual institutional membership fee is inadequate testimony of good faith and commitment to the objectives of WAPT. I could not believe in the interest of an organization unwilling to pay $1,000 once a year toward the survival of the endangered species with which we deal. Moreover, an organization unable to afford such a modest annual commitment surely cannot have sufficient financial resources to feed its animals much less talk about setting up breeding centers or sending animals worth many thousands to selected pools. It seems to me that $1,000 in earnest money should be an absolute requirement for institutional membership and participation but that smaller fees could be levied for participation of individuals whose organizations are not yet convinced of the necessity of participating in the program.

NYZS might be willing to provide office space and would be willing to help find grants, on occasion, for specific projects.

The area of individual membership seems a bit loose to me. There should be additional qualifications and limitations.

The statement on "quorum" at regular meetings is obscure.

It may be that the Discontinuance of Membership area will require further consideration. I believe it would be more realistic to provide a time period for phasing out agreements with regard to animal pools, deposits and so on upon discontinuance of membership. It seems unlikely that institutions will wish to discontinue except for a desire to terminate such arrangements. That part of this section having to do with WAPT's right to terminate seems okay.

To the list of possible incorporators, Catskill should probably be added.

John Perry will be dropping by, week after next, and I may wish to change or add to these views after speaking with him. In the meantime, I have made President Goelet aware of the new plan and have been authorized to write to you that NYZS is prepared to act as an incorporator and to meet the proposed conditions of membership.

With all good wishes.

As ever,

William G. Conway
General Director

cc: C. Freiheit
J. Perry
R.G. Goelet

AGENDA

TRUSTEES' MEETING

WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST

HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY - UTAH

SEPTEMBER 19, 1971

Donald G. Davis
President

AGENDA
WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH - SEPTEMBER 19, 1971

1. CALL TO ORDER : President Donald G. Davis

2. ROLL CALL: by Executive Secretary John Perry

Officers: Donald G. Davis, President
Clayton F. Freiheit, Vice President
John Perry, Executive Secretary

Other Executive Committee Members: William G. Conway, Dr. Lester Fisher, Dr. Gunter Voss, Mr. Louis DiSabato

Trustees:

(1972) Lawrence Curtis
Dr. Geoffrey Bourne

(1973) William Conway
Richard Naegeli

(1974) Maurice Machris
George Speidel,Jr.

(1975) Richard Borden
Clayton F. Freiheit
William Hoff
Al Oeming
John Perry
Theodore H. Reed,D.V.M.
Roger Conant
Gunter Voss,Dr. rer.nat.

(1976) Robert Bean,Sr.
Ronald T. Reuther
Dr. Arthur Riopelle

(1978) Louis DiSabato
Lester E. Fisher,D.V.M.
Edward Maruska
Robert Mattlin
Philip W. Ogilvie,Ph.D
Warren D. Thomas,D.V.M.

(1979) Dr. Peter Crowcroft
Jack L. Throp
Roland Lindemann
Charles R. Schroeder,D.V.M.

(1980) Arthur Watson
John Werler
Robert Bean,Jr.
Donald G. Davis
Leonard J. Goss,D.V.M.
Chester E. Hogan
Gary K. Clarke
Frank DuMond
Donald D. Bridgwater

DECLARATION OF QUORUM

3. Notice of Meeting:

The following notice was mailed on August 25,1971, to officers and trustees of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust:

" President Davis is calling a luncheon meeting of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust on Sunday,September 19,1971 at the Hotel Utah in Salt Lake City, Utah. This meeting will immediately follow the morning sessions of the AAZPA Board."

/s/ John Perry
Executive Secretary

4. READING OF MINUTES OF TRUSTEES' MEETING,HELD IN BUFFALO, NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 13,1970.

5. THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT: President Donald G. Davis

6. REPORT OF COMMITTEES:

A. ORANGUTANS - Chairman Clayton F. Freiheit; Members, Roger Conant, Les Fisher

B. ORYX - Chairman Robert Mattlin; Members Conway,Lindemann

C. MONKEY-EATING EAGLE - Chairman William Conway

D. GOLDEN MARMOSET - Chairman Donald Bridgwater; Members House, Hill

E. GIANT TORTOISE - Chairman Jack Throp; Members King, Hubbell

F. LION-TAILED MACAQUE - Chairman Clyde Hill

G. TIGER MANAGEMENT GROUP - Chairman House;Members,Davis,Kreag

H. RED WOLF - Chairman Ogilvie

I. PUERTO RICAN PARROT - Chairman Conway

7. INTERNATIONAL ZOO GROUP & SURVIVAL SERVICE COMMISSION: Chairman of Zoo Group: John Perry

8. THE RESEARCH RANCH,INC.: John Perry,Trustee,TRR

9. REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE: John Perry,Exec.Sec.,WAPT

10. REPORT OF THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE:

11. OTHER OLD BUSINESS:

12. NEW BUSINESS:

A. WAPT Organization - President Davis

13. SETTING LOCATION AND DATE OF NEXT WAPT TRUSTEES MEETING:

14. ADJOURNMENT

recreation
MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN
research conservation education

THE MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL BOARD
SUITE 112, 55 SHERBURNE AVE.
SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA

MEMORANDUM

Date _____

To:

From:

Subject

See Either in

☐ Golden Marmoset Files

☑ WAPT Chronology in 3-Hole Binder

WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST

PRESIDENT
DON G. DAVIS
Director
Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Park
Box 158
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901

VICE PRESIDENT
CLAYTON FREIHEIT
Director
Denver Zoological Gardens
City Park
Denver, Colorado 80205

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
JOHN PERRY
Assistant Director
National Zoological Park
Washington, D. C. 20009

TO: Trustees, Wild Animal Propagation Trust

FROM: Don Davis, President

SUBJECT: Reorganization of W.A.P.T.

When the Board of Trustees of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust met in Buffalo, New York, they instructed the President to appoint a committee to consider possible reorganization. It was suggested that reorganization would basically center around institutional memberships as opposed to individual memberships. Membership would then be open to any institution that could or would commit itself to the principals of the organization.

W.A.P.T. was incorporated in 1963 by a group of concerned zoo directors who believed that it was immediately imperative to establish herds and/or pools of endangered species. The organization was not to be limited to zoo personnel, but would also accept as members, those individuals who could be helpful because of their specialty. Other individuals would be accepted to membership, who because of their affluence and influence, could substantially contribute and support the organization. It was also realized that it would be necessary to attract donations and grants, obtain funds, and make necessary disbursements. As the incorporators discovered, the A.A.Z.P.A. could not offer the mechanism and support to perform these functions. A major problem was the A.A.Z.P.A.'s inability to earmark and retain special funds. The A.A.Z.P.A. still exerts little control over its treasury and/or budget. The concern of the times resulted in the formation of W.A.P.T.

While the original concept of W.A.P.T. has never materialized, it is perhaps because accent was placed on the wrong syllable. Many zoos have performed outstanding service by establishing significant propagating colonies of certain endangered species. One problem may be that too many zoos are concentrating on the same species, while other endangered forms remain relatively untouched. We do not have sufficient information to indicate how long a self-contained colony can retain its breeding vigor. Coordination of the management of endangered species is an area in which W.A.P.T. could perform a greater service than that

originally intended. It is not practical nor possible for the single A.A.Z.P.A. Conservation Committee to duplicate this vital service. W.A.P.T. with its specialists committees has demonstrated that it can handle the chore. This is true in the case of the orang-utan committee (now chaired by Clayton Freiheit); and the increased activities now taking place with the golden marmoset committee, galapagos tortoise committee, tiger committee,and others.

W.A.P.T. is now in possession of a pileated gibbon seized by the U.S.D.I. pending a recommendation by W.A.P.T. as to its disposition. We have also made recommendation for a recently confiscated Goeldi's marmoset which the U.S.D.I. has followed. There are many cases where we should be encouraging the importation of endangered species for specified zoological parks, and other cases where the importation may not be desirable or beneficial. At the present time, zoos are being consulted very little on such matters, and unless we exert ourselves to intelligent recommendations and forceful self-control we may face a situation which is detrimental to captive propagation by zoos and species preservation. The subject is too vital not to have zoos represented in any determination of importation for captive prpagation.

The Wild Animal Propagation Trust should not be in competition with the A.A.Z.P.A. in any manner. Rather, we should attempt to make recommendations and which would be helpful, and supplement the activities of the A.A.Z.P.A. To achieve this, we must become and open organization in which A.A.Z.P.A. members have trust and confidence. The proposed reorganization should help to bring this about. Please study the proposal, express your thoughts freely, and be prepared to discuss the subject at our annual meeting in Salt Lake City.

Regards,

Don G. Davis
President

DGD:lb
Encl. Reorganization plan as prepared by John Perry.

TO ALL TRUSTEES OF THE WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST:

1. At the last Trustees' meeting, outgoing President Reed urged that WAPT consider reorganization to advance its objectives. Since then, the matter has been studied carefully. At first it seemed wise to delay, since AAZPA's organizational future was in doubt. Several months ago it was decided to wait no longer but put forward a plan for the Trustees to consider at their next meeting. This plan does not preclude a future tie or merger with AAZPA.

2. WAPT has a number of achievements to its credit. Yet these fall short of the goals that inspired its founding in 1963. They also fall short of the urgent need to increase captive breeding of rare and endangered species.

   WAPT has been an organization of individuals. The number of Trustees has increased to more than thirty. As yet, however, there is no endangered species under a cooperative management plan.

   Some zoo directors cannot commit their animals or facilities. WAPT has not yet asked for such commitments as a condition of membership.

3. The proposal is that WAPT be dissolved by action of the Trustees at the September meeting. A successor organization would be incorporated by a few of the present Trustees, acting as authorized agents for their institutions. The successor organization would be a federation of institutions, each of which would make participatory commitments.

4. Unlike the AAZPA, which must be representative of all zoos, the new WAPT would limit its membership to institutions wishing to participate in cooperative species management plans. While any zoo or related institution willing and able to participate would be welcomed, significant achievements would be possible if only ten or twenty strategic zoos were to join in the first year or two.

5. The basic method of operation was proposed by several of WAPT's founders prior to 1963:

   a. Animal pools. Zoos participating in a species pool would commit their stocks of the species. Each pool would be managed by a specialist committee,which could assign animals to breeding centers (designate zoos) to maximize potential. Institutions depositing animals in a pool would have priority claims on future surpluses.

   b. Breeding centers. Each specialist committee would designate, as breeding centers, qualified zoos or other establishments willing and able to provide suitable facilities and care for a stated minimum number of the species.

WAPT has ownership or control of a number of animals, and it is expected that this control would be transferred to the new WAPT. WAPT ownership of animals could increase considerably in the future. Some zoos may be willing to transfer ownership, rather than make deposits. If additional breeding stock of a species is needed, the new WAPT might itself acquire and own the animals.

6. WAPT has been a North American organization. A European advisor has suggested membership be open to foreign institutions, since there are some species requiring international management.

7. Financing the new WAPT is a challenge. WAPT has had a zero operating budget. All services have been voluntary and incidental expenses have been paid by those incurring them.

A few zoos have indicated willingness to pay dues comparable to the dues of the American Association of Museums, ranging from $1,000 for zoos with budgets over $1 million down to, for example, $250 for those with budgets in the $250,000 - $500,000 range. In other words, dues are 0.1% or less of annual budgets.

Others say that $100 is the maximum their governing authorities would approve. On this scale WAPT could not have a paid staff if every zoo in the nation joined.

It has been suggested that $100 be the acceptable minimum, with institutions requested to provide greater support if they can.

Alternate possibilities of support include gifts or grants, or an offer from a member institution to provide staff and office facilities.

If a basic operating budget can be obtained, it should be possible to obtain grants for key projects.

8. Endorsement by WAPT could become an important plus in USDI review of applications for endangered species import permits, in cases where a species is under WAPT management.

PROPOSED ELEMENTS OF NEW WAPT CHARTER AND BY-LAWS

1. Objectives

To perpetuate selected rare and endangered species by propagation and management in captivity. To enlist zoos and other institutions in cooperative programs to maximize propagation from available breeding stock. To foster research and other activities seeking to increase propagation potential and improve management of genetic pools.

2. Membership

Membership shall be open to zoos, aquariums, and other institutions which subscribe to the purposes of the organization and declare their willingness to participate. The test of participation shall be commitment of at least one WAPT-managed species to an animal pool and/or agreement to serve as a breeding center for at least one species. A membership committee shall consider the qualifications of applicants.

Private individuals shall be eligible if they are proprietors of establishments with animal collections including species of interest to WAPT.

3. Individual memberships

Individuals, whether or not employed by member institutions, shall be eligible for a special class of membership, if they are asked to serve as specialists on Animal Management Committees or if the Membership Committee considers they have a useful contribution to make. Holders of individual memberships shall have no vote at membership meetings.

4. Corporate powers

These should be broadly stated. WAPT should have power to own, buy, sell, exchange, and otherwise deal in property, including animals and land. It should have power to enter into contracts with member institutions and others, in connection with animal pools; to solicit and accept gifts and grants of money or property; to engage in or support research; etc. It should operate exclusively as a nonprofit organization,engaged in conservation,research,and education.

5. Board of Trustees

The organization should be governed by a Board of Trustees, of not less than seven or more than twenty-one members. Trustees would be elected at an annual meeting of member institution representatives,from among their number. Trustees would serve staggered terms of three years, one-third being elected annually.

6. Membership meetings

To be held annually. Each member institution would name a representative,and each institution would have one vote. A quorum at a regular meeting would consist of the member representative present.

Representatives would be named by each institution at the time of joining. Any institution could change its representative,on notice. However,if a representative who has been elected to the Board of Trustees or as an Officer is replaced,the office shall be declared vacant.

7. Discontinuance of membership

A member instituion may withdraw from WAPT at any time, on notice. However, this shall not void any contract or agreement entered into between such institution and WAPT concerning animal pools, deposits, breeding centers,etc.

The Board of Trustees may terminate an institution's membership by finding that the institution has not fulfilled the commitments made at the time of application, has failed to abide by proper recommendations of WAPT or one of its committees, has violated any agreement or contract entered into with WAPT, or has engaged in conduct detrimental to WAPT or to the preservation of a rare or endangered species. An institution's membership will be terminated automatically for nonpayment of dues.

8. Officers

A President, Vice President, and Treasurer shall be elected biennially by the Board of Trustees from among their number. A vacant office shall be filled at the next regular or special meeting of the Board.

The three officers shall constitute the Executive Committee. Any Past Presidents shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee.

9. Executive Secretary

The Executive Committee will select an Executive Secretary, who need not be a member, member representative or Trustee. The selection will be subject to concurrence by the Board of Trustees. The Executive Secretary may

be an employee of WAPT, and he shall serve at the pleasure of the Executive Committee, unless his tenure is fixed by contract. The Executive Secretary's duties shall be defined by the Executive Committee.

10. Animal Management Committees

The President shall recommend to the Board of Trustees which rare and endangered species should be brought within WAPT management. In urgent situations, the Executive Committee may designate a species to be managed, subject to Board concurrence at its next meeting.

When a species is thus selected for WAPT action,the President will assign the responsibility to an existing Animal Management Committee or shall name a new committee for the purpose. The President shall name committee chairmen. Members of Animal Management Committees may be Trustees, representatives of member institutions, or individual members. Non-member specialists may also be named,but with the request that they become individual members of WAPT. Representatives of designate zoos may be added to appropriate committees following such designation.

Each Animal Management Committee shall prepare a management plan,based on the number of a species in collections, their distribution, and their histories in collections. The purpose of each plan shall be to maximize propagation and plan the management of stock to assure its perpetuation in secure numbers.

In many cases,such plans will call for the establishment of breeding centers in appropriate places and will fix the minimum requirements for a breeding center. Committees will also recommend the zoos or other establishments which , in the light of their resources and histories, seem best qualified to serve as centers. Animal Management Committees will then negotiate with prospective breeding centers to determine their willingness to serve and to make the required commitments of resources. Having settled upon suitable centers,an Animal Management Committee will develop two forms of contracts or agreements:

a) An agreement between WAPT and abreeding center, formalizing the commitments.

b) An agreement between WAPT and zoos or other institutions not named as breeding centers but having the species in their collections. This agreement will fix the terms for gifts, deposits, or other means of transfer of such animals to breeding centers and also fix the terms by which such zoos or institutions may claim repayment from future surpluses.

While such contracts or agreements should conform to a general pattern,individual species may require variations. The Animal Management Committee will submit proposed agreements, as well as the list of designate zoos,for approval of the Board of Trustees. In urgent situations, approval may be given by the Executive Committee.

Final negotiations between WAPT and other institutions may be undertaken by Committee Chairmen, the President, or the Executive Secretary. The Board of Trustees will determine who has power to execute such agreements for WAPT.

WAPT may enter into contracts with non-member institutions, but such institutions shall be invited to membership.

11. Administration of Agreements

Administration of animal management agreements shall be the responsibility of the appropriate Animal Management Committees.

The Executive Secretary shall be an ex officio member of each Animal Management Committee. If he is a paid employee or is otherwise available for the task, he may be assigned responsibility for maintenance of records and reports.

If a zoo or other institution, having signed an agreement with WAPT, fails to perform according to its commitments, the appropriate Animal Management Committee will seek to resolve the problem by negotiation. Should this fail, the matter will be referred to the Executive Committee.

12. Dues See introductory note.

13. Ordinary committees

The President shall name a Membership Committee to review applications from institutions and individuals. The Membership Committee shall present lists of proposed

members to the Trustees at annual meetings, for their approval. If an application is from an institution whose participation is currently sought in an animal management plan, approval may be given by the Executive Committee.

The President shall name such other committees as are deemed necessary to the work of the organization. Past Presidents shall be given preference in committee assignments, with special reference to the Nominations Committee.

POSSIBLE INCORPORATORS: NEW WAPT

(Institutional)

Colorado Springs
Denver
New York
Washington (?) Legal restriction
Philadelphia
Cleveland
Lincoln Park
Brookfield
San Antonio
Milwaukee
San Diego
San Francisco
Los Angeles
Salt Lake City
St Louis
Cincinnati
Memphis
Minnesota (?)
Miami
Topeka
Oklahoma City
Toronto
Brownsville
Baltimore
Oeming

M26
WAPT

May 21, 1970

Miss Margaret A. Dankworth
Executive Secretary, A.A.Z.P.A.
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

Dear Peg:

Thanks so much for the WAPT background material. I appreciate it for our files up here as you can imagine we are rather short on any background material with such a new operation.

I have asked the secretary to send you back issues of our Newsletter and to put you on our mailing list so that you can keep up with the progress here.

If you get up in the cold north country, do come to see us--we'd love to see you and show you what we are doing.

Sincerely yours,

P. W. Ogilvie, Ph.D.
Director

PWO:sr

Via Air Mail

from the desk of

MARGARET "PEG" DANKWORTH

2/27/70

Dr. Phil Agibee -

I was reminded that I had not sent you WHAT treaties any background material - I'm sorry.

This isn't complete at 1 minutes (supply is short) but enough to give you insight on WHAT purposes.

Congratulations on your new job - I'm happy for you.

Peg D.

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