



Minnesota State Zoological Board.
Zoo-Related Organizations Files.

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ENDANGERED SPECIES PERMIT APPLICATION EVALUATION

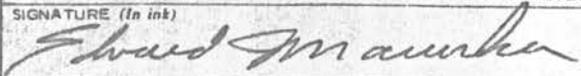
<u>Item</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Incomplete</u>	<u>Other comments</u>
1) Applicant's name, mailing address, telephone			
2) Common and scientific name of species or subspecies, number of specimens, sex			
3) Copy of contract showing country or origin, name and address of seller or consignor			
4) Shipping arrangements			
5) Full statement of justification (purpose) of importation			
6) Are specimens wild caught or captive born? If wild caught, effect this import will have on wild populations Resume of attempts to obtain wildlife from captive sources			
7) Complete description of facilities where specimens will be housed and/or exhibited			
8) Resume of staff expertise (include associates or cooperating institutions)			
9) Willingness to participate in cooperative breeding program/studbook			
10) Certification that information is truthful			

PERMIT SHOULD BE UNCONDITIONALLY ISSUED _____, ISSUED UPON CONDITION THAT _____
_____, DENIED _____.

SIGNED : _____

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 Law Enforcement District #7
 Box 45, Federal Bldg. Ft. Snelling
 Twin Cities, Minnesota 55111

OMB NO. 42-R1670

 <p>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</p> <p>FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE/PERMIT APPLICATION</p>		1. APPLICATION FOR (Indicate only one) <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORT OR EXPORT LICENSE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PERMIT													
		2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY FOR WHICH REQUESTED LICENSE OR PERMIT IS NEEDED. Request permit to possess two male Red Hills Salamanders, <u>Phaeognathus hubrichti</u> for propagation.													
3. APPLICANT. (Name, complete address and phone number of individual, business, agency, or institution for which permit is requested) Zoological Society of Cincinnati 3400 Vine Street Cincinnati, Ohio 45220 (513) 281-4700															
4. IF "APPLICANT" IS AN INDIVIDUAL, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING		5. IF "APPLICANT" IS A BUSINESS, CORPORATION, PUBLIC AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING													
<table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS.</td> <td>HEIGHT</td> <td>WEIGHT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE OF BIRTH</td> <td>COLOR HAIR</td> <td>COLOR EYES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED</td> <td colspan="2">SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">OCCUPATION</td> </tr> </table>		<input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS.	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	DATE OF BIRTH	COLOR HAIR	COLOR EYES	PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		OCCUPATION			EXPLAIN TYPE OR KIND OF BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION The Cincinnati Zoo is owned by the City of Cincinnati & managed & operated by the Zoological Society of Cincinnati. Purpose is for exhibiting animals for public and for conservation, education & research of animals.	
<input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS.	HEIGHT	WEIGHT													
DATE OF BIRTH	COLOR HAIR	COLOR EYES													
PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER														
OCCUPATION															
ANY BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION HAVING TO DO WITH THE WILDLIFE TO BE COVERED BY THIS LICENSE/PERMIT		NAME, TITLE, AND PHONE NUMBER OF PRESIDENT, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, DIRECTOR, ETC. Edward J. Maruska, Director (513-281-4700)													
		IF "APPLICANT" IS A CORPORATION, INDICATE STATE IN WHICH INCORPORATED Ohio													
6. LOCATION WHERE PROPOSED ACTIVITY IS TO BE CONDUCTED Zoological Society of Cincinnati Cincinnati, Ohio		7. DO YOU HOLD ANY CURRENTLY VALID FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE OR PERMIT? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (If yes, list license or permit numbers) End. Species Permit No. ES-85 End. Species Permit No. ES-105													
		8. IF REQUIRED BY ANY STATE OR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, DO YOU HAVE THEIR APPROVAL TO CONDUCT THE ACTIVITY YOU PROPOSE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (If yes, list jurisdictions and type of documents)													
9. CERTIFIED CHECK OR MONEY ORDER (if applicable) PAYABLE TO THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ENCLOSED IN AMOUNT OF		10. DESIRED EFFECTIVE DATE	11. DURATION NEEDED												
		as soon as possible	until completion of activity.												
12. ATTACHMENTS. THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE TYPE OF LICENSE/PERMIT REQUESTED (See 50 CFR 13.12(b)) MUST BE ATTACHED. IT CONSTITUTES AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS APPLICATION. LIST SECTIONS OF 50 CFR UNDER WHICH ATTACHMENTS ARE PROVIDED.															
50 CFR 17															
CERTIFICATION															
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN TITLE 50, PART 13, OF THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND THE OTHER APPLICABLE PARTS IN SUBCHAPTER B OF CHAPTER I OF TITLE 50, AND I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE/PERMIT IS COMPLETE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY SUBJECT ME TO THE CRIMINAL PENALTIES OF 18 U.S.C. 1001.															
SIGNATURE (In ink) 		DATE September 7, 1977													

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF CINCINNATI

3400 VINE STREET CINCINNATI, OHIO 45220 TELEPHONE 513 281-4700



CINCINNATI ZOO

September 12, 1977

Mr. Richard Parsons
Chief
Federal Wildlife Permit Office
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Parsons:

The Cincinnati Zoological Park hereby formally applies for an Endangered Species Permit under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.

The following information is submitted pursuant to 50 DRF 17, Supplementary Information listing published July 14, 1977.

1. COMMON AND SCIENTIFIC NAMES OF THE SPECIES OR SUBSPECIES, NUMBER, AGE, AND SEX OF THE WILDLIFE TO BE COVERED IN THE PERMIT.

The request is for a permit to possess two male Red Hills Salamander, Phaeognathus hubrichti, as collected by Robert H. Mount, Professor, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama.

2. COPY OF THE CONTRACT OR OTHER AGREEMENT UNDER WHICH SUCH WILDLIFE IS TO BE IMPORTED, SHOWING THE COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE SELLER OR CONSIGNOR, DATE OF THE CONTRACT, NUMBER AND WEIGHT (IF AVAILABLE), AND DESCRIPTION OF THE WILDLIFE.

Enclosed are copies of correspondence from Edward J. Maruska, Director, Cincinnati Zoo, and Robert H. Mount, Professor, Department of Zoology-Entomology, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama. Also, enclosed is a copy of correspondence between Mr. Maruska and Kraig Adler of Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

3. A FULL STATEMENT OF JUSTIFICATION FOR THE PERMIT INCLUDING DETAILS OF THE PROJECT OR OTHER PLANS FOR UTILIZATION OF THE WILDLIFE IN RELATION TO ZOOLOGICAL, EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC, OR PROPAGATIONAL PURPOSES AS APPROPRIATE AND THE PLANNED DISPOSITION OF THE WILDLIFE UPON TERMINATION OF THE PROJECT.

Amphibians have been a sadly neglected group in zoological exhibits, especially salamanders. My interest and research over the last ten

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Mr. Parsons - Wildlife Permit Office
September 12, 1977

years has involved the captive maintenance and husbandry of salamanders. Much information has been compiled on captive breeding, maintenance and also on disease. Hopefully, within the next two years, I will be able to publish all this information.

Two specimens of Phaeognathus hubrichti (Red Hills Salamander) of the family Plethodontidae were acquired for the Cincinnati Zoo by Hermosa Reptile (now defunct) on September 24, 1970. I maintained these specimens in a shallow plastic box with several layers of paper towel kept moderately damp and cleaned twice weekly. For additional security I placed a piece of arched cork bark in the container. The hubrichti are fed a more than ample amount of earthworms and medium sized field crickets once a week. Until last year no light was provided. The only light to which the animals were exposed was some ambient light filtering in through a ventilating duct.

Over the years I have had excellent success in breeding a variety of Plethodons. However, there was no evidence of breeding activity taking place with the hubrichti specimens. I decided to experiment with the photo period and had installed some fluorescent lights and a timer set with a clock to correspond to a normal local day-light/darkness schedule. Eventually, in several species of Plethodons, I began to notice courtship activity. Some of these species had been in the collection for many years and began to lay eggs. Eggs were laid by Ensatina e. croceator (unsuccessfully hatched with mold appearing after several weeks). Also, ovarian eggs were visible in three females Ensatina e. platensis. Eggs were laid by Plethodon r. nettingi and after a 63-day incubation period, five eggs were successfully hatched. Eggs were also laid by a Plethodon jordani female. Although she was observed brooding, within a few days mold had developed over the egg mass. A Plethodon g. glutinosus female (collected in Adams County, Ohio) laid an egg mass on 21 August 1976. The eggs were fertile and hatched in February, 1977. To my knowledge, this is the first captive breeding of any Plethodon species without the use of hormonal stimulation. On 1 July 1976 I discovered an egg mass in the container of the Phaeognathus hubrichti. There is no information recorded on the life history of this species. The cluster of eggs was attached by a common stalk to the underside of the cork bark hanging in a pendulous mass. The mass of eggs was held together by an outer membrane on each egg. The female was not observed brooding and the eggs were preserved. With advanced husbandry techniques, controlled photo period, temperature, etc., it can be assumed that there would be little difficulty in breeding this species. My only problem is that I believe we have two females. The Cincinnati Zoo would like to acquire two males to place in the breeding program for this species.

The preserved eggs from the female Phaeognathus hubrichti were given to Barry Valentine, Department of Zoology, Ohio State University, along with pertinent data, and he will publish a description of these eggs.

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Mr. Parsons - Wildlife Permit Office
September 12, 1977

We are interested in adding to our knowledge the life history of this threatened species.

4. A DESCRIPTION AND THE ADDRESS OF THE INSTITUTION OR OTHER FACILITY WHERE THE WILDLIFE WILL BE USED OR MAINTAINED.

The Zoological Park is owned by the City of Cincinnati and managed and operated by the non-profit corporation known as the Zoological Society of Cincinnati. The postal address is Cincinnati Zoo, 3400 Vine Street, Cincinnati, Ohio, U.S.A. 45220. The telephone number is 513-281-4700.

5. A STATEMENT THAT AT THE TIME OF APPLICATION THE WILDLIFE TO BE IMPORTED IS STILL IN THE WILD, WAS BORN IN THE WILD OR CAPTIVITY, OR HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM THE WILD.

The specimens will be collected from the wild by Dr. Robert H. Mount.

6. A RESUME OF THE APPLICANT'S ATTEMPTS TO OBTAIN THE WILDLIFE TO BE IMPORTED FROM SOURCES WHICH WOULD NOT CAUSE THE DEATH OR REMOVAL OF ADDITIONAL ANIMALS FROM THE WILD.

Not applicable.

(v) FOR THE FIVE YEARS PRECEDING THE DATE OF THIS APPLICATION PROVIDE A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF ALL MORTALITIES INVOLVING THE SPECIES COVERED IN THE APPLICATION AND HELD BY THE APPLICANT, IF ANY (OR ANY OTHER WILDLIFE OF THE SAME GENUS OR FAMILY HELD BY THE APPLICANT), INCLUDING THE CAUSES OF SUCH MORTALITIES AND THE STEPS TAKEN TO AVOID OR DECREASE SUCH MORTALITIES.

We have established many captive longevity records for Plethodon salamanders. Enclosed is a list submitted to the Philadelphia Zoological Garden for the Reptile - Amphibian Longevity Survey.

7. (i) A COMPLETE DESCRIPTION, INCLUDING PHOTOGRAPHS OR DIAGRAMS, OF THE AREA AND FACILITIES IN WHICH THE WILDLIFE WILL BE HOUSED.

The animals will be maintained in a shallow plastic box 26.97 cm. l. x 40.00 cm. w. x 8.89 cm. h. with several layers of paper towel kept moderately damp and cleaned twice weekly. A piece of arched cork bark approximately 16.51 cm. l. x 8.89 cm. w. x 6.35 cm. h. is kept in the container for additional security. The animals will be kept in a cool room adjacent to our Penguin Exhibit. Temperatures in this room on a year round basis vary with a low winter temperature of 7° C. to a high Summer Temperature of 18° C.

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Mr. Parsons - Wildlife Permit Office
September 12, 1977

(ii) A BRIEF RESUME OF THE TECHNICAL EXPERTISE AVAILABLE, INCLUDING ANY EXPERIENCE THE APPLICANT OR HIS PERSONNEL HAVE HAD IN PROPAGATING THE SPECIES OR CLOSELY RELATED SPECIES TO BE IMPORTED.

See enclosed personnel resume.

(iii) A STATEMENT OF WILLINGNESS TO PARTICIPATE IN A COOPERATIVE BREEDING PROGRAM AND MAINTAIN OR CONTRIBUTE DATA TO A STUDBOOK.

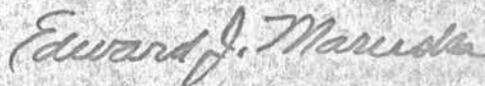
The Cincinnati Zoo is currently involved in cooperative breeding programs, studbook maintenance as well as the International Species Inventory System, in an effort to enhance captive propagation of zoo species, especially those of rare and endangered species.

8. A DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE TYPE, SIZE, AND CONSTRUCTION OF THE CONTAINER; ARRANGEMENTS FOR FEEDING, WATERING, AND OTHERWISE CARING FOR THE WILDLIFE IN TRANSIT; AND THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR CARING FOR THE WILDLIFE ON IMPORTATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

The specimens will be placed in a styrofoam container and packaged according to International Air Transportation Association specifications.

I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50, Part 17, of the Code of Federal Regulations and the other applicable parts in Subchapter B of Chapter I, Title 50, and I further certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement herein may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Sincerely,



Edward J. Maruska
Director

EJM:kf

enclosures

AUBURN UNIVERSITY

AUBURN



ALABAMA

36830

RECEIVED JUN 29 1977

SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE AND
AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION SYSTEM

Department of
Zoology-Entomology

June 24, 1977

Mr. Edward J. Maruska
Director, Zoological Society of Cincinnati
3400 Vine Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

Dear Mr. Maruska:

I have received your letter requesting assistance in obtaining a male Phaeognathus hubrichti. I saw your collection of live salamanders at the SSAR meeting and was most impressed by your success at maintaining it in such good condition. I also saw the Phaeognathus egg clutch.

Actually, the nearest populations of Phaeognathus from Auburn are about 100 miles away. I don't know when I will be in an area where I could collect a specimen. It may not be until fall.

In any event, I would need to secure a permit to collect a specimen and send it to you. You would also need a permit to possess it. In view of the contribution that your studies make to an understanding of the species' life history, I suspect that the Fish and Wildlife Service would issue the permits. I am sending a copy of your letter and one of this letter to that agency and am asking that they either issue the permits or send us the application forms.

Good luck on your project.

Sincerely,

Robert H. Mount,
Professor

cc: Mr. Richard Parsons
Chief, Federal Wildlife Permits Office
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Washington, D.C. 20240

RHM:fgr

February 25, 1977

Dr. Kraig Adler
Langmuir Laboratory
Section of Neurobiology and
Behavior
Division of Biological Sciences
Cornell University
Ithaca, New York 14853

Dear Kraig:

Enclosed are the Plethodon glutinosus slides I promised you. To my knowledge this may be the first captive breeding of any Plethodon salamander species without the use of hormonal stimulants. If you have information otherwise, please let me know. I am also having some duplicates made of the female glutinosus and newly hatched young which I will forward to you when they are returned from the processor. The female and male were collected at Churn Creek Lake, Adams County, Ohio, 11 April 1970.

Last July a female Red Hills Salamander, Phaeognathus hubrichti laid a batch of eggs suspended in a pendulous mass from the top of an arched cork bark. During the SSAR-HL Conference last August, I gave preserved eggs from this female to Barry Valentine along with all the data I had (copies enclosed), and to date he has not had the courtesy to answer my letters. I feel I have now advanced husbandry techniques along with controlled photo period, temperature, etc., and do not believe I would have any difficulty in breeding this species, thereby contributing to the unknown life history. The problem now is that I believe the two specimens I now have of hubrichti are both females. They were acquired in 1970 from the type habitat. Perhaps you would know of someone who might be interested in collecting a few additional specimens that could be plugged into an attempted captive breeding program. Since Phaeognathus hubrichti has been advanced to the "threatened" status, we may need permits from the Bureau of Fish and Wildlife.

Sincerely,

Edward J. Maruska
Director

EJM:kf
enclosures

CORNELL UNIVERSITY

DIVISION OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

ITHACA, N. Y. 14853

SECTION OF NEUROBIOLOGY & BEHAVIOR
LANGMUIR LABORATORY

March 2, 1977

Mr. Edward J. Maruska, Director
Zoological Society of Cincinnati
3400 Vine Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

Dear Ed:

Thank you for your letter and the color slides. I am delighted that you have had success with Plethodon glutinosus but not surprised! You truly seem to have a "green thumb" when it comes to business. I know of no other case of captive breeding without use of hormonal stimulants, although you might wish to check that point with Dr. Stevan J. Arnold, Department of Biology, University of Chicago, who has done a great deal of work on salamander courtship over the years. I look forward to the additional slides of the hatchlings. Thank you very much for this courtesy.

The person to write to concerning your needs for male Phaeognathus is Dr. Robert H. Mount, Department of Zoology-Entomology, Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama. I have already dropped him a note on your behalf so that he will have some background about your project. Actually, I think Bob was present at the SSAR meetings last August and doubtless visited your zoo at that time.

Concerning your inability to get a reply from Barry Valentine, this is not unusual. Although Barry is quite knowledgeable about salamanders and is a mine of information, recently he has published relatively little and others like you have had difficulty in getting responses to inquiries. I also understand that last fall his wife had some protracted medical problems and this may well be the reason for his lack of response. Since Dave Dennis is on the same campus, perhaps you could ask him to get your specimens back.

I am also pleased to note in your letters that you are considering publishing the results of some of your breeding program. I am certain you will have no difficulty in finding a suitable place to record this information, but I would like to recommend that you spread it around as much as possible so that the widest possible audience can hear about your techniques. For example, it might be appropriate to publish part of your information in the International Zoo Yearbook but also in some of the herpetological journals, thereby exposing as many people as possible to your techniques. I would be

Mr. Edward J. Maruska
Page Two
March 2, 1977

pleased to assist you in looking over your manuscripts or in making recommendations concerning the appropriate journals, if you wish.

Best personal wishes.

Sincerely yours,


Kraig Adler

KA:seh

June 21, 1977

Dr. Robert H. Mount
Department of Zoology-Entomology
Auburn University
Auburn, Alabama 36830

Dear Dr. Mount:

I have been referred to you by Dr. Kraig Adler of Cornell University to see if you could help me acquire a male Phaeognathus hubrichti. I have two specimens but both are females.

Knowing of my interest in amphibians and by special request, two specimens of Phaeognathus hubrichti were acquired for me by Hermosa Reptile (now defunct), 219 Pacific Coast Highway, Hermosa Beach, California, on 24 September 1970. They were purportedly collected at the type locality 3 miles 4.8 km northwest of McKenzie on Route 31, Butler County, Alabama.

These animals were maintained in a shallow plastic box 26.97 cm. l. x 40.00 cm. w. x 8.89 cm. h. with several layers of paper towel kept moderately damp and cleaned twice weekly. A piece of arched cork bark approximately 16.51 cm. l. x 8.89 cm. w. x 6.35 cm. h. was placed in the container for additional security. The animals were kept in a cool room adjacent to our Penguin Exhibit. Temperatures in this room on a year round basis vary with a low winter temperature of 7°C. to a high summer temperature of 18°C. The hubrichti are fed a more than ample amount of earthworms and medium sized field crickets once weekly. Food is left overnight and the container cleaned the following day. Until last year no light was provided, and the only light the animals were exposed to was some ambient light filtering in through a ventilating duct from the adjacent Penguin Display.

Although I have had excellent success in maintaining a variety of Plethodons over the years, no evidence of courtship or breeding activity was taking place. I decided to experiment with the photo period and had some fluorescent lights and a timer installed with the clock set to correspond to a normal local daylight/darkness schedule. Despite some electrical problems which provided less than an ideally controlled light situation, I began to witness some court-

Dr. Mount
June 21, 1977
Page Two

ship activity in some species of Plethodons, and some species which were in my collection for years began to lay eggs. Eggs were laid by Ensatina e. croceator (unsuccessfully hatched with mold appearing after several weeks). Also, ovarian eggs were visible in three females Ensatina e. platensis. Eggs were laid by Plethodon r. nettingi and after a 63-day incubation period, five eggs were successfully hatched. Eggs were also laid by a Plethodon jordani female. She was observed brooding, but in a matter of days mold developed over the entire egg mass. A Plethodon g. glutinosus female collected in Adams County, Ohio in 1970, laid an egg mass 21 August 1976. The eggs were fertile and hatched in February, 1977. To my knowledge, this is the first captive breeding of any Plethodon species without the use of hormonal stimulants. While routinely cleaning salamander containers on 1 July 1976, I was delighted to discover an egg mass in the Phaeognathus hubrichti container. Since there is no information recorded, I felt if fertile this would be a fantastic opportunity to learn more of the life history of this species. The grape-like cluster was attached by a common stalk to the underside of the cork bark hanging in a pendulous fashion. As I recall, the eggs were held together in mass by the outer membranes of each egg. These membranes formed the common adhesive stalk. The female was not observed brooding. Hoping for as little disturbance as possible, after a cursory glance I quickly counted eggs (first count 14). Several eggs were measured using a Brown and Sharpe 577 caliper. There was no apparent size difference in the eggs measured; the measurement of the outside membrane of each egg was 8.56 mm. During the SSAR-HL Conference last August, I gave the preserved eggs from this female to Barry Valentine along with all the data. I never received an answer to any of my correspondence to him.

I feel I have now advanced husbandry techniques along with controlled photo period, temperature, etc., and do not believe I would have any difficulty in breeding this species. I would appreciate any assistance you could give me in acquiring a male Phaeognathus to put into my breeding program. Since this species has been advanced to the "threatened" status, it may be necessary for me to obtain permits from the Bureau of Fish and Wildlife.

Thank you for any assistance you can give me, and I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Edward J. Maruska
Director

EJM:kf

NAME: Edward J. Maruska

DATE OF BIRTH: February 19, 1934

POSITION: Director, Cincinnati Zoo

DUTIES: See attached Position Description

EDUCATION: Wright College, Chicago, Illinois, 1959-61, Zoology

EXPERIENCE: 1956-1962: Keeper, Hoofed Animals, Lincoln Park

1962-1968: General Curator, Cincinnati Zoo

1968-Present: Director, Cincinnati Zoo

ORGANIZATIONAL MEMBERSHIP:

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums
(president-elect)

American Society of Mammalogists

The American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists

Herpetologists League

Society for the Study of Amphibians and Reptiles

Whooping Crane Conservation Association

Langdon Club (Professional Naturalists Society of Cincinnati)

American Pheasant and Waterfowl Society

Aviculturists Society

SUPPLEMENTAL:

Mr. Maruska was co-author of a paper entitled "Experiences in maintaining an exotic cat collection at the Cincinnati Zoo"; this paper was presented at the American Association of Zoo Veterinarians, 1969. Other papers: Maruska, E. J., Contributor, Cat for Compton's Encyclopedia, Volume 5, 1974; and Maruska, E. J., Care and breeding of the lesser cats, presented at the 1964 National Conference of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums.

For the past eight years Mr. Maruska has been researching the optimal management requirements and proper exhibit techniques for a variety of salamander species. Special emphasis is placed on longevity, reproductive potential, and the identification of disease syndromes. Presently there are 164 specimens being maintained, representing 76 forms. Many delicate Plethodon species have been thriving in the collection for more than five years.

CINCINNATI ZOO

Director

Position Description:

The Director has the general supervision of the Zoo and his subordinates. He shall act as personnel director and shall hear Union grievances. He shall have a voice in the hiring of all staff personnel.

He shall plan and produce the weekly T.V. show and other T.V. and radio shows, however, the Board of Trustees shall have general supervision over these shows from the standpoint of the time of the Director devoted to such activity.

He shall be the contact for all Committee Chairmen, and he shall work with the President and other officers of the Society.

He will arrange for the sale and acquisition of animals.

He will work with the architects and contractors in the planning and erection and remodeling of the buildings.

He will submit to the President and the Board from time to time plans for the betterment, for greater attendance and for the more economical operation of the Zoo.

He will be responsible for administering the policies of the Zoo as promulgated by the Board of Trustees.

(1) = Number in brackets indicates number of animals

(PAGE 1)

REPTILE - AMPHIBIAN LONGEVITY SURVEY

conducted by:
Philadelphia Zoological Garden

Scientific Name (trinomial when applicable)	Date of Arrival	Is specimen still living? If not - date of death	Longevity: Years/ Months/ Days	Captive born or wild caught? (if wild caught approx. age upon arrival)	% of time on exhibit % of time kept alone	Has specimen bred? If so - when?	Birth date of offspring and number produced	Number of offspring raised
<i>Dermophis m. mexicanus</i> (1)	2 Mar. '73	Yes	1/2/22	Wild caught large adult	0 100%	No		
<i>Indotyphlus battersbyi</i> (1)	2 Feb. '73	No 23 Dec. '73	0/10/21	Wild caught adult	0 100%	No		
<i>Siren lacertina</i> (1)	1960	Yes	14 yrs. ±	Wild caught adult	100% 100%	No		
<i>Hynobius boulengeri</i> (1)	9 July '70	Yes	3/10/15	Wild caught adult	0 100%	No		
<i>Ambystoma texanum</i> (1)	22 June '70	Yes	3/11/2	Wild caught Newly transformed	0 0	No		
<i>Ambystoma m. sigillatum</i> (2)	22 Sept. '70	Yes	3/8/2	Wild caught young adult	0 0	No		
<i>Ambystoma m. krausei</i> (2)	22 Sept. '70	Yes	3/8/2	Wild caught young adult	0 0	No		
<i>Ambystoma ordinarium</i> (1)	28 Sept. '72	Yes	3/7/26	Wild caught young adult	0 100%	No		
<i>Rhyacotriton o. olympicus</i> (2)	30 Apr. '71	Yes	3/0/24	Wild caught adult	0 100%	No		
<i>Salamandra s. terrestris</i> (1)	10 Oct. '69	Yes	4/7/14	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		

Institution:

Zoological Society of Cincinnati
3400 Vine Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

Compiled by:

Edward J. Maruska

Title:

Director

Date:

5/24/74

(1) - Number in brackets indicates number of animals

REPTILE - AMPHIBIAN LONGEVITY SURVEY

conducted by:
Philadelphia Zoological Garden

Scientific Name (trinomial when applicable)	Date of Arrival	Is specimen still living? If not - date of death	Longevity: Years/ Months/ Days	Captive born or wild caught? (if wild caught approx. age upon arrival)	% of time on exhibit % of time kept alone	Has specimen bred? If so - when?	Birth date of offspring and number produced	Number of offspring raised
Notophthalmus v. viridescens (1) red eft stage	10 Sept. '72	Yes red eft stage	1/8/14	Wild caught young adult	0 100%	No		
Tylototriton verrucosus (2)	2 June '70	Yes	3/11/22	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Necturus punctatus (1)	30 Apr. '71	Yes	3/0/24	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Proteus anguinus (8)	14 Sept. '72	Yes	1/8/10	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Desmognathus f. welteri (2)	25 May '70	Yes	3/11/29	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Desmognathus a. aeneus (1)	21 Sept. '70	Yes	3/8/3	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Desmognathus o. carolinensis (1)	20 June '70	Yes	3/11/4	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Phaeognathus hubrichti (2)	24 Sept. '70	Yes	3/8/0	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Gyrinophilus p. porphyriticus (1)	13 Dec. '70	Yes	3/5/11	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Gyrinophilus d. danielsi (1)	13 Nov. '70	Yes	3/6/11	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		

Institution:
Zoological Society of Cincinnati
3400 Vine Street
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

Compiled by:
Edward J. Maruska

Title:
Director

Date:
5/24/74

(1) Number in brackets indicates number of animals

REPTILE - AMPHIBIAN LONGEVITY SURVEY

conducted by:
Philadelphia Zoological Garden

Scientific Name (trinomial when applicable)	Date of Arrival	Is specimen still living? If not - date of death	Longevity: Years/ Months/ Days	Captive born or wild caught? (if wild caught approx. age upon arrival)	% of time on exhibit % of time kept alone	Has specimen bred? If so - when?	Birth date of offspring and number produced	Number of offspring raised
Gyrinophilus palleucus (1)	13 Nov. '71	Yes	2/6/11	Wild caught adult	0 100%	No		
Gyrinophilus p. necturoides (1)	14 Nov. '71	Yes	2/6/10	Wild caught adult	0 100%	No		
Pseudotriton m. diastictus (2)	11 Apr. '70	Yes	4/1/13	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Pseudotriton r. ruber (2)	11 Apr. '70	Yes	4/1/13	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Pseudotriton r. schencki (2)	4 May '70	Yes	4/0/20	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Eurycea l. longicauda (1)	17 Sept. '69	Yes	4/8/7	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Eurycea l. guttolineata (2)	21 Oct. '70	Yes	4/7/3	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Typhlotriton spelaeus (1)	22 June '70	Yes	3/11/2	Wild caught larvae	0 100%	No		
Haideotriton wallacei (1)	8 Aug. '72	No 26 Apr. '74	1/9/16	Wild caught Young adult	0 100%	No		
Hemidactylum scutatum (1)	11 Apr. '70	Yes	4/1/13	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		

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Plethodon elongatus (1)	3 Apr. '71	Yes	3/1/21	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Plethodon glutinosus (3)	11 Apr. '70	Yes	4/1/13	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Plethodon j. jordani (1)	9 July '70	Yes	3/10/15	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Plethodon longicruz (1)	30 Aug. '70	Yes	3/8/24	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Plethodon vehiculum (1)	30 Mar. '71	Yes	3/1/24	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Ensatina e. klauberi (2) ♀	9 June '71	Yes	3/11/15	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Ensatina e. croceater (3)	7 July '72	Yes	1/10/17	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Ensatina e. oregonensis (2)	15 Apr. '71	Yes	3/1/9	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Bolitoglossa subpalmata (11)	19 July '73	Yes	0/10/5	Wild caught adult	0 0	No		
Bolitoglossa moreleti (1) *	5 July '71	No 31 Dec. '72	1/5/26	Wild caught juvenile	0 100%	No		

Institution:

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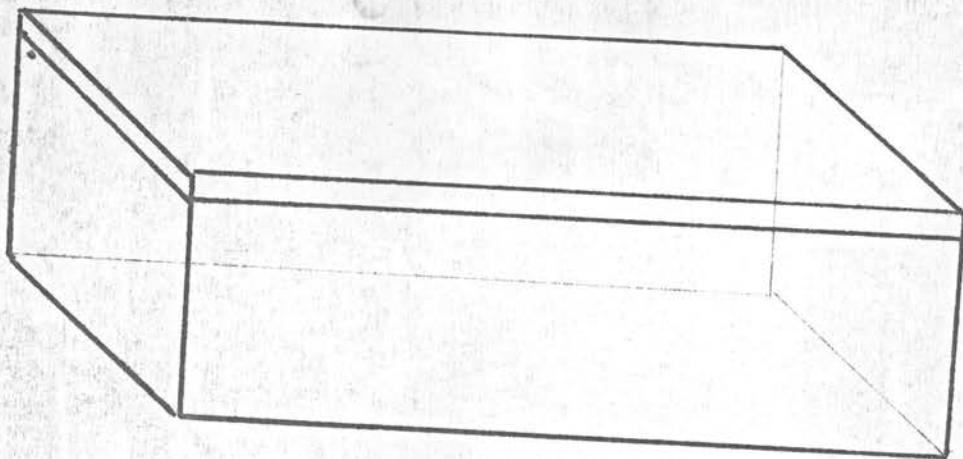
Title:

Director

Date:

5/24/74

* Animal tripled size before death.



Measurements: 26.97 cm. L. x 40.00 cm. W. x
8.89 cm. H.



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Philadelphia Zoological Garden

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
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MRS. WALTER C. JENNINGS
School-Museum Teacher

DOCENT COUNCIL

Mrs. John Entwisle
President

August 25, 1977

Don Bridgwater
Minnesota State Zoological Gardens
12102 Johnny Cake Road
Apple Valley, Mn. 55124

Dear Mr. Bridgwater:

Enclosed please find a copy of our permit application to acquire four (4) female California Sea Lions for purpose of exhibit and hopefully propagation. Your review of the application and eventual comment to the Dept. of Commerce would be appreciated.

Thank you very much for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

Wilbur B. Amand, V.M.D.
Sr. Veterinarian/Curator
PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

WBA/nq

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EX-OFFICIO MEMBERS: Honorable Frank L. Rizzo, Mayor of Philadelphia; George X. Schwartz, President of City Council; Robert W. Crawford, President of Fairmont Park Commission; Mrs. John Entwisle, President of Docent Council.

APPLICATION FOR PUBLIC DISPLAY PERMIT UNDER THE MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT
OF 1972

2. August 22, 1977

3. N/A

The Philadelphia Zoological Garden, a non-profit organization operated by the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, licensed as an "exhibitor" (No. 23-E7) by the U.S. Department of Agriculture under the Animal Welfare Act of 1970, would like a permit to purchase (4) female California Sea Lions, Zalophus c. californianus, from Sea Lions International, Santa Barbara, California.

4. The requested specimens are intended for public display and potential breeding in the Zoo's main Sea Lion pool which currently houses one male and three females of the same species.

5. N/A

6.(a) The animals requested are four (4) females California Sea Lions, Zalophus c. californianus.

(b) The animals will be adult females, approximately 2 years old and weighing between 70-90 kg and measuring up to 100 cm.

(c) The probable date of capture will be designated by the National Marine Fisheries at Terminal Island, California. The location of the capture will take place in the Channel Islands off the coast of Santa Barbara.

(d) At present, the California Sea Lion population is estimated to be over 150,000. In 1974 (Walker), the estimated population was 70,000 to 150,000.

(e) Sea Lion capture is accomplished using a hoop net or gill net set in the water.

(f) The contractor, Sea Lions International of Santa Barbara, California has 18 years experience in the capture, acclimation, shipment, and sale of Sea Lions, and are one of the authorized commercial trappers.

(g) Although no member of our staff will be present to supervise or participate in the capture, an authorized person from the National Marine Fisheries will be present.

(h) N/A

(i) N/A

7.(a-e) The requested animals, after capture, will be transported by the contractor's boat to a holding facility at Santa Barbara, 2-3 hours after capture. Following an acclimation period of seven to fourteen days, the animals will then be transported by air freight on a commercial airlines (TWA or United) that has a direct flight to Philadelphia. Estimated flight time is 8 hours.

(f) A 20" x 24" x 38" crate, with plywood bottom and welded wire mesh sides and top and masonite sliding door.

(g) Before and during transportation, the animals will be kept in a cool place, and wetted down as needed. If the animals need antibiotics or other medical attention, they will not be transported until healthy. Food will not be offered in transit unless there are unexpected delays.

(h) A veterinarian will not accompany the animals. Personnel from Sea Lions International, Santa Barbara, California, will deliver the animals

to airport. The Philadelphia Zoo's staff veterinarians will examine each animal upon arrival at the zoo and prescribe accordingly if necessary.

- 8.(a) Upon arrival, the new animals will be placed in an indoor quarantine facility with a small pool for 7-10 days to regulate diets and monitor the overall condition. They will then be housed in our Sea Lion pool which measures 79 feet 8 inches long by 47 feet 8 inches wide, and 3 feet 10 inches to 4 feet 5 inches in depth. The cement walk perimeter of the pool serves as a beaching area for the Sea Lions. There is a den for shelter and lock up. In the pool itself, there is a rocky (fiberglass) island. The pool currently contains four animals; one male and three females.

We have an additional pool located elsewhere on the Zoo grounds measuring 75 feet long by 51 feet wide and 3 1/2 feet deep with a shelter in the center of the pool. The perimeter has a cement beaching area. This exhibit contains one male and one female Sea Lion.

- (b) Water capacity in the main exhibit pool is approximately 109,600 gallons and in the smaller pool, 100,400 gallons. Fresh water is supplied by the city water department. There are no filters in either pool. Fresh water is constantly flowing into both pools with the excess going out the overflow.
- (c) The Zoo's Sea Lion diet consists of frozen mackerel or weakfish, thawed before feeding. Our adult males eat about 30 lb. per day and females eat 10-15 lb. per day. Each animal receives a multiple vitamin supplement, 100 mg supplemental thiamine, plus salt tablets daily. The animals are normally fed at 11 a.m. and 4 p.m.
- (d) The Sea Lion pool is drained, scrubbed, disinfected, rinsed, and refilled once or twice weekly on a scheduled basis or as seasonal circumstances demand.
- (e) The Zoo's Sea Lions are attended by a Senior Keeper, under the daily supervision of the Zoo's superintendent of animal services and curator of mammals or veterinarian.
- (f) (see attachments)

- 9.(a) The Sea Lions are permanently exhibited in the two above described enclosures; visitor hours are from 9:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. during the winter and 9:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on weekends and holidays during warmer months.

- (b) The Sea Lion exhibit is not a profit making operation; however, public feeding of the animals is permitted on week-ends and during the week during the peak visitor season. Revenue realized from the sale of fish is used to defray the expense of feeding these animals. Public feeding is regulated as to amount fed and is monitored to minimize aggression and control of the food by dominant animals. Fish containing the dietary supplements are fed by the keeper prior to any public feeding.
- (c) Approximately 1,100,000 people visit our Zoo yearly.
- (d) Since the Sea Lion display and the otters are the only two aquatic mammal exhibits, it is certainly a highlight of our on-site educational activities (guided tours for schools; civic groups; retarded, handicapped, and under privileged visitors; and animal behavioral studies).
- (e) The Philadelphia Zoo is a non-profit organization operated by the Zoological Society of Philadelphia, with an annual operational budget

of approximately 3.5 million dollars. General admission fee is \$2.50 for adults and \$1.00 for children. There is an additional charge of \$.25 for admittance to the Children's Zoo and Hummingbird Exhibit. All proceeds from admissions, plus souvenir and refreshment stand sales are used for operating expenses. The city of Philadelphia appropriates money for capital improvements.

The Penrose Research Laboratory, founded in 1901, is a well established biomedical facility which is located on the Zoo grounds. In addition to the diet formulation for the Zoo's animal collection, the Penrose Lab is responsible for the necropsies of all animals which die while in captivity in the garden. There are continuous written necropsy records since the year 1901.

There are close affiliations between the Zoo and major medical, dental, and veterinary facilities in the Philadelphia area.

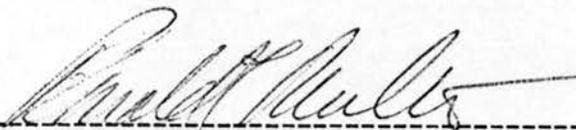
10. N/A

11.(a) For the year preceding July 1977, no California Sea Lions were acquired by the Philadelphia Zoo. One male and one female were acquired from the New England Aquarium on August 28, 1975.

(b-c) 1. One male California Sea Lion received at the Philadelphia Zoo on August 13, 1969 died on June 7, 1976. The cause of death was undetermined after autopsy.

2. One female California Sea Lion received from New England Aquarium on August 28, 1975 died September 5, 1975. The cause of death was undetermined; however, at gross autopsy there was a small subcutaneous abscess, hydrothorax, cardiac dilatation, and gastric ulcers.

12. I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining a permit under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361-1407) and regulations promulgated thereunder, and that any false statement may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001, or to penalties provided under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.



signature of applicant

Ronald Reuther

President/ Executive Director

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA



CONSERVATION - RESEARCH - EDUCATION - RECREATION
Philadelphia Zoological Garden

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
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School-Museum Teacher

DOCENT COUNCIL

Mrs. John Entwisle
President

August 22, 1977

To Whom it May Concern:

I have been associated with the Philadelphia Zoo since July, 1974 and as the Senior Veterinarian, I have been responsible for the health-care program for the Sea Lions.

I have reviewed the proposed procedures for acquisition, transport, and housing of the Sea Lions for which we are requesting permit. In my opinion, we are adequately providing for the well-being of these animals.

Sincerely,

Wilbur B. Amand, V.M.D.
Sr. Veterinarian/Curator
PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

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Mrs. John Entwisle
President

August 22, 1977

Director
National Marine Fisheries Service
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
U.S. Dept. of Commerce
Washington, D.C. 20235

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find an application for a public display permit for California Sea Lions. I trust that the application is complete and meets Department requirements. We look forward to a satisfactory response.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Wilbur B. Amand - A.H.

Wilbur B. Amand, V.M.D.
Sr. Veterinarian/Curator
PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

cc: R. Reuther

WBA/nq

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(b-c) 1. One male California Sea Lion received at the Philadelphia Zoo on August 13, 1969 died on June 7, 1976. The cause of death was undetermined after autopsy.

2. One female California Sea Lion received from New England Aquarium on August 28, 1975 died September 5, 1975. The cause of death was undetermined; however, at gross autopsy there was a small subcutaneous abscess, hydrothorax, cardiac dilatation, and gastric ulcers.

12. I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete, true, and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining a permit under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361-1407) and regulations promulgated thereunder, and that any false statement may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001, or to penalties provided under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972.



signature of applicant

Ronald Reuther
President/ Executive Director
ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA



CONSERVATION - RESEARCH - EDUCATION - RECREATION
Philadelphia Zoological Garden

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF THE
Zoological Society of Philadelphia
34th STREET AND GIRARD AVENUE 19104

Business (215) 243-1100
General Information EV 7-6400

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DOCENT COUNCIL

Mrs. John Entwisle
President

August 22, 1977

To Whom it May Concern:

I have been associated with the Philadelphia Zoo since July, 1974 and as the Senior Veterinarian, I have been responsible for the health-care program for the Sea Lions.

I have reviewed the proposed procedures for acquisition, transport, and housing of the Sea Lions for which we are requesting permit. In my opinion, we are adequately providing for the well-being of these animals.

Sincerely,

Wilbur B. Amand

Wilbur B. Amand, V.M.D.
Sr. Veterinarian/Curator
PHILADELPHIA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

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AAZPA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
 ENDANGERED SPECIES PERMIT APPLICATION EVALUATION

DENVER ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS - purchase 1.1 Black Lemur

<u>Item</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Incomplete</u>	<u>Other Comments</u>
1) Applicant's name, mailing address, telephone			
2) Common and scientific name of species or subspecies, number of specimens, sex			
3) Copy of contract showing country of origin, name and address of seller or consignor			
4) Shipping arrangements			
5) Full statement of justification (purpose) of importation			
6) Are specimens wild-caught or captive-born? If wild-caught, effect this import will have on wild populations Resume of attempts to obtain wildlife from captive sources			
7) Complete description of facilities where specimens will be housed and/or exhibited			
8) Resume of staff expertise (include associates or cooperating institutions)			
9) Willingness to participate in cooperative breeding program/studbook			
10) Certification that information is truthful.			

PERMIT SHOULD BE UNCONDITIONALLY ISSUED _____, ISSUED UPON CONDITION THAT _____, DENIED _____

Rec'd:
Mailed:

SIGNED: _____

 <p>DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE</p> <p>FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE/PERMIT APPLICATION</p>		1. APPLICATION FOR (Indicate only one)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> IMPORT OR EXPORT LICENSE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PERMIT	
3. APPLICANT. (Name, complete address and phone number of individual, business, agency, or institution for which permit is requested)		2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY FOR WHICH REQUESTED LICENSE OR PERMIT IS NEEDED.	
Denver Zoological Gardens City Park Denver, Colorado 80205 Phone: 303-575-5542		Purchase 1 male, 1 female Black Lemur, Lemur macaco, for breeding in captivity and public exhibition. These animals now located at the Denver Zoo as a breeding loan.	
4. IF "APPLICANT" IS AN INDIVIDUAL, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:		5. IF "APPLICANT" IS A BUSINESS, CORPORATION, PUBLIC AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:	
<input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS. DATE OF BIRTH HEIGHT WEIGHT COLOR HAIR COLOR EYES PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER OCCUPATION ANY BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION HAVING TO DO WITH THE WILDLIFE TO BE COVERED BY THIS LICENSE/PERMIT		EXPLAIN TYPE OR KIND OF BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION Public Zoo - conservation, breeding and propagation programs, in addition to research, recreational activities, and educational programs. NAME, TITLE, AND PHONE NUMBER OF PRESIDENT, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, DIRECTOR, ETC. 303-575-5542 Clayton F. Freiheit, Director IF "APPLICANT" IS A CORPORATION, INDICATE STATE IN WHICH INCORPORATED	
6. LOCATION WHERE PROPOSED ACTIVITY IS TO BE CONDUCTED		7. DO YOU HOLD ANY CURRENTLY VALID FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE OR PERMIT? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (If yes, list license or permit numbers)	
Purchase from the St. Louis Zoological Gardens, Forest Park, St. Louis, Missouri 63110		Scientific Collecting permit and permits E.S.-181 and E.S.-433	
		8. IF REQUIRED BY ANY STATE OR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, DO YOU HAVE THEIR APPROVAL TO CONDUCT THE ACTIVITY YOU PROPOSE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (If yes, list jurisdictions and type of documents)	
		not required	
9. CERTIFIED CHECK OR MONEY ORDER (if applicable) PAYABLE TO THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ENCLOSED IN AMOUNT OF \$		10. DESIRED EFFECTIVE DATE	11. DURATION NEEDED
not required		A.S.A.P.	Until terminated
12. ATTACHMENTS. THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE TYPE OF LICENSE/PERMIT REQUESTED (See 50 CFR 13.12(b)) MUST BE ATTACHED. IT CONSTITUTES AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS APPLICATION. LIST SECTIONS OF 50 CFR UNDER WHICH ATTACHMENTS ARE PROVIDED.			
(6) (i,ii,v); (7)			
CERTIFICATION			
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN TITLE 50, PART 13, OF THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND THE OTHER APPLICABLE PARTS IN SUBCHAPTER B OF CHAPTER I OF TITLE 50, AND I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE/PERMIT IS COMPLETE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY SUBJECT ME TO THE CRIMINAL PENALTIES OF 18 U.S.C. 1001.			
SIGNATURE (In ink)		DATE	
Clayton F. Freiheit, Director, Denver Zoo		August 3, 1977	



Denver Zoological Foundation, Inc.

City Park • Denver, Colorado 80205 • Telephone: (303) 297-2754

3 August, 1977

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Paul N. Linger, Assistant Director
Edward C. Schmitt, Curator

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Director (FSW/LE)
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
P. O. Box 19183
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Sir:

The Denver Zoological Gardens requests an endangered species permit to purchase one (1) male Black Lemur and one (1) female Black Lemur from the Saint Louis Zoological Gardens, Forest Park, Saint Louis, Missouri, 63110. These animals now reside at the Denver Zoo on an inter-institutional breeding loan.

1. Common and scientific name of the species or subspecies, number, age and sex of the wildlife to be covered in the permit.

Black Lemur. Scientific Name: Lemur macaco. Number and Sex: one (1) male and one (1) female, the male born 21 March, 1975 and the female born 26 March, 1975.

2. Copy of the contract or other agreement under which wildlife is to be shipped, showing country of origin, name and address of the seller, date of the contract, number and weight (if available) and description of the wildlife.

Attached is a photocopy of a letter from Mr. C. Hoessle, Deputy Director of the Saint Louis Zoo, Forest Park, Saint Louis, Missouri 63110, which is an agreement to sell the above pair of Lemurs to the Denver Zoological Gardens.

3. A full statement of justification for the permit including details of the project or other plans for utilization of the wildlife in relation to zoological, educational, scientific, or propagational purposes, as appropriate and the planned disposition of the wildlife upon termination of the project.

The Denver Zoo currently displays two species of Lemurs totaling eleven specimens. These animals are kept in accepted primate cages behind glass for optimum security and health. By obtaining this particular species we believe we have an excellent chance to reproduce them based on our previous experience.

In addition, these Lemurs will be on public display with appropriate graphics explaining the purpose and nature of the exhibit.

Any specimens that would die would receive a total post mortem examination and distribution of requested body parts by our staff veterinarian. The specimen would then be preserved as a skin or a whole mount for deposit in the Denver Museum of Natural History.

4. A description and the address of the institution or other facility where the wildlife will be used or maintained.

The pair of Lemurs will be held at the Denver Zoo. This institution is owned by the City and County of Denver but managed and operated by a Colorado non-profit organization known as the Denver Zoological Foundation, incorporated in 1950. The postal address is Denver Zoo, City Park, Denver, Colorado 80205, telephone: 303-575-2432.

5. A statement that at the time of application the wildlife to be purchased is still in the wild, was hatched in captivity, or has been removed from the wild.

As stated in Mr. Hoessle's letter, the pair of Lemurs were captive born and raised in the Saint Louis Zoo, Saint Louis, Missouri, in the year of 1975.

6. A resume of the applicant's attempts to obtain the wildlife to be purchased from sources which would not cause the death or removal of mammals from the wild.

The pair of Lemurs were captive born and reared, thus will not be a drain on the natural population of Black Lemurs.

7. (i) A complete description, including blueprints, of the area and facilities in which the wildlife will be housed.

Individual primate cages in which the Lemurs will be housed measure 8' x 7½' x 7'. (See attached photocopies.)

The primate building consists of 14 of these cages. Each cage has tiled walls, sealed, heated, concrete floors, glass fronted viewing, climbing devices, and interconnecting holding cages between individual cages. A separate ventilating system provides heat and air exchange to all cages. Access to individual cages is through a single metal door located on the side of each cage, access to holding spaces is through a single wire door located on the front of each such cage. Feeding is accomplished through small metal feeding doors located at the bottom of the glass viewing areas of each cage, each feeding door has a lock. The public is maintained at a distance from the cages by a 2½ foot high guard rail and at no time can the public come into contact with the animals. This type of primate cage has proven successful in many zoological parks around the country and has been very successful at the Denver Zoo for over six years.

7. (ii) A brief resume of the technical expertise available including any experience the applicant or his personnel have had in propagating the species or closely related to the species to be purchased.

See enclosed resumes. Over the past six years the Denver Zoo has maintained two species of Lemurs: the Mongoose Lemur, Lemur mongoz, and the Ringtail Lemur, Lemur catta. A resume of the history of these two species follows:

Ring-tailed Lemurs (Lemur catta)

In May and June of 1971, the Denver Zoo received two pair of Ring-tailed Lemurs, all four of which came from other zoos in the United States. The two pair proved to be incompatible and had to be separated; one pair subsequently being shipped to the Hogle Zoo in Salt Lake City, Utah on a breeding loan where they reside today, and the other pair were placed on exhibit in the Denver Zoo Primate House in a cage previously described. Since April of 1973 the following breeding has taken place in this group;

8 April 73	-	female born
30 March 74	-	male born
25 March 75	-	female born
8 March 76	-	twins - stillborn
20 March 77	-	male born

All of the above animals with the exception of the stillborn twins are alive and in the collection. The male born in 1974 was sent to the Jackson, Mississippi Zoo in December 1975 on a breeding loan where he continues to do well.

Mongoose Lemurs (Lemur mongoz)

In June 1970, the Denver Zoo received a trio, one (1) male and two (2) females, of Mongoose Lemurs from an animal dealer, original source unknown. The trio did well and one female produced an offspring in 1972. The male offspring was abandoned and died two days later.

Subsequent observations made it necessary to separate the two females, and a second pair was created by purchasing a male from the Brownsville, Texas Zoo in December, 1972. This pair produced no offspring and the female died in 1975 and was replaced with a female sent to us by the Los Angeles, Calif. Zoo on a breeding loan. This pair has also failed to produce any offspring as of this application. The breeding of the original pair is as follows:

9 May 72	-	female born
5 April 75	-	male born
14 March 76	-	male born
27 April 77	-	female born

Of the above animals, the female born in 1972 lived for 3 years and died in 1975. The male born in 1975 was abandoned at birth and died 2 days later. The other two animals are alive and well, and are in the collection at this time.

7. (iii) A statement of willingness to participate in a cooperative breeding program and maintain or contribute data to a studbook.

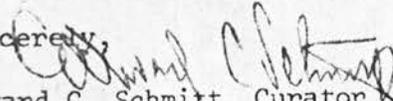
We will collaborate in contributing to/or maintaining a studbook. We, at this time, contribute to studbooks for the Edwards Pheasant, the Orangutan, Przewalski Horse, and are involved in over 50 breeding loan agreements throughout the country.

8. (iv) A detailed description of the type, size and construction of the container: Arrangements for caring for the wildlife in transit.

The lemurs were shipped from Saint Louis, Missouri to Denver, Colorado in crates similar and equal to International Air Transport Association requirements with one animal per crate.

I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50, Part 13, of the Code of Federal Regulations and the other applicable parts in Subchapter B of Chapter I, Title 50, and I further certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief, I understand that any false statement hereon may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001,

Sincerely,


Edward C. Schmitt, Curator
Denver Zoological Gardens

St. Louis Zoological Park

Forest Park
Saint Louis, Missouri 63110
Phone: (314) 781-0900

February 23, 1977

Mr. Clayton Freiheit, Director
Denver Zoological Gardens
City Park
Denver, Colorado 80205

Dear Clayton:

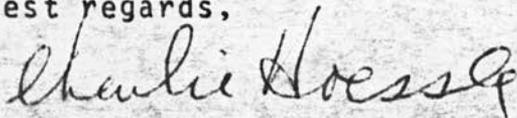
To confirm our phone conversation, the St. Louis Zoo offers the Denver Zoo a pair of Black Lemurs on a breeding loan arrangement subject to ultimate sale for \$3000.00/Pair. These lemurs are captive born (several generations) at the St. Louis Zoo.

The Denver Zoo will apply for USDI permit for transfer to ownership while the lemurs are at Denver on breeding loan.

Please study the breeding loan agreement, sign both copies and return them with shipping instructions.

This breeding loan will be void at time of sale.

Best regards,



CHARLES H. HOESSLE
GENERAL CURATOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

St. Louis Zoological Park

Forest Park
St. Louis, Missouri 63110
Phone (314) 761-0900

March 30, 1977

Mr. Edward Schmitt
Curator
Denver Zoological Gardens
City Park
Denver, Colorado 80205

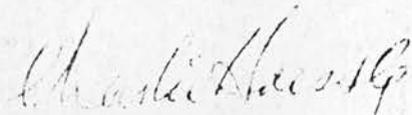
Dear Ed:

The pair of black lemurs offered to the Denver Zoo were born in 1975. The male M16, I.S.I.S. #075206 was born 3/21/75. The female F19 I.S.I.S. #075207 was born 3/26/75.

I have included their pedigree to show how they descend from the original trio. I trust this will identify them for your records.

If you require any additional information at any time about the lemur colony, we will be happy to provide it.

Sincerely yours,



CHARLES H. HOESSLE
GENERAL CURATOR
DEPUTY DIRECTOR

CHH:js

Staff Qualifications

The staff of the Animal Division of the Denver Zoological Gardens consists of a Curator, a Zoo Foreman, a Zookeeper II and 37 Zookeeper I's. The Curator, Edward C. Schmitt, has been engaged in zoological park work for 12 years at the Denver and St. Louis Zoos. He is a graduate of Southern Illinois University and holds a B.A. degree in Zoology. Mr. Schmitt is a registered professional accredited by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, and a member of several game bird associations throughout the country. Charles R. Williams, Zoo Foreman, has been employed at the Denver Zoo for over 28 years. Although he has no academic credentials, Mr. Williams has excellent "animal sense" and a thorough practical knowledge of primate husbandry. The same can be said of Zookeeper II, Ernest L. Lienemann, who exercises supervisory control over the keepers in Mr. Williams' absence. Veterinary care is provided by Dr. Donald B. LyVere, DVM, who is consulting veterinarian to the Denver Zoo. Dr. LyVere has been engaged in exotic animal practice for over 25 years and is experienced in the medical problems of primates.

Overall supervision of the Denver Zoological Gardens and its programs is provided by Director, Clayton F. Freiheit, and Assistant Director, Paul N. Linger. Both individuals have many years of zoological park experience and have experience in the husbandry of primates. Both Messrs. Freiheit and Linger are registered professionals accredited by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA). Mr. Freiheit is a member of the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens.

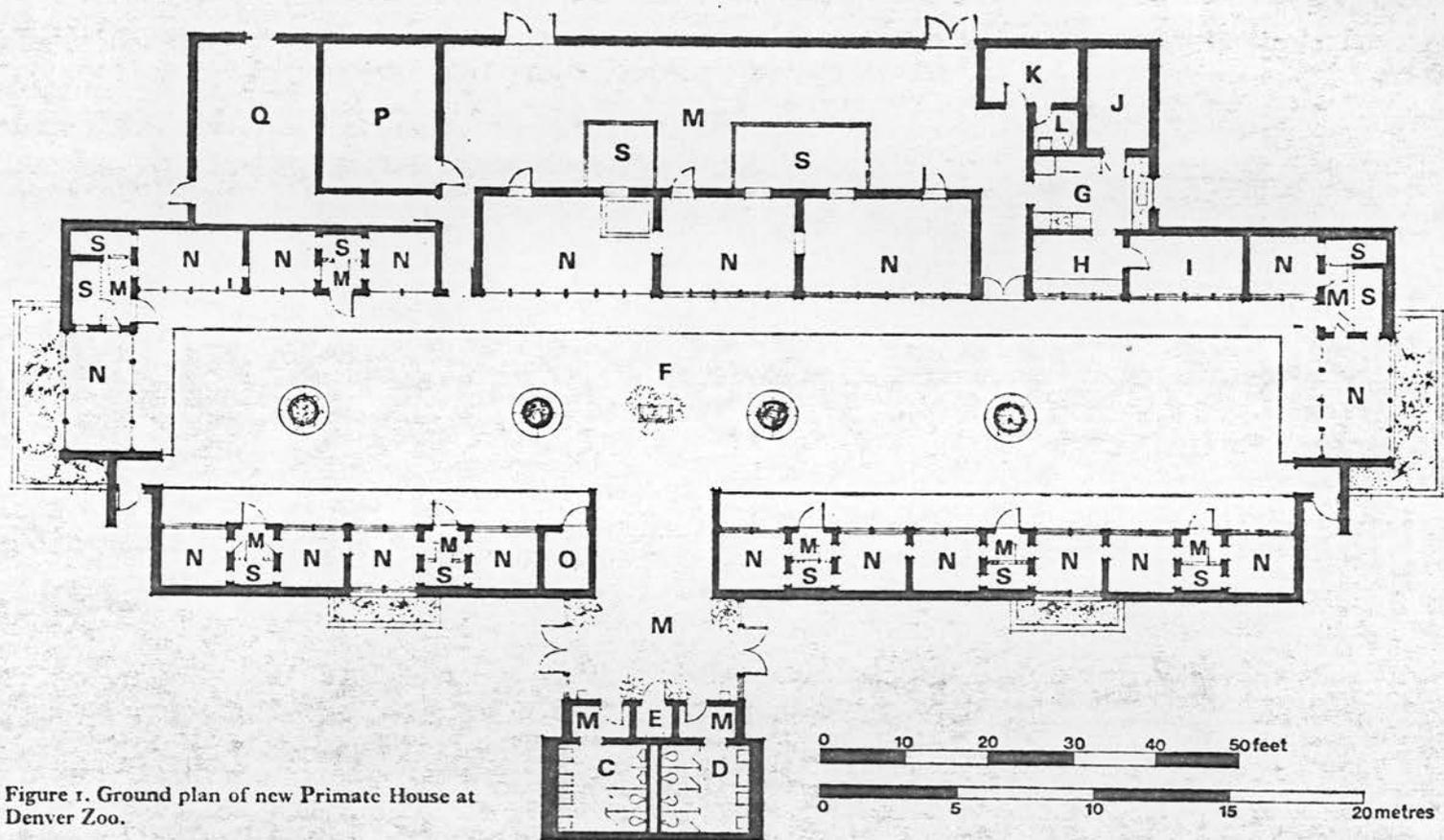


Figure 1. Ground plan of new Primate House at Denver Zoo.

A. Lobby
 B. Vestibule
 C. Men's rest room
 D. Women's rest room

E. Janitor
 F. Spectators' area
 G. Kitchen
 H. Nursery cages

I. Nursery
 J. Cooler
 K. Employees
 L. Employees' rest room

M. Work area
 N. Exhibit
 O. Storage
 P. Mechanical

Q. Animal storage
 S. Holding cage and transfer

New primate house at Denver Zoo

CLAYTON F. FREIHEIT
Director, Denver Zoological Gardens, Colorado, USA

In July 1970, Denver Zoological Gardens opened a new Primate House as part of its long-range development programme. For many years, only a few of the more common species were kept here and facilities for anthropoids were completely lacking. Now, a representative collection of apes, monkeys, baboons and lemuroids are shown in modern, glass-fronted exhibits.

The building encompasses 1,040 m² (11,200 ft²) of space and contains 19 exhibition cages of varying sizes. Two cages for gorillas and orang-utans measure 6 × 3.6 × 2.4 m (20 × 12 × 8 ft) while the cage for chimpanzees measures 4.8 × 3.6 × 2.4 m (16 × 12 × 8 ft). These three cages are all fronted with electrically-charged, laminated safety glass 19 mm (¾ in) thick. Interior cage walls are faced with glazed ceramic tile of a soft green colour. This same tile is also used as a

from Volume 12 (1972)
International Zoo Yearbook pp. 76-78

wall surface in the public areas of the building and in the remainder of the cages. All cages contain elevated reclining benches for the animals' use as well as an intricate system of welded pipework for exercising. Nylon chain is provided for climbing and play. The gorilla exhibit contains a platform scale which registers the animal's weight for the interest of the visitors. All the ape cages communicate with transfer cages and with each other by means of sliding stainless steel doors. There are no outdoor cages or moats, and all animals are kept under controlled environment conditions.

There are 13 cages measuring 2.4 × 2.2 × 2.1 m (8 × 7½ × 7 ft) for monkeys and a single cage, measuring 3.6 × 2.2 × 2 m (12 × 7½ × 7 ft), houses larger species. At each end of the building are two cages of 4.3 × 2.2 × 2.1 m (14 × 7½ × 7 ft)

78

ARCHITECTURE

which have rear walls of glass. Two of the smaller exhibits also incorporate this feature and plantings located behind these windows give the illusion that the visitor is looking at the animals in a forest setting. This natural background is highly satisfying but creates certain problems of reflection when the plantings are not fully in leaf. Laminated plate glass is used in the smaller exhibits and the fronts are angled to reduce reflection. Each exhibit has a transfer den so that the animals may be removed during cleaning operations. There is one service cubicle for each pair of cages and the shifting cages are double-decked, but they are not too difficult for the keepers to clean readily. The cage floors are constructed of smoothly trowelled concrete. The animals can be fed either through the keeper's door or through a narrow hinged door which runs along the front of the cages. This door can also be used for minor cleaning procedures.

Other displays include a Nursery in which the meticulous care that young animals receive, when their mothers refuse them, may be observed by the public. It has been occupied almost continuously since the building was opened. There is a large walk-in cooler for the storage of perishable foods in the kitchen. There is also a generous animal reserve room where residents of the adjoining monkey island may be wintered.

The building is heated by a large gas-fired boiler which distributes piped hot water beneath the cage floors, thus assuring a warm surface for the animals. Public and animal areas are serviced by separate ventilating systems to minimize the possibilities of cross-infection. Warmed fresh air is distributed to the exhibits through ductwork located above the cages. Conversely, it is possible to cool the building during extremely warm weather.

The floor of the public area is surfaced with a light terrazzo and the ceiling is of acoustic panelling. As the visitor enters the main gallery, he is faced by a low rectangular planter containing two graphic panels, one on primates in general and the other concerning the great apes. Four round combination planter-benches, also made of moulded fibre-glass are arranged within the public space. Natural-looking plastic plants are used here because of the lack of adequate light for live material. These provide areas where visitors may

rest and observe the animals, and also lend a warmth to the interior of the building.

A large grassy island enclosed by a water moat is a pleasing compliment to the new Primate House and will house a colony of Ring-tailed lemurs. This exhibit is located south and east of the building and measures 23 × 33.5 m (75 × 110 ft). The moat is 4½ m (15 ft) wide with water depth varying from a maximum of 1½ m (5 ft) to only a few inches adjacent to the island. A tunnel connects the monkey island with the indoor holding cages.

As has been the case with most of our buildings, the Primate House was constructed with funds raised through donation by the Denver Zoological Foundation, Inc. The Foundation also provided the primate collection. The construction cost of the building and monkey island was \$465,000.00, and the architect for the project was Alan Petersen & Associates.

Species currently exhibited in the Primate House are:

Lowland gorilla	<i>Gorilla gorilla gorilla</i>
Orang-utan	<i>Pongo pygmaeus</i>
Chimpanzee	<i>Pan troglodytes</i>
Lar gibbon	<i>Hylobates lar</i>
Mandrill	<i>Mandrillus sphinx</i>
Hamadryas baboon	<i>Papio hamadryas</i>
Celebes black ape	<i>Cynopithecus niger</i>
Red-crowned mangabey	<i>Cercocebus torquatus</i>
Patas monkey	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>
Vervet monkey	<i>Cercopithecus pygerythrus</i>
De Brazza's guenon	<i>Cercopithecus neglectus</i>
Moustached guenon	<i>Cercopithecus cephus</i>
Spot-nosed guenon	<i>Cercopithecus nictitans</i>
Spectacled langur	<i>Presbytis obscurus</i>
Abyssinian colobus	<i>Colobus abyssinicus</i>
Humboldt's woolly monkey	<i>Lagothrix lagothrica</i>
Hooded capuchin	<i>Cebus apella</i>
Cotton-headed tamarin	<i>Saguinus oedipus</i>
Mongoose lemur	<i>Lemur mongoz mongoz</i>

**AAZPA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE
ENDANGERED SPECIES PERMIT APPLICATION EVALUATION**

DENVER ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS - purchase 1.1 Palawan PEACOCK PHEASANT

<u>Item</u>	<u>Adequate</u>	<u>Incomplete</u>	<u>Other Comments</u>
1) Applicant's name, mailing address, telephone			
2) Common and scientific name of species or subspecies, number of specimens, sex			
3) Copy of contract showing country of origin, name and address of seller or consignor			
4) Shipping arrangements			
5) Full statement of justification (purpose) of importation			
6) Are specimens wild-caught or captive-born? If wild-caught, effect this import will have on wild populations Resume of attempts to obtain wildlife from captive sources			
7) Complete description of facilities where specimens will be housed and/or exhibited			
8) Resume of staff expertise (include associates or cooperating institutions)			
9) Willingness to participate in cooperative breeding program/studbook			
10) Certification that information is truthful.			

PERMIT SHOULD BE UNCONDITIONALLY ISSUED _____, ISSUED UPON CONDITION THAT _____, DENIED _____

Rec'd:
Mailed:

SIGNED: _____



**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE
LICENSE/PERMIT APPLICATION**

<p>3. APPLICANT. (Name, complete address and phone number of individual, business, agency, or institution for which permit is requested)</p> <p>Denver Zoological Gardens City Park Denver, Colorado 80205 Phone: (303) 575-5542</p>		<p>1. APPLICATION FOR (Indicate only one)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> IMPORT OR EXPORT LICENSE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PERMIT</p> <p>2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY FOR WHICH REQUESTED LICENSE OR PERMIT IS NEEDED.</p> <p>Purchase 1 male and 1 female Palawan Peacock Pheasant, <u>Polyplectron emphanum</u>, for breeding in captivity and public exhibition. These birds now located at the Denver Zoo as a breeding loan.</p>																	
<p>4. IF "APPLICANT" IS AN INDIVIDUAL, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:</p> <table border="1" style="width:100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width:30%;"><input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS.</td> <td style="width:20%;">HEIGHT</td> <td style="width:20%;">WEIGHT</td> <td style="width:30%;"></td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE OF BIRTH</td> <td>COLOR HAIR</td> <td>COLOR EYES</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED</td> <td colspan="3">SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="4">OCCUPATION</td> </tr> </table> <p>ANY BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION HAVING TO DO WITH THE WILDLIFE TO BE COVERED BY THIS LICENSE/PERMIT</p>		<input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS.	HEIGHT	WEIGHT		DATE OF BIRTH	COLOR HAIR	COLOR EYES		PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER			OCCUPATION				<p>5. IF "APPLICANT" IS A BUSINESS, CORPORATION, PUBLIC AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:</p> <p>EXPLAIN TYPE OR KIND OF BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION</p> <p>Public Zoo - conservation, breeding and propagation programs, in addition to research, recreational activities, and educational programs.</p> <p>NAME, TITLE, AND PHONE NUMBER OF PRESIDENT, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, DIRECTOR, ETC. Clayton F. Freiheit, Director, (303) 575-5542</p> <p>IF "APPLICANT" IS A CORPORATION, INDICATE STATE IN WHICH INCORPORATED</p>	
<input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS.	HEIGHT	WEIGHT																	
DATE OF BIRTH	COLOR HAIR	COLOR EYES																	
PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER																		
OCCUPATION																			
<p>6. LOCATION WHERE PROPOSED ACTIVITY IS TO BE CONDUCTED</p> <p>Purchase from private game breeder M. Ollson, Route 1, Box 152, Glendale, Arizona 85301.</p>		<p>7. DO YOU HOLD ANY CURRENTLY VALID FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE OR PERMIT? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (If yes, list license or permit numbers)</p> <p>Scientific collecting permits and permits ES-181 and ES-433</p> <p>8. IF REQUIRED BY ANY STATE OR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, DO YOU HAVE THEIR APPROVAL TO CONDUCT THE ACTIVITY YOU PROPOSE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (If yes, list jurisdictions and type of documents)</p> <p>not required</p>																	
<p>9. CERTIFIED CHECK OR MONEY ORDER (if applicable) PAYABLE TO THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ENCLOSED IN AMOUNT OF</p> <p>\$ not required</p>		<p>10. DESIRED EFFECTIVE DATE</p> <p>A.S.A.P.</p>	<p>11. DURATION NEEDED</p> <p>Until Terminated</p>																
<p>12. ATTACHMENTS. THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE TYPE OF LICENSE/PERMIT REQUESTED (See 50 CFR 13.12(b)) MUST BE ATTACHED. IT CONSTITUTES AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS APPLICATION. LIST SECTIONS OF 50 CFR UNDER WHICH ATTACHMENTS ARE PROVIDED.</p> <p>(6) (i,ii,v); (7)</p>																			

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN TITLE 50, PART 13, OF THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND THE OTHER APPLICABLE PARTS IN SUBCHAPTER B OF CHAPTER I OF TITLE 50, AND I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE/PERMIT IS COMPLETE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY SUBJECT ME TO THE CRIMINAL PENALTIES OF 18 U.S.C. 1001.

SIGNATURE (In ink)	DATE
 Clayton Freiheit, Director Denver Zoological Gardens	August 3, 1977



Denver Zoological Foundation, Inc.

City Park • Denver, Colorado 80205 • Telephone: (303) 297-2754

3 August, 1977

Staff

Clayton F. Freiheit, Zoo Director
Paul N. Linder, Assistant Director
Edward G. Schmitt, Curator

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Mrs. Arthur E. Johnson
Chairman of the Board
William H. Kistler
President
John L. Scripps
Executive Vice President
W. W. Robinson
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Dr. Richard P. Koeppel
Mrs. John Love
Mrs. Forrest McGrath
Aksel Nielsen
Mrs. C. Neil Norgren
J. Churchill Owen
Horace P. Phelps
Kent Rickenbaugh
Dr. Conrad Riley
Dr. Robert Sawyer
Dr. William R. Smith
James E. Stokes
Charles L. Warren
Dr. Joseph L. Yrisarri, Jr.

Director (FWS/LE)
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
U. S. Department of Interior
P. O. Box 19183
Washington, D. C. 20036

Dear Sir:

The Denver Zoological Gardens requests an endangered species permit to purchase one (1) male Palawan Peacock Pheasant and one (1) female Palawan Peacock Pheasant from M. Ollson, Route 1, Box 152, Glendale, Arizona 85301. These birds are now located at the Denver Zoo as an inter-institution breeding loan.

1. Common and Scientific name of the species or subspecies, number, age, and sex of the wildlife to be covered in the permit.

Palawan Peacock Pheasant. Scientific Name: Polyplectron emphanum. Number and Sex: one (1) male and one (1) female, 1976 hatch (captive-bred).

2. Copy of the contract or other agreement under which wildlife is to be shipped, showing country of origin, name and address of the seller, date of the contract, number and weight (if available) and description of wildlife.

Attached is a photocopy of a letter from Mr. Mickey Ollson, Route 1, Box 152, Glendale, Arizona, which is an agreement to loan the said birds to the Denver Zoological Gardens until such time as the birds may legally be purchased by the Denver Zoological Gardens.

3. A full statement of justification for the permit including details of the project or other plans for utilization of the wildlife in relation to zoological, educational, scientific, or propagational purposes, as appropriate and the planned disposition of the wildlife upon termination of the project.

The Denver Zoo currently exhibits seven (7) species of pheasants in a newly completed pheasantry that is very heavily planted, providing excellent bird security. By obtaining these birds, we feel we have an excellent chance of captive propagation. We currently exhibit a related species, the Grey Peacock Pheasant (Polyplectron bicalcaratum) which at present is laying eggs. By providing this unique environment and breeding these birds, we would hope to supply a surplus of these birds to increase the nucleus of these birds in the United States.

In addition, these birds will be in a public display which contains appropriate graphics explaining the purpose and nature of the exhibit.

Any specimens that would die would receive a total postmortem examination and distribution of requested body parts by our staff veterinarian. The specimen would then be preserved as a skin or a whole mount for deposit in the Denver Museum of Natural History.

4. A description and the address of the institution or other facility where the wildlife will be used or maintained.

The pair of pheasants will be held at the Denver Zoo. This institution is owned by the City and County of Denver, but managed and operated by a Colorado non-profit organization known as the Denver Zoological Foundation, Incorporated in 1950. The postal address is: Denver Zoo, City Park, Denver, Colorado 80205, telephone (303)-5755542.

5. A statement that at the time of application the wildlife to be purchased is still in the wild, was hatched in captivity, or has been removed from the wild.

As documented in Mr. Ollson's letter, the pair of pheasants were captive hatched in 1976.

6. A resume of the applicant's attempts to obtain the wildlife to be purchased from sources which would not cause the death or removal of birds from the wild.

The pair of pheasants were captive hatched, thus will not be a drain on the natural population of Palawan Peacock Pheasants.

7. (i) A complete description, including blueprints of the area and facilities in which the wildlife will be housed.

Individual pheasant pens in which the birds will be displayed measure 15 foot x 30 foot with a maximum height of 11 foot. The pheasantry consists of ten individual pens. At the back of each pen (farthest from public viewing area) is a wooden, insulated building, heated inside, with a ceiling height of 11 foot. One-by-two inch welded wire covers the entire series of pens. Access to the individual aviaries is through a single wooden door located inside the service-holding barn. This access prevents escape by being within a holding cage and it is necessary to pass through 2 doors before reaching the access door. A substantial hedge is planted in the 2 1/2 foot space between the front of the cage and the guard rail, and serves as a buffer between the public and the birds. (Blueprints of aviarys' floor plan is enclosed.)

This type of aviary has proven successful in many zoological and private situations throughout the country.

This pheasantry has been in operation since September of 1976 with the loss of only one bird due to a trauma inflicted injury.

(ii) A brief resume of the technical expertise available, including any experience the applicant or his personnel have had in propagating the species or closely related to the species to be purchased.

See enclosed resumes. A list of the birds that have been reproduced through the efforts of the Curator is attached.

(iii) A statement of willingness to participate in a cooperative breeding program and maintain or contribute data to a studbook.

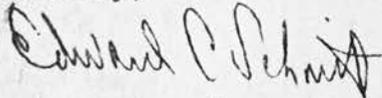
We are participating in various studbooks at this time, including the one on the White Eared Pheasant and will continue to contribute to or help maintain a studbook. This project is in fact a cooperative and collaborative effort of game breeders throughout the world. We, at this time, are actively participating in 30 breeding loan arrangements throughout the country.

(iv) A detailed description of the type, size and construction of the container: Arrangements for caring for the wildlife in transit.

The pheasants have been shipped from Phoenix, Arizona, to Denver in crates similar and equal to International Air Transport Association Style F with one bird per compartment.

I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50, Part 13, of the Code of Federal Regulations and the other applicable parts in Subchapter B of Chapter I, Title 50, and I further certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement hereon may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Sincerely,



Edward C. Schmitt
General Curator
Denver Zoological Gardens

Ollson's Rare Bird Farm

Route 1, Box 152

Glendale, Arizona 85301

(602) 939-1003

Breeder of Waterfowl, Pheasants, Parrot-Type and Other Exotic Birds
for Private Collections and Zoos

April 6, 1977

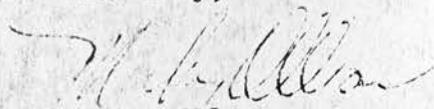
Denver Zoological Gardens
City Park
Denver Colo. 80205

Gentlemen

This letter is to confirm my offer to sell you 1/1
Palawan Peacock Pheasant for breeding and exhibition
upon receipt of the proper endangered species permit
from the U.S. D. I.

Until such time as this permit is issued I would like
to send these birds to your facility on a breeding
loan for propagation.

Sincerely,



Mickey Ollson

SPECIES RAISED IN 1976

<u>COMMON NAME</u>	<u>SCIENTIFIC NAME</u>
<u>ANSERIFORMES</u>	
*Fulvous Tree Duck	Dendrocygna bicolor
*Cuban Tree Duck	Dendrocygna arborea
*Whooper Swan	Cygnus cygnus
Coscoroba	Coscoroba coscoroba
Bar-headed Goose	Anser indicus
Canada Goose	Branta canadensis
Egyptian Goose	Alpochen aegyptiacus
Abyssinian Blue-winged Goose	Cyanochen cyanopterus
Ruddy Shelduck	Tadorna ferruginea
Wood Duck	Aix sponsa
Cinnamon Teal	Anas cyanoptera
*Andean Cinnamon Teal	Anas cyanoptera orinomus
Laysan Teal	Anas laysanensis
*Bahama Pintail	Anas bahamensis
Northern Pintail	Anas acuta
Indian Spotbill Duck	Anas poecilorhyncha
African Yellowbill Duck	Anas undulata
*Gadwall	Anas strepera
American Wigeon	Anas americana
*Chiloe Wigeon	Anas sibilatrix
Mallard Duck	Anas platyrhynchos
Red-crested Pochard	Netta rufina
Rosybill Duck	Netta peposaca
Redhead Duck	Aythya americana
*Ferruginous White-eye	Aythya nyroca
*Ring-necked Duck	Aythya collaris
*Lesser Scaup	Aythya affinis
Tufted Duck	Aythya fuligula
*Ruddy Duck	Oxyura jamaicensis

GALLIFORMES

Bobwhite Quail	Colinus virginianus
Crested Wood Partridge	Rollulus roulroul
Swinhoe's Pheasant	Lophura swainhoii
*Himalayan Monal Pheasant	Lophophorus impeyanus
Blue Peafowl	Pavo cristatus
Red Junglefowl	Gallus gallus

GRUIFORMES

American Coot	Fulica americana
Black Crake	Limnocorax flavirostra

CHARADRIIFORMES

*African Spurwing Plover	Vanellus spinosus
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SPECIES RAISED IN 1976 - Continued

PSITTACIFORMES

Petz's Conure
Jenday Conure

Aratinga canicularis
Aratinga jandaya

STRIGIFORMES

Burrowing Owl

Speotyto canicularia

CORACIFORMES

Blue-crowned Motmot

Momotus momota

PASSERIFORMES

Bali Mynah

Leucopsar rothschildi

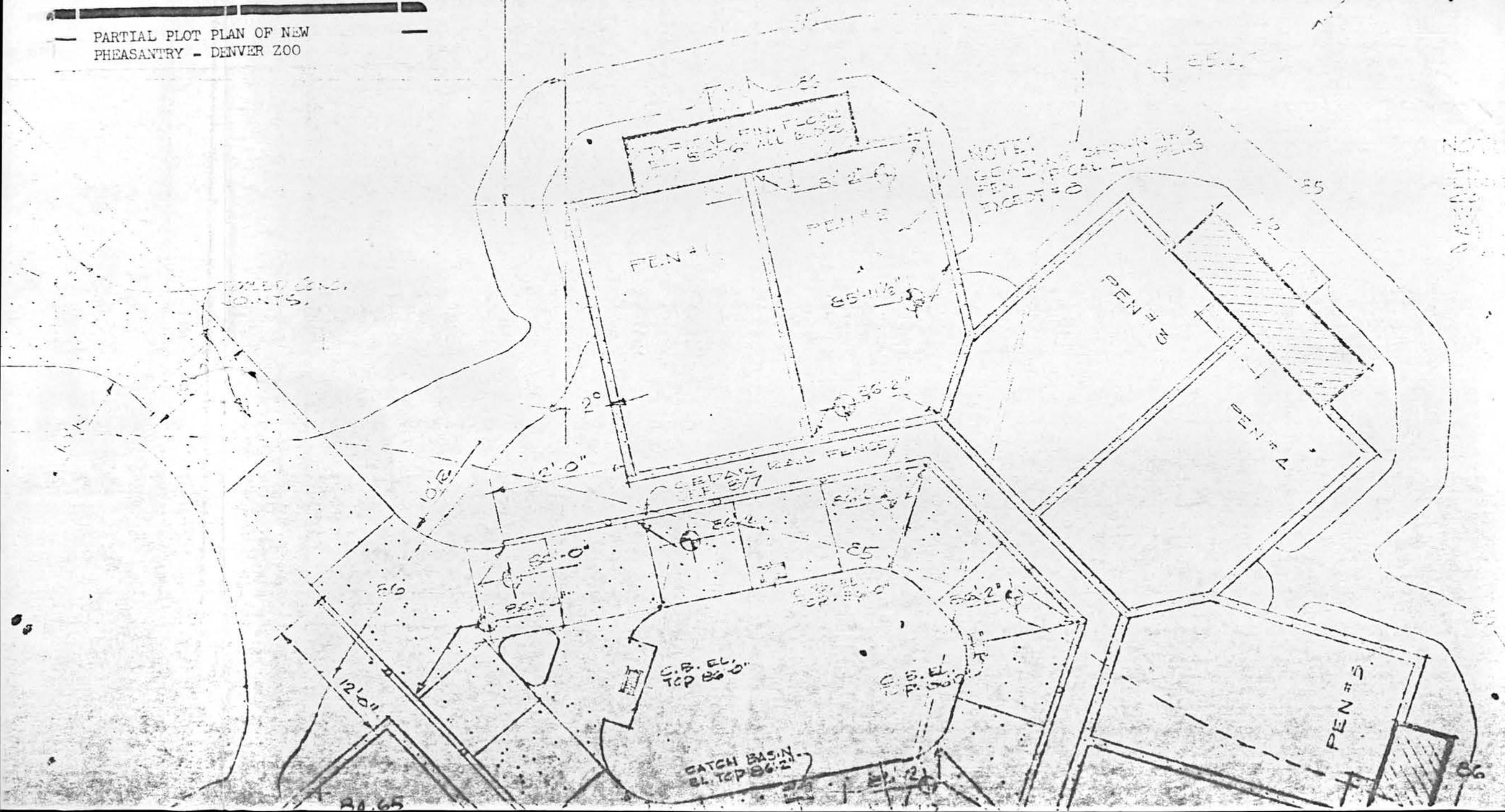
* indicates new species successfully raised

Staff Qualifications

The staff of the Animal Division of the Denver Zoological Gardens consists of a Curator, a Zoo Foreman, a Zookeeper II and 37 Zookeeper I's. The Curator, Edward C. Schmitt, has been engaged in zoological park work for 12 years at the Denver and St. Louis Zoos. He is a graduate of Southern Illinois University and holds a B.A. degree in Zoology. Mr. Schmitt is a registered professional accredited by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA), and a member of several game bird associations throughout the country. Attached is a list of birds raised under his supervision over the past 8 years. Charles R. Williams, Zoo Foreman, has been employed at the Denver Zoo for over 28 years. Although he has no academic credentials, Mr. Williams has excellent "animal sense" and a thorough practical knowledge of pheasant husbandry. The same can be said of Zookeeper II, Ernest L. Lienemann, who exercises supervisory control over the keepers in Mr. Williams' absence. Veterinary care is provided by Donald B. LyVere, DVM, who is consulting veterinarian to the Denver Zoo. Dr. LyVere has been engaged in exotic animal practice for over 25 years and is experienced in the medical problems of pheasants.

Overall supervision of the Denver Zoological Gardens and its programs is provided by Director, Clayton F. Freiheit, and Assistant Director, Paul N. Linger. Both individuals have many years of zoological park experience and have experience in the husbandry of pheasants. Both Messrs. Freiheit and Linger are registered professionals accredited by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA). Mr. Freiheit is a member of the International Union of Directors of Zoological Gardens.

PARTIAL PLOT PLAN OF NEW
PHEASANTRY - DENVER ZOO



TYPICAL FIN. FLOOR
E.L. 85'-0" ALL SIDES

NOTE:
BEARING SHOWN IN
PEN #1 IS FOR ALL PENS
EXCEPT #3

PEN #1

PEN #2

PEN #3

PEN #4

PEN #5

CATCH BASIN
E.L. TOP 86'-2"

C.B. E.L.
TOP 86'-0"

C.B. E.L.
TOP 86'-0"

CEDAR RAIL FENCE
E.L. 87'

WATER CONC.
JOINTS.

E. 87'-0" TO 88'-0"
PER 10'-0" RAIL FENCE
(E.L. 87'-0")

WATER CONC.
JOINTS.

84'-65"

86'



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE
LICENSE/PERMIT APPLICATION

1. APPLICATION FOR (Indicate only one)

IMPORT OR EXPORT LICENSE PERMIT

2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY FOR WHICH REQUESTED LICENSE OR PERMIT IS NEEDED.

Sale of 4/4 Arabian oryx (*Oryx leucoryx*) to Nature Reserve Authority, 16 Hanitziv Street, Tel Aviv, Israel. All animals captive born at Los Angeles Zoo (ISIS sheets enclosed).

3. APPLICANT. (Name, complete address and phone number of individual, business, agency, or institution for which permit is requested)

Los Angeles Zoo
5333 Zoo Drive
Los Angeles, California 90027
(213) 666-4650

4. IF "APPLICANT" IS AN INDIVIDUAL. COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

<input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS.	HEIGHT	WEIGHT
DATE OF BIRTH	COLOR HAIR	COLOR EYES
PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	
OCCUPATION		

ANY BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION HAVING TO DO WITH THE WILDLIFE TO BE COVERED BY THIS LICENSE/PERMIT

5. IF "APPLICANT" IS A BUSINESS, CORPORATION, PUBLIC AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

EXPLAIN TYPE OR KIND OF BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION

Public zoo operated by City of Los Angeles, Department of Recreation and Parks.

NAME, TITLE, AND PHONE NUMBER OF PRESIDENT, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, DIRECTOR, ETC. Warren D. Thomas, D.V.M., Zoo Director 213-666-4650

IF "APPLICANT" IS A CORPORATION, INDICATE STATE IN WHICH INCORPORATED

6. LOCATION WHERE PROPOSED ACTIVITY IS TO BE CONDUCTED

Los Angeles, California

7. DO YOU HOLD ANY CURRENTLY VALID FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE OR PERMIT? YES NO

(If yes, list license or permit numbers)

PRT-8-374-C
PRT-8-237-C

8. IF REQUIRED BY ANY STATE OR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, DO YOU HAVE THEIR APPROVAL TO CONDUCT THE ACTIVITY YOU PROPOSE? YES NO

(If yes, list jurisdictions and type of documents)

Israeli import permit (enclosed).

9. CERTIFIED CHECK OR MONEY ORDER (if applicable) PAYABLE TO THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ENCLOSED IN AMOUNT OF

\$

10. DESIRED EFFECTIVE DATE

15 Sept '77

11. DURATION NEEDED

6 months

12. ATTACHMENTS. THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE TYPE OF LICENSE/PERMIT REQUESTED (See 50 CFR 13.12(b)) MUST BE ATTACHED, IT CONSTITUTES AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS APPLICATION. LIST SECTIONS OF 50 CFR UNDER WHICH ATTACHMENTS ARE PROVIDED.

17-22 (1-8)

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN TITLE 50, PART 13, OF THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND THE OTHER APPLICABLE PARTS IN SUBCHAPTER B OF CHAPTER I OF TITLE 50, AND I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE/PERMIT IS COMPLETE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY SUBJECT ME TO THE CRIMINAL PENALTIES OF 18 U.S.C. 1001.

SIGNATURE (In ink)

Warren D. Thomas

DATE

August 3, 1977

THE LOS ANGELES ZOO



5333 ZOO DRIVE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90027
TELEPHONE: 666-4650

Warren D. Thomas D.V.M.
Zoo Director

August 8, 1977

USDI
Federal Wildlife
Permit Office
Washington, D.C. 20240

To Whom it May Concern:

- 1) Export (sell) 8 Arabian oryx, (*Oryx leucoryx*), born Los Angeles Zoo 1976 and 1977 (ISIS sheets enclosed) to Nature Reserve Authority, 16 Hanatsiv Street, Tel Aviv, Israel.
- 2) Born in captivity.
- 3) All specimens captive born - no animals removed from the wild.
- 4) All animals born Los Angeles Zoo, Los Angeles, California.
- 5) See enclosure on Hai-Bar Reserve.
- 6) I. See enclosure on Hai-Bar Reserve.
II. Like all the other animals in the Reserve, the oryx will be under the devoted, joint care of the following excellent team:
 - a) Dr. Amnon Tadmor - After graduation from a secondary agricultural school in Israel, Dr. Tadmor studied veterinary medicine at the Royal University of Utrecht, from which he graduated in 1960. He is a first-class veterinarian, highly experienced in the treatment of wild



animals for some twenty years now. Dr. Tadmor is a senior employee of the Veterinary Services Dept. in Israel, and has been in charge of the Tel Aviv University Zoological Garden for many years.

- b) Dr. Moshe Avram - Studied veterinary medicine at Bern University (Switzerland), from which he graduated in 1954. Worked for 9 years as District Veterinarian at the 'Hahakla'it' Animal Insurance Company. He has been Director of the Zoological Garden of Tel Aviv for many years, and has had 15 years of experience in the treatment of wild animals at the Hai-Bar Reserve, as well as at the Tel Aviv University Zoo. Dr. Avram is a member of the Board of Directors of Hai-Bar.
- c) Mr. Mike van Grevenbroek - a 32-year old Dutchman, studied at a University in Holland, from which he graduated with a degree in animal husbandry. He has been managing the Hai-Bar Reserve since September 1969, and is a man of outstanding knowledge and experience in the treatment of the wild animals in the Hai-Bar Reserve.
- d) Mr. Berend van Wyk - a Dutch veterinary student, who has been in Israel since January 1977, for a year's work at the Hai-Bar Reserve. He is extremely capable, loyal and devoted in his work and treatment of our wild animals.
- e) Mr. Uri Tzon - Studied Zoology at Tel Aviv University. Has had much practical experience with wild animals' breeding and upbringing since 1951. He was one of the original keepers at the Hai-Bar Reserve (since 1968), and has been General Secretary of the Hai-Bar Organization since 1960.

III. The Los Angeles Zoo is and will continue to submit data to the Arabian oryx studbook keeper. Data is also submitted to ISIS and to the International Zoo Yearbook. The Hai-Bar Reserve submits data to the appropriate studbook keeper on those species which it maintains.

IV. The animals will be sent to Israel by air. Each animal will be in its own crate measuring 61" long 62" high and 30" wide. They will be flown from Los Angeles to Lod Airport in Israel, or with one intermediate stop in New York or in Europe. The flight will take 12-14 hours. At Lod Airport they will be unloaded from the aeroplane, and loaded onto a special truck which will carry them straight to the Hai-Bar Wildlife Reserve, which is located in the Arava (in the south of Israel). The trip from Lod Airport to the Hai-Bar Wildlife Reserve will take 5½ hours. On the trip from Lod Airport the animals will be accompanied by two Veterinary Doctors, Dr. Amnon Tadmor and Dr. Moshe Avram, and by a team of employees of the Wildlife Reserve, who will all be waiting at the airport for the animals to arrive.

- V. a) Addax - 2 (one of these died of old age and the other as a result of goring by a Scimitar-horned oryx).
- b) Scimitar-horned oryx - 3 (one was rejected by the herd and killed in a fight between two males; the second (aged one month) died as a result of being bitten and trampled on by an onager; the third died at the age of two months as a result of a congenital defect causing it loss of balance).
- c) Nubian ibex - 6 (five died of food poisoning, and the sixth broke its neck as a result of panic caused by a low-flying aeroplane).

All the mortalities described above occurred in the open 3000-acres terrain, where the animals were free in natural surroundings, with not a single case of mortality having been due to disease.

Mike van Grevenbroek from the Hai-Bar Reserve will most probably be sent to the United States to accompany the animals from Los Angeles to Lod Airport in Israel.

- 7) Offer of sale and Israel import permit enclosed.
- 8) I: & II. Los Angeles Zoo personnel will accompany the animals to the Los Angeles Airport. Upon arrival at the Reserve, the oryx will be accommodated in two separate groups, consisting of two males and two females each. Both groups will be released into two separate 3-acres enclosures, well protected by 2" x 3" wire-netted 7 ft-high fencing secured with a very strong wooden base.

Each enclosure will be equipped with adequate feeding and drinking facilities, and with special arrangements which will make possible the isolation of any one animal for purpose of treatment, etc. Likewise, there will be special arrangements for isolating all the males, or part of them, or each one of them separately, if necessary, in the case of any one male being rejected by the other specimens in the herd.

At a later stage, after several months of acclimatization, one pair of oryx will be released into an open 3000-acres area, well protected by a fence, consisting of strong concrete posts and 7 ft-high wire-netting, secured, on a slant, 3.5 ft below ground.

There is plenty of natural pasture in this terrain, and the indigenous Acacia trees give much shade. Several drinking stations are dispersed over the area.

After an additional period of several months, yet another pair of oryx will be released into this terrain, and so forth until all the animals will have been so released.

- III. The aim of the Hai-Bar Reserve in obtaining the Arabian oryx is propagation of the species. The overall goal of this organization is to encourage the breeding of rare wild species which in ancient times populated Israel, the Holy Land and which have been completely exterminated there and are now on the list of endangered species. The Nature Reserve Authority hopes to populate the 3000-acre Hai-Bar Reserve in the Arava (in the south of Israel) with wild animals that once lived in the area.
- IV. The 8 Arabian oryx will be permanently maintained at the Hai-Bar Reserve.

האגודה להקמת השמורה הלאומית לחיות-בר בישראל
THE ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL WILD-LIFE RESERVE IN ISRAEL



Honorary President—
Baron Edmond de Rothschild

Tel-Aviv, July 24th, 1977

Board of Directors :

Gen. (Res) Avraham Yaffe
Uri Tzon
Maxim Cohen
Prof. Heinrich Mendelssohn
Yadin Frumkin
Arch. Yosef Bass
Col. (Res) Yehoshua Gilutz
Gabriel Doron
Ephraim Talmi
Col. (Res) Yehuda Prihar
Yariv Haran
Dr. Joseph Yerushalmi
Dr. Moshe Abram
Alexander Gattmon
Michael Cohen
Giora Ilany
Adir Shapira
Ezra Goldberg
Uzi Paz
Dan Robin

Chairman—

Gen. (Res) Avraham Yaffe

General Secretary—

Uri Tzon

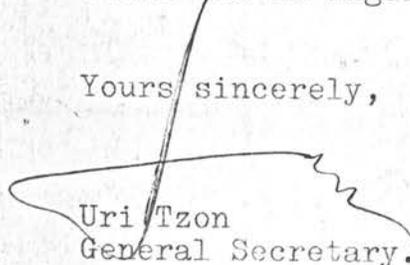
Dr. Warren D. Thomas
Director
Los Angeles Zoo
5333 Zoo Drive
Los Angeles, Calif. 90027
U.S.A.

Dear Dr. Thomas,

I refer to General Avraham Yoffe's letter to you dated July 11th, 1977, and enclose herewith a photo-copy of the Israel Import Permit No. 7521360 dated July 17th, 1977, for the import of the eight Arabian Oryx into Israel at the value of \$120,000.-.

The above permit was issued by the Ministry of Trade and Industry and is not, unfortunately, available in English.

Yours sincerely,


Uri Tzon
General Secretary.

Encls.

Copy to: Gil Jonas



בקשה להיתר יבוא בהקצבת מט"ח
(למלא בטכונת-היתר)

לכבוד • המוסד למתן היתרי יבוא המחלקה לביצוע השקעות מרכז ההשקעות ת"ד 3126, ירושלים 91 033

לכבוד • המוסד למתן היתרי יבוא חטיבת משורי המסחר וההעמית ת"ד 299, ירושלים 91 000

הנש מבקשים היתר יבוא לפי פרטי בקשה זו ולפי הצעת-ההזמנה המצ"ל.

מספר בת-האישור 8719/2-25 (437)		שם המבקש: אגודה "חי-בר"	
ארץ היצוא: ארה"ב	המספר לעיסוק במתרחות: 03244	המחוב המדויקת: 30841	
ארץ הקנייה: ארה"ב	המספר במינוח מריסל:	רשות שמוררת הטבע, הנציב 16, ת"א	
ארץ היצוא: ארה"ב	נמל הגניסה <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> נמל אוויר לישראל <input type="checkbox"/>	תיאור מדויק של הטובין (להיאזר בעברית אפשר להוסיף את תיאור הבין-לאומי): 8 ראמים (חיות בר)	
נמל יציאה: ארה"ב	החומר: 8	השוי 120,000 - 90,000	
נמל יציאה: ארה"ב	החומר: 8	במטבע הקנייה: מ"ב 15,000.-	
נמל יציאה: ארה"ב	החומר: 8	יחידת-המידה:	
נמל יציאה: ארה"ב	החומר: 8	שם הספק: גן החיות בלוס אנג'לס	
נמל יציאה: ארה"ב	החומר: 8	הערות: 8	
נמל יציאה: ארה"ב	החומר: 8	התאריך: 12.6.77	
נמל יציאה: ארה"ב	החומר: 8	מספרי-הזהוי של החומרים: 234774	
נמל יציאה: ארה"ב	החומר: 8	שמות החומרים: אורי צאן	
נמל יציאה: ארה"ב	החומר: 8	למחוק את הלא-מתאים. • למלא רק אם לא ניתן ליישם באופן זהיר.	

מדינת ישראל
מרכז ההשקעות

היתר יבוא בהקצבת מטבע-חוק

מספר התיק: 8719
המספר במוקציה: 7 5 2 1 3 6 0

ניתן למכס על-יסוד הבקשה הנ"ל והצעת-ההזמנה המצורפת לה, ובמספרות לתנאים ולהודעות דלהלן ושעמבר לך:

- הקצבת מטבע-חוק ותנאי המימון:
- אשר מטבע-חוק לצורך יבוא מ"ב / \$ 120,000.- בסך של \$ (שהם) מטבע
 - חובה לבטח את הטובין, ביטוח ימי או אווירי, לפני הובלתם.
 - המימון: במזומן /
 - מסלוחים בדואר-חבילות ישוחררו על-פי סמ"מ. בנקים-ישראלים ימסמכים קבאים לרכוש מבנק ישראל מטבע חוק לשלום דמי-המשלוח כדואר.
- תנאים אחרים:
- היתר זה תקף רק אם הבקשה נחתמה בידי המבקש.
 - הפטור ממיסים עקיפים בהתאם לסעיפים 62-65 לחוק לעידוד השקעות הון, תשי"ט-1959 (ינתן / מטבע-חוק)
 - הטובין לא ישוחררו מרשות המכס אלא-על-סמך תעודת בריאות מאושרת ע"י משרד החקלאות.
- מסלוחים בדואר-חבילות ישוחררו על-פי סמ"מ. בנקים-ישראלים ימסמכים קבאים לרכוש מבנק ישראל מטבע חוק לשלום דמי-המשלוח כדואר.

הודעות מרכז ההשקעות אל רשות רישום:

הודעות רשות המכס אל בעל-ההיתר:

הפטור ממיסים עקיפים מוחנה בהצהרת המסעל על טופס מ-373, וכן - אם רשות המכס חדרוש זאת - בערבות של בנק או של חברת ביטוח.

התאריך: 31.12.77

מרכז ההשקעות

מסמך מס' 17-1977
ב/המסמך על המסמך
לאישור ההקצבה-יתרונאי המימון

הצעת-הזמנה ליבוא טובין על-סמך היתר

(ולמלא במכונת-כתיבה - להגיש במקור וכן העתקים)

מספר כתבי-האישור (437)8719/2-25	המספר לעיסוק בסחר-חוץ 03244	בקש וכחובתו המדוייקת: אגודה חי-בר, רשות שמוחה הסכע טל 30841 (03)
היצרן וכחובתו המדוייקת: גן החירות העירוני לוס-אנג'לס ארה"ב		הספק וכחובתו המדוייקת: גן החירות העירוני לוס-אנג'לס ארה"ב קליפורניה
הסוכן המקומי וכחובתו המדוייקת:	ארץ הייצור ארה"ב	ארץ הקנייה ארה"ב
	ארץ היבוא ארה"ב	

הסוכן	המספר	המספר	סווי הטובין	חידר הייצור	מטבע הקנייה	הכמות	
						מספר היחידות	יחידת המידה
התיאור המדוייק (לתיאור בעברית אפשר להוסיף את המונח המקצועי-המסחרי הבין-לאומי)	המספר בקטלוג הייצור	המספר במינוח בריטל	במטבע הקנייה	סו"ב	מטבע הקנייה	מספר היחידות	יחידת המידה
<p>רשימת הטובין שהם חלוח-בר</p> <p>המיועדים לשחרור כטבע</p> <p>בשמודת הסכע "חי-בר" ליד</p> <p>אילח.</p>			120,000	15,000	דולר	8	ארה"ב

אנו מצהירים בזאת שכל הפרטים הנ"ל הם נכונים, וגם שידוע לנו כי מסירת פרטים לא-נכונים מהווה עבירה חלילה.

12.6.77

התאריך

סה"כ סו"ב	\$
שהם	\$
דמי-הובלה	\$
דמי-ביטוח	\$
השווי הכולל	\$

מרכז ההשקעות

הנני מאשר והצעת-הזמנה זו שתהווה חלק בלתי-נפרד מליתר היבוא מס' א"ל



התאריך

מוטסק לחתן היתרי יבוא

האגודה להקמת השמורה הלאומית לחיות-בר בישראל
THE ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL WILD-LIFE RESERVE IN ISRAEL



Tel-Aviv, June 9th, 1977

Honorary President—
Baron Edmond de Rothschild

Board of Directors :

Gen. (Res) Avraham Yaffe
Uri Tzon
Maxim Cohen
Prof. Heinrich Mendelssohn
Yadin Frumkin
Arch. Yosef Bass
Col. (Res) Yehoshua Gilutz
Gabriel Doron
Ephraim Talmi
Col. (Res) Yehuda Prihar
Yariv Hāran
Dr. Joseph Yerushalmi
Dr. Moshe Abram
Alexander Gattmon
Michael Cohen
Giora Ilany
Adir Shapira
Ezra Goldberg
Uzi Paz
Dan Robin

Chairman—
Gen. (Res) Avraham Yaffe

General Secretary—
Uri Tzon

The Director,
Los Angeles Zoo
California.

Dear Sir,

We refer to the negotiations between you and Mr. Victor M. Carter of Los Angeles, and are happy to be able to confirm herewith our readiness to purchase four pairs of Arabian Oryx, at the price of \$30,000 per pair.

The Arabian Oryx are destined for our Game Nature Reserve called "Hai-Bar" ("Wild-Life"), situated in the Arava desert some 40 kilometres north of Eilat. This Reserve was established fifteen years ago, with the main object to re-introduce to the Holy Land animals which were here thousands of years ago and that are mentioned in the Bible.

The staff of this Reserve is highly trained and has gained much experience handling game and herds of endangered species.

The Reserve today holds herds of Addax, Somali Wild Ass, Onagers, Scimitar Oryx, Ostriches, Nubian Ibex, Gazella Dorcas and others. The Arabian Oryx is the most important animal still missing in this Reserve.

The main object of the Reserve is to get the animals acclimatized to the local conditions, multiply and then set free in the Nature Reserve which is a large part of the Negev. This area is located in the Great Syrian-African Rift, a savannah consisting of most suitable rock and sandy landscape.

2/...



האגודה להקמת השמורה הלאומית לחיות-בר בישראל
THE ORGANIZATION OF NATIONAL WILD-LIFE RESERVE IN ISRAEL



(Page No. 2)

Honorary President—

Baron Edmond de Rothschild

Board of Directors :

Gen. (Res) Avraham Yaffe

Uri Tzon

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Gabriel Doron

Ephraim Talmi

Col. (Res) Yehuda Prihar

Yariv Haran

Dr. Joseph Yerushalmi

Dr. Moshe Abram

Alexander Gattmon

Michael Cohen

Giora Ilany

Adir Shapira

Ezra Goldberg

Uzi Paz

Dan Robin

Chairman—

Gen. (Res) Avraham Yaffe

General Secretary—

Uri Tzon

From material in our possession, as well as from ancient scriptures, drawings found on rocks made many centuries ago by natives and nomads, it is obvious and clear to us that the Arabian Oryx used to roam the area in ancient times, and we are therefore anxious to return them to their natural habitat.

We consider the purchase of the Arabian Oryx a great and important challenge, and have been waiting for such an opportunity for a long time. We are hopeful that in view of our experience and know-how in the care and handling of such precious species, we will be able to look after this new acquisition to the satisfaction of all concerned.

We are grateful to you for your readiness to sell us the three pairs of Arabian Oryx, and hope to hear from you in the very near future.

Yours sincerely,


Avraham Yaffe
(General, Res.)
Director.

AY/wh

New Inventory Data

Scientific Name

ORXX LEUCORXX

SPEC ID 93600

Common Name

ARABIAN ORXX

HOUSE NAME



TATTOO NO.

LOCATION

TAG NO. 81

LOCATION RIGHT EAR COLOR WHITE

I. Common Data

CC1 A 1	CC4 1419009017003001	CC20 310505018	CC29 93600	CC35 030677
(1) TAXONOMIC CODE	(2) INSTITUTION CODE	(3) SPECIMEN ID	(4) TRANSACTION DATE	

II. Birth Data

CC41 A A	CC43 1	CC44	CC45 93323	CC51 93327	CC57	CC66
(11) CODE	(5) SEX	(6) HYB	(7) DAM ID	(8) SIRE ID	(9) DAM INSTITUTION	(10) SIRE INSTITUTION

III. Vital Statistics Data

CC41 A	CC43	CC44	CC45	CC46	CC57	CC62
(11) CODE	(5) SEX	(6) HYB	(12) B	(13) LOCATION	(14) HT/DEPTH	(15) AGE/BIRTH DATE

Comments

IV. Transaction Data

CC41	CC43	CC52	CC58	CC64
(11) CODE	(16) VENDOR/RECIPIENT CODE	(17) W/R SPEC ID	(18) PRICE	(19) DELIVERY

V. Death Data

CC41 B A	CC43	CC44	CC45	CC47
(20) CIRCUMSTANCE OF DEATH	(21) CARCASS DISPOSITION	(22) AUTOPSY	(23) CARCASS RECIPIENT	

VI. Special Data

CC41	CC43 NUMBER	CC59 NAME
S A	STUDBOOK SPECIMEN	
S F	TATTOO NUMBER/HOUSE NAME	
S B	MARINE MAMMAL/MIGRATORY BIRD PERMITS	
S C	POSTENTRY QUARANTINE	
S D	ENDANGERED SPECIES PERMIT	
S E	INJURIOUS ANIMAL PERMIT	
S G	COLOR PHASE	WHITE 81 RT EAR
S H	TAG NUMBER	

CC59 NAME

LOS ANGELES 200
Institution

LOS ANGELES, CALIF
Date 2 AUG. 1977

Recorded By
Michael J. Kelly

159858

(24) SPECIAL

New Inventory Data

Scientific Name

ORYX LEUCORYX

SPEC ID

93560

Common Name

ARABIAN ORYX

HOUSE NAME

JEWEL



TATTOO NO.

LOCATION

TAG NO.

32

LOCATION

LT EAR

COLOR

YELLOW

I. Common Data

CC1 CC4 CC20 CC29 CC35

(1) TAXONOMIC CODE (2) INSTITUTION CODE (3) SPECIMEN ID (4) TRANSACTION DATE

II. Birth Data

CC41 CC43 CC44 CC45 CC51 CC57 CC66

(11) CODE (5) SEX (6) HYB (7) DAM ID (8) SIRE ID (9) DAM INSTITUTION (10) SIRE INSTITUTION

III. Vital Statistics Data

CC41 CC43 CC44 CC45 CC46 CC57 CC62

(11) CODE (5) SEX (6) HYB (12) B (13) LOCATION (14) HT/DEPTH (15) AGE/BIRTH DATE

Comments

IV. Transaction Data

CC41 CC43 CC52 CC58 CC64

(11) CODE (16) VENDOR/RECIPIENT CODE (17) V/R SPEC ID (18) PRICE (19) DELIVERY

V. Death Data

CC41 CC43 CC44 CC45 CC47

(20) CIRCUMSTANCE OF DEATH (21) CARCASS DISPOSITION (22) AUTOPSY (23) CARCASS RECIPIENT

VI. Special Data

CC41	-CC43 NUMBER	CC43	CC45	CC47
S A	STUDBOOK SPECIMEN			
S F	TATTOO NUMBER/HOUSE NAME	JEWEL		
S B	MARINE MAMMAL/MIGRATORY BIRD PERMITS			
S C	POSTENTRY QUARANTINE			
S D	ENDANGERED SPECIES PERMIT			
S E	INJURIOUS ANIMAL PERMIT			
S G	COLOR PHASE			
S H	TAG NUMBER	YELLOW 32	LT	EAR

CC59 NAME

LOS ANGELES ZOO

Institution

LOS ANGELES CALIF.

Date 29 MARCH 1977

Recorded By

Michael E. Lobley

157440

New Inventory Data

Scientific Name

ORYX LEUCORYX

SPEC ID

93570

Common Name

ARABIAN ORYX

HOUSE NAME



TATTOO NO.

LOCATION

TAG NO.

3

LOCATION

LEFT EAR

COLOR

GREEN

I. Common Data

CC1

A 1

CC4

1419009017003001

(1) TAXONOMIC CODE

CC20

310505018

(2) INSTITUTION CODE

CC29

93570

(3) SPECIMEN ID

CC35

290377

(4) TRANSACTION DATE

II. Birth Data

CC41

A A

(11) CODE

CC43

0

(5) SEX

CC44

(6) HYB

CC45

93262

(7) DAM ID

CC51

92530

(8) SIRE ID

CC57

310505018

(9) DAM INSTITUTION

CC66

(10) SIRE INSTITUTION

III. Vital Statistics Data

CC41

A

(11) CODE

CC43

(5) SEX

CC44

(6) HYB

CC45

(12) B

CC46

(13) LOCATION

CC57

(14) HT/DEPTH

CC62

(15) AGE/BIRTH DATE

Comments

IV. Transaction Data

CC41

(11) CODE

CC43

(16) VENDOR/RECIPIENT CODE

CC52

(17) V/R SPEC ID

CC58

\$

(18) PRICE

CC64

\$

(19) DELIVERY

V. Death Data

CC41

B A

CC43

(20) CIRCUMSTANCE OF DEATH

CC44

(21) CARCASS DISPOSITION

CC45

(22) AUTOPSY

CC47

(23) CARCASS RECIPIENT

VI. Special Data

CC41

CC41	CC43 NUMBER	CC43 NUMBER
S A	STUDBOOK SPECIMEN	
S F	TATTOO NUMBER/HOUSE NAME	
S B	MARINE MAMMAL/MIGRATORY BIRD PERMITS	
S C	POSTENTRY QUARANTINE	
S D	ENDANGERED SPECIES PERMIT	
S E	INJURIOUS ANIMAL PERMIT	
S G	COLOR PHASE	GREEN 3 LEFT EAR
S H	TAG NUMBER	

ZB102

(24) SPECIAL

CC59 NAME

LOS ANGELES 200

Institution

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Date 9 APRIL 1977

Recorded By

Michael J. Walsh

151450

New Inventory Data

Scientific Name

ORNY LEUCORNYX

SPEC ID

93480

Common Name

HOAALJON ORNYX

HOUSE NAME



TATTOO NO.

LOCATION

TAG NO.

22

LOCATION

ORNY LEUCORNYX

COLOR

GREEN

I. Common Data

CC1

CC4

(1) TAXONOMIC CODE

CC29

(3) SPECIMEN ID

CC35

(4) TRANSACTION DATE

CC20

(2) INSTITUTION CODE

Comments

II. Birth Data

CC41

(5) SEX

CC43

(6) HYB

CC44

CC45

(7) DAM ID

CC51

(8) SIRE ID

III. Vital Statistics Data

CC41

(9) CODE

CC43

(5) SEX

CC44

(6) HYB

CC45

(10) B

CC46

(11) LOCATION

CC57

(12) HT/DEPTH

CC62

(13) AGE/BIRTH DATE

IV. Transaction Data

CC41

(9) CODE

CC43

(14) VENDOR/RECIPIENT CODE

CC52

(15) V/R SPEC ID

CC58

(16) PRICE

CC64

(17) DELIVERY

V. Death Data

CC41

(18) CAUSE OF DEATH

CC43

(19) CARCASS DISPOSITION

CC44

(20) AUTOPSY

CC45

CC47

(21) CARCASS RECIPIENT

VI. Special Data

CC41	CC43	CC43
S A	STUDBOOK SPECIMEN	
S B	MARINE MAMMAL/MIGRATORY BIRD PERMITS	
S C	POSTENTRY QUARANTINE	
S D	ENDANGERED SPECIES PERMIT	
S E	INJURIOUS ANIMAL PERMIT	
S F	TAG/TATTOO NUMBER/HOUSE NAME	60 F E N 22 LT EAR
S G	COLOR PHASE	
S		

(22) SPECIAL

Institution

ISIS ANIMAL CENTER

Date

N. JUNE 1976

Recorded By

Michael A. Leather

109296

New Inventory Data

Scientific Name ORYX LEUCORYX
 Common Name ARABIAN HORNY

SPEC ID 93580

HOUSE NAME DAWN



TATTOO NO.

LOCATION

TAG NO. 17

LOCATION RIGHT EAR

COLOR YELLOW

I. Common Data

CC1 A 1 (1) TAXONOMIC CODE
 CC4 1419009017003001
 CC20 310505018 (2) INSTITUTION CODE
 CC29 93580 (3) SPECIMEN ID
 CC35 130377 (4) TRANSACTION DATE

II. Birth Data

CC41 A A (11) CODE
 CC43 1 (5) SEX
 CC44 (6) HYB
 CC45 92821 (7) DAM ID
 CC51 93238 (8) SIRE ID
 CC57 (9) DAM INSTITUTION
 CC66 (10) SIRE INSTITUTION

III. Vital Statistics Data

CC41 A (11) CODE
 CC43 (5) SEX
 CC44 (6) HYB
 CC45 (12) B
 CC46 (13) LOCATION
 CC57 (14) HT/DEPTH
 CC62 (15) AGE/BIRTH DATE

Comments

IV. Transaction Data

CC41 (11) CODE
 CC43 (16) VENDOR/RECIPIENT CODE
 CC52 (17) V/R SPEC ID
 CC58 (18) PRICE
 CC64 (19) DELIVERY

V. Death Data

CC41 B A
 CC43 (20) CIRCUMSTANCE OF DEATH
 CC44 (21) CARCASS DISPOSITION
 CC45 (22) AUTOPSY
 CC47 (23) CARCASS RECIPIENT

VI. Special Data

CC41	CC43	NUMBER
S A	STUDBOOK SPECIMEN	
S F	TATTOO NUMBER/HOUSE NAME	<u>DAWN</u>
S B	MARINE MAMMAL/MIGRATORY BIRD PERMITS	
S C	POSTENTRY QUARANTINE	
S D	ENDANGERED SPECIES PERMIT	
S E	INJURIOUS ANIMAL PERMIT	
S G	COLOR PHASE	
S H	TAG NUMBER	<u>YELLOW 17 RT EAR</u>

CC59 NAME

LOS ANGELES ZOO

Institution

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Date 9 MAY 1977

Recorded By

Michael J. Cooney

159853

New Inventory Data

Scientific Name ORYX LEUCORYX SPEC ID 93583
 Common Name ARABIAN ORYX HOUSE NAME _____



TATTOO NO. _____ LOCATION _____
 TAG NO. 79 LOCATION RIGHT EAR COLOR RED

I. Common Data

CC1 A 1 CC4 1419009017003001 CC20 310505018 CC29 93583 CC35 920477
 (1) TAXONOMIC CODE (2) INSTITUTION CODE (3) SPECIMEN ID (4) TRANSACTION DATE

II. Birth Data

CC41 A A CC43 1 CC44 CC45 93512 CC51 CC57 CC66 310503002
 (1) CODE (5) SEX (6) HYB (7) DAM ID (8) SIRE ID (9) DAM INSTITUTION (10) SIRE INSTITUTION

III. Vital Statistics Data

CC41 A CC43 CC44 CC45 CC46 CC57 CC62
 (11) CODE (5) SEX (6) HYB (12) B (13) LOCATION (14) HT/DEPTH (15) AGE/BIRTH DATE

Comments

IV. Transaction Data

CC41 CC43 CC52 CC58 \$ CC64 \$
 (11) CODE (16) VENDOR/RECIPIENT CODE (17) V/R SPEC ID (18) PRICE (19) DELIVERY

V. Death Data

CC41 B A CC43 CC44 CC45 CC47
 (20) CIRCUMSTANCE OF DEATH (21) CARCASS DISPOSITION (22) AUTOPSY (23) CARCASS RECIPIENT

VI. Special Data

CC41	CC43	NUMBER
S A		STUDBOOK SPECIMEN
S F		TATTOO NUMBER/HOUSE NAME
S B		MARINE MAMMAL/MIGRATORY BIRD PERMITS
S C		POSTENTRY QUARANTINE
S D		ENDANGERED SPECIES PERMIT
S E		INJURIOUS ANIMAL PERMIT
S G		COLOR PHASE
S H		TAG NUMBER

(24) SPECIAL RED 79 RIGHT EAR

CC59 NAME _____

LOS ANGELES ZOO
Institution

LOS ANGELES CALIF
Date 2 AUG. 1977

Recorded By Michael J. Leahy

159856

New Inventory Data

Scientific Name ORYX LEUCORYX SPEC ID 93586
 Common Name ARABIAN ORYX HOUSE NAME _____



TATTOO NO. _____ LOCATION _____
 TAG NO. 95 LOCATION RIGHT EAR COLOR RED

I. Common Data

CC1 A 1 CC4 1419009017003001 CC20 310505018 CC29 93586 CC35 190477
 (1) TAXONOMIC CODE (2) INSTITUTION CODE (3) SPECIMEN ID (4) TRANSACTION DATE

II. Birth Data

CC41 A A CC43 1 CC44 CC45 92610 CC51 93238 CC57 CC66
 (11) CODE (5) SEX (6) HYB (7) DAM ID (8) SIRE ID (9) DAM INSTITUTION (10) SIRE INSTITUTION

III. Vital Statistics Data

CC41 A CC43 CC44 CC45 CC46 CC57 CC62
 (11) CODE (5) SEX (6) HYB (12) B (13) LOCATION (14) HT/DEPTH (15) AGE/BIRTH DATE

Comments

IV. Transaction Data

CC41 CC43 CC52 CC58 \$ CC64 \$
 (11) CODE (16) VENDOR/RECIPIENT CODE (17) V/R SPEC ID (18) PRICE (19) DELIVERY

V. Death Data

CC41 B A CC43 CC44 CC45 CC47
 (20) CIRCUMSTANCE OF DEATH (21) CARCASS DISPOSITION (22) AUTOPSY (23) CARCASS RECIPIENT

VI. Special Data

CC41	CC43	NUMBER
S	A	STUDBOOK SPECIMEN
S	F	TATTOO NUMBER/HOUSE NAME
S	B	MARINE MAMMAL/MIGRATORY BIRD PERMITS
S	C	POSTENTRY QUARANTINE
S	D	ENDANGERED SPECIES PERMIT
S	E	INJURIOUS ANIMAL PERMIT
S	G	COLOR PHASE <u>RED 95 RIGHT EAR</u>
S	H	TAG NUMBER

CC59 NAME _____

LOS ANGELES ZOO
 Institution

LOS ANGELES, CALIF
 Date 2 AUG. 1977

Recorded By Michael J. [Signature]
 159857

Introduction

Since 1961, a voluntary organisation concerned with wildlife has been active in Israel. Its aim is to restore to the country species of animals which lived in Israel and the whole of the Middle East as well as in Africa thousands of years ago, but gradually became extinct in Israel, and some of which are now on the verge of worldwide extinction.

"Hai-Bar" ('wildlife' in English), is run by a small team of enthusiasts, all of them specialists in the field of nature conservation, who view with grave concern the progressive destruction of wildlife throughout the world. Many of those involved with Hai-Bar are also members of the Nature Reserve Authority. Hai-Bar is an independent, non-profit making association, financed by contributions and gifts solicited in Israel and abroad.

Three relatively large areas have been allocated for Hai-Bar's field work. One is situated in the south, one in the centre, and one in the north of Israel, and each represents a different climatical, topographical and botanical sphere.

The first reserve, known as Hai-Bar South, has now reached an advanced stage of development. It was established in 1964, with General (Res) Avraham Yoffe as its Chairman. Hai-Bar South is a 3000 acres, fenced-in tract of land within an area of 8000 acres earmarked for future development, and herds of wild species from biblical times which lived in the above-mentioned regions, are being re-introduced here. Re-introduction and propagation of these species is Hai-Bar's primary scope. Hai-Bar South will be opened to the public within the next year or two; but already today hundreds of animals, herds of Ibex, Somali Wild Asses, Onagers, two species of Gazelles, Ostriches, Addax and Oryx, can be seen through the fence. Hai-Bar South is perhaps the only place today where herds of these species can be actually observed in their natural habitat. Another major objective of Hai-Bar is, of course, to enable the general public in Israel as well, as visitors from abroad, to travel through the reserve in vehicles, observe the biblical animals at close range, and enjoy the ancient life and beauty of Israel the Holy Land at first hand. In itself a unique project in the hot and arid desert land north of the port and resort town of Eilat at the northern tip of the Red Sea Bay Hai-Bar South, apart from its cultural, educational and scientific value as a breeding research centre, will hopefully become a magnet for international tourism in the near future.

It might be important to stress that the Hai-Bar Organisation has no permanent budget, nor does it enjoy earmarked Government finance, and because of the rarity of the animals concerned their acquisition is very costly, with prices ranging from \$ 3,000 to \$ 20,000 or more per head, exclusive of transportation expenses amounting to thousands of dollars. All monies invested in Hai-Bar South so far, totalling some \$ 1,500,000, have come from donations received from individuals and institutions both in Israel and abroad.

The second Hai-Bar Reserve, known as "Hai-Bar Carmel" is situated in the centre of Israel, near Haifa, on Mount Carmel, and still at an initial stage. Its 2000 acres have been fenced in, and we are now about to acquire and re-introduce there Gazelles, Fallow Deer, Wild Goats, Wild Sheep, Red Deer, Roe Deer, etc.

The third Hai-Bar Reserve will be situated in the north of the country, but it has not yet been started, mainly due to lack of a regular budget or sufficient donations.

General Remarks

The year under review has not been an easy one for Hai-Bar. The economic crisis in the world in general, and in Israel in particular, has had a marked effect on Hai-Bar's development programme which has remained more or less stationary during the year. However, encouraging progress has been made with regard to natural breeding and acquisition of additional animals.

Hai-Bar South

Animal Population (as at 31 12 75)

Asiatic Wild Ass (*Equus hemionus onager*)

These are at home in the deserts of Iran and Turkestan. We received a breeding nucleus of three couples in 1968, and the population today stands at 19 (6 males and 13 females).

Somali Wild Ass (*Equus asinus somalicus*)

Remnants of this species - a few hundred at the most - have survived in the Danakil Desert, Ethiopia. Twelve specimens were caught for us (4 males and 8 females) and brought to Israel in 1972. There have been six births, though unfortunately two of the newborn were killed by wolves. All in all, the herd now consists of six males and nine females.

Scimitar-Horned Oryx (*Oryx algazel*)

Their natural habitat is Northern Chad, Senegal and Sahara. A breeding nucleus of four was imported from Denmark in 1970, and we have at present 5 males and 11 females.

Addax (*Addax nasomaculatus*)

The natural habitat of these is North Africa, Senegal, Chad and the Sahara. In 1969 we received a breeding nucleus of six from the United States. The present population in the reserve consists of 5 males and 7 females, mostly native born.

Dorcas Gazelle (*Gazella dorcas saudiya*)

With the completion of the fence work in 1964, we managed to enclose 18 Dorcas Gazelles, comprising one male. This species, which had been on the verge of extinction in 1948, now exists in limited numbers throughout the south of Israel. Our aim is to bring about an increase, through natural breeding, in the entire area of their habitat in Israel. At present, the population in the reserve stands at about 90.

Arabian Gazelle (*Gazella gazella* SPP)

Very limited numbers of this species exist in the South of Israel outside the reserve. We managed to capture one male and one female in 1974, and put them behind the fence. From these we raised a breeding nucleus of 2 males and 3 females. We attach great importance to this nucleus, because the species is nearing extinction.

Ibex (*Capra ibex nubiana*)

The specimens for our first breeding nucleus were, in fact, captured in the Southern Negev of Israel. This species was nearing extinction in 1948, when the State of Israel came into being. Out of the 20 one-day old Ibex caught by us in 1971, we distributed 15 among the various zoological gardens here. Our herd now consists of 28 males and 31 females, and we are expecting a great number of births in spring 1976.

Ostrich (Struthio camelus camelus)

The ostriches in our reserve belong to the rare desert sub-species known as 'Red Neck'. Remnants of these can still be found in the Ethiopian Desert of Danakil, and they are believed to bear the closest resemblance to the sub-species which lived here in biblical times. A special 'hunt' was laid on for us, and 17 three-week old ostriches were caught and brought to Israel in 1973. We had sent out a specialist zoologist for the purpose, to make quite sure that we would get only the 'Red Neck' type. Of these, 6 males and 6 females have reached adulthood. Breeding has not begun as yet, but we expect them to start laying eggs in 1977.

Carnivores

Limited populations of Desert Lynx (Caracal caracal), Wolves (Canis lupus), Hyaenas (Hyaena hyaena), and Foxes (Vulpes vulpes) live inside the reserve and around it. They make occasional attempts to kill newborn animals immediately after birth. This puts us in a dilemma, because these carnivores are themselves protected animals here, which we are interested in preserving, and we cannot therefore eliminate them despite the danger they represent for other species. As a matter of fact, there should be sufficient prey for them in the form of mice, wild hares, reptiles and wild fowl. However, they apparently prefer the newborn of the bigger species, regardless of their rarity and costliness. To remedy this situation, we have fenced off a plot within the reserve where we put pregnant females, keeping them there until their offspring are 3 months old when they are returned to the general reserve area. We plan in future to cover the existing fence with 2-inch wire netting, thus eliminating altogether the danger of penetration by carnivores, and to catch those inside the reserve and set them free outside the fence.

Nature of Terrain

The greater part of the area consists of flat, saline Loess terrain, though there are also some hills and slopes at its western end. Most of the ground is covered with perennial vegetation (subsisting on upper-level, saline ground water) - mainly Acacias, low brushes and creeper pasture, reminiscent of the African Savannah. Incidentally, the concentrations of Acacias in the terrain are among the biggest in the country. It should be noted that rainfalls in the area are between 15 and 20 mm per annum, with temperatures ranging from 2-20 Celsius during November-March, and 20-45 during April-October.

Water

We have set up two watering places within the reserve, where the animals come to drink at least once a day in summer. In winter, certain animals drink only once in 2-3 days. The watering places are fed by fresh water which is piped from a distance.

Additional Food

Generally speaking the animals get no additional food, except for those in the special enclosure and under quarantine. However, in order to get the animals used to contact with people and to attract them to particular spots within the reserve, we do put out small amounts of additional food (hay, etc) in specified places.

Animal Habits

Prior to releasing newly acquired animals into the general reserve area, we keep them in enclosures for up to three months' acclimatisation and veterinary observation. In general, the desert species are used to walking and running about a lot, covering enormous distances during the day. The main reason for this is their instinctive quest for food and water, which under normal desert conditions in the wild are sparse and spread over wide areas.

/.....

Most of species live in clearly confined territories within the reserve, but there are also cases of division of territory among families of one and the same species.

As a rule, no fighting occurs between species. Members of the same species do, of course, fight each other and such fights occur mainly among males for the leadership of the herd, or between male and male, or male and female, during the rutting season. Cruel fights, for instance occur between Onager males and females prior to mating, and we have had killings among jealous males. Newborn Onagers have also been killed by adult males - we don't know why, but this is an additional reason for us to separate the pregnant females from the herd.

Control of Animals

In view of the fact that the animals are dispersed over wide areas during daytime, we need to use motor vehicles to control all the stock. Control is carried out by our workers every day to ensure the welfare of all the animals.

Manpower

We have two permanent employees in the reserve, working in shifts from sunrise to sundown. One is a professional, the other a semi-professional.

Opening of Hai-Bar South to the General Public and Tourism

One of the final stages we are striving to reach in the near future is the opening of Hai-Bar South to visitors, and we are making every effort to find the necessary funds, and donors to help us to achieve this, hopefully, in 1976. Once this is accomplished, the financing of the day-to-day maintenance of the reserve will be greatly facilitated and we hope that the entrance fees will cover all our current expenses for the reserve.

Although Hai-Bar has been functioning for the last ten years, lack of money for the necessary facilities has prevented us from opening it to visitors so far, and public opinion, being unaware of the background, is accusing us of postponing the opening for an unreasonable time. Hence, the early opening of the reserve is our prime concern. In order to bring this about, we need to build roads, public conveniences, reception rooms, an office, and accommodation for the guard, put up sign posts, and instal electricity and telephone, etc., at an estimated cost of \$ 160,000, - an astronomical figure for us. However, once this amount is at our disposal, we should be able to open the reserve in less than half a year's time, and this would put Hai-Bar on a sound, self-supporting basis.

Hai-Bar Carmel

This reserve stretches over a mountainous area, which is criss-crossed by valleys and deep wadis, and covered by the characteristic trees and shrubs of this area (Pine, Oak, Carob, Pistachio, Olive, etc). There are flowers in abundance, the most important protected species among which are Cyclamen, Red Anemonies, Gladiolas, Tulips and Irises.

A great variety of ungulates inhabited the area in ancient times. With the increasing use of fire arms, all of these have been killed off and are now totally extinct. Important species among them were Roe Deer (*Capriolus capriolus*), Fallow Deer (*Dama mesopotamica*), Wild Sheep (*Ovis orientalis*), Wild Goat (*Capra aegagrus*). Prior to and immediately after the establishment of the State of Israel, Arab goat herds increased-exceedingly in the area. They invaded the Carmel Forests, causing untold damage. This process has been stopped with the fencing in of the reserve. Nevertheless, in 1975 several attempts were made by Bedouin to break through the fence and get in with their herds. We consequently devoted a great part of our efforts to repairing the fence to make sure that there would be no repetitions of this in the future.

/.....

Inside the reserve, we have fenced off an area of 100 acres with 7 ft high fine-meshed wire netting, to serve as an acclimatisation enclosure for animals which we are planning to introduce, prior to releasing them into the general reserve area. In 1975, we introduced the first 10 Hill Gazelles (*Gazella gazella gazella*), and these are developing satisfactorily. At present there are in Israel some 3-4000 of this rare species. Incidentally, only negligible numbers of these can be found today in the world's zoological gardens.

Acquisitions abroad

In 1975, we managed to acquire, in Greece, three couples of Wild Goats (*Capra aegagrus*), and three Roe Deer (*Capriolus capriolus*) (2 males, 1 female). This species existed on Mount Carmel up to the first World War, but it became altogether extinct as a result of hunters' activities. Additional acquisitions included:- a) a breeding nucleus of Fallow Deer (*Dama mesopotamica*) (2 males, 1 female) from Germany; b) a breeding nucleus of Wild Sheep (*Ovis orientalis*) (10 males, 13 females) from Iran. All these animals, which are earmarked for Hai-Bar Carmel, have been stationed temporarily in various zoological gardens here, for the purpose of acclimatisation and veterinary observation. A considerable number of deaths occurred among the Wild Sheep soon after they arrived, and we were left with only three males and four females. These have produced two offspring in the meantime. We are making efforts to secure as many replacements as possible for the animals we have lost.

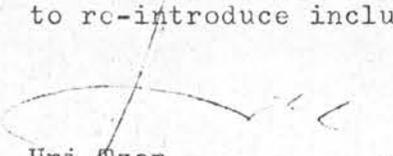
Manpower

Work at the reserve is carried out by one permanent employee (a member of the Druze community), and by pupil volunteers from Haifa and vicinity. For the time being, our main work there consists of fence repairs and control of, and guidance for an immense number of visitors who come to the reserve regardless of the fact that hardly any animals can be seen there as yet. They come to enjoy the magnificent trees and flowers which lend to the landscape an aura reminiscent of certain parts of Switzerland, and the popular name for the area is, in fact, 'Little Switzerland'.

Unlike Hai-Bar South, the Carmel Reserve is open to visitors now, and will remain open even after introduction of the animals, thanks to the specially constructed 'turnstiles' which prevent the animals from getting out, while visitors are enabled to enter and leave through them.

Hai-Bar Dishon

The third reserve project envisaged in our programme is Hai-Bar Dishon, situated in the north of Israel, in Upper Galilee. 'Dishon' is the Hebrew name for Addax, and there is a village nearby bearing the same name. For financial reasons, development in this reserve has so far been nil. The area consists of 5000 acres of mainly mountainous forest, cleft in the middle by a deep Wadi with interesting canyon formations. Our aim is to re-introduce animals which existed there in ancient times; the same species, in part, that we are planning to put in Hai-Bar Carmel. Other animals we hope to re-introduce include the Syrian Bear.


Uri Tzon
General Secretary
Hai-Bar Organisation

THE LOS ANGELES ZOO



Department of Recreation and Parks

5333 ZOO DRIVE
LOS ANGELES, CALIF. 90027
TELEPHONE: 666-4650

Warren D. Thomas D.V.M.
Zoo Director

June 21, 1977

Gen. Avraham Yaffe
c/o Nature Reserves Authority
16, Hanatsiv Street
Tel Aviv, Israel

Dear General Yaffe:

The City of Los Angeles requires that a letter of offer be received for all animal purchases, sales, and loans.

Please sign this letter and return it to us as soon as possible. A return envelope is enclosed for your convenience.

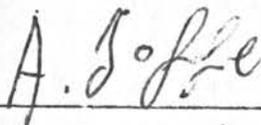
Thank you,


Warren D. Thomas, D.V.M.
Director

I agree to Purchase/~~sell/loan~~ the following animals:

<u>Animals</u>	<u>Price</u>
4/4 Arabian oryx	\$120,000.00

Signature



Title

Director, Nature Reserves Authority

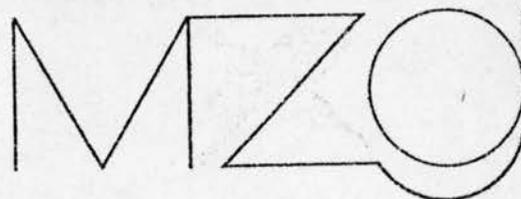
Organization

Nature Reserves Authority

Date

4 July 1977

MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN



June 30, 1976

Mr. John M. Mehrtens
132 Foxglove Lane
Columbia, South Carolina 29210

Dear John:

Just some comments relative to the functions of the Wildlife Conservation Committee.

First, I am distressed that our efforts to function as an evaluation and recommendation body with regard to permits has run afoul of personal conflicts, organizational conflicts, and the like. I further agree that there is a clear need for the establishment of a policy for the evaluation of permits by the AAZPA. I further agree with you that it seems rather fruitless and in fact risky to continue our evaluation of material appearing in the Federal Register. I would, however, think that we should continue to make commentaries on formal requests that are presented by the institution to the Wildlife Conservation Committee for review. I certainly would not wish the Committee to be relegated to a rubber-stamping function. If this is to be the case, there seems little need for the Committee at all. It would seem that if we are indeed a professional body, that the function of the Wildlife Conservation Committee should be one of reviewing all permit requests but I am aware that there are concerns over an attempt to develop such a mandatory policy.

While concern has been expressed that no one in Washington reads these evaluations, I think there is evidence to indicate that they do read them, and in some cases, take very seriously what is said. Even if they did not, it seems to me that the AAZPA should continue a policy which would allow this commentary as it opens up channels to Washington and keep our organization in the minds of USDI officials, and is perhaps one of the few avenues we have to demonstrate our concern over our professional activities.

In summary, I believe you should recommend to the Board that they move swiftly to establish just exactly what our terms of reference are to be and get it thrashed out at an early date. Until such time, perhaps we may only comment on those fully completed applications which are submitted to you for evaluation.

With regard to the Detroit sea lions and the Washington birds, I can see no reason why these permits should not be recommended.

Best regards,

Donald D. Bridgwater

DDB/je

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American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

UWC Correy

June 28, 1976

President
JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

M E M O

TO: Members, AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee

President-Elect
GORDON HUBBELL, D.V.M.
Director
Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

FROM: Chairman

Vice-President
LARRY O. CALVIN
Director
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

SUBJECT: Various

Past President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

Executive Director
ROBERT O. WAGNER
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

- (1) I have submitted to President Werler and Executive Director Wagner, all correspondence received from Committee members, relative to various memoranda distributed concerning policy of evaluation procedures.

It would appear that most members agree that policy concerning Committee activities is required, and I have indicated to the president and executive director that the Committee will await their commentary.

DIRECTORS
WILLIAM E. MEEKER
Director
Sacramento Zoo
Sacramento, California 95822

- (2) The enclosed copy of letters to Interior and Marine Mammal Commission indicate that the two permit applications now under consideration have been approved (transport of sealions by Detroit, and export of Hawaiian ducks from the National Zoo).

DANIEL H. MORENO
Director
Cleveland Aquarium
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

- (3) I have sent a working permit application, submitted by Rochester concerning snow leopards, to Ed Maruska for commentary, requesting that such commentary be submitted directly to that facility.

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, New York 14621

EDWARD J. MARIUSKA
Director
Cincinnati Zoo
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

- (4) On information received from Clyde Hill, San Diego, President Werler has requested that I prepare a letter to the National Society for Medical Research Bulletin, relative to zoos' use of wild caught squirrel monkeys. Using data prepared by ISIS, this letter has been prepared and submitted to President Werler for approval, as per his request.

PAUL N. LINGER
Assistant Director
Denver Zoological Gardens
Denver, Colorado 80205

DENNIS A. MERITT
General Curator
Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614

- (5) Please respond to enclosed copies re Houston Zoo jaguar.

A non-profit, tax-exempt organization dedicated to the advancement of zoological parks and aquariums for conservation, education, scientific studies, and recreation.



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

June 28, 1976

M E M O

TO: AAZPA President J. Werler/AAZPA Exec. Dir. R. Wagner

SUBJECT: Response to Conservation Committee Chairman memo
of 8 June, 1976, Re: Committee policy for Evaluations

- (1) Rather than submit a synopsis of the response from individual Committee members, I am submitting copies of letters received.
- (2) I would comment that I do not understand John Prescott's commentary, and leave it to you to decipher. (Relative to his letter of 8 June, 1976, I would appreciate it if you would advise him that the Conservation chairman does not have any "power", the sole role of the chairman being limited to collating and synopsising commentary received from all committee members.
- (3) Due possibly to confusion created relative to Committee policy, I have not received full response to several permit applications, now in process. I have, however, received what constitutes a quorum vote in approving applications submitted by the National Zoo (for export of 10 Hawaiian ducks) and Detroit Zoological Park (for transport of 10 California Sealions), and have advised Interior of the Committee's approval of both permits.

I have also received a permit request from the Rochester Zoo, concerning snow leopards, which has been submitted to E. Maruska for commentary, with the request that such commentary be made directly to Rochester.
- (4) It would appear that the Committee will not continue to evaluate permits until such time as a policy has been determined by the officers and directors of AAZPA.
- (5) I look forward to receiving your comments.

President

JOHN E. WERLER

Director

Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

President-Elect

GORDON HUBBELL, D.V.M.

Director

Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

Vice-President

LARRY O. CALVIN

Director

Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

Past President

RONALD L. BLAKELY

Director

Sedgwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

Executive Director

ROBERT O. WAGNER

Oglebay Park

Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

DIRECTORS

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Sacramento Zoo
Sacramento, California 95822

DANIEL H. MORENO

Director

Cleveland Aquarium
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI

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Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, New York 14621

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Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

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Denver Zoological Gardens
Denver, Colorado 80205

DENNIS A. MERITT

General Curator

Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

Sq. Monkey

June 28, 1976

President
JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

National Society for Medical Research
1330 Massachusetts Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20005

President Elect
GORDON HUBBELL, D. V. M.
Director
Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

Dear Sirs:

As chairman of the AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee, my attention has been drawn to an article appearing in Vol. 27, No. 5 of the NSMR Bulletin, dated May, 1976.

Vice-President
LARRY O. CALVIN
Director
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

This article deals with a recent proposal of the Department of Interior involving primates, and contains an erroneous statement on which I would like to comment. The article states that American zoological parks are receiving large numbers of imported, wild-caught squirrel monkeys.

Past President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

Executive Director
ROBERT O. WAGNER
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

An analysis of squirrel monkeys in U. S. zoos for 1975, prepared by the computer headquarters of International Species Inventory System (ISIS), indicates that there are 240 animals known to be in American zoos. This figure, adjusted for those private institutions and/or zoos not submitting data, would be 360 animals. These may be defined as 91 (136) males, and 124 (186) females (the sex is unknown in an additional 38 specimens). Of these animals, 60 were derived from wild-caught stock, 104 were captive born, with an additional 196 animals being of unknown origin, unknown origin indicating that it is not known whether or not the animals were captive born or wild caught.

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM E. MEEKER
Director
Sacramento Zoo
Sacramento, California 95822

Inasmuch as 179 of these specimens were donated to zoos by private individuals, it would be logical to assume that they in fact derived from wild caught animals and might be classed as "unwanted pets".

DANIEL H. MORENO
Director
Cleveland Aquarium
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, New York 14621

The squirrel monkey is perhaps the most commonly utilized primate in the pet trade. It is a common error on the part of many to "lump" the exploitation of exotic animals by the pet industry with those animals within zoological park collections.

EDWARD J. MARUSKA
Director
Cincinnati Zoo
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

PAUL N. LINGER
Assistant Director
Denver Zoological Gardens
Denver, Colorado 80205

DENNIS A. MERITT
General Curator
Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614

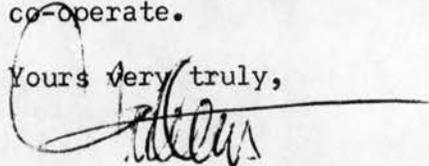
Federal figures, readily available, would indicate that less than one-half of one percent of all wild animals (mammals, birds, fish, etc.) imported into the United States are destined for zoological park collections.

Of these, the majority are species not commonly utilized by the pet industry, such as antelope, giraffe, otters, large cats, etc.

In the interest of accuracy and public/medical education, it would be very much appreciated if a correction could be printed in a future issue of the NSMR Bulletin.

I would also like to suggest that the data bank maintained by the ISIS program is readily available for use by organizations such as yours, with whom the AAZPA would be most pleased to co-operate.

Yours very truly,



John M. Mehrtens, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee

JMM/dr



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

June 10, 1976

*File
General
Monkey
Dental*

President
JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

Mr. John Mehrtens
132 Foxglove Lane
Columbia, South Carolina 29210

President-Elect
GORDON HUBBELL, D.V.M.
Director
Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

Dear John:

Clyde Hill's position on the item appearing in the May 1976 National Society for Medical Research Bulletin is well taken. Zoos clearly have not been major importers of squirrel monkeys in the recent past, and probably have never been.

Vice-President
LARRY O. CALVIN
Director
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

Please coordinate a reply with Don Bridgwater, using ISIS data to determine zoo importations and births of squirrel monkeys in American zoos during the last few years. Send me a copy before mailing.

Past President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

Thanks.

Executive Director
ROBERT O. WAGNER
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

Sincerely,

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM E. MEEKER
Director
Sacramento Zoo
Sacramento, California 95822

John E. Werler
President

DANIEL H. MORENO
Director
Cleveland Aquarium
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

JEW:avb
cc: AAZPA Officers & Directors
Conservation Committee

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, New York 14621

EDWARD J. MARUSKA
Director
Cincinnati Zoo
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

PAUL N. LINGER
Assistant Director
Denver Zoological Gardens
Denver, Colorado 80205

DENNIS A. MERITT
General Curator
Lincoln Park Zoological Garden's
Chicago, Illinois 60614



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

May 1, 1976

*File
W.D. Conulta*

M E M O

President
JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

President-Elect
GORDON HUBBELL, D.V.M.
Director
Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

Vice-President
LARRY O. CALVIN
Director
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

Past President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

Executive Director
ROBERT O. WAGNER
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

DIRECTORS

WILLIAM E. MEEKER
Director
Sacramento Zoo
Sacramento, California 95822

DANIEL H. MORENO
Director
Cleveland Aquarium
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, New York 14621

EDWARD J. MARUSKA
Director
Cincinnati Zoo
Cincinnati, Ohio 45220

PAUL N. LINGER
Assistant Director
Denver Zoological Gardens
Denver, Colorado 80205

DENNIS A. MERITT
General Curator
Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614

TO: AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
FROM: Chairman
SUBJECT: Current Status: Committee and Activities

- (1) As you are all aware, I am no longer the director of the Columbia Zoological Park.
- (2) I have sought the advice of President Werler and Executive Director Wagner, as to whether or not I should continue as chairman of the conservation committee at this time. I have been advised that as long as the material can be processed and the work accomplished, there seems to be no reason for me to relinquish the chairmanship.
- (3) Accordingly, all extant evaluations have been processed and submitted to both FWS/OES and Marine Mammals Commission.
- (4) Committee member Don Bridgwater will continue to distribute permit requests which appear in the Federal Register and not otherwise submitted to the Committee by the applicant institution.
- (5) Committee members should be aware of the fact that I have urged the ISIS Committee to secure and incorporate into

ISIS, the rare leopard subspecies material, as of 10 April, 1976.

- (6) For reasons which have been explained to President Werler, Executive Director Wagner, and ISIS Committee Chairman Don Bridgwater, I can not vouch for the continued professional quality and accuracy of the rare leopard studbook, as of 10 April, 1976. This unfortunate situation underscores again the very critical need for fixed AAZPA policy and systems for studbook activities.
- (7) Until further notice, all correspondence should be addressed to me at the following address:

John M. Mehrtens
132 Foxglove Lane
Columbia, South Carolina 29210

Phone: (803) 772-6323

COLUMBIA  LOGICAL PARK

File w.w.c.c.

JOHN M. MEHRTENS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RIVERBANKS PARK COMMISSION
POST OFFICE BOX 1143
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202
(803) 779-8717

PALMER E. KRANTZ, III
GENERAL CURATOR

21 April, 1976

E. R. VAN DE GRIFT, III
D. V. M., VETERINARIAN

Director
U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service
P.O.Box 19183
Washington, D.C. 20036

DALFORD W. MANESS
SUPERINTENDENT
GENERAL OPERATIONS

GEORGE R. DAVIS
BUSINESS MANAGER

Dear Sir:

MARK D. PYRITZ
HEAD KEEPER, MAMMALS

On Monday, 19 April, 1976, proposals were published in the Federal Register, Volume 41, Number 76, relative to the addition of certain primate species to the Endangered/Threatened list of fauna currently protected by the Endangered Species Act. The following comments are given by the staff of this facility, as solicited by the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service.

ALAN H. SHOEMAKER
ZOOLOGIST

DENNIS S. DECOURCEY
CURATOR, BIRDS

The enlargement of the number of species of Endangered/Threatened animals currently encompassed by the Act to include the proposed Primate species is not, in many cases, held in disagreement by members of this staff. It is fully recognized by this institution that coastal areas of hardwood and tropical rainforest in western Africa have all but disappeared. Similar habitat degradation has likewise occurred throughout much of Central and South America, and elsewhere throughout the world. It is also realized that local attitudes are rarely favorable toward conservation of indigenous wildlife.

ROBERT E. SEIBELS
HEAD KEEPER, BIRDS

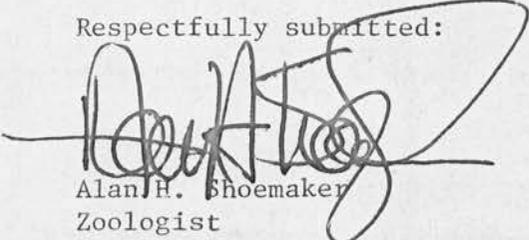
RALPH E. HUTTO
SUPERVISOR
ART AND EXHIBITS

Although many of the proposed species to be encompassed by the Act are rare or totally absent in zoological parks, other species, Mandrills, Drills, various Macaques, Diana Monkeys, to name a few, are not only common but reproduce quite freely when maintained in psychologically stimulating exhibits. The proposed rules governing commercial transactions relative to progeny born to pre-act or legally imported animals would allow a greatly needed respite for zoological from from the normally involved permit procedure. Since it was pointed out in the proposal that relatively few individuals of these species actually were imported for zoological parks, it would be hoped that occasional importation of wild born animals to those institutions demonstrating an acceptable level of expertise would be allowed for permanent maintainance of the captive gene pool. Few zoological parks have any need for continued importation of the various Macaque species included within the proposal, and undoubtedly most of the Squirrel Monkeys referred

to as going to pet traders or zoos did in fact end up as pets.

Of greater impact in this proposal is the change in requirements surrounding transactions for progeny born to the involved Primate species. Why have similar modifications for progeny born to pre-act or legally imported animals of ALL Endangered/Threatened species not yet been proposed? Many of these species, Lemurs, Pantherids, Bali Mynahs, etc. reproduce in captivity at least as frequently as do the concerned Primates. The continued hesitation to correct this aspect of overall permit requirements for progeny of all Endangered/Threatened species will continue to have deleterious effects on the captive gene pool for many species, a gene pool which in some cases may be the only gene pool in a few years. The effect which the extant permit procedure placed on zoological parks last year is painfully evident when examining the captive breeding record for tigers in 1975 - nearly zero. If allowed to continue in this manner, the fecundity of large pantherids and other species may be reduced to the point where a captive self-sustaining population is no longer possible. Hopefully requirements will be forthcoming which are more conducive to sound husbandry and captive propagation of all effected species, not just Primates.

Respectfully submitted:



Alan H. Shoemaker
Zoologist

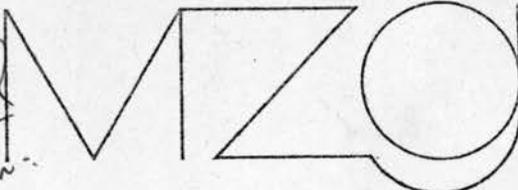


Palmer E. Krantz, III
Acting Director

cc: John E. Werler
Robert O. Wagner
Donald D. Bridgwater

MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

File
W.W. Comm.



April 23, 1976

Mr. Alan H. Shoemaker
Columbia Zoological Park
Riverbanks Park Commission
Post Office Box 1143
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

Dear Alan:

I have received your copies of the Federal Register relative to applications for permits.

In view of the fact that John Mehrtens is chairman of the AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee and responsible for its activities, it remains his decision as to how this function is continued relative to his absence from the directorship at Riverbanks Park.

I am therefore working with John to develop any needed alterations in the program. In this regard, I suspect that it would be appropriate for you to discontinue review of the Register in so far as the Wildlife Conservation Committee is concerned.

I do appreciate your pledge that changes at the Columbia will not affect the ISIS participation and input. I do feel that it would be most appropriate were you to forward the appropriate studbook information on the leopards so that we can incorporate it into the ISIS system as a permanent thing.

Sincerely,

DDBvc

Donald D. Bridgwater, General Director

cc: John Mehrtens
John Werler
Robert Wagner

April 23, 1976

Mr. Alan H. Shoemaker
Columbia Zoological Park
Riverbanks Park Commission
Post Office Box 1143
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

Dear Alan:

I have received your copies of the Federal Register relative to applications for permits.

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Sincerely,

DDBvc

Donald D. Bridgwater, General Director

cc: John Mehrtens
John Werler
Robert Wagner

COLUMBIA ZOOLOGICAL PARK

JOHN M. MEHRTENS
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

RIVERBANKS PARK COMMISSION
POST OFFICE BOX 1143
COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA 29202
(803) 779-8717

PALMER E. KRANTZ, III
GENERAL CURATOR

13 April, 1976

E. R. VAN DE GRIFT, III
D. V. M., VETERINARIAN

Mr. Donald D. Bridgwater
Minnesota Zoological Gardens
Wentworth Office Center
33 E. Wentworth Ave.
West St. Paul, Minn. 55118

DALFORD W. MANESS
SUPERINTENDENT
GENERAL OPERATIONS

GEORGE R. DAVIS
BUSINESS MANAGER

Dear Don:

MARK D. PYRITZ
HEAD KEEPER, MAMMALS

As you have probably heard, things have been rather hectic here. I did want you to know that there will be no change in the level of ISIS participation by this institution, and of course will also participate in future works. We are looking forward to the bird program's completion and when new Phys. Norm data sheets are ready, we need some more.

ALAN H. SHOEMAKER
ZOOLOGIST

DENNIS S. DECOURCEY
CURATOR, BIRDS

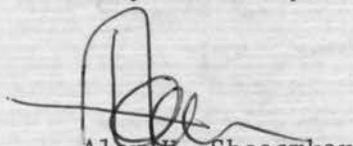
When the studbook(pedigree) program is ready for data input, we will be ready to incorporate our data. As before, we will be more than willing to provide input wherever possible.

ROBERT E. SEIBELS
HEAD KEEPER, BIRDS

RALPH E. HUTTO
SUPERVISOR
ART AND EXHIBITS

I am enclosing photocopies of the most recent Federal Registers with articles pertaining to ES applications which you have received in the past. At your request, I will gladly continue to send them, or discontinue it, as you think best.

Very sincerely:



Alan H. Shoemaker
Zoologist

cc: Satch Krantz

Division, Office of Planning and Management, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

JAY A. BROZOST,
Attorney-Advisor,
Office of General Counsel.

[FR Doc. 76-10446 Filed 4-9-76; 8:45 am]

NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CRIMINAL JUSTICE STANDARDS AND GOALS

Meeting

This is to provide notice of meeting of the Organized Crime Task Force of the National Advisory Committee on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals.

The Organized Crime Task Force will be meeting at the Rosslyn Hotel, 1500 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Virginia on May 4, 1976. The meeting will be open to the public.

Discussion will focus on the review and final development of the entire report on organized crime with specific emphasis on Section 1 (Organized Crime in America); Chapter 9, Executive and Legislative Responsibilities; and Section 3, Recommendations.

Meeting Times: May 4—9 a.m.—9p.m., May 5—9 a.m.—5 p.m.

For further information, contact William T. Archey, Director, Policy Analysis Division, Office of Planning and Management, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

JAY A. BROZOST,
Attorney-Advisor,
Office of General Counsel.

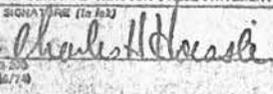
[FR Doc. 76-10447 Filed 4-9-76; 8:45 am]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR Fish and Wildlife Service ENDANGERED SPECIES PERMIT

Notice of Receipt of Application

Notice is hereby given that the following application for a permit is deemed to have been received under section 10 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (P.L. 93-205).

Applicant: St. Louis Zoological Park, Forest Park, St. Louis, Missouri 63110, Richard D. Schultz, Director.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE/PERMIT APPLICATION		1. APPLICATION FOR (Indicate only one)													
		<input type="checkbox"/> REPORT OR EXPORT LICENSE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PERMIT													
		2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY FOR WHICH REQUESTED LICENSE OR PERMIT IS NEEDED. To import 3 males and 3 females Mayottensis Lemurs, Lemur fulvus (macaco) mayottensis endangered species, captive reared in France, for display, propagating and zoological purposes.													
3. APPLICANT, (Name, complete address and phone number of individual, business, agency, or institution for which permit is requested) St. Louis Zoological Park Forest Park St. Louis, Missouri 63110 1-314-781-0900		4. IF "APPLICANT" IS AN INDIVIDUAL, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING: <table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS.</td> <td>HEIGHT</td> <td>WEIGHT</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DATE OF BIRTH</td> <td>COLOR HAIR</td> <td>COLOR EYES</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED</td> <td colspan="2">SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="3">OCCUPATION</td> </tr> </table>		<input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS.	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	DATE OF BIRTH	COLOR HAIR	COLOR EYES	PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER		OCCUPATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS.	HEIGHT	WEIGHT													
DATE OF BIRTH	COLOR HAIR	COLOR EYES													
PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER														
OCCUPATION															
5. IF "APPLICANT" IS A BUSINESS, CORPORATION, PUBLIC AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING: EXPLAIN TYPE OR KIND OF BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION City and county owned public zoo, USDA licensed, engaged in conservation and propagation of wildlife, education, exhibits, research and recreation.		6. IF "APPLICANT" IS A CORPORATION, INDICATE STATE IN WHICH INCORPORATED Richard D. Schultz, Director													
6. LOCATION WHERE PROPOSED ACTIVITY IS TO BE CONDUCTED St. Louis Zoological Park Forest Park St. Louis, Missouri 63110 1-314-781-0900		7. DO YOU HOLD ANY CURRENTLY VALID FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE OR PERMIT? (If yes, list license or permit numbers) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO ES-14, ES-311, ES-156, ES-331, 6-SP-77, PRT-7-172-P-2 (K.C.), 6-SC-78													
8. CERTIFIED CHECK OR MONEY ORDER (If applicable) PAYABLE TO THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ENCLOSED IN AMOUNT OF N/A		9. IF REQUIRED BY ANY STATE OR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, DO YOU HAVE THEIR APPROVAL TO CONDUCT THE ACTIVITY YOU PROPOSE? (If yes, list jurisdictions and type of documents) N.A.													
10. DESIRED EFFECTIVE DATE Until terminated		11. DURATION NEEDED Until terminated													
12. ATTACHMENTS, THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE TYPE OF LICENSE/PERMIT REQUESTED (See 50 CFR 17.12(d)) MUST BE ATTACHED, IT CONSTITUTES AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS APPLICATION, LIST SECTIONS OF 50 CFR UNDER WHICH ATTACHMENTS ARE PROVIDED.															
CERTIFICATION															
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN TITLE 50, PART 17, OF THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND THE OTHER APPLICABLE PARTS IN SUBCHAPTER D OF CHAPTER I OF TITLE 50, AND I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE/PERMIT IS COMPLETE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY SUBJECT ME TO THE CRIMINAL PENALTIES OF 18 U.S.C. 1001.															
SIGNATURE (In ink) 		DATE Feb. 16 1976													

FEBRUARY 6, 1976.

Mr. LYNN A. GREENWALT,
Director, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service,
Law Enforcement Division, U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. GREENWALT: The St. Louis Zoological Park hereby applies for an Endangered Species Permit under Section 10(a) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. We submit the following information pursuant to Sections 13.12 of Volume 39, No. 3 and 17.22 of Volume 40, No. 188 of the FEDERAL REGISTER.

1. The request is for permit to import three (3) males and three (3) females Mayottensis Lemurs, *Lemur fulvus (macaco) mayottensis*, captive born 1973 to 1975.

2. As documented in the correspondence (see 7) from Simon de Benden the specimens were captive born and will not be a drain on the wild population.

3. Not applicable.

4. Captive born at "Les Cypris", Cap Martin, France.

5. The lemurs will be maintained at the St. Louis Zoological Park, St. Louis, Missouri 63110. A current zoo album, an annual reports and other appropriate materials are on file with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Law Enforcement Division. (Please consult Endangered Species application and materials submitted June 18, 1975.)

6. (i.) Photos and diagrams enclosed.

(ii.) The curatorial staff and keepers of the Primate Unit have been recognized by their peers as experts in lemur biology, propagation and management. See enclosed material.

(iii.) The St. Louis Zoo is currently involved in cooperative breeding programs, studbook maintenance, as well as I.S.I.S. in an effort to enhance captive propagation of all zoo species, especially those of rare and endangered status.

(iv.) The lemurs will be shipped in crates exceeding the minimum standards of the I.A.T.A. live animal regulations (see enclosure).

(v.) See enclosure. As is obvious in the summary enclosed loss of new born top the list. More seclusion for pregnant females during birth times has corrected this problem.

7. See enclosure.

8. (i.) The lemurs will be maintained for propagation, educational and behavioral study purposes (see enclosure).

(ii.) By applying the same standard of excellence in animal management achieved with our successful black lemur colony.

(iii.) Studies of reproductive behavior will be conducted. Progeny resulting from propagational efforts will be available to cooperating institutions to insure future captive populations, thus relieving pressures on wild populations.

(iv.) Autopsies will be performed on deceased specimens and, if desirable, their remains will be made available to appropriate public educational facilities (see enclosure).

A completed form 3-200 as well as other documents regarding this request are enclosed. We sincerely hope that we can receive

your consideration on our request at your earliest convenience.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES H. HOESSEL,
General Curator,
Deputy Director.

Documents and other information submitted in connection with this application are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Service's office in Suite 600, 1612 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Interested persons may comment on this application by submitting written data, views, or arguments, preferably in triplicate, to the Director (FWS/LE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Post Office Box 19183, Washington, D.C. 20036. All relevant comments received within 30 days of the date of publication will be considered.

Dated: April 4, 1976.

C. R. BAVIN,
Chief, Division of Law Enforcement,
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.
[FR Doc. 76-10432 Filed 4-9-76; 8:45 am]

Geological Survey SAFETY DEVICE INVENTORY REPORTING

Gulf of Mexico Area

Notice is hereby given that the U.S. Geological Survey intends to publish a Notice to Lessees and Operators requiring them to furnish certain data on a Safety Device Inventory Reporting form.

This is the first phase of a three part program designed to obtain information relative to safety devices used in offshore operations.

The User's Instruction Booklet and form which is referenced in the proposed Notice may be obtained by writing to:

Chief, Conservation Division, U.S. Geological Survey, National Center, Mail Stop 609, 12201 Sunrise Valley Drive, Reston, Virginia 22092.

Comments relative to material contained in the proposed Notice to Lessees and Operators and/or the proposed form are solicited. Interested parties may submit written comments to the Conservation Division at the aforementioned address on or before May 24, 1976.

W. A. RADLINSKY,
Acting Director.

NOTICE TO LESSEES AND OPERATORS OF FEDERAL OIL AND GAS LEASES IN THE OUTER CONTINENTAL SHELF, GULF OF MEXICO AREA

SAFETY DEVICE INVENTORY REPORTING SYSTEM

As a part of its total effort to ensure reduction in the probability of accidents and pollution during oil and gas operations in the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS), the U.S. Geological Survey is implementing an OCS Safety and Pollution Control Device Failure Reporting and Information Exchange Program. The program consists of three phases: The Safety Device Inventory Reporting System, the Failure and Activity Reporting System,

and the Generation of Statistical Reports. This Notice sets forth requirements for the operator's input to the Safety Device Inventory phase.

The enclosed inventory package contains the OCS Safety Device Inventory Reporting form and the User's Instruction Booklet. The data which is requested on the form is to be provided by the operator for each of the following active devices:

DEVICE--NAME

Burner Flame Detector
Check Valve
Combustible Gas Detector
Emergency Shutdown Valve
Flow Sensor--High, Low, HI/Lo
Fusible Material
Level Sensor--High, Low, HI/Lo
Pressure Sensor--High, Low, HI/Lo
Relief Valve
Rupture Disk
Shutdown Valve
Subsurface Safety Valve
Surface Safety Valve
Temperature Sensor--High, Low, HI/Lo
Valve Actuator

This information is being collected under the authority of the safety device information and history requirements of OCS Orders 5 and 8. Submittal as requested will provide a computerized format for the compilation of a safety device inventory for all OCS production platforms, and when failures occur, it will facilitate the maintenance of safety device histories. A computerized output of statistical reports will be possible using this bank of information.

By drawing upon the experiences of operators of OCS leases, the U.S. Geological Survey will be able to provide certain information, in the form of periodic reports, on the survivability of common makes and models of safety devices, on the common causes of failures, on problem areas experiencing high failure rates, and on a variety of other failure-related subjects. These summaries will be available to the operators, to the equipment manufacturers, and to interested outside parties. In addition, a variety of cumulative device failure history reports will be printed for numerous applications. These data can be utilized to (1) identify failure-prone equipment even though failures have not yet occurred, (2) inspect installed equipment to determine whether or not conditions exist which have resulted in failures of like items at other locations, (3) improve design of equipment and related testing, operational and preventive maintenance procedures, and (4) identify the more reliable safety devices.

The data which is requested herein is to be provided by the operator on the inventory reporting forms by either field or home office personnel. The inventory can be conducted by any means which produces, for every platform, the results stipulated in the instructions. The completed forms for each platform are to be submitted by the operator to the Oil and Gas Supervisor, Field Operations, no later than January 3, 1977. Updates of the initial inventory shall be submitted every six months.

For periodic updates of the information contained on the forms, the U.S. Geological Survey will provide computer printouts of the information which the operator previously provided so that he can revalidate any data which is not current. Subsequent major equipment changes or new platform installations are to be inventoried on the OCS Safety Device Inventory Reporting form in the same manner as the original existing platform inventories.

Fish and Wildlife Service
ENDANGERED SPECIES PERMIT
 Receipt of Application

Notice is hereby given that the following application for a permit is deemed

to have been received under section 10 of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (Pub. L. 93-205).

Applicant: Mystic Marinelife Aquarium, Mystic, Connecticut 06355. Jack Schneider, Curator of Exhibits.

Falls, USA. He is author of several books and numerous articles involving the management of both fish and aquatic mammals in captivity. Dr. J. Lawrence Dunn, Staff Veterinarian and Scientific Advisor of the Aquarium holds a B.S. degree in biology from Norwich University and a V.M.D. degree from the School of Veterinary Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. In addition, he has acquired 64 graduate credit hours in oceanography and related subjects from the University of Rhode Island's Graduate School of Oceanography. He has participated in numerous research cruises and is author of several papers on marine mammals. He is a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association and its Connecticut and Rhode Island affiliates, as well as the International Association for Aquatic Animal Medicine and the American Association of Zoo Veterinarians.

6. (ii) This institution is willing to participate in a cooperative breeding program and to maintain or contribute data to a studbook.

(iv) N/A

(v) One 3 inch loggerhead turtle, *Caretta caretta*, was damaged and partly consumed by a large spiny lobster. This turtle was removed from the exhibit tank and treated, but it died. This danger is not present because the turtle is larger and only one small spiny lobster is maintained.

7. N/A

8. (i) The animal is kept for public educational display.

(ii) and (iii) The animal is kept in a tank that reproduces the animal's natural habitat and is accompanied by graphic and recorded descriptions. Our Education Department holds classes periodically to provide information and answer questions on such habitats and indigenous animals. Such tangible exposure to living animals and natural history serves to reinforce a personal environmental awareness.

In addition to public education, the captive animal will be used to develop husbandry techniques.

(iv) N/A

MYSTIC MARINELIFE AQUARIUM

The steadily growing popularity of oceanariums with the American Public and with students is reflected by Mystic Marinelife Aquarium which is located in the historic seaport town of Mystic, Connecticut.

More than 1.25 million visitors have enjoyed the exhibits and marine mammal demonstrations since the Aquarium, New England's newest and most modern, opened in October 1973. Special groups, mainly students who demonstrate a lively concern for the quality of the aquatic environment, make up a significant segment of visitors.

To satisfy the growing desire for knowledge about the sea and its creatures, the Education Department of the Aquarium has developed a special program that is adaptable for students from kindergarten through college. The program is described in more detail further on.

AQUARIUM PURPOSES

Mystic Marinelife Aquarium is a privately owned and self-supporting institution dedicated to public education. Its purposes are:

To encourage a deeper appreciation for the dignity and uniqueness of aquatic animals.

To help clarify man's position in nature and his effects on the aquatic environment.

To advance scientific knowledge of the aquatic world and the animals and plants inhabiting it.

LOCATION

The Aquarium, located on 12 acres adjacent to Interstate 95, the main highway between New York and Boston, is a mile north of Mystic Seaport. The 60,000-square-foot,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE/PERMIT APPLICATION		OLD NO. 42-11570	
		1. APPLICATION FOR (Indicate only one) <input type="checkbox"/> IMPORT OR EXPORT LICENSE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PERMIT	
3. APPLICANT (Name, complete address and phone number of individual, business, agency, or institution for which permit is requested)		2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY FOR WHICH REQUESTED LICENSE OR PERMIT IS NEEDED.	
Jack Schneider Curator of Exhibits Mystic Marinelife Aquarium Mystic, CT 06355		A permit to maintain possession of a hawksbill turtle (<i>Eretmochelys imbricata</i>) for display at an aquarium.	
4. IF "APPLICANT" IS AN INDIVIDUAL, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:		5. IF "APPLICANT" IS A BUSINESS, CORPORATION, PUBLIC AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:	
<input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS. DATE OF BIRTH: _____ HEIGHT: _____ WEIGHT: _____ COLOR HAIR: _____ COLOR EYES: _____ PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED: _____ SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER: _____ OCCUPATION: _____		EXPLAIN TYPE OR KIND OF BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION: A private, commercial aquarium engaged in public education through display of captive animals.	
ANY BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION REQUESTING APPLICATION HAVING TO DO WITH THE WILDLIFE TO BE COVERED BY THE LICENSE/PERMIT?		NAME, TITLE, AND PHONE NUMBER OF PRESIDENT, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, DIRECTOR, ETC.: (203) 535-2623 Stephen Spotte, Vice President IF "APPLICANT" IS A CORPORATION, INDICATE STATE IN WHICH INCORPORATED: Ohio	
6. LOCATION WHERE PROPOSED ACTIVITY IS TO BE CONDUCTED: public display at Mystic Marinelife Aquarium		7. DO YOU HOLD ANY CURRENTLY VALID FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE OR PERMIT? (If yes, list license or permit number) YES NO	
8. CERTIFIED CHECK OR MONEY ORDER (If payments payable to THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ENCLOSED IN AMOUNT OF)		8. IF REQUIRED BY ANY STATE OR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, DO YOU HAVE THE APPROVAL TO CONDUCT THE ACTIVITY YOU PROPOSE? (If yes, list jurisdiction and type of document) YES NO Verbal Communication with Dennis DeCarli, Chief Wildlife Unit, DEP, Conn., Hartford, CT. Mr. DeCarli stated he will defer judgement to Fed. action.	
please bill - individual basis		9. DESIRED EFFECTIVE DATE 10. DURATION NEEDED: immediately permanent	
11. ATTACHMENTS: THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE TYPE OF LICENSE/PERMIT REQUESTED SHOULD BE ATTACHED, IF CONSTITUTES AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS APPLICATION. LIST SECTIONS OF 50 CFR UNDER WHICH ATTACHMENTS ARE PROVIDED.			
CERTIFICATION			
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN TITLE 50, PART 17, OF THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND THE OTHER APPLICABLE PARTS IN SUBCHAPTER B OF CHAPTER 6 OF TITLE 50, AND I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE, PERMIT IS COMPLETE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY SUBJECT ME TO THE CRIMINAL PENALTIES OF 18 U.S.C. 1001.			
SIGNATURE (Print name): 		DATE: 02/19/76	

1. Hawksbill turtle, *Eretmochelys imbricata*. Number desired for display purposes, 1. Sex is unknown and cannot be determined at this age—approximately 2½-3 years.

2. The specimen was probably removed from the wild.

3. The specimen was brought to the Aquarium as a donation. The donor obtained the animal when it was less than 2 inches long, kept it for the past 2 years in a 55-gallon aquarium until it grew too large. The animal is small for its approximate age as a result of the confined tank space.

4. Not known and unavailable.

5. See Enclosure No. 1: Information on Mystic Marinelife Aquarium.

6. (i) (a) See Enclosure No. 2: Diagram of the holding tank.
 (b) The holding tank (code designation: B-2) contains approximately 900 gallons of synthetic sea water and is constructed of poured concrete with a glass viewing window.

The tank shape is approximately a ¾ cylinder with a 5 foot front to rear dimension and a 6½ foot lateral dimension. The usable depth ranges from 44-54 inches. The walls are epoxy painted and the decor is constructed of fiberglass and plastic. The decor is designed to simulate the marine nearshore grassed habitat of the south Florida region. Various marine fish and invertebrate species are also housed in this tank. Water quality is maintained by subgravel filtration and 10 percent of the water is changed bi-weekly. Water quality tests are performed weekly for pH, specific gravity, temperature, ammonia, nitrite, nitrate, and phosphate.

8. (ii) The staff at Mystic Marinelife Aquarium has been trained under the company's management agreement with Aquarium Systems, Inc. Stephen Spotte, Vice President and Director of Aquariums has held curatorial and management posts at the New York Aquarium and Aquarium of Niagara

erred, buff-gray building is constructed of precast concrete panels. A sign depicting a large, blue-colored whale (the Aquarium's trademark) can be seen from the highway. Visitors drive directly to the spacious 400-car parking lot in the front of the building. As they walk towards the Aquarium, visitors see a wide entryway between a landscaped area to the west and a walkway along a 133-acre pond that extends east and south of the building. The pond is stocked with koi carp (native to Japan) and a variety of waterfowl such as mute and Australian swans, mallard ducks, pintails, Canada geese, and many other species.

THE EXHIBITS

On the first level of the Aquarium are 30 living exhibits. Inhabiting the colorful displays are more than 2,000 specimens including a giant Pacific octopus, a rare blue lobster, sharks, a Moray eel, and other marine life primarily from the waters of North America.

Adding to the educational value of the living animal displays are free-standing exhibits that involve the visitor directly in learning experiences. Also accompanying the exhibits are audiovisual presentations, entertaining and informative graphics, and works of original art that relate to the sea.

On the second level of the Aquarium is the Marine Theatre which seats 1400 people for marine mammal behavioral demonstrations featuring one or more of the Aquarium's four Atlantic bottlenosed dolphins and four California sea lions. Demonstrations are held in the 400,000-gallon center pool which is connected to two auxiliary pools of approximately 40,000 gallons each. One pool holds the dolphins between demonstrations. (The dolphins are in the main pool at all other times.) The other pool, until recently, contained a mother and female baby dolphin. They were moved to a sister aquarium at Niagara Falls, N.Y., to make way for the Aquarium's latest—and equally attractive—addition: a three-year-old, female, beluga (or white) whale. On arrival in July 1975, she weighed 630 pounds and measured nine feet.

Belugas are not endangered and, marine authorities report, more than 10,000 thrive in Hudson's Bay alone. Other populations of the species are found in Arctic waters around the world. Mystic Aquarium's whale was caught near the mouth of the Churchill River which empties into Hudson's Bay. She was one of four that were taken by an expedition sponsored and manned jointly by Mystic Marine Aquarium and the New York Zoological Society's New York Aquarium. She's been named Okinitoo, an Eskimo term for "little woman."

In appearance, belugas are bulky, with a round, blunt head and a large mouth. They have no dorsal fin, but have a bump in mid-back. Their flippers are round and wide. In size, mature male belugas average fifteen feet in length and weigh about two tons; females are slightly smaller, about twelve feet in length and weigh about a ton and a half. Their coloring is gray at birth, turning gradually to an ivory white as they reach maturity at six to seven years.

Belugas are toothed whales; that is, they are equipped with rows of peg-like teeth that enable them to catch their food. They feed primarily on halibut and flounder. They are considerably smaller than the better known great whales—the blue, fin, humpback, and sperm. These are the species in danger of extinction due to continued commercial whaling. All but the sperm whale—which recently was designated the official animal of the State of Connecticut—are baleen whales. Baleen is a whalebone plate that

protrudes from the upper jaws of the great whales. Through these bristly plates they strain from the sea huge quantities of small animals which make up the whale's diet. The sperm is the largest and most easily identified of the toothed whales.

An education and information program that conveys to the public the uniqueness and intelligence of the whale is the Aquarium's objective in displaying the beluga. Public appreciation of these qualities can help protect all species of whales from disappearing from the face of the earth.

AQUARIUM THEMES

Fish and invertebrate exhibits are divided into two major themes: Adaptation and Aquatic Communities. The approach of using strong themes to tie together a series of exhibits is unique among oceanariums.

A. Adaptation—Each exhibit in the Adaptation section shows one technique that marine organisms have evolved to better survive in the sea. For example, many flounders use protective coloration, having the ability of matching their own color with that of their background. Other fishes school, defend territories, or use venom in defense. One well-known technique is symbiosis, and the best example is the small anemonefish that lives among the stinging tentacles of sea anemones.

B. Aquatic Communities—The other major theme shows a different aspect of the under-sea world. As the title Aquatic Communities suggests, each exhibit represents an aquatic community in which the animals and plants live and interact together in the same habitat.

The Aquatic Communities section is divided into three geographic areas: New England Waters, The Tropical Atlantic, and The Pacific Coast. All show aquatic habitats native to north America. This exhibit concept acquaints the visitor with the unique creatures living along the shores of the United States, rather than those native to exotic places like the Philippines or the Red Sea. With few exceptions, all exhibits show native fauna and flora, thus giving the overall display a cohesive theme of greater educational value, instead of the usual alternative, which is row after row of unrelated aquarium tanks filled with pretty fishes from the world's oceans.

Four of the five culture systems in the New England Waters habitat are refrigerated. A 7,000-gallon display of New England's commercially valuable food fishes leads the visitor into the Aquatic Communities section: cod, pollock, flounders, and scup swim among the rotting timbers of a sunken boat. The boat was recovered by the Aquarium's Exhibits Department from Long Island Sound. Other displays show a wharf-piling community, a freshwater pond, a section through a flooded intertidal zone, and a colony of young Atlantic harbor seals.

The visitor next moves to The Tropical Atlantic. The first exhibit is a 2,000-gallon display called "Deep Reefs" in which squirrelfishes, cardinalfishes, many species of hamlets, and other denizens of the deeper coral reefs of the Caribbean are shown. Beside it is a 1,000-gallon exhibit entitled "Reef by Day." To demonstrate how the fauna of a coral reef changes at dusk, an exhibit called "Reef by Night" is shown nearby. These two exhibits—"Reef by Day" and "Reef by Night"—are identical in all respects except two: the amount of light projected on the water, and the species of animals displayed. Fishes dominate in the "Reef by Day" just as they do in nature; invertebrates are the most prominent inhabitants of the "Reef by Night." In the dim light, basket stars wave eerily, looking more like displaced tumbleweeds than animals; and longspine urchins

and hermit crabs scour the coral for bits of food.

Other coral reef exhibits are a Caribbean turtle grass bed and a 7,000-gallon exhibit entitled, simply, "Shallow Reefs."

The visitor next sees The Pacific Coast, where the first exhibit is entitled "Invertebrate Garden" and contains large plumose, or "powderpuff," anemones with a sprinkling of Catalina gobies. Nearby is a 2,000-gallon display of California kelp fishes: garibaldi, scorpionfishes, blacksmiths, and sheephead, to name a few common ones. The last exhibit houses a giant Pacific octopus weighing more than 80 pounds.

The largest fish exhibit, a circular 30,000-gallon display with 16 viewing windows, is called "The Open Sea" and contains large fishes native to New England. Most conspicuous is a school of bluefish, each weighing 12 pounds or more. Large striped bass and summer flounders, or "flukes," are some of the other inhabitants of the exhibit.

BASIS OF AN EXHIBIT PHILOSOPHY

The Aquarium uses a complex artificial seawater mix, Instant Ocean[®], Synthetic Sea Salts, to maintain all living exhibits except the marine mammals. Mammals are kept in a simple mixture of table salt and tap water, since they do not need to be bathed in the other elements.

Instant Ocean[®] is mixed in three 15,000-gallon vats and pumped to the exhibits as needed. About 10% of the water in each exhibit is replaced with new Instant Ocean[®] every two weeks.

The development of Instant Ocean[®] made possible construction of public aquariums anywhere, even hundreds of miles inland. Thus, animals can be exhibited in ways that promote their dignity as living creatures. As a result, the exhibits at Mystic Marine Aquarium have become highly effective tools for the teaching of environmental education. Dolphin behavior is not, for example, presented to show these highly intelligent creatures as tricksters or circus animals. Rather, dolphins demonstrate fascinating and unique characteristics that enable them to live in water.

Instant Ocean[®] was developed by Aquarium Systems, Inc., of Eastlake, Ohio, sister company of Mystic Marine Aquarium and the Aquarium of Niagara Falls, U.S.A. The company also manufactures and markets equipment for marine research laboratories, public aquariums, and home aquarium hobbyists.

LIFE SUPPORT SYSTEMS

Every fish and invertebrate exhibit on the first level functions as an individual closed system, powered by airlift pumps. This arrangement allows precise control over critical factors such as temperature and specific gravity, and disease quarantine—control that is not possible with an open water system. No natural seawater is used.

ENGINEERING THE WATER SYSTEM

The dolphin and whale water system at Mystic Marine Aquarium is an outstanding example of the role modern engineering techniques and design play in bringing to the public aspects of the underwater world that were formerly the privilege of only deep sea divers and scientists. In special diving equipment. In construction, the three connecting tanks comprising the 480,000-gallon system are poured concrete, hand-troweled to a smooth finish. The walls are a foot thick, spraying inside with two coats of blue epoxy paint. Seventeen windows offer below-water viewing. Overhead, eight 1000-watt mercury vapor lamps and twelve 750-watt quartz lamps illuminate the pools. All pools are completely enclosed and environmentally

controlled. Overhead air is heated in winter and air-conditioned in summer to provide a constant temperature.

The water in the dolphin and whale water system is filtered by eight high-rate sand-pressure filter units containing silica gravel. The diameter of each unit is eight feet. The filters are powered by four 8-inch, 40-hp bronze centrifugal pumps. There are four banks of filter units, each bank consisting of two filter tanks and one pump. Turnover of the water through the entire system is once an hour. Valving is arranged so that any of the three pools can be emptied for repairs; yet the other two can continue to recirculate through the filters. Isolation is accomplished by inserting watertight bulkheads made of laminated balsa and fiberglass into a channel between pools.

EDUCATION PROGRAM

Students enlarge their knowledge of marine life through the Aquarium's comprehensive educational program which encompasses several different classes. Some of the subjects covered are: the adaptability of crabs, the uses of the sea and its resources by New England Indians, characteristics of marine mammals, territorial behavior, and the basic characteristics of fishes.

The Aquarium's educational program has these additional features:

1. Classes are conducted by an Education Department staff of six members, two of whom are certified teachers.
2. A traveling staff teacher calls on schools to provide background information to classes scheduled to visit the Aquarium. The concept of advance instruction with visual aids is designed to enrich the student's experience once he visits the Aquarium.
3. The Education program can be adapted for handicapped or retarded children. The Aquarium with its many low windows and its use of ramps instead of stairs, is ideal for handicapped visitors.
4. The "touch and feel" exhibit in the classroom encourages students to handle and examine a selection of invertebrates such as horseshoe crabs and anemones.

Mystic Marinellife Aquarium is the result of years of careful preparation. In the future, the Aquarium will unveil new exhibits and present new animals, some never exhibited before.

Admission rates, summer:

	Summer	Winter
Adults, \$3.75	\$3.00
Children (5 to 14), \$1.75	1.50
Groups:		
Adults, \$2.50	2.00
Children, \$0.9999

A group consists of 10 or more people arriving together and can be mixed adults and children. Children four and under, accompanied by an adult, are admitted free. Military personnel with ID are admitted at group rates. Reservations are required for groups. Students, nursery school through college in groups with supervisor, are admitted for \$0.99 year round.

The Aquarium encourages use of its facilities by educational, senior citizen, and corporate employee groups.

MEMBERSHIPS

The Aquarium at present has approximately 8,000 members. Most members are residents of nearby states, although many other states are represented.

Family memberships are \$35; individual memberships are \$15. Membership privileges include:

Unlimited free admission during public hours.

Reduced admission prices for accompanying guests.

A subscription to *Seaward*, the quarterly newsletter.

Discounts at the Gift Shop (except books and films).

Annual "Members Night" to meet the staff and tour behind the scenes.

Admission to the Living Sea lecture series featuring talks and films by well known scientists.

TECHNICAL SUPPORT

The Aquarium staff includes highly skilled technical personnel who have at their disposal a fully-equipped laboratory. The general manager, a veterinarian, is in charge of the health care of marine mammals.

A full-time laboratory technician is mainly responsible for water quality and regularly monitors such factors as specific gravity, pH, and the concentration of a variety of chemical compounds.

BEHIND THE SCENES

Visitors see only part of the total activity of the Aquarium. To maintain the many parts into a smoothly functioning whole requires the total effort of the Aquarium's staff members. Much of their activity is behind the scenes. For example: new exhibits are conceived and designed; new animals for the exhibits suggested, identified and acquired; changes or additions to the marine mammal behavior demonstrations are worked out; pumps must be kept running and hundreds of different items selected and maintained for inventory.

ANIMAL TRAINING

Dolphins, sea lions, and whales are trained by a technique called operant conditioning. The principle: when an animal is reinforced (rewarded) for doing something, chances are good it will repeat that behavior. Reinforcement must come at the instant of the behavior. When training dolphins this is not always possible, so a conditioning stimulus (a whistle) is used. The whistle lets the animal know it has performed correctly and that it will receive a piece of fish at the stage. Sea lions are trained on land and the trainer is close enough to make a conditioning stimulus unnecessary. Training is painstaking; months, even a year or more, may be necessary to perfect a demonstration. The trainer shapes the behavior by reinforcing the animal each time it progresses towards the ultimate goal.

MYSTIC MARINELIFE AQUARIUM

FACT SHEET

Location: Mystic Exit, Interstate I-95 and Route 27, Mystic, CT.

Description: A buff-gray, two level building of precast concrete panels, finished with the appearance of vertical, corrugated walls. Trimmed with light bronze anodized aluminum.

Exhibits: Thirty living exhibits ranging in size from 200 gallons to 30,000 gallons and featuring more than 2,000 specimens from the waters of North America. Continuous slide presentations. Free-standing exhibits entitled: "What is a Fish?", "Water," and "Movement."

Marine Theater: Second floor, a 400,000-gallon aquatic theater for sea mammal behavioral demonstrations. Seats 1,400 people. Total Aquarium Floor Space: 60,000 square feet.

Open Sea Exhibit: 30,000 gallons, 30 feet in diameter.

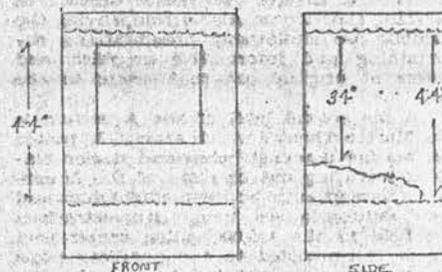
Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. (winter hours); 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. (summer hours). Closed Christmas, New Year's Day, Thanksgiving.

Admission, summer:

	Summer	Winter
Adults, \$3.75	\$3.00
Children (5 to 14), \$1.75	1.50

Children 4 and under, accompanied by an adult, admitted free. Special group rates are available.

Other Facilities: Lake Terrace, Gift Shop.



Documents and other information submitted in connection with this application are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Service's office in Suite 600, 1612 K Street NW., Washington, D.C.

Interested persons may comment on this application by submitting written data, views, or arguments, preferably in triplicate, to the Director (FWS/LB), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Post Office, Box 19183, Washington, D.C. 20036. All relevant comments received on or before May 10, 1976 will be considered.

Dated: March 30, 1976.

C. R. BAVIN,
Chief, Division of Law Enforcement,
Fish and Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc. 76-10168 Filed 4-2-76; 8:45 am]

MARINE MAMMAL PERMIT

Receipt of Application

Notice is hereby given that the following application for a permit has been received under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361-1407).

Applicant: California State University, Biology Department, Hayward, California 94542. Samuel M. McGinnis, Professor.

File

April 21, 1976

Congressman Robert Leggett, Chairman
House Subcommittee
Fisheries and Wildlife and the Environment
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Leggett:

The Minnesota Zoological Society wishes to support the recommendations made by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums regarding the Endangered Species Act now under consideration by the House subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife and the Environment.

Specifically, those recommendations were in part:

1. Regulations and procedures should be simplified and an effort made to shorten the processing time for permits to facilitate the prompt transportation of endangered species between zoological facilities for breeding purposes.
2. Propagation of endangered species must be encouraged by the U.S. Department of Interior. Zoos and aquariums offer one of the best means of such propagation and these attempts should not be hindered by USDI.
3. USDI should obtain the advice and consultation of affected parties, such as AAZPA and ZOO Action before making decisions which will affect the rapidly increasing numbers of endangered species.

We appreciate your kind consideration.

Sincerely,

Larry Freeman
President, Minnesota Zoological Society

cc: Donald Bridgwater, Director
Minnesota Zoological Garden

than the men and women in the Massachusetts fishing industry. They have taken their time from the sea they love, from the work they do to feed their families, to study lengthy and detailed legislative proposals, make valuable recommendations, meet with me to discuss their problems and suggest solutions. They did not give up 4 years ago when they faced the suggestion of that extension of the fishing zone to 200 miles was an impossible solution. They did not give up when the 200-mile fishing zone legislation failed to pass the House of Representatives in the last Congress. They did not give up when they faced efforts by the Department of State and the Department of Defense to stop passage of this legislation.

It is not possible to list today the names of all the fishermen and fishing industry representatives in Massachusetts who have helped me in perfecting this legislation and gathering support for its success; but I want the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD today to show my deepest gratitude to the following people who gave me their time endlessly and unselfishly to the development of the 200-mile fishing zone legislation: Sam Favazza of Gloucester and Hugh O'Rourke and Tom Norris of Boston; Octavio Modesto and Howard Nickerson of New Bedford; Lucy Sloan of the National Federation of Fishermen; Leonard Roche and Austin Skinner of New Bedford; Jake Dykstra of the Point Judith Fishermen's Cooperative; Harry and Lucille Swain and Joseph Veiga of New Bedford. All of these people and many other fishermen from Massachusetts and from all over New England are responsible for the reasoned and sensible approach we approve today for the conservation and management of our coastal fish resources.

Time is on our side now and on the side of the fish resources and the fishing industry. We decided today to shape the limits of our fishing practices and to protect the future of our fish resources.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is all time yielded back?

Mr. STEVENS. I yield back my time.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield back all of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. STEVENS. I move to reconsider the vote by which the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION 106—A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING CORRECTIONS IN THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 200

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I send to the desk a concurrent resolution which takes care of the three technical errors that were found in the conference report. They are not of any major importance. They are, literally, technical amendments. I ask that they be considered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the resolution.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That the Clerk of the House of Representatives is directed to make corrections in the enrollment of H.R. 200, a bill to provide for the conservation and management of the fisheries, and for other purposes, as follows:

Sec. 2. In section 202(a)(5) of the bill strike "any" and insert in lieu thereof "such".

Sec. 3. In section 310(d)(1) of the bill, strike "(A)" and "(B)", the second time they appear therein, and insert in lieu thereof "(i)" and "(ii)".

Sec. 4. In section 311(b)(1)(B) of the bill strike "the Act" and insert in lieu thereof "this Act".

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the Senate will proceed to its immediate consideration.

The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution. The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

PROTECTION OF THE KILLER WHALE

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, what is the next order of business?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Under the previous order, the Senate will not proceed to the consideration of S. 3130, which the clerk will state by title.

The assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3130), to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 in order to prohibit the taking of the killer whale, and for other purposes.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments as follows:

On page 1, line 7, strike "permit" and insert "permit,";

On page 1, line 8, strike "moratorium" and insert "moratorium,";

On page 1, line 9, strike "orcinus" and insert "orcinus";

On page 1, line 9, strike "species" and insert "species,";

On page 1, line 10, strike "purposes" and insert "purposes,";

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 101 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1371) is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(d) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, the Secretary shall issue no permit, during the moratorium, for the taking of any marine mammal of the *orcinus orca* species; except for scientific research purposes, as provided for in subsection (a)(1) of this section."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time for debate on this bill is limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. STEVENS), with 30 minutes on any amendment, debatable motion, appeal, or point of order.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum with the time taken out of neither side.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to add as additional cosponsors of the bill S. 3130, the killer whale bill, Senators TUNNEY, CRANSTON, PACKWOOD, and STEVENS.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

(Mr. CLARK assumed the Chair at this point.)

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, my remarks will not be lengthy but I think it is important that I inform the Senate of the purposes of S. 3130.

Mr. President, one of the most marvelous animals in existence is the killer whale. This marine mammal is, however, neither a killer nor a whale. There have been no recorded attacks on man by killer whales; the killer whale—*orcinus orca*—is actually a member of the dolphin family. This creature is at the very top of the ocean ecosystem and its only enemy is man.

Little is known about the killer whale or its habits. In the past, the killer whale was much abused and blamed for declined fish runs. But because of their small number, which may be declining, it is unlikely that they could do harm to major fish stocks. They are part of the rhythm of nature in the seas. They do have to eat, but it would break the chain of nature, the environmental chain in the seas, if they decline or if they become extinct. Today, the creature is viewed as a higher order mammal of great intelligence and of some importance to the marine ecology.

And little is definitely known about the status of these animals or about the condition of the killer whale population. We do know, however, that these animals occasionally abound in Puget Sound in my home State of Washington. In the shallower waters of the sound, one of the great mammals can be viewed in its natural habitat. Frequently, a Sunday driver can observe killer whale families swimming in and around the inlets of Puget Sound, easily identified by the tall dorsal fin and black and white body.

The residents of Puget Sound have developed a great attachment and concern for killer whales. Consequently, there was public outrage recently when a well-known aquarium and display corporation herded five killer whales into nets in a shallow inlet near Olympia, Wash.

They even used what some people claimed to be dynamite in the straits to herd them, thus, disturbing their natural habitat and the so-called family pods. The outrage over that event has continued unabated ever since, and would continue anywhere else.

However, these captures occurred pursuant to federally issued permits. These permits were issued almost 2 years ago after considerable controversy. At that time, my colleague (Mr. JACKSON) and I objected strenuously to the issuance of those permits and still believe that they should not have been issued. When these permits were issued, the scientific status of the killer whale population was not well known, but evidence suggests that it may be declining. Consequently, we are faced not with a scientific question, but with a philosophical one which I believe the public is proper in addressing: Should the killer whale be protected until adequate scientific knowledge is available about its status? My response to this question is simple—wait until we are absolutely convinced that the removal of these creatures from the wild will not harm the future of the killer whale population. I think it will and others who have studied the problem think it will also. What little is known about the killer whale is summarized in the June 1975 Report of the Department of Commerce on the administration of the Marine Mammal Protection Act, which was passed in 1972. The act involved the protection of marine species in the oceans.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent a portion of that report be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the material was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

KILLER WHALE
(*Orcinus orca*)

Distribution and Migration.—The killer whale is worldwide and ranges north and south to polar ice. It is more common in cooler waters, and in more productive coastal areas. The Strait of Georgia in British Columbia, Prince William Sound in Alaska, and Puget Sound in Washington State are areas of concentration. Migratory habits are probably dependent on food supply, and killer whales are most numerous in Puget Sound in November and late summer. In Japan, most of these mammals are taken from April to November, with the greatest number from August to November. In the Norway fishery, killer whales seem dependent on distribution and migration of herring, capelin, and cod.

Abundance and Trends.—Authoritative estimates of the world population are not available. A limited cooperative effort of the Fisheries Research Board of Canada and the Washington State Department of Game primarily in the inside waters of Washington and British Columbia gave counts of 459 killer whales in 1971, 255 in 1972, and 249 in 1973. About 65 individuals have been removed from inside waters of British Columbia and northern Washington State during the past 8 years for display by marine aquariums in 25 capture operations. Eleven of these whales were killed during U.S. capture operations, mostly during the early years. Two killer whales were killed in Canadian capture operations. The Japanese fishery took 587 killer whales from the Okhotsk Sea to south of Japan from 1948 to 1967. Norwegians harvested 1,417 in the northeastern North Atlantic between 1938 and 1967.

GENERAL BIOLOGY

Species Statistics.—Females grow to 7.0 m and males to 8.2 m. Males weigh up to about 8,000 kg, with about 4,000 kg the apparent limit for females. An adult male dorsal fin may be 1.8 m high, considerably higher than that of the female. The body has conspicuous white markings on a black background.

Reproductive data.—Breeding appears to occur year-round although it may peak in May to July; gestation lasts 13 to 16 months. In the northern hemisphere births occur mostly in autumn.

Age-growth data.—Newborn calves are about 2.4 m long and weigh about 180 kg.

Feeding habits.—Killer whales usually are found in groups of 10 to 100 or even more. The males are probably polygamous. Killer whales hunt successfully in pack, but there are no records of attacks on people.

The stomach content of 364 killer whales taken off Japan from 1948 to 1957 included (in order of occurrence): fish (mostly cod, flatfish, and sardines), squid, octopus, dolphins, whales, and seals. Salmon constituted 1.8% of all stomach contents. Soviets in the Kurils recorded "fish and squid" but no marine mammal remains in 10 animals. Of 10 killer whales examined by the National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle, 6 adult males had only marine mammal remains except for 1 squid; 1 adult female and 1 immature male had only fish remains.

Parasites and Diseases.—The most common diseases are those caused by wearing of tooth crowns and denudation of the pulp cavity, which results in abscesses. Other diseases include bony outgrowths and bone tumors. Parasites include nematodes, cestodes, and trematodes. One Puget Sound killer whale stomach contained 5,000 nematodes.

Ecological Problems.—This species has no natural enemies except man. Stranding probably is the greatest nonhuman hazard.

Allocation Problem.—Public interest in killer whales was stimulated by the first live capture in 1964 in British Columbia. Growing public interest is increasing in killer whales as a recreational resource, especially in Puget Sound. The animals are commercially valuable in the United States for display in oceanariums. U.S., Japanese, and Canadian fishermen contend that the whales cause gear damage and interfere with salmon and tuna long-line fisheries. Many consider killer whales an important predator of salmon and herring; others defend them as the natural enemy of other fish eaters, including harbor seals and sea lions. Some sports salmon fishermen claim their presence spoils fishing.

Current Research.—The National Marine Fisheries Service and the Fisheries Research Board of Canada are studying killer whale distribution in western U.S. and Canadian waters.

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Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, based on this view, I requested the creation of a whale sanctuary in Puget Sound, so that the animal could be studied and examined, and that no permits for public display be issued until such time as we have better information about the killer whale

population. Existing law allows for the creation of a killer whale sanctuary. However, the State of Washington's Department of Game, which was given authority by the Governor to decide on this proposal, did not approve a killer whale sanctuary at that time. Just prior to the capture of these five killer whales, I renewed my request to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to create a killer whale sanctuary in Puget Sound. I also wrote to Governor Evans to request him to review his decision on the proposed sanctuary. He has answered in the affirmative. I am now confident that a sanctuary can and will be created in Puget Sound so that one of Puget Sound's most unique living natural resources is protected. I must also state that the bill would, in effect, create a sanctuary in other U.S. waters as well.

However, existing law still allows considerable discretion to the Federal Government to issue permits and to create a sanctuary. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration advises me that they may try and do so. I believe that this is a matter which should be taken out of their discretion, in view of what they did on the permits 2 years ago. Consequently, this bill would create a statutory prohibition on the capture of killer whales. The bill provides that the Secretary shall issue no permits for the taking of any marine mammal of the orcinus orca species. The basic thrust of the Marine Mammal Protection Act is to create a moratorium on the capture of marine mammals, but certain exceptions were provided. I believe that, in the case of the killer whale, we should return to the complete moratorium, with an exception for scientific research purposes.

Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment to this bill which would clarify the provisions of the Marine Mammal Protection Act regarding scientific research. I offer this amendment so that scientific research could only be done while the captured animal is in the water. Furthermore, no research which would endanger the killer whale's health or well-being is to be allowed.

This amendment is a result of the concern over the methods of research being used on these whales. I do not really like to call them killer whales because that is a misnomer.

The same thing will happen in other areas where they might come into shallow waters, which they frequently do, in their migration through the Pacific Ocean. There are even a few in the Atlantic.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Floor amendments are not in order until the committee amendments are disposed of the Chair would advise the Senator from Washington.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, we do have some technical committee amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. There is a series of committee amendments.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, there has been all kinds of publicity about this matter. I would not put the whole amount into the RECORD, as it would cover the entire CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. I do ask unanimous consent to have printed

in the RECORD recent articles from the Seattle Post Intelligencer and an editorial from the Seattle Times. There are other newspapers in the Pacific Northwest which have editorialized against touching these whales.

There being no objection, the articles and the editorial were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Seattle Times, Mar. 8, 1976]

LET WHALES FROLIC IN SOUND

Two years ago, environmentalists pleaded at a federal hearing that no more permits be issued for the capture of killer whales in Puget Sound until much more is learned about their existing populations, migratory habits, and general life history.

The Times wholeheartedly agreed with the environmentalists, who sought to block the efforts of a California firm to obtain a permit for the capture of four killer whales for exhibition in private marine parks.

The point could be made, we noted, that a loss of four whales would not exactly decimate the North Pacific whale population.

"But how much harassment of the spectacular creatures would be involved in capturing those four whales?" we asked. "How many animals would be pursued from cove to cove and bay to bay, to the possible permanent disruption of their life patterns?"

The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration turned a deaf ear to that plea, however. The permit was granted. And yesterday a large number of Olympia residents, ashore and afloat, witnessed the exercise of that permit in Budd Inlet.

Harassed by a trawler and several smaller boats and terrorized by a low-flying seaplane, five whales were driven into nets as the first stages of a potential lifetime captivity.

The Budd Inlet spectacle can only serve to heighten the determination of conservationists who have worked for years to have Puget Sound declared a sanctuary for killer whales.

That effort gained considerable ground when the Legislature in 1971 empowered the State Game Department to oversee marine mammals in state waters.

In 1972 the Game Commission followed through by banning the further trapping of killer whales south of a line from Point Wilson to Admiralty Head and the Deception Pass Bridge.

The came the "feds."

Under federal legislation, the state agency was superseded by federal officials, who granted the permit exercised yesterday.

While we do not question that there is some scientific and recreational value in the properly regulated capture of a limited number of whales, we do question the pursuit of that activity to Puget Sound.

The striking black-and-white creatures are the largest and most spectacular in Puget Sound waters. To permit their continued pursuit for commercial purposes—no matter how carefully regulated—might well cause their disappearance from the area.

Surely the magnificent mammals make a much better attraction in Puget Sound's sheltered bays and inlets than in the close confinement of commercial exhibits.

[From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Feb. 29, 1976]

THE KILLER WHALES OF PUGET SOUND

(By Eric Nalder)

The killer whales of Puget Sound are going to be hunted this year.

Some people will be capturing them and others will be counting them. It is sort of a race.

Don Goldsberry, who captures killer whales for Sea World Inc. aquariums across the country, says he'll try his best to catch four of the big mammals this summer.

The U.S. Department of Commerce permit authorizes him to take four killer whales from the Sound. He hasn't caught one yet. The permit, issued in 1972, expires Dec. 31.

The National Marine Fisheries Service will be counting the whales. Ecologists hope the counting will put the lid on the capturing.

By preliminary indications, the census will show far fewer killer whales living in the Sound than previously believed.

Dr. George Harry, director of federal marine mammal studies here predicted a surge of scientific effort. "Near the end of this year," he said, "we will know as much about killer whales as we are going to know for several years."

The census will be conducted from April to October, using a method recently perfected by Canadian Marine biologist Dr. Michael Bigg.

A University of Washington fisheries professor, working with Goldsberry, hopes to learn more about killer whale migratory and reproductive habits in the wild. He'll use radio equipment attached to the whales' dorsal fins.

Ecologists, aquarium operators and researchers have been invited March 12 and 13 to Evergreen State College for a killer whale conference—the First International Orca Symposium—organized by Mark Overland, a psychology student interested in whale behavior.

Another Naturalist, Rues Mohny, with Pacific Search magazine, will renew efforts to get the state to declare a killer whale sanctuary in Puget Sound, pointing to a ban on killer whale captures ordered by the British Columbia provincial government last September.

Dr. Bigg and his U.S. counterpart in Seattle, Dr. Michael Tillman, will report to their respective governments on whether to permit killer whale capturing and, if so, under what new conditions.

Killer whales swim in all oceans of the world, but they are important in Puget Sound because they are captured here and they are well known to the local public. Ironically, it was Goldsberry and his former partner Don Griffin who made them so popular—and who "slowed the old practice of using the 'black fish' for rifle target practice."

Goldsberry and Griffin captured the famous whale, Namu, kept him alive in captivity for a year, trained him, and enamored the public with him.

But a whale-conscious public has turned its wrath on Goldsberry, a man who says, "I love those animals."

In British Columbia and Washington, 263 killer whales were caught between 1962 and 1973. Of those, 50 were kept for aquariums and 12 died during capture operations, government surveys show.

This summer's research by relative newcomers to killer whale work could wave a warning flag about further Puget Sound operations.

Dr. Bigg has counted killer whales in Puget Sound, the Straits of Juan de Fuca and the Georgia Straits, and he puts the number at 210, he said at a meeting of the U.S. Marine Mammal Commission in Burien last week.

Bigg believes only 60-65 killer whales roam Puget Sound waters. This is substantially lower than previous estimates.

Goldsberry and others say there have been as many as 300 killer whales in Puget Sound at one time.

"I have a record book that goes back to 1955 and I guarantee you, I haven't seen all the whales here," Goldsberry said. "What is Bigg accomplishing?"

Bigg also counted killer whale families, or "pods," in the Sound and straits and he says there are 19 pods, but only one, consisting of 15 whales, that makes its year-round home in the Puget Sound area.

Bigg said pods are "permanent family

groups which appear to stick to community territories." Tillman added, "If there is a pod resident to Puget Sound, you wouldn't want to harvest it because by harrasing it you might drive it out."

Thus Robert Eisenbud, Washington, D.C., attorney for the U.S. Marine Mammal Commission, said Bigg's pod research could lead to regulations on capture of killer whales by pod, rather than by general population.

Goldsberry criticized that idea, saying, "I would have to round up more pods if I were limited to taking one whale per pod."

Previous counts of killer whales in Puget Sound have involved numbering them as they pop their heads out of the water, but Bigg's technique involves photographing them and counting them in the pictures. He has taken 7,000 photographs and he identifies each individual by injuries and distinctive white "saddle" marking behind the dorsal fin.

Tillman said Bigg's technique is "unique, very clever" but he wants to repeat it in Puget Sound to check the results. If his count is the same as Bigg's, he wonders if this won't mean tougher capturing regulations.

"To be told there are less animals when we thought there 300 . . . could change the feeling about how many could be safely harvested," he said.

Goldsberry wants scientists to do much more before any conclusions are drawn. He wants definitive studies on the unknown whale migratory patterns in the open sea and on whale reproduction. He says the pods Biggs has identified have replenished healthily since his capture operations.

Working with Dr. Albert Erickson, professor of fisheries at the University of Washington, Goldsberry has put two dolphins from Sea World's San Diego aquarium into an isolated cove in Washington state to study use of radio packs for whales. He said the study started two weeks ago.

"We will use this technique on whales to keep track of them for great distances and long periods of time," he said.

Goldsberry hopes to couple his capture operations with attachment of radio packs to the whales he releases, but adversaries like Mohny are resisting that too.

Mohny and some scientists say the radio packs can injure the whales, and Mohny said, "I think what Goldsberry is doing is morally wrong."

Dr. Tag Gornall, a veterinarian who works with Goldsberry, retorted, "Suddenly we are seeing all kinds of whale experts coming out of the woodwork. It makes you wonder."

[From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Feb. 29, 1976]

THE KILLER WHALE—OCEAN'S TOUGHEST

(By Eric Nalder)

Who is the toughest beast in the ocean? The killer whale, he has earned his name.

Dr. Tag Gornall, a veterinarian who has studied the killer for 11 years, says in a fight between the Great White Shark of the movie "Jaws" and the killer whale, "The shark wouldn't stand a chance."

And several whale experts fully expect an incident someday where a killer whale kills a man.

Gornall said curious people are getting closer and closer to wild killer whales these days—believing them to be kind, sensitive beasts.

Divers have been among these close-range sightseers and Gornall said, "there is no reason why someday a killer whale wouldn't peel the wrapper off of one of these divers and eat him."

The killer has 84 conical teeth and jaws powerful enough to tear apart other whales. The male grows to about 28 feet long and weighs up to six tons.

Its stomach has three compartments and

an appetite that includes whole sea lions, minke whales and tons of fish.

Strange diet for an animal that is closely related to the cow—evolving from a land animal who found a better food supply in the ocean and replaced its nostrils with a blowhole.

But now the killer whale sits on top of the oceanic food chain, nothing preys upon it.

Its body is protected by four to five inches of blubber which keeps it warm, stores its required fresh water, keeps its reserve food and makes it streamlined in the water, said Dr. Mark Keyes, a veterinarian with the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Sonar is the nearsighted killer whale's navigating equipment. Emitting clicks and receiving echoes, the killer sounds its way through the ocean, with a range estimated at 30 miles.

The sensitive sonar also compensates for the killer's poor sense of smell. Experiments show the killer whale can determine texture, thickness and all details of an object with its sonar.

The animal's intelligence is the most controversial of its traits. Some believe it is as smart as a dog and some say it is more intelligent than man.

Northwest Indians believed killer whales had villages under the sea and that anyone who hunted them, would in turn be hunted by killer whales themselves. Three anthropologists at different Pacific Northwest universities said they doubt the Indians hunted the killer.

The Quilloutes thought killer whales and wolves were the same—with magical powers to be either animal at will.

And people who view them in aquariums today think they are lovable giants who sometimes wear sunglasses and funny hats.

"They should not be looked on as people," said K. Gilbey Hewlett, curator of the Vancouver Aquarium, who said his two killer whales are taught to demonstrate nothing but natural behavior.

Gornall and others lament the nasty-nice seesaw of public opinion about killer whales. Gornall thinks we should lay off the subject.

"We've got to get out of this mystique of this big, tuxedoed individual," said Gornall, referring to the black and white killer whale markings.

"What about the poor, ill dressed harbor seal? Does anyone care about him?" he said.

The killer whale does. It likes to eat harbor seals.

[From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Mar. 1, 1976]

A NEW NAMU FOR THE AREA?

(By Eric Nalder)

Aquarium operators are considering a new Namu for this area—but not necessarily in Seattle.

Seattle has not had a killer whale in captivity since 1973 when "Sandy," the killer whale rescued from a beaching near Ocean Shores, was moved from Seattle to the Sea World Aquarium in San Diego.

The most famous was Namu, a bull kept in an Elliott Bay pen for a year in 1955 until he died from an infection.

Don Goldsberry, president of the Sea World's Northwest Marineland and operator of the Seattle Marine Aquarium, has indicated his firm would like to display another killer whale in this area.

Another source has reported the Seattle Marine Aquarium may move from its Pier 55 location to some nearby city after the city's Seattle Aquarium opens on the waterfront Nov. 25. The source said Goldsberry's firm wants to avoid direct competition with the city aquarium, which will be two piers away.

And at the new aquarium, Sea World might build a killer-whale tank.

The city's \$5.4 million aquarium will not have space for anything as large as a killer whale, according to H. Doug Kemper Jr., director of the city aquarium.

"But I'm looking now at the cost of adding—at some future date—a marine-mammal facility to house cetaceans (whales and dolphins) up to killer-whale size," he said.

Kemper estimated the cost of a whale house at \$1.5 to \$2.5 million.

There are killer whales in captivity in such cities as Vancouver, B.C.; Victoria, B.C.; San Diego, Calif.; Miami, Fla.; Niagara Falls, N.Y., and in Japan, England and Holland.

Goldsberry is the only man in the world with a U.S. Department of Commerce permit to catch killer whales, but he has not taken one since 1972, following a flurry of captures in the late '60s.

George E. Steele Jr., lobbyist for aquarium operators, said Goldsberry has been hampered by the regulations of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, which prohibits capture of whales between the Tacoma Narrows Bridge and the middle of Whidbey Island in Puget Sound Inlet.

Ecologists say the rules are not strict enough and there should be no captures. They believe the people should see killer whales in their natural Puget Sound environment.

Goldsberry has been trying to capture the whales. On Labor Day last year, he netted 20 killer whales near Bellingham. He said he let them go because the tide threatened to collapse the net on the whales and drown them.

Goldsberry said tides are one of the biggest problems in his capture operation, which involve spotter airplanes, boats, nets and big slings to lift the whales out of the water.

But Goldsberry must follow the rules of his contract as well as the tide charts, and in the Bellingham incident he got in a tangle with U.S. "game agents."

Goldsberry did not have a representative of the National Marine Fisheries Service aboard his boat when he netted the whales, although he said he did try to notify them. He is required to notify them and give them time to get aboard. He told game agents his radio malfunctioned and he also complained that no agents were available.

"The Labor Day incident upset us. We did not like the situation," said Steve Powell, regional counsel for the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration.

NOAA's marine fisheries agents have set up a new communications system with Goldsberry, and they report they have had no problem since Goldsberry's contract with the government stipulates everything from capture procedures to care of the animals. Penalties for violation range up to a \$20,000 fine and one year in jail.

Killer whales are valuable. Namu was purchased for \$8,000, the average killer in 1970 was worth \$20,000 and the estimated total worth of the 48 whales captured in British Columbia and Washington is now about \$1 million.

At least 12 of the whales have died during capture attempts and about half of the captured whales died in captivity by mid-1974. Goldsberry said the whales are very susceptible to infection.

Care of killer whales in captivity is meticulous and expensive. K. Gilbey Hewlett, curator of the Vancouver Aquarium, has kept two killer whales for almost nine years. They consume 45 tons of herring, ling cod, flat fish and mackerel each year, plus vitamins, for a total annual cost of \$20,000.

Consulting veterinarians cost \$500 each month, water filtration costs \$1,400 per month and the marine-mammal staff is paid about \$8,000 per month, he said.

Of course, noted one ecologist who agreed

that the care is excellent, the private aquariums (Vancouver is nonprofit) are making money.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Next, Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a certified copy of a resolution passed by the Washington State Senate strongly protesting the taking of killer whales in Puget Sound.

There being no objection, the resolution was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SENATE RESOLUTION

Whereas, Certain species of marine mammals are, or may be, in danger of extinction or depletion as a result of man's activities and such species should not be permitted to diminish beyond the point at which they cease to be a significant functioning element in the ecosystem of which they are a part; and

Whereas, There presently exists within Puget Sound and the salt waters contiguous thereto a species of mammal commonly known as the "killer whale"; and

Whereas, There is inadequate knowledge of the ecological and population dynamics of such mammals and of the factors which bear upon their ability to reproduce and survive in an atmosphere of continuing encroachment by man; and

Whereas, It is the sense of the Washington Legislature that the killer whales should be protected and encouraged to develop in a natural state and that the primary objective of their management should be to maintain the health and stability of the marine ecosystem; and

Whereas, Present methods and techniques of pursuing and capturing the killer whales present substantial and serious questions as to their efficiency, humaneness and effect on marine life in this delicate ecosystem;

Now, therefore, be it resolved, By the Senate of the State of Washington, that the United States Congress be requested to declare an immediate moratorium on the intimidation, harassment, hunting and capturing of killer whales in Puget Sound and adjacent salt waters;

Be it further resolved, That the United States Congress be requested to direct the appropriate federal agencies to cease issuing permits to hunt and/or capture this mammal and revoke all such existent permits;

And be it further resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the United States Department of Commerce, the National Marine Fisheries Service, members of the Congressional delegation from this state, the Marine Mammal Commission, and the Scientific Advisors on Marine Mammals.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I call up the committee amendments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The committee amendments will be stated.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that they be considered en bloc.

The committee amendments were agreed to en bloc.

Mr. BAKER. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. President.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, what is the parliamentary situation with respect to time and the control of time?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The time is controlled by the Senator from Washington and the Senator from Alaska, 30 minutes to a side.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I am sure the Sen-

ator from Alaska would yield such time as the Senator from Tennessee wishes.

Mr. BAKER. The Senator from Alaska is temporarily not in the Chamber. Would it be in order for me to ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 minutes to be charged against the Senator from Alaska?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I yield 3 minutes from my time.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to add the name of the Senator from Georgia (Mr. NUNN) as a cosponsor of this legislation.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, I yield the Senator from South Carolina 7 minutes.

Mr. BAKER. Mr. President, I rise to say that I have some question about this measure. I understand and I am sympathetic with the concern expressed by the distinguished chairman, as are other members. I have long been interested in the preservation of the natural balance of aquatic life, and particularly the preservation of our more exotic and rare species.

What I am about to say in no way is meant to signify a lack of concern for the future of the giant dolphin, the killer whale. It is to say, Mr. President, that this is the first information I have about this matter. I believe I am correct in saying that the bill was reported from the full Commerce Committee without hearings of any sort, without any request for, or any statement of, positions by any agency or department of the Executive Department of Government. It very well may be that there ought to be a total prohibition on the taking of killer whales, but I am totally at a loss to be able to agree or disagree with the assertions of some that the method of taking is inappropriate, that the population is endangered, that the method of keeping the mammals is inappropriate, or that they do not have a general scientific value beyond that of a specialized scientific purpose.

I have no aquarium in my native State that is directly affected, but I have had expressed to me the concern of zoo keepers, aquarium operators generally, and others who suffer the same disability I do. That is, we do not fully understand, we fear, the consequences of this legislation.

I might say, Mr. President, I do not intend to ask for a rollcall vote on this measure, and I do not intend to vote against it. I simply want to express my concern. I have no amendment to offer. I do hope that when the House takes up this measure and our colleagues of the other body turn their attention to it, they may see fit to have some hearings or at least solicit the comments of the Federal agencies involved.

It may be, for instance, that the designation of Puget Sound as a sanctuary would be a solution to the particular problem that the distinguished Senator from Washington identified. I heard with interest his statement that a suggestion to that effect was made but not concurred in by the State of Washington. I have no idea why the State of Washington did

not concur and, therefore, cannot and should not comment on the appropriateness of that action. But if there is abuse there, maybe that is the answer, to declare Puget Sound as a sanctuary.

If there are problems in the technique for catching the whale, for instance the use of dynamite to alter the native habitat, maybe the statute ought to direct itself to the measures and techniques for capture. It seems fairly potent medicine to make an absolute prohibition against the taking of these mammals altogether, particularly when substantial interests are involved, both scientific and economic, in a number of locations.

I do not claim that the Senator from Washington implies this, but it would be easy to say that Sea World, which operates three of these, in which I have no earthly interest, financial, constituent-wise, or otherwise, does not handle the safekeeping of these mammals properly. I simply do not know that. I have been advised that the revenue derived from the showing of these mammals is in fact used to support a substantial educational program and scientific research. I cannot attest to that personally, because I simply do not know.

This is but one of the several things I do not know about this measure, Mr. President. Since I come to the controversy late, as I indicated previously, I will not oppose the passage of the bill, nor will I offer an amendment, but I do hope—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STAFFORD). The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. BAKER. I hope the matter will be considered further at a later time.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I am sympathetic to the concerns which brought about this legislation; however, I question whether or not this bill is wise or has been properly considered. Moreover, I think the Senate should be aware of some concerns on the other side of the question, as expressed to me in a letter from the executive director of the Columbia Zoological Park, Columbia, S.C. My constituent feels that this legislation goes further than necessary to provide desired protection for the killer whale and sets a dangerous precedent. He is greatly concerned that Congress could easily slip into an unwise pattern of passing special legislation to prohibit the taking of any animal which a particular interest group wants protected.

Should this happen, he feels it would not only put commercial zoological parks and aquariums out of business, but also would deny the vast majority of the American people the opportunity to ever see and appreciate rare animal species. My constituent further feels that present laws are adequate to protect threatened animal species and that this legislation is based more on emotional reaction to a few unfortunate events than on valid, scientific factual evidence.

Mr. President, I do think zoological parks have made great progress in developing habitats for rare animals that often equal or exceed the quality and protective nature of the environment enjoyed by the same animals in the wild. The Columbia, S.C., Zoological Park is one of the leaders in this respect, and I

have high regard for the work they are doing for the educational and recreational benefit of the public.

Since 1970 I have followed with interest the design and establishment of the Riverbanks Zoological Park located in Columbia, S.C., and on several occasions I have become involved in its operations. Last spring, it was my pleasure to present the Riverbanks Park with two northern bald eagles, which are on loan from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and are still on display. I have also cooperated and assisted Riverbanks personnel with USDA officials, clarifying complications with the importation of exotic birds destined for Columbia, and I have enjoyed a rewarding experience at the handicapped citizens day sponsored by the Park last May. On all occasions, the operation of the zoo has impressed me as being efficient and well organized.

This park, with its 140 acres, 200 mammals, and 700 birds, offers a tremendous cultural and educational experience to those citizens in our State and others who may wish to visit. Since 1974 one-half million people have enjoyed the facility. The zoo's design has received national recognition on several occasions and is recognized by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums and the USDA as one of America's major zoological parks. South Carolina has no other similar project, and this most worthy facility is a credit to the people of South Carolina.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that a letter from Mr. John M. Mehlertens, executive director, of the Columbia Zoological Park, which outlines his concerns about this bill, be printed in the RECORD at the end of my remarks.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

(See exhibit 1.)

Mr. THURMOND. I hope my colleagues in the Senate, and especially the members of the Commerce Committee which has jurisdiction over this legislation, will carefully consider his views and keep them in mind should similar problems be brought before the Senate in the future.

In order to clarify several points regarding this bill, I would now like to propound the following questions to the distinguished chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee and the author of this bill, Senator MAGNUSON:

First, is the killer whale classified by the U.S. Department of Commerce as an endangered or threatened species?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It has not been yet, because they do not have the research on the killer whale that they would like to have. That is the purpose of my amendment to the bill. But we have every indication that in the Pacific Northwest, where they are found—and they come into several areas, like San Francisco Bay—they have been declining. British Columbia scientists feel that they have declined considerably for some years, and that is why I have the scientific research provision here, so we can find out.

They run in families called pods of perhaps 5 to 10 in size—little ones, males, and females. It is hard to get them all together and track them down because

when they are constantly on the move they cannot be counted very well. But there is information of some who has looked at it that indicates that they have declined. They may even have reached the point where they are an endangered species.

Mr. THURMOND. Second, what unique set of circumstances justified this special legislative action to prohibit the taking of the killer whale?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I did not hear that.

Mr. THURMOND. What unique set of circumstances justifies this special legislative action to prohibit the taking of the killer whale?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Well, No. 1, because they are depleting the species when they do it. No. 2, the way they do it may be inhumane. Most of these whales die in captivity after they have been captured. Some scientists say they suffer like a human being. They are intelligent, these dolphins, and some believe they suffer almost a nervous breakdown, and will not eat. A lot of them try to get out—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator's time has expired.

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield myself from my own time to answer the Senator's question.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Washington is recognized.

Mr. MAGNUSON. When you figure that the nets they are kept in are no bigger than one-fourth of this Chamber, you can see that they try to get out and harm themselves, which may even kill them. If they catch a mother killer whale, and she has a young one, the young one will hang around outside the pen and whine and cry; it makes you sick to your stomach to listen to them cry. They cry like babies. Or vice versa.

Some said Sea World used dynamite up along the straits of Juan de Fuca, to herd the killer whales for capture. That would disturb all the orca coming in. As near as we could figure, there were only about 300 coming in along the coast of British Columbia this year. There have been a great deal more.

Most fishermen feel they are not disruptive of fishing operations. Sure, they eat some salmon. But their removal disrupts the chain of nature, the ecology of the sea.

They have never been known to bother anybody. As I say, they are very highly intelligent mammals. Some people say they are more intelligent than any other porpoise. They are larger, of course.

And many people are concerned about the method that has been used in order to capture them and put them in a pen. Much of this, I would like to say, is for greed. They are worth, someone tells me, about a half million dollars apiece if you can catch one and get it in a commercial zoo or marine aquarium. Then they charge people an entrance fee.

We are trying worldwide to stop the killing of all whales. That has been debated internationally for some time now. I hope someday we do stop the killing of all whales. We have nearly every country in the world with us, with the exception of Russia and Japan. Norway has ceased hunting whales. They used to be big whale hunters.

Mexico has a ban on the capture of the California gray whales, which come into a little bay in lower California where they breed. They will not let anyone get near them.

We are just trying to preserve the ecology of nature as it should be in the seas.

What some people want to do is to tag the killer whales in order to try to find out more about them, and some people object to that. Under the bill, we allow taking for scientific research purposes, if there is a hearing, and the Department of Commerce issues a permit. NOAA supports this bill. But there can be a problem with the way they treat these whales. It is absolutely inhuman treatment, in my view, when they are put in a pen. There is only one whale of which I know that seems to be happy in a pen. How long it has been there, I do not know, but it is in a marine aquarium in Vancouver, British Columbia. But most of these mammals die in captivity.

The Senator from Tennessee was talking about the concern of an old friend of ours. There are two of these whales down in Miami, where the Sea World aquarium is located. There were two of them. One of them just died. They cannot last long. We ought to have a moratorium and find out more about them. When we do, then I would be the last to protest if some zoo or aquarium wanted a killer whale. But it is so costly that I do not know of any zoo or aquarium any more that can afford one.

Mr. THURMOND. Third, is the distinguished Senator in agreement with me that it is not the intent of Congress, through passage of this bill, to establish a precedent for special legislation to single out and protect other species of rare animals, on an individual basis?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No, it is not, and all other animals or birds, or whatever they may be, are covered by the Endangered Species Act or by the Marine Mammal Protection Act. The Senator voted for it, as did I. I think that was passed in 1972.

I think there ought to be a moratorium on the taking of killer whales, at least until we can find out more about them. This is my opinion.

Mr. THURMOND. Fourth, will the distinguished chairman give his assurance that any future legislation of this nature will receive a full and fair hearing, with an opportunity for input from the zoological community, the administration, and other concerned public citizens?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Why, of course. But this has been a kind of emergency. Two of these mammals escaped the nets of Sea World. They cut themselves up pretty bad getting through the nets. One of the captured whales is now up at the University of Washington.

They will be releasing them and letting them go out to sea after they put some kind of radio in their fins. This is the way they treat them, but they cannot live that way.

Mr. THURMOND. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished chairman of the Committee on Commerce. I appreciate his frank answers to the questions I have propounded to him. Based on these as-

surances, I shall not object to the passage of this bill. However, I emphasize that I do not think it is a wise policy to react to specific, isolated problems in this manner, and I have serious reservations about the wisdom and necessity of this bill.

EXHIBIT 1

COLUMBIA ZOOLOGICAL PARK,
Columbia, S.C., March 19, 1976.

HON. STROM THURMOND,
Dirksen Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR THURMOND: I am greatly concerned over the recently introduced bill, S-3130 amending the Marine Mammal Protection Act to prohibit all display permits for Killer Whales regardless of where taken in the world. S-3130 was introduced by Senator Magnuson on 11 March. On Tuesday, 16 March, Senator Magnuson, who is also Chairman of the Senate Commerce Committee, secured unanimous approval of this bill in executive session. This approval, to the best of my knowledge, received no input from the zoological community or the public.

It is my understanding that Senator Magnuson will attempt Senate passage by unanimous consent early next week. Passage of such emotional legislation without any valid basis of fact or demonstrated need can set a precedent that could be expanded to include anyone's personal wildlife fancies such as primates, porpoises, large cats and/or exotic birds. Further, passage of such a bill would deny most Americans the opportunity to ever see, appreciate, or experience a living killer whale. In addition, the scientific and technical knowledge gleaned from the mere handful of captive Killer Whales throughout the world contributes materially to a better understanding of the animal as a wild entity and would be, in effect, terminated by passage of such an act.

Emotional legislation of this type based on anthropomorphic misinterpretations of real and/or imagined situations is, in my opinion, as a professional zoologist, not in the best interests of the American public, the American scientific community, and the animals themselves.

I most respectfully request that you familiarize yourself with S-3130 and submit an objection to its passage without proper input from the public and the professional zoological community.

I appreciate your consideration and support. I believe that Senator Magnuson will seek unanimous Senator consent on the 22nd or 23rd of March, thus my great concern for immediate action.

Respectfully yours,

JOHN M. MEHRTEENS,
Executive Director.

Mr. PEARSON. Mr. President, I yield 5 minutes to the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT. Mr. President, I appreciate the distinguished Senator yielding. I rise only for the purpose of obtaining further information about the measure before us to provide protection of the killer whale.

I notice the report refers to a moratorium, and I wonder if the distinguished Senator from Washington, the principal sponsor of the bill and chairman of the committee, could tell me how long is this moratorium.

Mr. MAGNUSON. We could not have any special date or specify how long it would be. That is why I have this floor amendment so that someone can take a good long look and find out more about these mammals. Under the Mammal Protection Act, we have what we call oversight and review authority over what they are doing on the whole question

of endangered species in the oceans. We would gladly take a look at it in a hearing on the scientific research relating to these mammals. But in the meantime the population of the killer whale is going down, down, down.

Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT. Mr. President, as I understood the distinguished chairman a few minutes ago, he indicated that killer whales were not on the endangered species list. Did I correctly understand?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It is not now, no.

Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT. Not now?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No, but I say to the Senator from Virginia that I would like to put it on the endangered species list.

Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT. If the distinguished Senator will comment further, I have this brief report before me, and on page 2 it says:

Since the population dynamics of the killer whale in Puget Sound is not well known . . .

I wonder what is the population? Is the Senator saying he does not know how many of these killer whales there are and yet he wants to put them on the endangered species list without knowing how many?

Mr. MAGNUSON. There is pretty good evidence that in the waters around British Columbia and in our area, there are only approximately 300. This is my best evidence. And as I say they run in pods, or family groups, and they are pretty difficult to count. Maybe more research will give a better count. But they are not a very big population to begin with.

Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT. Let me ask the distinguished chairman further: Are they located elsewhere in the world, or is this the only known place where the killer whale is located?

Mr. MAGNUSON. No. They are located in the oceans of the world.

Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT. Throughout the world?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Throughout the world, yes, but I most am so familiar with the ones that come into the Puget Sound area.

The reason why they can be captured easily and netted is because of the shallow water in the inlets of Puget Sound. The same could happen in Chesapeake Bay, in the Atlantic.

So far as I know, they are located all over the world, but they are sparse all over. The population of this mammal, which is a species of porpoise, is not as large as that of other so-called whales. The term "whale" is a misnomer. It is a porpoise. It is intelligent, friendly, and has a family life.

I believe we should leave them alone. Otherwise, I am sure that if we keep up these captures, none will remain. I think it is an endangered species. What is an endangered species, under the Marine Mammal Protection Act, which we passed, is constantly reviewed. The same thing might occur with respect to certain types of seals, or other mammals.

I have the figures. The population estimates in our area are that they go from 300 to as low as 65. If that is not an endangered species, I do not know what is.

Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT. Mr. President, I have no particular objection to this bill. I was merely trying to get some information from the distinguished chairman of the committee. I realize that he has been chairman of the committee for a long time and is knowledgeable in this field.

To me, as a lay person, without any special expertise, it seems that nature has a way of balancing and protecting the various fish, the various mammals. I wonder whether we might be adversely affecting the balance of the life in the sea when we pick out first one species and then another to put on the endangered species list. Of course, there are times when we have to protect some of our birds, our fish, and some of our animals. But I wanted to inquire and obtain more information regarding the need for the protection of the killer whale.

I also wanted to know the length of the moratorium. I gather from the chairman that there is no particular period of time. It sets a time until the law is changed.

Is that correct?

Mr. MAGNUSON. It continues until the Secretary makes a finding that they are not endangered.

Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT. Then, if the Secretary makes a finding that they were not endangered, the effect of this bill, the moratorium on granting permits, would be terminated?

Mr. MAGNUSON. He then could suggest a permit. But one of the things we are complaining about is the inhumane treatment. The Senator says we should leave nature alone.

Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT. I say that ordinarily I feel that we should, unless there is a reason not to do so.

Mr. MAGNUSON. That is exactly what we are doing. The only enemy this porpoise has, this intelligent creature, is man, not the ocean.

Mr. WILLIAM L. SCOTT. I appreciate the Senator's response.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Who yields time?

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I call up my amendment which is at the desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The second assistant legislative clerk read as follows:

The Senator from Washington (Mr. MAGNUSON) proposes an amendment:

Page 1, strike lines 6 through 11 and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(d) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, the Secretary shall issue no permit, during the moratorium, for the taking of any marine mammal of the orcinus orca species, except for scientific research purposes as provided for in subsection (a) (1) of this section. Such scientific research shall be conducted without removing any such marine mammal from the water and without endangering the health or well-being of such marine mammal."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Do Senators yield back their time on the amendment?

Mr. MAGNUSON. I yield back my time.

Mr. PEARSON. I yield back my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Washington.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. President, I rise in support of S. 3130, a bill to prohibit the taking of the killer whale.

I introduced the Marine Mammal Protection Act in 1971, because of my deep concern about the destruction of marine mammals both by U.S. citizens and by citizens of foreign nations. Some of the Earth's most intelligent species were being depleted at an alarming rate. Porpoises were being decimated by commercial tuna fishing operations. Baby seals were being slaughtered for their skins. Whales were threatened with extinction by commercial whaling fleets. Although progress has been made in the 4 years since the marine mammal law was enacted, these practices still continue at an unacceptable level.

The act allowed the Secretary of Commerce considerable discretion in issuing permits or exemptions from the general moratorium on the taking and importation of sea mammals. I believe this discretion has been abused, and the intent of Congress has not been carried out. Therefore, it is necessary and appropriate for Congress to act.

The legislation before us today deals with one marine mammal species, orcinus orca, commonly called the killer whale. Very little is known about this creature, and misconceptions about it abound. It is in fact neither a killer nor a whale, but a seemingly docile dolphin.

One of the main purposes of the moratorium prescribed by the Marine Mammal Protection Act was to allow more extensive scientific study of mysterious creatures such as the killer whale—their ecology and their role in the balance of nature. However, the Department of Commerce issued permits for the taking of killer whales for public display before determining the effect such a taking could have on the species' population and environment. Armed with one such permit, a large display corporation recently captured five killer whales in Puget Sound, causing considerable and understandable public outrage.

S. 3130 would forbid the issuance of any permits for the taking of orcinus orca for public display. Further captures of the killer whale would be limited to scientific purposes. The Senate Commerce Committee, in its report, also recommends that the Secretary of Commerce promulgate regulations for controlling scientific research so that it will not endanger the animal.

I commend the distinguished chairman of the Commerce Committee, Senator MAGNUSON, for his prompt and decisive action to save the killer whale. I wish to lend my full support to this legislation, and I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of it.

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, I am confident that the Senate will overwhelmingly approve today S. 3130, a bill designed to prevent the further taking of the killer whale for any purpose other than a scientific one.

The Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 created a general moratorium on the taking or importation of marine mammals in danger of extinction or depletion; but an exception was allowed

for the issuance of permits for the taking of such animals for scientific research or display purposes. The legislation we act on today limits that exception to permits for scientific purposes only.

As the Commerce Committee report points out, so little information is known about the killer whale, that we cannot know with any degree of certainty at this time that further unnecessary taking of killer whales will not irreparably harm the killer whale population. Continued scientific research on killer whales is permitted, but taking of killer whales for display is prohibited.

The Congress has committed itself to the protection of threatened and endangered animals and mammals in passing the Endangered Species Act and the Marine Mammal Protection Act. Representatives of the United States have prevailed at the International Whaling Commission in bringing about progressive reductions in whale catch limits and the adoption of new management procedures for the protection of some species of whales threatened by the continued whaling practices of foreign nations. And community groups across this Nation have brought attention to the potential disaster for so many species of animal and marine life if Government and citizen cooperation is not focused on protecting these resources.

By passing this legislation today for the protection of the killer whale, the Senate reaffirms the commitment to halt needless taking of species which are the subject of scientific research. As a nation, we have decided to act with caution and with care in the protection of animals and marine mammals in danger of depletion. Our action today will give us the time we need to learn the valuable lessons that research on this member of the dolphin family will teach us.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a statement by the Senator from Washington (Mr. JACKSON), together with attachments.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

STATEMENT BY MR. JACKSON

I join Senator Warren G. Magnuson in his efforts to prohibit the taking of the Orca, or killer whale as it is commonly called. The recent whale hunt in Puget Sound has demonstrated that further legislation is needed to assure their survival.

Although adequate research is lacking, a recent report has revealed there are fewer than one-third (80-100) of these mammals in the Puget Sound than earlier thought (250-300). We simply cannot afford to let happen to the killer whale what has already occurred to our world whale population through indiscriminate harvesting. It would be a tragedy to unknowingly harm these magnificent creatures by refusing to give them further protection.

I ask unanimous consent that the following articles which express the feelings of many people in Washington State be printed in the RECORD.

ATTACHMENTS

[From the Seattle Times, Mar. 6, 1976]

LET WHALES FROLIC IN SOUND

Two years ago, environmentalists pleaded at a federal hearing that no more permits be issued for the capture of killer whales in Puget Sound until much more is learned

about their existing populations, migratory habits, and general life history.

The Times wholeheartedly agreed with the environmentalists, who sought to block the efforts of a California firm to obtain a permit for the capture of four killer whales for exhibition in private marine parks.

The point could be made, we noted, that a loss of four whales would not exactly decimate the North Pacific whale population.

"But how much harassment of the spectacular creatures would be involved in capturing those four whales?" we asked. "How many animals would be pursued from cove to cove and bay to bay, to the possible permanent disruption of their life patterns?"

The National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration turned a deaf ear to that plea, however. The permit was granted. And yesterday a large number of Olympic residents, ashore and afloat, witnessed the exercise of that permit in Budd Inlet.

Harassed by a trawler and several smaller boats and terrorized by a low-flying seaplane, five whales were driven into nets as the first stage of a potential lifetime captivity.

The Budd Inlet spectacle can only serve to heighten the determination of conservationists who have worked for years to have Puget Sound declared a sanctuary for killer whales.

That effort gained considerable ground when the Legislature in 1971 empowered the State Game Department to oversee marine mammals in state waters.

In 1972 the Game Commission followed through by banning the further trapping of killer whales south of line from Point Wilson to Admiralty Bend and the Deception Pass Bridge.

Then came the "feds."

Under federal legislation, the state agency was superseded by federal officials, who granted the permit exercised yesterday.

While we do not question that there is some scientific and recreational value in the properly required capture of a limited number of whales, we do question the pursuit of that activity in Puget Sound.

The striking black-and-white creatures are the largest and most spectacular in Puget Sound waters. To permit their continued pursuit for commercial purposes—no matter how carefully regulated—might well cause their disappearance from the area.

Surely the magnificent mammals make a much better attraction in Puget Sound's sheltered bays and inlets than in the close confinement of commercial exhibits.

[From the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, Mar. 11, 1976]

TRANSFER OF FIVE WHALES HALTED BY U.S. JUDGE

(By Eric Nalder and Jack Hopkins)

Five killer whales trapped in Budd Inlet near Olympia, some facing life in an aquarium, won a temporary reprieve yesterday in U.S. District Court.

Judge Morell E. Sharp, holding an unusual early evening hearing in Seattle's federal courthouse, handed down a restraining order which prevents the whales' captor, Sea World Inc., from going ahead with plans to move some of the whales to Seattle—and later to aquariums in California, Ohio and Florida.

Gov. Dan Evans, Atty. Gen. Slade Gorton and Darrel Peeples, a Thurston County resident, had filed a lawsuit seeking the injunction. The judge put a condition on the restraining order, requiring a \$3,000 bond from the plaintiffs.

The bond was posted last night, and the restraining order went into effect. It was to be served on Sea World's representatives at Budd Inlet.

In other developments yesterday:

Sen. Warren G. Magnuson said he will introduce a bill in the U.S. Senate today "to ban the killing or capture of killer whales in

Puget Sound" for an indefinite time. He hailed the lawsuit and said, "I will be glad to join this court action, personally."

Stormy weather on Budd Inlet hampered Sea World's efforts to lift the whales and measure them, a procedure that will help determine which whales will be kept.

A Bellingham man dropped flowers on the whales from an airplane as a form of protest to their capture.

The whale that escaped Sea World's net on Monday was still swimming near the pen.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson said he is joining Magnuson in effort to get the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to create a sanctuary in Puget Sound. Jackson wrote a letter to Gov. Evans asking Evans to reverse the state's earlier opposition to the sanctuary.

In district court, Judge Sharp said the restraining order would remain in effect until "further order of the court." He set 1:30 p.m. tomorrow for a more detailed hearing on the matter.

Part of the lawsuit, which Evans directed Gorton to file, contends that Don Goldsberry and his capturing crew used explosives dropped from airplanes to herd the whales.

An Olympia man had said he saw "tomato-sized" cannisters being dropped from an airplane, but the pilot angrily denies this. The state Game Department agent who monitored the capture said he saw no such activity, and Sea World officials said the only explosives used were "firecracker-sized seal chasing devices" thrown from boats. Those devices are not illegal in such capture operations, one official said.

The plaintiffs asked that the whales be released, but the judge said that would cause "irreparable loss" to the defendants prior to a final decision.

The court action followed public demonstrations against the captures at Budd Inlet and at Sea World's Seattle Marine Aquarium. Last night there was a rally for the whales at the University of Washington.

The whale chase started Friday when a fisherman tipped off Goldsberry to the whales' location and it ended when they were rounded up Sunday. Sea World has a federal permit to take four whales and the plaintiffs say in the suit that the firm violated the permit by its capture techniques.

Meanwhile, the delay could hurt the capture. Goldsberry has said a very low tide or a bad storm could force him to open the nets.

Also, the whales are not being fed in the pen. Sea World officials said they do not want the wild whales to learn to eat from boats, in case they are released, and they must have empty stomachs for transport.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I yield back the remainder of my time on the bill.

Mr. PEARSON. I yield back the remainder of my time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be proposed, the question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading and was read the third time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill having been read the third time, the question is, Shall it pass?

The bill (S. 3130) was passed, as follows:

S. 3130

An act to amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 in order to prohibit the taking of the killer whale, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of

America in Congress assembled, That section 101 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1371) is amended by adding the following new subsection at the end thereof:

"(d) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this section, the Secretary shall issue no permit, during the moratorium, for the taking of any marine mammal of the orcinus oca species, except for scientific research purposes as provided for in subsection (a) (1) of this section. Such scientific research shall be conducted without removing any such marine mammal from the water and without endangering the health or well-being of such marine mammal.

Mr. MAGNUSON. Mr. President, I move to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed.

Mr. PEARSON. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. STAFFORD). The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, appoints the Senator from Alaska (Mr. GRAVEL) and the Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS) to the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development—UNCTAD—to be held in Nairobi, May 3-28, 1976.

APPOINTMENT BY THE VICE PRESIDENT

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair, on behalf of the Vice President, pursuant to Public Law 85-474, appoints the following Senators to the Interparliamentary Union Conference, to be held in Mexico City, April 15-25, 1976: the Senator from Alabama (Mr. SPARKMAN), the Senator from Montana (Mr. METCALF), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. DURKIN), the Senator from Montana (Mr. MANSFIELD), the Senator from Kansas (Mr. DOLE), and the Senator from Vermont (Mr. STAFFORD).

COMPREHENSIVE ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM PREVENTION, TREATMENT, AND REHABILITATION ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1976

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, out of order, I ask unanimous consent, with the full approval of the Republican side, that the Senate turn to the consideration of Calendar No. 675, S. 3184.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 3184) to amend the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1976, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. HATHAWAY. Mr. President, the Senate is today considering S. 3184, the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Amendments of 1976. This bill, which was unanimously reported by

the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, would extend and expand the authorization of appropriations for federally funded alcoholism programs administered through the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism. In increasing the authorizations over current levels, the bill gives particular emphasis to increased Federal assistance for States adopting the basic provisions of the Uniform Alcoholism and Intoxication Treatment Act. In addition, it is a major purpose of the bill to expand and improve research into the causes and consequences of alcoholism. The bill would also underscore the need to improve and expand services for currently underserved populations, such as minorities, youth, women, native Americans, and persons in rural areas.

The Subcommittee on Alcoholism and Narcotics, of which I am chairman, held 3 days of oversight hearings on February 3, 4, and 5, 1976, into the administration of the current alcoholism laws. Subsequently, the subcommittee drafted an original bill extending and revising those laws, which it approved on February 25, 1976. The full committee met and considered the subcommittee draft bill on March 9, and after considering and accepting certain minor and technical amendments, unanimously ordered the bill reported.

Prior to 1967, Federal efforts in the field of alcoholism were minimal, although alcoholism had been recognized as a disease by the World Health Organization, the American Medical Association, American Hospital Association, the American Psychiatric Association, and two U.S. Courts of Appeals.

In 1968 the Supreme Court in *Powell* against Texas affirmed the status of alcoholism as a disease to be treated in the health, not the criminal justice, system.

In hearings before the subcommittee in 1969 and 1970, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare termed alcoholism the Nation's No. 1 health problem, and representatives of the American Psychiatric Association cited for the first time a study indicating there were over 9 million alcoholics and problem drinkers in the United States.

Following hearings in 1970, the Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare reported S. 3835, the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970. That act created the National Institute of Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, authorizing a 3-year program of formula grants to the States and contracts and project grants for the prevention and treatment of alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

This law was amended in 1974 to give NIAAA more autonomy, to mandate Federal coordination, and to require a triennial report on alcohol and health. The 1974 amendments also developed incentives for adoption of the Uniform Alcoholism Intoxication and Treatment Act by States, which this bill expands and provided more representative involvement by consumers and providers of services for alcoholism planning.

Since that time, the Institute has operated as an autonomous unit under the

Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration, under the almost perpetual strain of administration attempts to defund its programs and dismantle its administrative apparatus. Yet, despite the impoundment of appropriated moneys and the refusal of the Office of Management and Budget to permit authorized expansion of its small staff, the committee believes the Institute has done a credible, and at times, an outstanding job living up to its congressional mandate.

S. 3184 takes into consideration changes in the epidemiology of alcoholism, changes in related health law, and action needed to improve the effectiveness of programs currently in place.

One major proposal considered and rejected by the committee was put forward by administration witnesses and involved the incorporation of funding for alcoholism activities into a \$10 billion block grant to States. The purpose of this proposal is to consolidate many health programs currently administered by the Federal Government into one lump sum block grant to the States.

Alcoholism programs would be funded from the 5 percent of the grant required to be set aside for a number of community and environmental health programs, including mental health, maternal and child care, rat control, lead-based paint programs, venereal disease programs, and others.

The administration testified that their block grant proposal "will include the present alcoholism program with a number of other categorical authorities as part of a single administration initiative in the health care area. It would seem reasonable that—the States and localities are ready and able to deal with the problem at their levels—in the context of the regular community care system, through the financial assistance for health care program."

The administration pointed to the success of the NIAAA as a reason for shifting responsibility to State and local governments. Stated Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health, James F. Dickson III:

The accomplishments listed above reinforce our belief that States and localities are ready to assume responsibility for addressing the problem, especially since the stigma associated with alcoholism has decreased. States have enacted the Uniform Act and treatment and rehabilitation programs have greatly expanded.

There is an element of irony in the administration's glowing assessment of NIAAA accomplishments, since for the past 3 years this same administration has sought vigorously to destroy the Institute through impoundments, understaffing, and starvation level budget requests. As the committee report states, we are relieved to hear that the long congressional struggle to keep the Federal alcoholism effort alive has finally convinced the administration that there have been Federal successes in this area. The committee hopes that future administration support for the Institute and its programs will reflect this new found enthusiasm.

After carefully considering all the tes-

4/14/76

File
Don - W.W.C. Com

here's more about the whales
in Puget Sound -

I included the newspaper's
address in case you wanted
to write a letter to the
editor -

Got your listing of shrubs and
flowers - my yard has good
flowers but no good shrubs
... sigh. thanks!

Ann Pawlak

To _____

Date _____ Time _____

Mr. _____

of _____

Phone No. _____

TELEPHONED		PLEASE RETURN CALL	
CALLED TO SEE YOU		WILL CALL AGAIN	
WANTS TO SEE YOU		DATE	TIME

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Rebound of a Roundup

Captured Whales Return to Their Habitat

By Charles Dunsire
FROM SEATTLE

The waters of Puget Sound, as well as the emotions of Seattle-area conservationists, have been highly churned the past few weeks by the capture and confinement of six killer whales.

The whale roundup on a Sunday afternoon in the harbor of Olympia, Washington's capital, was a noisy affair that attracted national attention and the direct intervention of the governor and the state's two U.S. senators.

Directed by Don Goldsberry, president of the Seattle Marine Aquarium, a subsidiary of Sea World, Inc., the whale hunters tracked and trapped the family of whales in nets with the use of seaplanes and motorboats, and with light explosives to herd the animals.

Goldsberry has a Federal Marine Fisheries Service permit to capture four killer whales, intended for star billing in Sea World aquariums here and in California, Ohio, and Florida.

Killer whales, or orcas, also known regionally as blackfish, grow to a maximum of 25 feet. The highly intelligent mammals, related to the dolphin, can be trained to cavort for spectators.

For several days the six whales were maintained in nets in the Olympia harbor while angry protesters in as many as 30 boats circled near the nets, demanding the whales' release. The demonstrators raised signs aloft with messages such as, "Remember What Happened to Captain Ahab." Demonstrations against the whales' capture broke out in front of Seattle's aquarium.

Gov. Dan Evans went to Federal court in Seattle, seeking an injunction against the retention of the whales and charging that Goldsberry violated his permit by using inhumane methods to

net the creatures. Washington's senators, Warren Magnuson and Henry Jackson, introduced legislation to make Puget Sound a killer-whale sanctuary.

Eventually three of the six whales in the Olympia nets escaped. Goldsberry set one free because it didn't meet the size limits set forth in the permit, and two were transported to the Seattle aquarium.

Goldsberry had planned to keep one whale for exhibition by Sea World, but the corporation, bowing to public opinion, agreed in Federal court to release both remaining whales within 60 days. During that period the whales' dorsal fins are to be fitted with radio transmitters by a University of Washington fisheries researcher, Dr. Albert Erickson, who wants to track the whales' migratory and reproductive habits.

Conservation groups here are outraged by the events. John Huskinson, president of Friends of the Dolphins, maintains that "cruel and inhumane methods" were used in the capture.

"They disrupted a whole family of whales," Huskinson says. "Once in a net, they're not going to eat or sleep. They met a goon squad with an army, navy, explosives, and airplanes."

Huskinson also protests the plan to attach radio packs to the fins of two of the whales, who have highly developed hearing systems. He maintains that the radio packs will interfere with the whales' hearing and possibly cause infection, that the whales will attempt to rip them off, and moreover, that the whales are entitled to their privacy. "It would be like having your bedroom bugged," he says.

Whale hunter Goldsberry defends his efforts, saying: "The whales couldn't have been treated more humanely. In no way were they endangered."



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W.W.C.C.

94TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3130

A BILL

To amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 in order to prohibit the taking of the killer whale, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MAGNUSON and Mr. JACKSON

MARCH 11, 1976

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Commerce

File - Committee
W. W. Conn. Council
General

S. 3130

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 11, 1976

Mr. MAGNUSON (for himself and Mr. JACKSON) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce

A BILL

To amend the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 in order to prohibit the taking of the killer whale, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That section 101 of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of
4 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1371) is amended by adding the following
5 new subsection at the end thereof:

6 “(d) Notwithstanding the preceding provisions of this
7 section, the Secretary shall issue no permit during the mora-
8 torium for the taking of any marine mammal of the orinicus
9 orca species, except for scientific research purposes as pro-
10 vided in subsection (a) (1) of this section.”.

File *Welfie Com. Com*
3/11/76

COLUMBIA ZOOLOGICAL PARK

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EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

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GENERAL CURATOR

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D. V. M., VETERINARIAN

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MEMO

8 March 1976

TO: Robert O. Wagner, Executive Director, AAZPA
John E. Werler, President, AAZPA
Gordon Hubbell, Chairman, AAZPA Animal Health Committee
William Braker, Chairman, AAZPA Legislative Committee
William H. Kirksey, D.V.M., President, AAZV
Paul S. Chaffee, D.V.M., Chairman, AAZV Legislative Committee
Martin Jacobs, Counsel, AAZPA
Donald Bridgwater, Chairman, AAZPA/ISIS Committee

FROM: John M. Mehtens, Executive Director, Columbia Zoological Park
Chairman, AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee

SUBJECT: Status and Results of USDA/APHIS Quarantine (1974-1976)
of Zoo Birds Held in Chase Stations One and Two and
Recommendations for Follow-Up.

SYNOPSIS

1. In June 1974, a large and valuable shipment of African birds imported by the Columbia Zoological Park and quarantined at the Miami quarantine station owned by the Charles P. Chase Company, was destroyed by USDA/APHIS on the grounds that a single specimen in the group was infected with VVND. The birds were destroyed despite export arrangements that were made by the Columbia Zoological Park.
2. In addition to the Columbia birds, a collection of tropical American birds owned by the Charles P. Chase Company and destined for other zoological parks were likewise destroyed. These included a group of South American Brown Pelicans which, under the laws and regulations defining endangered species, were considered to be endangered species.

3. All of the birds in this station which were destroyed, had previously been tested for VVND and declared negative,
4. The Columbia Zoological Park entered a formal protest of the action taken by USDA/APHIS and, because of the involvement of the pelicans, also protested to USDI/OES.
5. Significant public and Congressional support was received as well as the support of AAZPA, AAZV, and numerous other zoological parks. In the meantime, two additional groups of birds had arrived destined for zoos, which were housed in two Miami quarantine stations owned by the Charles P. Chase Company. These birds also were considered by USDA/APHIS to be infected with VVND and ordered killed.
6. After several months of concerted effort by all parties involved, USDA/APHIS agreed to the release of those birds in Stations 1 and 2. The release was in accordance with Part 92.2 of the regulations, e.g., research purposes. USDA/APHIS accepted a slightly modified procedure for the one year quarantine period submitted by the Columbia Zoological Park in consort with other zoos involved, but nevertheless restricted release as well as participation in the quarantine program only to those zoological parks which they approved for such quarantine. All of the birds were released during the period 20 December 1974, to early February 1975.

RESULTS OF THE RELEASE AND QUARANTINE

1. Although the precise number of birds involved is not available to me, I believe there were approximately somewhat more than 200 specimens distributed between Chase stations 1 and 2 on 20 December 1974. Not all of the zoological parks desirous of receiving a portion of the birds involved were acceptable under the quarantine/research agreement; and thus, the birds were distributed to a smaller number of zoological parks than originally projected. The various Sea World facilities felt they could not meet the various requirements and received no birds. Both Toledo, Ohio and Miami, Florida, likewise could not meet requirements, (I believe in both of these cases the pool drainage to a sanitary line was the problem), and thus received no birds.
2. The zoos which received birds, met and complied with the quarantine/research requirements and processed mortalities per the requirements are as follows . . .
 - 2a. Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens; Chicago, Illinois - Quarantine/research restrictions were lifted 7 January 1976. During the quarantine/research period, two specimens were lost, e.g., one Crane sp. (?), and one Humboldt Penguin. Neither of these birds were demonstrated to harbor VVND virus.
 - 2b. Hogle Park Zoo; Salt Lake City, Utah - During the quarantine/research period, this facility lost one (or more likely two) Cranes sp. (?), and one Gaunay Cormorant. These birds were processed per the agreement and proved to be negative insofar as harboring VVND virus.

- 2c. Turtle Back Zoo; West Orange, New Jersey - This facility lost one Gaunay Cormorant which was processed according to regulations and proved to be negative insofar as harboring VVND.
- 2d. Denver Zoological Gardens; Denver, Colorado - This facility lost five birds during the quarantine/research period. These were two European Storks, one Black Foot Penguin, one Demoiselle Crane and one Tawny Eagle.

All birds were processed according to regulations and demonstrated to be negative insofar as harboring VVND virus.

- 2e. Columbia Zoological Park; Columbia, South Carolina - This facility received a total of fifty-five birds divided into three shipments. The only remaining pair of Giant Coots to survive the extended Chase quarantine died within days after arriving in very poor condition. In addition, one West African Crowned Crane, two Chilean Flamingos, two European Storks, three Gaunay Cormorants and two Black-Foot Penguins expired during the first months following release.

All of these mortalities were processed according to the regulations and demonstrated to be negative, insofar as harboring VVND virus.

3. The Director of the Columbia Zoological Park has gathered copies of all laboratory reports provided by the USDA Laboratory at Ames, Iowa, pertinent to the above birds wherever possible. These are available on demand.
4. It is perfectly obvious that the entire group of birds involved, considered by USDA/APHIS to be infected with and/or carriers of VVND virus have proven to be negative. This fact is underscored by the fact that all birds in question were swabbed and cultured for VVND virus on three different occasions prior to 20 December 1974, in addition to at least one previous swabbing and culturing procedure during the initial thirty days of quarantine. In addition, post mortem cultures of tissue have followed during the quarantine/research period on twenty-two additional birds, all of which have proven negative.

CONCLUSIONS DRAWN

1. It would appear that there is now ample evidence that the positive identification of VVND virus isolated from a single specimen within a quarantine station does not, in fact, automatically prove the presence of VVND virus in the balance of the birds housed within it.

2. It would appear that there is now sufficient evidence to justify a conclusion that the extant USDA/APHIS regulations applying to the importation of exotic birds destined for zoological parks are overly-stringent, basically unrealistic, and detrimental to the educational and conservation programs espoused by the majority of zoological parks, as well as the professional organizations representing zoological parks.
3. It would appear that there is now sufficient, collective evidence to support a petition (utilizing congressional pressure, if necessary) to effect suspension of, or at least significant modification of, the extant importation regulations as they affect exotic birds destined for use and/or permanent housing within a zoological park(s).
4. In addition to the above evidence, there is further evidence of a relaxation of, and/or variation of, extant regulations restricting imported birds to port of entry quarantine stations. I refer, of course, to the fact that USDA/APHIS allowed the importation of and on-site quarantine housing of a large group of Antarctic Penguins at the San Diego Sea World facility, despite the fact that prior to the release of the birds in Chase Stations 1 and 2, an official USDA/APHIS letter stated that under the existing regulations no exceptions could be made for penguins. A copy of this letter is available.

SUGGESTED PROCEDURES

1. On the basis of the above evidence, and after evaluation of the above data by the AAZPA Animal Health Committee; the AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee; the AAZPA Legislative Committee in consort with the appropriate officers; and committees of the AAZV; a joint organizational petition to effect changes in the extant USDA/APHIS regulations as they affect zoological park exotic birds should be effected. It is strongly suggested that such petitioning for regulatory changes should take place within the next thirty days preferably, sixty days maximum.
2. Suggestions as to procedural changes are offered as follows . . .
 - 2a. Total suspension of extant regulations as they affect the importation of exotic birds destined for zoological parks, with the exception of those regulations that already apply to the importation of specimens of the orders Galliformes, Anseriformes, Columbiformes, etc.

During the 1974-1976 quarantine/research period, VVND outbreaks were noted in the Federal Register to have occurred in only a few widely separated domestic poultry flocks.

In addition, an outbreak of VVND was noted by USDA to have occurred in wild coot populations on the eastern seaboard. To my knowledge, no birds involved in the coot outbreak had contact with zoological park bird collections. Although I have not seen any published data concerning the incidence of VVND in native, non-migratory wild bird populations within the United States, it could nevertheless be considered that VVND, by virtue of the coot population outbreak is endemic to the United States.

Inasmuch as the extant regulations affecting zoological park bird importations is based on the authority of the Lacey Act, it would therefore appear that the extant regulations are illegal in that the Lacey Act is specifically designed to prevent the introduction of non-endemic diseases.

If VVND is, in fact, endemic to non-migratory native bird populations, then VVND does not pose a threat to United States poultry interests, etc. as an introduced non-endemic disease.

- 2b. In the event that evidence proving section 2a above is not possible, then a modification or relaxation of the extant regulations should be sought. I offer the following suggested procedure which is based to a large extent on the quarantine procedure used for controlling VVND by the government of the Netherlands.
- i. The importation permit system should be revised. A commercial dealer would be required to import birds strictly for resale to either zoological parks OR the pet trade, on an import by import basis.

In the event the dealer elects to import birds for use within the pet trade, thus almost certainly assuring wide dissemination under questionable control procedures, the extant procedure would remain intact or not, at the discretion of USDA/APHIS.

In the event that the importing dealer was retailing strictly to zoological parks, he would be offered two procedural options . . .

- a. The birds, upon importation, would be caged, fed, watered, rested and reshipped to the purchasing zoological park within ten days of entry, where they would then be subject to the procedures applying to zoological park direct importation . . .

OR

- b. The birds would be quarantined at the port of entry for a period of time not to exceed fifteen days. The birds would be randomly swabbed on the second day and promptly cultured. In the event a bird showed positive, the test on that species of bird would be re-run.

If the test was again positive, then that species of bird would be destroyed and the balance of the station released. The entire procedure would not, by regulation, exceed a total of fifteen days.

- c. Direct zoological park importation - Zoological parks would be allowed to import directly with no restrictions as to transfer from port of entry to the location of the zoological park. The importation would then be housed separately from the extant bird collection, cloacally swabbed on the second day, immediately processed and released within fifteen days or at the time the cultures showed negative, whichever came sooner. In the event VVND were positive, then the same procedure as would apply to port of entry importation by commercial dealers for zoological parks, would apply.

In either case, station regulations, e.g., shower in, out, etc. would be suspended or eliminated.

SUMMARY

USDA/APHIS officials, during 1974, deviated significantly from extant importation regulations involving exotic birds. In achieving agreement to so deviate, the zoological park community demonstrated that the regulations in force are, in fact, unrealistic, unwieldy and detrimental to the educational and conservation efforts of zoological parks; in addition, by allowing on-site quarantine housing of penguins in facilities which, apparently do not conform with the extant regulations affecting port of entry quarantine stations. USDA/APHIS has further deviated from their regulations and this, in spite of the fact that, correspondence with USDA in 1974, stated that under no circumstances could exceptions be made for penguins.

Inasmuch as zoological parks and zoological park dealers cannot exert any control over pet bird importations, it is obvious that regulations must be developed which apply specifically to zoological park birds as opposed to commercial pet birds.

The possibility that VVND exists in the United States as an endemic virus is presented. If this can be proven, then the extant regulations may be illegal inasmuch as they are administered under the authority of the Lacey Act, which exists to prevent the introduction of non-endemic diseases that pose a threat to U. S. poultry and related industries and interests.

In the event that VVND cannot be proven to be endemic, then suggestions are offered as a starting point on which to base a proposal to be presented to USDA/APHIS which would afford relief to zoological parks and zoological park dealers, insofar as the importation of exotic birds for educational and propagational purposes by zoological parks are concerned.

Immediate action by pertinent committees of AAZPA and AAZV is urged as is the joint presentation of the petition to USDA/APHIS by these organizations.



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

2 March 1976

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Mr. Keith Schreiner, Director
United States Department of Interior
Office of Endangered Species
Fish & Wildlife Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Schreiner:

The AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee received a request dated 4 February 1976 from Ms. Janice F. Hill, Staff Specialist, Office of Endangered Species, requesting Conservation Committee commentary on the following four permit requests submitted by various zoos, e.g. . . .

1. Request to export 36 Crocodylus moreleti to southern Mexico for release; Atlanta Zoological Park, Atlanta, Georgia.
2. Request to export 0/2 Jaguars, Panthera onca, to Venezuela for reintroduction; San Francisco Zoological Gardens, San Francisco, California.
3. Request to import 1/0 Black Faced Mallee, Macropus fuliginosus melanops; Oklahoma City Zoo, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.
4. Request to purchase 1/0 Gaur from Oklahoma City Zoo; Art Jones, Cactus Ranch.

The permit request to export 0/2 Jaguar by San Francisco which was submitted by that institution to the Conservation Committee for comment, is being offered under separate cover.

The AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee's commentary concerning the other three permit requests are as follows . . .

1. OKLAHOMA CITY ZOO/BLACK FACED MALLEE KANGAROO

The Committee recommends that USDI issue a permit to the Oklahoma City Zoo to effect the importation of 1/0 Black Faced Mallee, Macropus fuliginosus melanops; this apparently a zoological park to zoological park exchange. In addition, the Oklahoma City Zoo has an established reputation for successfully reproducing macropods and the animal in question is necessary to continuing their propagation programs.

Mr. Keith Schreiner
Page two
2 March 1976

2. ATLANTA ZOOLOGICAL PARK/MORELET'S CROCODILE RELEASE

The data available to the Committee is grossly incomplete. The brief statement by R. Howard Hunt concerning the proposed release of the 36 captive born Morelet's Crocodile, one to three years old, offers no data pertinent to the release program, the management program after release, etc.

A number of Committee members have noted that the conservation programs of the Mexican government are not adequately nor properly policed. In addition, one Committee member advises the Chairman that the Mexican government is still issuing permits allowing the export of hides of the species concerned.

The Committee Chairman who has traveled extensively in Mexico (most recently, 25 days in 1975), also noted innumerable crocodile hides available for sale both in Mexico City and several east coast communities. In addition, products such as shoes, belts and handbags from crocodile hides are readily available in a number of Mexican cities. A number of Morelet's Crocodiles are housed in a "so-called zoo" at Villahermosa, under abominable conditions that in no way could be even remotely conducive to reproduction. The Committee would be pleased to re-evaluate the permit request if it were provided with specific and accurate data concerning the release program mentioned. Under the circumstances, however, the Committee feels that it cannot approve the export request. It should be noted that the Committee recognizes the housing problems that these animals present to the Atlanta facility.

The Committee would further comment that inasmuch as Crocodylus moreleti is a highly endangered form, whose mostly localized populations occur in areas subject to rapid habitat destruction, it would be perhaps more advantageous to maintain the specimens in question in the United States under circumstances conducive to proper rearing and ultimate reproduction. Perhaps the Atlanta facility could query either the National Zoological Park or the New York Zoological Society as to the willingness of these institutions to provide such facilities for these crocodiles at their breeding compounds, e.g. Front Royal.

Therefore, the Conservation Committee, while recognizing the fact that the ultimate purpose of zoological park captive breeding banks and breeding programs would be the re-release of captive bred animals into the wild, must nevertheless recommend that this permit request, on the basis of the data presented, not be approved. They further suggest that USDI/OES advise the Atlanta Zoological Park to investigate various possibilities of suitably housing the group of animals in question within the United States.

Mr. Keith Schreiner

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2 March 1976

3. OKLAHOMA CITY ZOO/CACTUS RANCH;1/0 MALE GUAR

The Conservation Committee has been extremely careful in considering this permit request. Data available to the Committee would indicate that at the moment there are 34 Guar in the United States, 16 males and 18 females. Three of these animals are wild-caught, the balance being captive-bred.

Of these animals, nine are over one year old; five are two years old; six are three years old; two are four years old; five are five years old; two are six years old; one is seven years old; one is eight years old; and three are twelve years old.

The Oklahoma City Zoo obtained 1/1 wild-caught animals in 1964. This pair is still reproducing and 15 of the 34 animals currently in the United States have been sired by the original male. In 1965, Omaha imported 1/1 wild-caught animals. This male has sired nine of the existing animals, born in this country. This bull recently expired. The Brownsville, Texas Zoo imported two captive bred animals from West Berlin in 1971, and this male has sired three of the currently extant animals. Finally, a male bred in Oklahoma City Zoo has sired two young animals at San Pasquel in California. In 1970, the Oklahoma City Zoo imported a female from East Berlin and the last one of her offspring exists among the animals noted. It would thus appear that four males and ten females have produced approximately twenty-nine living animals of the number indicated. The bulk of this group is the result of the excellent breeding program at Oklahoma City Zoological Park, with a second line beginning with the two animals at the Omaha Zoo.

The international studbook is maintained by Dr. Klös in West Berlin. This studbook is maintained only as a binomial register, despite the fact that there are three recognized races of Guar, that is . . . B.g. gaurus, B.g. readii, and B. g. hubbacki. The IUCN 1972 Redbook indicates the animal only as the binomial and considers it "threatened". Of the few animals in the United States that are registered, one animal from Omaha is listed by the trinomial and assigned to the race, readii. It would appear, however, that all of the animals in the United States are of registerable quality. On the other hand, it would appear that there is little interest in maintaining the studbook either by the zoos involved or the studbook keeper.

Despite the lack of extant data concerning any of the three subspecific races in the wild, it would appear reasonable that the animal is threatened, if not actually endangered, especially since much of its range is in a highly unstable area, politically speaking.

Mr. Keith Schreiner
Page four
2 March 1976.

There is, in addition, the problem of the animals value to the long-term captive gene pool. If the animal is the result of a father-daughter or a father-granddaughter breeding, and not the result of two outbred lines, perhaps the elimination of this animal from the captive gene pool could be justified. If it is, on the other hand, the result of two outbred lines, it would be far more advantageous to the extant gene pool to place the animal at another institution where the possibility of reducing the captive population's inbreeding co-efficients would be good.

A number of the Committee members have also indicated that they do not particularly endorse the cross-breeding of wild animals with domestic species. On the other hand, placement of this animal on a producing cattle ranch could lead to significant developments in the technique of utilizing artificial insemination with wild cattle species; although it should be noted that a male Guar died some years ago at the St. Louis Zoo during an attempt to electro-ejaculate the animal.

The Conservation Committee would also note that it is aware of and sympathetic to the problem of surplus male disposal faced by zoological parks.

In light of the above data, the Conservation Committee therefore makes the following recommendations . . .

- a. If the animal represents an outbred as opposed to an inbred specimen, the permit should be denied and placement of the animal in another zoological park investigated, and if possible, effected.
- b. If the animal represents an inbred line, the animal should be loaned, not sold to the Cactus Ranch with the proviso that the animal may be recalled upon proper notice.
- c. That if there is any indication that the development of a guar/domestic cow strain would place undue and/or unnecessary strain on extant remnant wild populations, then the permit should be denied.

If the Department wishes further and more complete data concerning guar, the Chairman of the AAZPA Conservation Committee should be notified.

Respectfully submitted,


John M. Mehtens
Chairman, AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
Executive Director, Columbia Zoological Park

JMM:ss

cc Earl Baysinger
C. R. Bavin
Janice F. Hill



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

3 March 1976

Mr. Keith Schreiner, Director
United States Department of Interior
Office of Endangered Species
Fish and Wildlife Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Mr. Schreiner:

The following commentary reflects the evaluation by the AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee of a permit request to export 0/2 captive born Jaguar, Panthera onca onca, by the San Francisco Zoological Gardens to be included in a supervised, scientific reintroduction program under the direction of Dr. Pedro Trebbau, Director; Jardin Zoologico; Caracas, Venezuela.

Over the past months, there have been several export permit requests submitted to USDI/OES for the exportation of captive bred jaguars to Venezuela for inclusion in this release program. Among these facilities, the National Zoo is included. The Conservation Committee has not heretofore commented on these previously approved USDI/OES permit requests. The zoological parks submitting the requests did not request Conservation Committee evaluation, nor did USDI/OES. It is the Conservation Committee's understanding that the Venezuelan program is financed in part by the Smithsonian Institute.

All members of the Committee recognize the need and value of such reintroduction programs where feasible. However, a number of Committee members are concerned with the fact that, with but few exceptions, Jaguar populations represent subspecific mixtures. Further, many of these animals have derived from Columbian and Mexican subspecies, as opposed to the nominate race, Panthera onca onca, which occurs in Venezuela.

Inasmuch as the Jaguar still exists in a wild state in Venezuela, it would therefore appear that in the event a release program is successful, the wild gene pool could ultimately be damaged by the inclusion of other subspecific genes. The problem also arises as to what happens to the animals being used in this program in the event the reintroduction program is unsuccessful.

Further, (and perhaps redundantly), the Committee is well aware of the difficulties created for North American zoological parks by those OES regulations that make trafficking in certain, easily propagated, endangered species difficult; and therefore, further understands that such zoo surplus animals become a burden to the facility housing them.

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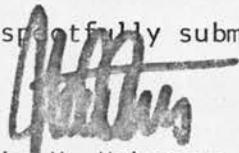
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Mr. Keith Schreiner
Page two
3 March 1976

Inasmuch as USDI/OES has previously approved and issued export permits to other facilities for the exportation of Jaguars of unknown subspecific backgrounds for inclusion in this project, it is assumed that the project has the approval of USDI/OES; and that the Department, as well as the technical staff available to it and the exporting institutions, have considered the problems of introducing specimens of mixed subspecific breedings into pure wild stocks currently extant in Venezuela.

The Conservation Committee, therefore, has little choice but to recommend the expeditious approval of the San Francisco request to export the Jaguars.

Respectfully submitted,


John M. Mehtens
Chairman, AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
Executive Director, Columbia Zoological Park

JMM:ss

cc Earl Baysinger
C. R. Bavin
Janice F. Hill



**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE
LICENSE/PERMIT APPLICATION**

1. APPLICATION FOR (Indicate only one)

IMPORT OR EXPORT LICENSE PERMIT

2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY FOR WHICH REQUESTED LICENSE OR PERMIT IS NEEDED.

Transfer one male gaur in interstate commerce in the course of a commercial activity for breeding in captivity

3. APPLICANT. (Name, complete address and phone number of individual, business, agency, or institution for which permit is requested)

Art Jones Cactus Ranch
1530 South Avenue E
Portales, New Mexico 88130
505-356-8019

4. IF "APPLICANT" IS AN INDIVIDUAL, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS.	HEIGHT 5'7"	WEIGHT 165
DATE OF BIRTH May 14, 1915	COLOR HAIR brown	COLOR EYES blue
PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED 505-356-8019	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER 525-28-2840	
OCCUPATION ranching		

ANY BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION HAVING TO DO WITH THE WILDLIFE TO BE COVERED BY THIS LICENSE/PERMIT

5. IF "APPLICANT" IS A BUSINESS, CORPORATION, PUBLIC AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

EXPLAIN TYPE OR KIND OF BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION

NAME, TITLE, AND PHONE NUMBER OF PRESIDENT, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, DIRECTOR, ETC.

IF "APPLICANT" IS A CORPORATION, INDICATE STATE IN WHICH INCORPORATED

6. LOCATION WHERE PROPOSED ACTIVITY IS TO BE CONDUCTED

Cactus Ranch, approx. 7 miles southeast of Portales, New Mex. (shipment from Oklahoma City Zoo to Cactus Ranch, Portales, N.M.)

7. DO YOU HOLD ANY CURRENTLY VALID FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE OR PERMIT? YES NO
(If yes, list license or permit numbers)

8. IF REQUIRED BY ANY STATE OR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, DO YOU HAVE THEIR APPROVAL TO CONDUCT THE ACTIVITY YOU PROPOSE? YES NO
(If yes, list jurisdictions and type of documents)

not applicable

9. CERTIFIED CHECK OR MONEY ORDER (if applicable) PAYABLE TO THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ENCLOSED IN AMOUNT OF

\$ 50.00

10. DESIRED EFFECTIVE DATE

Nov. 15, '75

11. DURATION NEEDED

Jan. 1, 1976

12. ATTACHMENTS. THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE TYPE OF LICENSE/PERMIT REQUESTED (See 50 CFR 13.12(b)) MUST BE ATTACHED, IT CONSTITUTES AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS APPLICATION. LIST SECTIONS OF 50 CFR UNDER WHICH ATTACHMENTS ARE PROVIDED.

attachments included

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN TITLE 50, PART 13, OF THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND THE OTHER APPLICABLE PARTS IN SUBCHAPTER B OF CHAPTER I OF TITLE 50, AND I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE/PERMIT IS COMPLETE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY SUBJECT ME TO THE CRIMINAL PENALTIES OF 18 U.S.C. 1001.

SIGNATURE (In ink)

Art Jones

DATE

22 Oct 75

NR
DF

December 1, 1975

Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries
and Wildlife
United States Department of
Agriculture
Washington, D. C. 20240

Gentlemen:

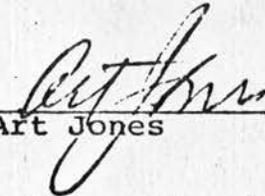
I am trying to buy a Gaur Bull. It would be appreciated if you would process this application as soon as possible.

I think I have enclosed the necessary information. In the event there is a formal application required or other necessary documents, please advise me so that I may complete this application.

Very truly yours,

Cactus Ranch

By


Art Jones

AJ:drk

1/2 Brahma

1/4 Charolais



AMERICAN BREED

ART JONES

1530 S. Ave. E.

PORTALES, NEW MEXICO 88130

CACTUS RANCH

505-356-8019

1/8 Bison

SEEDS AVAILABLE

Registration Applied For

1-15 Hereford

1-16 Shorthorn

October 22, 1975

Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
U. S. D. I.
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Sir:

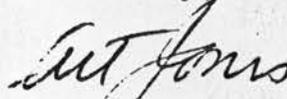
Please consider this my application to purchase an endangered species of animal from the Oklahoma City Zoo and transfer it to my property located at Cactus Ranch, Portales, New Mexico. In compliance with 50 C.F.R. 13 Subpart "B" 12.12 the following information is provided:

1. Art Jones, 1530 South Avenue E, Portales, New Mexico, 88130, 505-356-8019.
2. Born May 14, 1915, weight 165 pounds, height 5'7", blue eyes, male. Business is ranching.
3. Not applicable.
4. The animal will be trucked by livestock trailer from the Oklahoma City Zoo, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, to the Cactus Ranch, located approximately 8 miles from Portales, New Mexico.
5. The acquisition of this animal is justified on the following basis:
 - (1) Animal will be used in a cross-breeding program with domestic stock, resulting in exposure of this male to regular sexual activity. Should he be needed in breeding programs in the future with Zoo gaur, a proven breeding record will be of considerable value.
 - (2) To determine feasibility of artificial insemination procedures and investigate the potential for gaur semen bank.

Director
Bureau of Sport Fisheries & Wildlife
Page two

- (3) As a relict specimen.
- (4) In the future I may acquire a female gaur in order to breed this rare and endangered species. The long term goal is to be able to offer gaur to other institutions in the United States.
- (5) Animal will be kept on approximately 1,000 acres of grass land, with suitable barns, storage facilities, corrals, windmills, etc.
- (6) I have been handling buffalo and buffalo crosses for approximately thirty years. During this time I have never lost any of these, either to disease or mishandling.
- (7) I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with regulations contained in Title 50, Part 13 of Federal Regulations and the other applicable parts in Chapter B of Chapter 1 of Title 50, and I further certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement may subject me to the Criminal Penalty of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

Sincerely,


Art Jones



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE
LICENSE/PERMIT APPLICATION

1. APPLICATION FOR (Indicate only one)

 IMPORT OR EXPORT LICENSE

 PERMIT

2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY FOR WHICH REQUESTED LICENSE OR PERMIT IS NEEDED.

Export 36 young, captive hatched Crocodylus noronleti to southern Mexico for release under protection.

3. APPLICANT. (Name, complete address and phone number of individual, business, agency, or institution for which permit is requested)

Dept. Herpetology
Atlanta Zoological Park
Atlanta, Ga. 30315

4. IF "APPLICANT" IS AN INDIVIDUAL, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

<input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS.	HEIGHT	WEIGHT
DATE OF BIRTH	COLOR HAIR	COLOR EYES
PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	

OCCUPATION

U.S.F. Director of Studies to Europe

ANY BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION HAVING TO DO WITH THE WILDLIFE TO BE COVERED BY THIS LICENSE/PERMIT

NAME, TITLE, AND PHONE NUMBER OF PRESIDENT, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, DIRECTOR, ETC.

WWSF member Always Del Toro Enrico Beltran FFW for Mexico
J.S. Dobbs- director-627-5804

IF "APPLICANT" IS A CORPORATION, INDICATE STATE IN WHICH INCORPORATED

6. LOCATION WHERE PROPOSED ACTIVITY IS TO BE CONDUCTED

shipment from the Atlanta Zoological Park, Atlanta, Ga. U.S.A. to Southern Veracruz Mexico- Dr. Bernardo Villa-Ramirez, Instituto De Biologia Lab. De Mastozologia, Apartado Postal 70-153, Mexico 20, D.F.

7. DO YOU HOLD ANY CURRENTLY VALID FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE OR PERMIT? YES NO (If yes, list license or permit numbers)8. IF REQUIRED BY ANY STATE OR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, DO YOU HAVE THEIR APPROVAL TO CONDUCT THE ACTIVITY YOU PROPOSE? YES NO (If yes, list jurisdictions and type of documents)

9. CERTIFIED CHECK OR MONEY ORDER (if applicable) PAYABLE TO THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ENCLOSED IN AMOUNT OF

\$

10. DESIRED EFFECTIVE DATE

July 1, 1976

11. DURATION NEEDED

2 months

12. ATTACHMENTS. THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE TYPE OF LICENSE/PERMIT REQUESTED (See 50 CFR 13.12(b)) MUST BE ATTACHED. IT CONSTITUTES AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS APPLICATION. LIST SECTIONS OF 50 CFR UNDER WHICH ATTACHMENTS ARE PROVIDED.

ENDANGERED WILDLIFE PERMIT 17.23

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN TITLE 50, PART 13, OF THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND THE OTHER APPLICABLE PARTS IN SUBCHAPTER D OF CHAPTER I OF TITLE 50, AND I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE/PERMIT IS COMPLETE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY SUBJECT ME TO THE CRIMINAL PENALTIES OF 18 U.S.C. 1001.

SIGNATURE (Ink)

A. Rawson Hunt

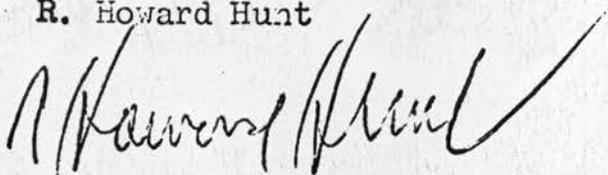
DATE

Dec. 12, 1975

SUBPART C* ENDANGERED WILDLIFE PERMIT*EXPORT 17.23
ZOOLOGICAL PERMITS

36 thirty six Morelet's crocodiles Crocodylus moreleti
1-3 yrs old, captive bred at the Atlanta Zoological Park for
export to Field Research Biological Station at Los Tuxtlas
Southern Veracruz via Dr. Bernardo-Villa Ramirez
Instituto De Biologia, Lab. De Mastozologia, Apartado
Postal 70-153, Mexico 20, D.F. in July, 1976. As of Dec. 1975
50 babies are living with the adults and must be removed
before the 1976 hatch, which will hopefully occur in Sept., 1976.
The parents of these young crocodiles were obtained as
juveniles in July, 1965 in the Mexican state of Yucatan. Our
crocodiles are not "hand tame" and are quite suitable for
release into a wild or protected situation. Dr. Villa-Ramirez
has such a situation in southern Veracruz and is willing to make
arrangements for their safe transport through Mexico. The
crocodiles will be sent by air freight, in a vented, wooden
box and will not need water or food if the transport period
does not exceed 10 days. To avoid injury to each other, each
crocodile's mouth will be taped shut.

R. Howard Hunt





DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE
LICENSE/PERMIT APPLICATION

FORM NO. 32-RT1670

1. APPLICATION FOR (Indicate one)

~~Import an endangered species~~ PERMIT to
import an endangered species

2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY FOR WHICH REQUESTED LICENSE OR PERMIT IS NEEDED

Import one (1) male black-faced mallee (*Macropus fuliginosus melanops*) from the Melbourne Zoo to the Oklahoma City Zoo for breeding in captivity.

3. APPLICANT. (Name, complete address and phone number of individual, business, agency, or institution for which permit is requested)

Oklahoma City Zoo
Rt. 1, Box 478
Oklahoma City, OK 73111
(405) 424-3344

4. IF "APPLICANT" IS AN INDIVIDUAL, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

<input type="checkbox"/> MR. <input type="checkbox"/> MRS. <input type="checkbox"/> MISS <input type="checkbox"/> MS.	HEIGHT	WEIGHT
DATE OF BIRTH	COLOR HAIR	COLOR EYES
PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	
OCCUPATION		

ANY BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTIONAL AFFILIATION HAVING TO DO WITH THE WILDLIFE TO BE COVERED BY THIS LICENSE/PERMIT

N/A

5. IF "APPLICANT" IS A BUSINESS, CORPORATION, PUBLIC AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING:

EXPLAIN TYPE OR KIND OF BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION
Zoological, Educational, or scientific or propagation

NAME, TITLE, AND PHONE NUMBER OF PRESIDENT, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, DIRECTOR, ETC. 405/424-3344

Lawrence Curtis, Director

IF "APPLICANT" IS A CORPORATION, INDICATE STATE IN WHICH INCORPORATED

IMPORTATION FROM THE PROPOSED ACTIVITY IS TO BE CONDUCTED
IMPORT from the Melbourne Zoo, Zoological Board of Victoria, Parkville, Victoria, Australia to the Oklahoma City Zoo.

7. DO YOU HOLD ANY CURRENTLY VALID FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE OR PERMIT? YES NO
(If yes, list license or permit numbers)

73EZ2

8. IF REQUIRED BY ANY STATE OR FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, DO YOU HAVE THEIR APPROVAL TO CONDUCT THE ACTIVITY YOU PROPOSE? YES NO Valid permit from Australia will be in hand prior to shipment.

9. CERTIFIED CHECK OR MONEY ORDER (if applicable) PAYABLE TO THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ENCLOSED IN AMOUNT OF \$
not required

10. DESIRED EFFECTIVE DATE
15 Jan 75

11. DURATION NEEDED
6 MOS.

12. ATTACHMENTS. THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE TYPE OF LICENSE/PERMIT REQUESTED (See 50 CFR 13.12(b)) MUST BE ATTACHED, IT CONSTITUTES AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS APPLICATION. LIST SECTIONS OF 50 CFR UNDER WHICH ATTACHMENTS ARE PROVIDED,

(6)(f,ii,v);(7)

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN TITLE 50, PART 13, OF THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND THE OTHER APPLICABLE PARTS IN SUBCHAPTER B OF CHAPTER I OF TITLE 50, AND I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE/PERMIT IS COMPLETE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY SUBJECT ME TO THE CRIMINAL PENALTIES OF 18 U.S.C. 1001.

SIGNATURE (In ink)

Lawrence Curtis

DATE

14 JAN 1976

February 20, 1976

Mr. John M. Mehrtens, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
Columbia Zoological Park
Columbia, S. C.

Dear John:

Re: Application from the Atlanta Zoological Park to export
36 young, captive hatched Moreletis corcodyles to Mexico.

I have done a bit of research on the subject and basically feel that there is no demand for these specimens in the United States. Both New York and San Diego have for sometime been offering specimens and there seems to be no takers. Atlanta has a good breeding program going and obviously they cannot maintain large numbers of these animals, particularly with the new hatch anticipated this summer.

With regard to the institution to which they are to be shipped, it apparently is a very solid, well-intentioned organization which has had some funding from the World Wildlife Fund and has done some good things. There is reasonable protection provided and perhaps it would be worthwhile for those animals to be transferred there.

There is, however, an interesting paradox. While this major breeding program on moreletis is taking place at the biological station at Los Tuxtlas, it is my understanding that the country of Mexico is still issuing export permits for skins of these animals to Europe. If this application is approved, and I do endorse it, it might be well for our own U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service to transmit a note with the permit that the United States is entering into this agreement in a cooperative way and that the paradox existing here be pointed out.

Sincerely,

DDB vc

Donald D. Bridgwater, Member
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee

February 20, 1976

Mr. John M. Mehrtens, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
Columbia Zoological Park
Columbia, S. C.

Dear John:

Re: Permit to import one male blackfaced
kangaroo from the Melbourne Zoo to the Okla-
homa City Zoo.

I can see nothing wrong with this permit and
would wholeheartedly endorse it.

Sincerely,

DDB vc

Donald D. Bridgwater, Member
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

MEMO

12 February 1976

President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

President-Elect
JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

Vice-President
ROBERT O. WAGNER
Director
Jackson Zoological Park
Jackson, Mississippi 39209

Past President
WILLIAM P. BRAKER
Director
John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Executive Director
MARGARET A. DANKWORTH
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

DIRECTORS

LARRY O. CALVIN
Director
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

MURRAY A. NEWMAN, Ph.D.
Director
Vancouver Public Aquarium
Vancouver, B.C., V6B 3X8, Canada

WILLIAM E. MEEKER
Director
Sacramento Zoo
Sacramento, California 95822

DANIEL H. MORENO
Director
Cleveland Aquarium
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

GORDON HUBBELL, D.V.M.
Director
Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, N. Y. 14621

TO: AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee

FROM: Chairman, John M. Mehrtens

SUBJECT: USDI/FWS/OES Request for Evaluation

1. The enclosed applications are self-explanatory.
2. The Chairman's immediate evaluation of these requests would indicate the following . . .
 - a. The Oklahoma City import of the kangaroo . . . no problem.
 - b. The sale of the 1/0 Gaur for cross breeding experiments . . . perhaps debatable. Does anyone know the status of Gaur in the United States?
 - c. Atlanta Crocodile export . . . weak supportive documentation, coupled with my personal observation of many Mexican zoological projects would indicate careful consideration. Perhaps Committee member, Logan would care to comment specifically.
3. The Chairman requests that all members respond to the enclosed as quickly as possible. The request has come to us directly from USDI which is unusual, and I feel we should make every effort to provide them with as prompt a response as possible.

JMM:ss



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

12 February 1976

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Houston, Texas 77002

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Director
Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, N. Y. 14621

Ms. Janice F. Hill, Staff Specialist
Office of Endangered Species and
International Activities
United States Department of the Interior
Fish and Wildlife Service
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Ms. Hill:

This is in reply to your communication request FWS/SE 916.2 & 901.
I am in receipt of the material submitted for evaluation by the
Conservation Committee.

We already have in process of evaluation the San Francisco Zoological
Garden's request to export two female captive-born jaguars to Venezuela.
You will be hearing from me shortly on this. We have not previously
received the permit request concerning the Black Faced Kangaroo import,
the sale of the 1/0 Gaur, and the exportation of 36 Morelet's Crocodile
to Mexico. However, these are being copied and distributed to the
Committee for evaluation this date and I will advise you concerning
the Committee's opinions shortly.

The Committee appreciates this opportunity to be of service to
OES and look forward to its continuation.

Sincerely yours,


John M. Mehrtens
Chairman, AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
Executive Director, Columbia Zoological Park, Columbia, S.C.

JMM:ss

cc Keith Schreiner
Earl Baysinger



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

MEMO

17 February 1976

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RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

President-Elect
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DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, N. Y. 14621

TO: AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee

FROM: Chairman, John M. Mehrtens

SUBJECT: New Procedure for Evaluating Zoo Permit Requests Appearing
in the Federal Register

1. As we all know, not all AAZPA member zoos consistently submit Federal permit requests to the Committee for evaluation.
2. The AAZPA Officers and Board as well as a significant portion of the membership considers that AAZPA input to the pertinent Federal agency in this area is of significant value.
3. Accordingly, all permit requests submitted by zoos for endangered species, marine mammals, etc. will be commented on by the Committee.
4. In order to effectively handle the material, the following procedures have been developed . . .
 - a. Columbia Zoological Park (Committee Chairman, ISIS Committee member, Studbook Advisor) will scan the Federal Register as it arrives at the facility.
 - b. Pertinent applications appearing in the Federal Register will be copied, any pertinent commentary added, and mailed to Don Bridgwater at Minnesota State Zoological Gardens.
 - c. Don will xerox the individual Federal Register permit applications and attach them to the standard scoring sheet.
 - d. Minnesota will then distribute the material to the Committee. The Marine Mammal Committee Members, e.g., Prescott and Temple, will receive only those permit requests involving marine mammals. All other members will receive the entire mailing.
 - e. Committee, upon receipt of the Minnesota mailing, will score the application, add pertinent commentary where necessary, and immediately return the material to the Chairman at the Columbia Zoological Park.

Memo - AAZPA Conservation Committee

Page two

17 February 1976

- f. The evaluation will be scored and then submitted to the pertinent Federal agency.
5. This may or may not be a lot of work, but apparently is considered to be of some importance. The Chairman will appreciate the cooperation of Committee members in prompt response to the Minnesota mailing.
6. Further, the Chairman wishes to acknowledge the cooperation and support of Don Bridgwater and Minnesota State Zoological Gardens in this effort.

JMM:ss

cc Robert O. Wagner



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

*File
WAC*

MEMO

17 February 1976

President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

President-Elect
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Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

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Director
Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, N. Y. 14621

TO: AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee

FROM: Chairman, John M. Mehrtens

SUBJECT: CSSP Animals as indicated by the ISIS Committee

1. I am certain all of you are familiar with CSSP species as indicated by the ISIS Committee.
2. Several members of the Conservation Committee, as well as other colleagues, voice objection to the inclusion of the two lemur species, also indicating that to their knowledge the Conservation Committee was not involved in evaluating the CSSP species.
3. The Committee Chairman discussed this with Don Bridgwater, Ulee Seal and others at Wheeling, West Virginia.
4. It would appear that the CSSP species, as they are now defined for consideration for downgrading, were selected within the framework of the regulations and not . . . repeat not . . . within the framework of what might be called a biological point of view. However, I am assured by all involved, that in the future the Conservation Committee will be asked for comments before finalization of any proposed additions.

JMM:ss



File W.C.C.

American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

MEMO

17 February 1976

President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

TO: AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee

FROM: Chairman, John M. Mehrtens

President-Elect
JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

SUBJECT: Current Activities, etc.

Vice-President
ROBERT O. WAGNER
Director
Jackson Zoological Park
Jackson, Mississippi 39209

1. The Chairman presented the Mid-Year Report of the Conservation Committee to the AAZPA Officers and Board of Directors during the week of 2 February 1976. The Officers and Board accepted the Report with no changes and further will proceed to follow several recommendations made.

Past President
WILLIAM P. BRAKER
Director
John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

2. The Chairman now understands that AAZPA will shortly have forthcoming a policy concerning the sale of exotic animals by zoos to individuals for use as pets. The Committee Chairman consistently receives reports and complaints of same, but is powerless to comment until such time as an official policy is forthcoming.

Executive Director
MARGARET A. DANKWORTH
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

DIRECTORS

LARRY O. CALVIN
Director
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

In addition, the Officers and Board agreed to formulate AAZPA policy concerning complaints lodged with the Conservation Committee (or for that matter any other committee) concerning non-member institutions providing sub-minimal housing and/or husbandry procedures for captive animals.

MURRAY A. NEWMAN, Ph.D.
Director
Vancouver Public Aquarium
Vancouver, B.C., V6B 3X8, Canada

3. The Officers and Board also agreed that the Orang Studbook should be removed from Yerkes and transferred to San Diego, indicating the procedures to be used and assigning the responsibility for same to the Conservation Committee Chairman.

WILLIAM E. MEEKER
Director
Sacramento Zoo
Sacramento, California 95822

4. Finally, the Officers and Board authorized the Chairman to develop a procedure whereby all zoos submitting requests for endangered species and/or marine mammals to pertinent Federal agencies be evaluated and commented upon by the Conservation Committee, regardless of whether the submitting zoo requested evaluation by the Committee or not. (See enclosed.)

DANIEL H. MORENO
Director
Cleveland Aquarium
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

GORDON HUBBELL, D.V.M.
Director
Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, N. Y. 14621

Memo - AAZPA Conservation Committee
Page two
17 February 1976

5. The Committee Chairman must again gripe about the length of time required to receive evaluation after distribution to the Committee of permit requests. It was established last year that a time period not to exceed two weeks for evaluation and return to the Committee Chairman would be instituted. Please note this is not a blanket indictment of the Committee members. Many of you promptly respond and consistently so. However, in the interest of those members actively participating in the group, the Chairman herewith requires that in the future if a Committee member's response is not returned to the Chairman within a two week period, the evaluation submitted to the Federal agency will be based on the opinions of those members who have responded within the time frame indicated.
6. October will be here before very long and the preparation of the Conference report is a time consuming matter. I would appreciate having the commentary of all Committee members concerning the year end report, no later than 1 August. Committees such as ours function in direct proportion to member input. Let's hear it!

JMM:ss

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'JMM', is written over the typed name 'JMM:ss'.

Animal legislation criticized in hearings before the House

This is the first in a series of articles examining the Endangered Species Act. Circuses, zoos and animal breeders voiced their opinions on the controversial law during four days of Congressional hearings.

By L. DAVID HARRIS

The Endangered Species Act came under sharp criticism from animal trainers, zoos, circuses, humane and animal protectionist groups at recently held "oversight hearings" on the law by the

U.S. House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife.

Representatives of animal trainers, circuses and zoos accused the Department of Interior of misadministration of the law: Taking too long to act on permit applications, making permit applications too complicated and failing to understand the law themselves.

They also repeatedly charged that the law is "self-defeating" in that it is forcing

Jan. 17th, 1976
Answer

Animal...

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lists.

They also asked that the law not be "weakened" or broadened by allowing exceptions, changes or amendments to it. The representatives of zoos, circuses and trainers, however, urged some changes be made in the law "as soon as possible."

The oversight hearings were called by Subcommittee Chairman Robert L. Leggett (D. Calif.) to give legislators and the public the opportunity to comment upon the Interior Department's progress with the law.

Four days of hearings were held with the first day being devoted to testimony by the Departments of Interior and Commerce. The second day included testimony by humane and protectionist groups and the third day included testimony from zoo, animal trainer and circus representatives.

The hearing's first day provided the opportunity for the Interior Department to return and comment upon the testimonies of the previous two days and to add other comments they felt necessary.

The Interior Department's response generally was that the law is relatively new and that it has taken the department a considerably long time to educate the public to the law—and to educate its own personnel. Also, the department noted that insufficient funding to enforce and administer the law has made it impossible to hire as many personnel as are needed to do an adequate job.

One observer noted to a representative of Science News magazine: "Before the hearings were announced, there only had been 11 species placed on the endangered or threatened lists in two years, there were no critical habitats designated and no working agreements with state governments.

"But since the oversight hearings were announced earlier this year, that office has proposed almost 400 species for listing, has begun action on 400,000 acres of critical habitats and has seven state-federal agreements in the mail. Just having hearings, put the Interior in the position of doing something."

Animal trainers, breeders and circuses were represented at the hearings by the National Congress of Animal Trainers and Breeders, Inc. Speaking for NCATB were Thomas Wilds, president and board member, and the Rev. L. David Harris, treasurer and board member.

Circus interests also were spoken for by Kenneth J. Feld, executive vice-president and co-producer of Ringling Brothers and Barnum and Bailey Circus, and Robert Thrun, general counsel of RBBB. The Rev. Mr. Harris also identified himself at the hearings as a member of the Endangered Species Committee of the Circus Fans Assn. of America.

Representing zoo interests were George Steele, executive director of the Zoological Action Committee; Gerald Lentz, Busch Gardens, Tampa, Robert Wagner, executive director of the American Assn. of Zoological Parks and Aquariums; William Braker, director of Shedd Aquarium, Chicago; Charles Bieler, director of San Diego Zoo and San Diego Wild Animal Park; Pat Quinn, zoological director of Lion Country Safari; Tom Hunt, president of Zoological Animal Suppliers Assn.; Dr. Ulysses Seal, International Species Inventory System, and Frank Todd, curator

Animal legislation sharply criticized...

Continued from Page 19

of birds, Sea World of San Diego, Inc.

Humane and protectionist groups represented included Defenders of Wildlife, Let Live, Society for Animal Protection Legislation, Fund for Animals, National Wildlife Federation and the Wildlife Society.

Governmental presentations were from Lynn A. Greenwalt, director of Fish and Wildlife Services; Keith Schreiner, associate director at Fish and Wildlife Services; Clark Bavin, chief of division of law enforcement at Fish and Wildlife, and Jack Gehringer, deputy director, National Marine and Fisheries Service.

Witnesses repeatedly called for an easing of restrictions on breeding, transporting and sales of captive born endangered species.

In the second day of hearings, Wilds, president of NCATB, asked for a change in the law:

"The law should now be changed," he said. "We ask for the free interstate transportation, trade in and sale of captive born endangered species between bonafide zoos, trainers, dealers, circuses, breeders, game preserves, scientific and educational institutions in this country."

Wilds also noted such activities—involving captive born endangered species—should be allowed between this country and foreign countries, calling for "free exportation, importation, trade in and sale of" the animals.

He added, "Under the law as it is being administered at present, the only right the owner of an endangered species has is to feed and house the animal. It is true that it is not illegal to breed endangered animals, but why should any owner attempt to breed without any but the slightest chance of receiving a permit to sell the surplus stock?"

Wilds noted: 1) The law is concerned with endangered species; 2) Yet there is a surplus of some captive bred endangered species—since they can't be sold by their breeders; 3) The obvious contradictions in a situation in which species in the wild are dying—yet these same species could be bred and replenished if the law would allow it.

"Captive-bred is the key..." he said. "What detrimental effect do captive bred endangered animals have upon the wild population of endangered animals? None! The only effect that captive bred endangered animals will positively have on wild populations is the possible restocking of them.

"The fact is that captive-bred animals are the future of exotics in the wild. Without a progressive breeding and restocking campaign, many of the now en-

dangered animals will soon be extinct in the wild."

In his testimony, the Rev. Mr. Harris added, "We feel that breeding is the one major way of saving endangered species. And any piece of legislation which makes breeding difficult is simply eliminating or hampering an effective way to help save these endangered or threatened animals."

Steele, of Zoological Action Committee, said, "There are serious problems with the law as written...we believe it goes much too far beyond what is necessary to regulate endangered species.

"It is entirely logical, understandable and desirable to regulate or prohibit interstate commerce in endangered species as a deterrent to taking them from the wild. But when those animals are born in captivity within the United States, it makes no sense at all to continue to regulate them.

"Most of the tigers in this country now held in zoos or by circuses were not captured from the wild, but were born in captivity. How is it going to help the tiger population in India or Siberia to prevent interstate commerce in tigers in the United States that were born here? As we see it, it makes no sense at all."

Steele continued, "We urge that you totally exempt from the provisions of this act any animal of an endangered species that was born in captivity within the U.S. so long as that animal is maintained within the zoological community..."

"In fact, the ability to freely move captive born animals in interstate commerce in the U.S. would be an incentive for zoological institutions to breed those animals for sale to other zoos, and would, therefore actually increase the captive population in this country."

Braker, of the American Assn. of Zoological Parks and Aquariums, spoke of the economic hardships the law places upon breeders—hardships which prevent breeding.

"Thanks to research programs on dietary requirements and particular breeding behavior, zoos have been successful in raising in captivity a number of species," he said.

"Today, for example, there are more Siberian tigers in zoos—about 400—than in the wild—and most are captive born.

"But good zoo management dictates that these excess animals be sold to or exchanged with other zoos to maintain a viable gene pool and prevent interbreeding.

"Yet with a virtual surplus of Siberian and Bengal tigers, jaguars and leopards in captivity, zoos cannot without a

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Animal...

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permit, sell or trade these animals to another zoo under the provisions of the Endangered Species Act as administered by the Department of Interior.

"The animals may be given away, but what administrator in his right mind is going to give away a valuable animal worth thousands of dollars?"

"The result is that zoos are forced to separate their breeding stock because of lack of space and large food bills, when these animals should be used to establish new blood lines."

Todd, of Sea World, also spoke in behalf of animal breeders:

"For many years the dedicated breeders toiled alone, without the help of any kind from either the government or the so-called expert protectionists," he said. "The government expressed no desire to assist these hard-working people in any way whatsoever.

"The fact that the government was not interested in the plight of exotic endangered species did not deter them and they continued with their good work because of their great love for wildlife and because what they were doing was essential.

"The skills of an accomplished propagator are not gained from books and they are not acquired overnight. Many, many years of hard work are required.

"The breeding of endangered species is not a haphazard operation, rather it is a highly sophisticated science. The government should be encouraging these skilled specialists. Unfortunately, just the opposite is the case." (To be continued next week)



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

12 January 1976

President
JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
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GORDON HUBBELL, D.V.M.
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Crandon Park Zoo
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Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Mr. John M. Mehrtens, Executive Director
Columbia Zoological Park
P. O. Box 1143
Columbia, SC 29202

Dear John:

This is in response to your letter of 9 January 1976 and our telephone conversation Friday regarding the appointment of Marvin Jones as studbook keeper for orangutans.

Both President Werler and I were of the opinion that President Werler's previous authorization to ISIS Chairman Don Bridgwater to proceed was sufficient. However, please accept Friday's telephone conversation as President Werler's confirmation of the appointment of Marvin Jones as studbook keeper for oranges and as your authorization to proceed with the matter of informing the people at Yerkes.

We are sorry for the misunderstanding and the undue delay it caused.

Warm personal regards,

Robert O. Wagner
Executive Director

ROW:ljb

Copies to: AAZPA Executive Committee
Don Bridgwater



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

*File
W.W. Come*

President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

AAZPA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE *****

President-Elect
JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

MID-YEAR REPORT OF THE CHAIRMAN *****

9 January 1976

Vice-President
ROBERT O. WAGNER
Director
Jackson Zoological Park
Jackson, Mississippi 39209

TO: Officers and Directors of the American Association of
Zoological Parks and Aquariums

Past President
WILLIAM P. BRAKER
Director
John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

FROM: John M. Mehrtens, Chairman, AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
(Director, Columbia Zoological Park; Columbia, South Carolina)

Executive Director
MARGARET A. DANKWORTH
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

Herewith please note the Mid-Year Report of the Committee Chairman relative to the activities of the AAZPA Conservation Committee to date.

DIRECTORS

LARRY O. CALVIN
Director
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

As the Chairman has done in the past, the report is divided into several sections relating to general subjects.

MURRAY A. NEWMAN, Ph.D.
Director
Vancouver Public Aquarium
Vancouver, B.C., V6B 3X8, Canada

All comments, suggestions and recommendations can be simply described as a distillation or composite of the opinions of the members of the Committee. In those instances where the recommendations, suggestions, or opinions are those of the Chairman, it is so indicated.

WILLIAM E. MEEKER
Director
Sacramento Zoo
Sacramento, California 95822

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL H. MORENO
Director
Cleveland Aquarium
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

John M. Mehrtens
Chairman, AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
Executive Director, Columbia Zoological Park

GORDON HUBBELL, D.V.M.
Director
Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

JMM:ss

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, N. Y. 14621

SECTION 1 - PERMITS

A. PERMITS PROCESSED

Since the Conference Report of the Chairman, dated 8 August 1975, the Committee has had the opportunity to be involved in the processing of only three permit applications. These were as follows:

- i. A permit request submitted to USDI/FWS/OES by the San Diego Zoological Gardens on 30 October 1975, to import 2/1 Crowned Mongoose Lemur, Lemur mongoz coronatus, from the Cologne Zoological Garden, Cologne, Germany. This permit also requested authorization to export 1/1 Red Ruffed Lemur, Varecia variegatus ruber to Cologne Zoological Gardens.

Copies of the permit as well as the Conservation Committee "scoring sheet" were distributed directly to the members of the Committee by the San Diego facility. Probably due to the impending holiday season, response from the Committee was slow. The Chairman requested that members respond promptly in a general mailing to the members which allowed the formal evaluation to be submitted to USDI/FWS/OES on 5 January 1976. The Committee approved the issuance of the permit.

- ii. On 25 November 1975, the San Diego Zoo submitted a permit request to USDI/FWS/OES that as an addenda to the aforementioned Lemur permit they receive authorization to export to the Cologne Zoological Garden, Cologne, Germany, 0/1 White Uakari, Cacajao calvus calvus. This request was duly distributed, again by the San Diego facility, to the members of the Committee, and the response was relatively rapid. The Committee recommendation that the addenda to the permit be approved was included in the letter of 5 January 1976, involving the Lemurs (as above).
- iii. On 17 December 1975, the San Diego Zoo submitted an import permit request to FWS/OES. This involved the import of 1/1 White Eared Pheasant, Crossoptilon crossoptilon, and 0/1 Brown Eared Pheasant, Crossoptilon mantchuricum, from Canada. The specimens involved were captive born. Again, San Diego Zoo distributed the permit request data to the Committee members directly. Prompt response on the part of the Committee enabled FWS/OES to be notified accordingly on 5 January 1976. The Committee approved the issuance of the permit.
- iv. In addition, the Committee was also informed by FWS/OES that Amendment No. 3 involving Endangered Species Permit No. ES-279 had been granted. This amendment authorizes the importation of 1/0 Manchurian Crane, Grus japonensis, into the United States from Tokyo, Japan for propagation purposes at the International Crane Foundation, Baraboo, Wisconsin. The permit is dated 22 September 1972. (The Chairman would comment that it would be interesting to note whether or not this particular bird is subject to USDA quarantine restrictions if and when it is imported.)

B. MISCELLANEOUS PERMIT DATA

The Officers and Directors will recall a rather lengthy dissertation relative to permits submitted in July of 1975, for the importation of White Necked Rock Fowl, Picathartes gymnocephalus, by several zoos. The Committee has responded to FWS/OES promptly insofar as the Philadelphia Zoo specimens were concerned. Additional evaluations were required from the National Zoo and the San Diego Zoo. However, it soon became common knowledge that the birds subject to the permit issuance had been sold by the collector to European zoos in the interim and thus, the Chairman elected not to comment further on it to the Federal Agency.

C. COMMENTARY

It is obvious that there has been little activity involving the importation and exportation of Endangered Species by North American zoos during the past few months. A continuing weekly review of the Federal Register supports this. There has been, however, an increasing number of permit requests involving marine mammals, again per the Federal Register.

Copies of Committee response to the permits processed are attached.

D. COMMENTARY: FEDERAL PERMIT SYSTEM, MARINE MAMMAL PERMIT REQUESTS, ETC.

i. Marine Mammal Permits

As will be recalled, there was much conversation and commentary between AAZPA Officers and Directors and the Committee concerning the validity and/or desirability of commenting on Marine Mammal permit requests when such involved an AAZPA zoo. Accordingly, two members were appointed that were familiar with marine mammals; specifically, John Prescott and Bob Temple.

Unfortunately, there has been little response from the Committee as of this date relative to handling this matter. It was suggested that such commentary be based on those permit applications appearing in the Federal Register . . . which, of course, obviously requires that Committee members subscribe to the Register.

The Committee Chairman will again request response from the members with the mailout of this report to them. Hopefully then, the Committee will begin providing input concerning marine mammals sometime in perhaps late February or early March.

ii. Zoological Park/Committee Cooperation

There continues to be sporadic use of the Committee evaluation/recommendation system on the part of AAZPA member zoos. For example, since the Calgary

Conference, applications involving several zoos have appeared in the Federal Register. Of these, only one, specifically the San Diego Lemur exchange request, has been submitted to the Committee.

The Henry Doorly Zoo has requested a permit for eagle banding which perhaps does not come under the Committee's province. Although the Chairman has not checked as to whether the Rare Feline Breeding Compound in Florida is an AAZPA member, there are, nevertheless, two permit requests involving the purchase of 5/5 tigers from that facility; one by King's Dominion, the others by an operation called King's Mountain (which may or may not be an error on the part of FWS/OES).

Further, Los Angeles is seeking a permit to purchase 1/1 Guar from Oklahoma City. Memphis is seeking a permit to buy 1/1 Ring-Tailed Lemur from San Diego. While there apparently is no obligation on the part of any zoological park to submit permit applications for evaluation, it would appear that an improved zoo image in the eyes of the Federal Agencies could be attained if the zoological park community were consistent in support of their own conceptualizations and Committee activities.

Finally, although FWS/OES did contact the Committee Chairman directly and specifically concerning the San Diego Lemur exchange, they have not sought commentary (as of this date) concerning a permit request submitted by Fancy Feathers Aviary to purchase 1/1 Rothchild's Mynah from the National Zoo for breeding and ultimate sale purposes.

The Committee Chairman has never had a satisfactory explanation as to AAZPA's policy concerning the use of this Committee for evaluation/recommendation commentary of FWS/OES permit applications. Perhaps a Newsletter statement as to the official policy would be helpful.

iii. Permit Administration By the Regulatory Agency

It continues to be the Chairman's opinion that the endangered species permit system as it has been, (and continues to be) administered by the regulatory agency is cumbersome, overly involved, and in many cases of little or no value insofar as the conservation of such species are involved. Further, in the cases of zoological parks, it is directly anti-conservation in both conceptualization and administration.

One has only to peruse the Federal Register to understand that the traffic between zoological parks of endangered species has come to a virtual standstill. Further, many zoological parks are beginning to dispose of surplus stocks of endangered species to European zoos. For example, Brownsville received prompt permission to export ten Siberian Tigers to Mexico, the permit application being published on 11 June 1975; the permit issued on July 1, 1975, with notice of the permit being published in the Federal Register on 31 October 1975.

Oklahoma City exported 0/2 Siberian Tigers to Israel; again getting relatively prompt permission to do so; the application being published 18 June 1975, permit issued 19 August 1975; and the permit published 10 December 1975.

This obviously indicates that a total of 5/7 studbook registered Siberian Tigers have been removed from the gene pool available to United States zoos. A permit request which was published in the Register on 11 June 1975, was approved on 4 August 1975, allowing Ft. Worth to export thirty-four American Alligators to European zoos. Notice of permit approval was published in the Federal Register on 10 December 1975.

While it would appear that the Department approves such requests rather quickly, the dates given indicate the dates of appearance in the Federal Register. For example, the San Diego permit request to import 1/0 Siberian Tiger from Moscow appeared in the Register on 3 July 1975. It was submitted to FWS/OES on 20 May, thus indicating that more than one month elapsed between receipt by the Agency and publication in the Register. The Committee evaluation of this permit was submitted to the Agency on 26 June 1975, with the permit finally being issued on 15 August 1975. Thus, nearly three months elapsed between the time of request and the time of approval. An additional four months elapsed before the permit issuance was published in the Federal Register. Thus, the Agency, in effect, took nearly eight months to effectively and properly issue the permit.

The Brownsville export request was submitted to the Agency on 2 May 1975, appeared in the Register on 11 June 1975, with a Committee evaluation being submitted to the Agency on 26 May 1975. The permit was issued on 31 July 1975, and appeared in the Register on 21 October 1975; thus, six months elapsing from application to finalization and issuance.

In addition to the time lag, there continues to be some apparent confusion concerning the situation in which permits are required. It is difficult for the Chairman to understand, for example, why the National Zoo needs to apply for a transportation permit to move a male Golden Marmoset from Miami to the National Zoo, Washington, even though a state line is crossed.

Some permits appear to be approved more rapidly than others even though an evaluation of the delayed permit requests would appear to indicate no significant or otherwise pertinent variations or conditions from the permit requests which were submitted at a later date and approved at an earlier date.

The time lag between application and final permit approval becomes a matter of greater concern when one considers that the Cincinnati Zoo early last year applied to enter an exchange involving Persian

Leopards with the Leipzig Zoo. The request was submitted to FWS/OES on 13 August 1975, and has yet to be approved. The Conservation Committee responded promptly to the evaluation of this permit and submitted an affirmative evaluation to the Department shortly after the submittal date. Thus, in this case, an exchange between two of the world's larger zoological parks, involving one of the most endangered of the spotted cats, and involving no commercial transaction of any nature has, of this writing, been more than five months in the process of approval.

Yet, on 28 July 1975, San Antonio applied to exchange 0/1 Snow Leopard with Helsinki. The Committee was not involved in evaluation of this request. The permit was, nevertheless, issued on 3 September 1975, and formal notice of such issuance appeared in the Federal Register dated 9 January 1976.

~~The Chairman would comment that continued effort should be made on the part of AAZPA as well as individual institutions to urge the downgrading of captive, self-sustaining populations of endangered species. In addition, continued emphasis should be placed by AAZPA as well as individual institutions on the necessity for developing a permit system that would allow AAZPA affiliated institutions to freely exchange and/or sell between themselves endangered species already extant in their collections. This is especially applicable in the case of captive bred stock. There is no reason to feel that AAZPA could not effectively police its own members in adhering to the requirements of such a system.~~

Certainly, it would be in the best interest of American zoological parks, endangered species, breeding banks, and general improvement of captive gene pools, to say nothing of reducing the workload of the OES, which consistently presents itself as being overworked and understaffed. It would be hoped that Congressman Leggett, the new Chairman of the appropriate Committee, will take an enlightened approach to this problem and recognize the valid role of American Zoological Parks in dealing with pertinent endangered species problems.

iv. Permit Approval/Rejection Review

The following list reflects those permit application requests, issued permits, and related data involving zoological parks, dealers, or other pertinent individuals/institutions that have appeared in the Federal Register since the Calgary Conference to date.

FISH AND WILDLIFE APPLICATIONS

- 13 August 1975 - Cincinnati - Leipzig saxicolor exchange.
8 October 1975 - Picathartes purchase from National Zoo to San Diego.
8 October 1975 - King's Dominion to purchase 5/5 Tigers from Baudy.
31 October 1975 - Eagle Banding permit for Omaha.
4 November 1975 - King's Mountain to buy 5/5 Tigers from Baudy.
26 November 1975 - Los Angeles to buy 1/1 Guar from Oklahoma City.
26 November 1975 - Memphis to buy 1/1 Ring-Tailed Lemur from San Diego.
1 December 1975 - Fancy Feather's Aviary (pet shop) to buy 1/1 Rothchild's Mynah from National Zoo for breeding and sale.
18 December 1975 - San Diego exchange 2/1 Crowned Mongoose Lemurs with Koln for 1/1 Red Ruffed Lemur.

MARINE MAMMAL APPLICATIONS

- 29 October 1975 - 2 Tursiops for Brookfield.
2 Zalophus for Sri Lanka.
10 November 1975 - El Paso wants 3 Zalophus.
4 December 1975 - 3 Zalophus for Ocean World.

ACTION TAKEN

<u>APPLICATION PUBLISHED</u>		<u>PERMIT ISSUED</u>	<u>PERMIT PUBLISHED</u>
11 June 1975	National Zoo to import 28 <u>Picathartes</u>	23 July	31 October
11 June 1975	Philadelphia Zoo to import 4 <u>Picathartes</u>	28 July	31 October
11 June 1975	Brownsville to export 10 Siberian Tigers to Mexico	31 July	31 October
11 June 1975	Brownsville to buy 2 Brown Lemurs from Quebec	31 July	31 October

ACTION TAKEN

<u>APPLICATION PUBLISHED</u>		<u>PERMIT ISSUED</u>	<u>PERMIT PUBLISHED</u>
11 June 1975	St. Louis for buy 1/1 Ruffed Lemur from San Diego	4 August	10 December
11 June 1975	Ft. Worth to export 34 Alligators	4 August	10 December
27 June 1975	National Zoo to transport 1/0 Golden Lion Marmoset	11 August	10 December
3 July 1975	San Diego to import from Moscow 1/0 Siberian Tiger	15 August	10 December
3 June 1975	San Antonio to export 0/1 Janguar to Venezuela	19 August	10 December
18 June 1975	Oklahoma City to export to Israel 0/2 Siberian Tiger	19 August	10 December
27 June 1975	Bird salvage for Jacksonville	22 August	10 December
28 July 1975	San Antonio to exchange 0/1 <u>Unica</u> with Helsinki	3 September	9 January
27 June 1975	World Wildlife Safari to transport 2 tigers from Sequim, Washington to Winston	4 September	9 January

SECTION II - STUDBOOKS AND RELATED

After some initial confusion concerning the appointment of a studbook evaluation and development committee and/or sub-committee, a group of individuals was finally selected and placed under the aegis of the ISIS Committee; Don Bridgwater, Chairman. In addition, Alan Shoemaker, Rare Leopard Sub-species keeper, (Zoologist, Columbia Zoological Park, Columbia, South Carolina), was appointed Presidential Studbook Advisor.

Thus, the bulk of relevant studbook data will be presented to the Officers and Directors of AAZPA via the Advisor's report and the ISIS Committee report.

However, the Chairman of this Committee, as a result of conversations and meetings at Calgary concerning studbooks, did contact Geoffrey Bourne at Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center in Atlanta, Georgia requesting a status report of the Orang Studbook maintained by that institution. Prompt response indicated that the Studbook was not updated and further, that lack of technical personnel and restricted finances prevented continuation of the Studbook.

Accordingly, this information was conveyed to pertinent individuals. Marvin Jones volunteered to serve as Orang Studbook Keeper, and the Director of the San Diego Zoological Park indicated financial support for the Studbook.

Marvin Jones was duly approved as Studbook Keeper and Dr. Bourne was notified by myself to forward the files to Marvin Jones at San Diego. In a complete reversal of earlier commentary, Dr. Bourne now suggests that inasmuch as San Diego is willing to fund the Studbook, he feels that San Diego should provide the funds directly to Yerkes and allow them to continue the Studbook there.

This information will be provided to pertinent AAZPA individuals involved with studbooks for further action and decisions. The Chairman of this Committee would comment that it would appear that Dr. Bourne had little interest originally in maintaining the studbooks at Yerkes until there was some evidence of financial support of the Studbook. If Yerkes refuses to release the file data, I feel that AAZPA should appoint Marvin as the official AAZPA Studbook Keeper and allow him to develop a new Studbook from scratch which would ultimately be involved with ISIS and would be the only one officially recognized by AAZPA.

The mere fact that Yerkes has thirty-one Orangs does not necessarily indicate the Studbook should continue to be maintained by them, especially since it has more or less fallen by the wayside during the past year or so.

SECTION III - MISCELLANEOUS DATA

- i. At the request of Charles Wilson, Director of Little Rock Zoo, Little Rock, Arkansas, the Chairman of this Committee, in cooperation with the Chairman of the AAZPA Animal Health Committee and others, sought USDI/USDA/APHIS cooperation in evaluating the legality and captive care of a group of gorillas, orangutans, and chimpanzees being utilized by a traveling carnival. After our initial involvement with this particular situation, James Swigert of Jackson became involved.

At the moment, it would appear that USDI and USDA agents at Little Rock, Arkansas and Jackson, Mississippi view the Animal Welfare Act and the Endangered Species Act quite differently from each other.

The Chairman has copied all data presented by Mr. Swigert and Mr. Wilson and submitted same to the pertinent Federal Agencies with a request for explanation and elaboration. Congressman Leggett received copies of pertinent material.

To date, there has been no response; (a time lapse of approximately three months).

- ii. At the request of Dennis Meritt of Lincoln Park, the Chairman queried FWS/OES as to the legality of polar bear skin rugs offered for sale in Alaska. FWS/OES ultimately reported that such rugs were legal having been derived from Pre-Act animals, and expressed appreciation to the Committee for providing them with the initial information.
- iii. The Chairman has received several queries from citizens in South Carolina and Georgia as to the legality of zoos selling exotic animals to individuals. In both cases, the individuals indicated that lion cubs had been sold to private individuals by a "zoo" in North Carolina. The Committee Chairman has, to this date, been unable to determine which facility, if any, did in fact sell lion cubs to private individuals. However, it should be noted that the sale of lion cubs by public facilities to individuals appears to be relatively commonplace. Last year, there were several lion cubs allegedly sold to individuals by Lion Country Safari, although the matter was never pursued by the Committee.

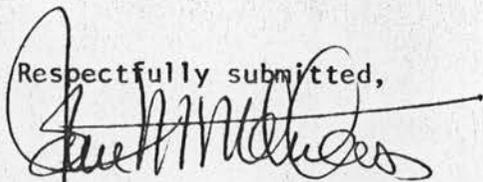
The Chairman is curious as to whether or not AAZPA does, in fact, have a policy concerning the sale of exotic animals by zoos for use as pets. It would appear that there is an "unwritten policy" decrying such practices.

SUMMARY

The activities of the AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee, to date, is reported upon. A listing of FWS/OES permits submitted to, and processed by, the Committee is provided.

Additional commentary is provided concerning the processing of permits by Federal Agencies, together with a listing of permits appearing in the Federal Register since the Calgary Conference. The current status of the Orang Studbook is discussed. A review of other pertinent Committee activities is provided.

Respectfully submitted,



John M. Mehrtens; Chairman, AAZPA Conservation Committee
Director, Columbia Zoological Park; Columbia, South Carolina
16 January 1976

JMM:ss

cc AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee Members
Earl Baysinger
Clark Bavin
Keith Schreiner
The Honorable Robert L. Leggett



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

5 January 1976

President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

President-Elect
JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

Vice-President
ROBERT O. WAGNER
Director
Jackson Zoological Park
Jackson, Mississippi 39209

Past President
WILLIAM P. BRAKER
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John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Executive Director
MARGARET A. DANKWORTH
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

DIRECTORS

LARRY O. CALVIN
Director
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

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Cleveland Aquarium
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

GORDON HUBBELL, D.V.M.
Director
Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, N. Y. 14621

Director
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
Office of Endangered Species
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Sir:

The following represents the evaluation and recommendations of the AAZPA Conservation Committee concerning the permit request submitted to FWS/OES by the San Diego Zoo, San Diego, California, to import 2/1 Crowned Mongoose Lemur, Lemur mongoz coronatus, from; and, export to the Cologne Zoological Gardens, Cologne, Germany, 1/1 Red Ruffed Lemur, Varecia variegatus ruber. The permit request is dated 30 October 1975, and was distributed to the AAZPA Conservation Committee for comment and evaluation shortly thereafter.

In addition, the San Diego Zoological Gardens has submitted to FWS/OES an addendum to the previously mentioned application, a request to export at the same time as the 1/1 Red Ruffed Lemurs, 0/1 White Uakari, Cacajao calvus calvus.

The Committee would comment that the reputation of the San Diego Zoological Gardens for breeding primates is internationally recognized. Likewise, the dramatic breeding results of the Cologne institution's reproductive programs for primates is so well known as to make further comments unnecessary. However, it should be noted that many of the successful breedings at the Cologne institution have involved forms that are extremely delicate and difficult to maintain in a captive situation.

All of the lemurs in question (both forms) are zoo born, thus in no way effecting any extant wild population.

The White Uakari is maintained at San Diego as a single individual with no possible chance in this situation of reproductive activity. This animal would be grouped with a suitable mate at the Cologne facility, thus enhancing the reproductive possibilities of this species under captive conditions.

Director, U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Page two
5 January 1976

It is therefore the unanimous opinion of the AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee that FWS/OES simultaneously issue the requested permit(s) necessary for the San Diego facility to effect the exchange(s) proposed with minimum delay.

Sincerely yours,



John M. Mehrtens
Director, Columbia Zoological Park
Chairman, AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee

JMM:ss

cc AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
Janice F. Hill, Staff Specialist; OES & International Activities



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

5 January 1976

President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

President-Elect
JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

Vice-President
ROBERT O. WAGNER
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Jackson, Mississippi 39209

Past President
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Director
John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Executive Director
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Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

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Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

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Cleveland, Ohio 44103

GORDON HUBBELL, D.V.M.
Director
Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, N. Y. 14621

Director
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U. S. Department of the Interior
Office of Endangered Species
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Sir:

The following commentary represents the evaluation and recommendations of the AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee concerning the permit request submitted to FWS/OES by the San Diego Zoological Gardens to import 1/1 White Eared Pheasant, Crossoptilon crossoptilon, and 0/1 Brown Eared Pheasant, Crossoptilon mantchuricum, from Canadian Game Breeder, Port Alberni, British Columbia, Canada. The permit request is dated 17 December 1975.

The Committee assumes that FWS/OES is aware of the fact that the birds in question are all captive hatched and reared. The Committee also assumes that FWS/OES is aware of the fact that the requesting institution has a record of successfully propagating some fifty or more species of gallinaceous birds including some thirty species through two or more generations.

The AAZPA Conservation Committee therefore recommends that FWS/OES issue the required importation permits necessary to effect this transaction to the San Diego Zoological Gardens with minimum delay.

Sincerely yours,

John L. Mehrtens
Chairman, AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
Director, Columbia Zoological Park

JMM:ss

cc AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
Janice Hill, Staff Specialist, OES & International Activities

7-6
W.C. Com.

December 10, 1975

Mr. John Mehrtens
Executive Director
Columbia Zoological Park
1143
Columbia, S.C. 29202

Dear John:

Pardon the shotgun approach to a number of your comments in recent memoranda.

Hopefully, we are slowly getting on top of several issues. Specifically, we have subscribed and will be receiving on a regular basis, the Federal Register. I have two people who will have the time to thoroughly review its content. We intend to do this regularly as part of the ISIS program and can certainly review it specifically for the FWS/OES permit applications which appear. We can then make copies and distribute them to members of the Wildlife Conservation Committee.

For that matter, we could also cover the marine mammals. If this meets with your approval, please forward recommendations for procedure, including (1) Do all members of the Committee, including the Marine Mammal members receive copies of all permits? or (2) Should members of the Committee receive only permits appropriate, ie. marine mammals to Prescott and Temple only and all others to the remainder of the Committee. and (3) I would assume that you will collect and evaluate all responses from each member direct to you. Please advise.

The only hangup is that our first copy has not as yet come through. We subscribed some four weeks ago. I am informed that it may be another three to four weeks before the subscription begins.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

DDB vc

Donald D. Bridgwater, Chairman
AAZPA International Species
Inventory System Committee



New England Aquarium

*File
W.C.C.
com.*

New England Aquarium Corp.
Central Wharf
Boston, Massachusetts 02110
742-8830

December 5, 1975

Mr. John Werler, President
AAZPA
Houston Zoological Gardens
P.O. Box 1562
Houston, Texas 77001

Dear John:

In response to the most recent communications to you and the Conservation Committee from John Mehrten, I would first like to support John's letter of 27 November regarding the status of studbook for orangatangs. Personally I cannot consider myself an expert in this field of zoological exhibit, maintenance and research, and will yield to the opinions of the committee. Since my expertise in terrestrial mammals is somewhat limited, I would like to mention at this time that I will not respond to further committee communication unless I have a feeling of contribution. There are areas outside of the marine mammal field that I feel I can contribute to, but with regard to primates, this is not one of them.

Yours sincerely,

John H. Prescott
Executive Director

JHP:BA

cc: AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee



New England Aquarium Corp.
Central Wharf
Boston, Massachusetts 02110
742-8830

New England Aquarium

December 8, 1975

Mr. John M. Mehrtens, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
Columbia Zoological Park
P.O. Box 1143
Columbia, South Carolina 29202

Dear John:

In regard to your memo of 28 November 1975 regarding processing time for submitting FWS/OES permits, I would like to offer the following comments.

Unfortunately I was not appointed to the Conservation Committee until the end of the AAZPA meeting in Calgary, and I currently regret being unaware of my potential commitment.

As you will note in a recent communication to John Mehrtens, I do not feel that I am qualified to comment on the status of many terrestrial mammals related to zoological exhibit and research. However, in the future I will respond to you with regard to those area I feel within my expertise or where I can lend a hand in stimulating legislative improvement or circumventing bureaucratic bungling.

With regard to Clyde Hill's application, I cannot offer any evaluation. I am totally unfamiliar with Lemurs and their requirements even though I am sympathetic with his bureaucratic problems.

I firmly believe with regard to your Item 2 that AAZPA must take a stand regarding permit application in order to circumvent current bureaucratic entanglements. At this time I feel that San Diego Zoo has the horsepower to overcome these problems and may not require AAZPA action. However, I think we should stand by and make a recommendation regarding the San Diego application due to the fact that smaller, lesser known, zoos are most likely to have greater problems in the future.



New England Aquarium

Mr. John M. Mehrtens

page two

December 8, 1975

With regard to your Item 3, I do not regularly receive the Federal Register and screen it for applications regarding marine mammals. I will, however, attempt to do this in the near future. Again, it may be recalled by the Committee that this request was made, but your letter of 28 November is the first time I have personally heard of this request. I will, however, attempt to do this in the near future. Again, it may be recalled by the Committee that this request was made, but your letter of 28 November is the first time I have personally heard of this request. I would like to also point out that I am currently being considered as a member of the Scientific Advisory Committee for the Marine Mammal Commission. If an appointment to this Committee develops in the near-term future, I will have to step back from AAZPA participation due to potential conflict of interest. I would like to suggest that not only should we as members of the Conservation Committee Review Permit that it be circulated in the next newsletter that all persons requesting Marine Mammal Permits automatically submit carbon copies to the Conservation Committee. This would in particular speed up the process since there is a great deal of delay between receipt of an application and its publication in the Federal Register. I am sure that if we were able to respond prior to publication with a thorough review of the facilities and the application, it would have more impact on National Marine Fisheries Service of the Department of Commerce and the Interior Department. I do not think that it should be contingent upon a few members of AAZPA to monitor the activities of the Zoological Association when it would be so simple for our own members to respond to us directly with copies. I would also like to state to you that I have been working diligently on the recommended Guidelines for the Maintenance of Marine Mammals, and with good conscience I will not be able to approve applications for permits for those associations associated with AAZPA who do not conform with these minimum requirements. I hope that these comments have been useful to you, and I look forward to receiving applications directly from future applicants for review.

Yours sincerely,

John H. Prescott
Executive Director

JHP:BA

cc: John Werler



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

MEMO

28 November 1975

President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

TO: AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee

President-Elect
JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

FROM: Chairman

SUBJECT: Processing time for submitting FWS/OES permits and related

Vice-President
ROBERT G. WAGNER
Director
Jackson Zoological Park
Jackson, Mississippi 39209

1. Last year the Conservation Committee, after sundry discussion and commentary, agreed that unless special circumstances were involved, all Committee commentary should be in the hands of the Chairman within two weeks of the date of receipt by the Committeemen.

Past President
WILLIAM P. BRAKER
Director
John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Currently, there has been distributed by Clyde Hill, a member of the Committee, a permit application involving 2/1 Crowned Mongoose Lemur (import) and 1/1 Red Ruffed Lemur (export). This is dated 30 October 1975.

Executive Director
MARGARET A. DANKWORTH
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

To date, the Chairman has received only two completed evaluation sheets.

DIRECTORS

LARRY O. CALVIN
Director
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

Clyde has also distributed himself an addenda involving 0/1 White Uakari, dated 25 November 1975. I know all of you are busy, involved, etc.; but please, Gentlemen, let's pay attention to our commitments as far as the Committee is concerned and expedite the processing of these evaluations.

2. At the Calgary Conference, considerable discussion concerned whether or not the Conservation Committee should comment automatically on any FWS/OES permit application sought by a zoological park and/or aquarium as they appear in the Federal Register, regardless of whether the submitting institution solicits the evaluation of the Committee or not.

MURRAY A. NEWMAN, PH.D.
Director
Vancouver Public Aquarium
Vancouver, B.C., V6B 3X8, Canada

WILLIAM E. MEEKER
Director
Sacramento Zoo
Sacramento, California 95822

DANIEL H. MORENO
Director
Cleveland Aquarium
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

If we are to do this, it is going to considerably increase the workload, both individually and collectively. May I ask for a volunteer who receives the Federal Register, (and all Committeemen really should), to run copies of such application requests and distribute them to the members of the Committee.

GORDON HUBBELL, D.V.M.
Director
Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, N. Y. 14621

AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee

Page two

28 November 1975

3. The Committee specifically requested that the AAZPA Officers and Board arrange for or approve the inclusion of two individuals (expert) with marine mammals on the Committee. It will be recalled that the request was based on the general feeling that the Committee should offer commentary concerning marine mammal applications. John Prescott and Bob Temple have been so appointed. May I ask one of you (Prescott/Temple) to volunteer to do likewise per item 2 above, dealing specifically with marine mammals. In addition, when such mailings take place, I think it would be advisable and most helpful to the other members of the Committee to have brief commentary concerning the marine mammal application involved, to be distributed at the same time.
4. Concerning items 2 and 3 above, the completed evaluation sheets should be returned as usual to the Chairman who, in turn will write the official Committee evaluation letter to the appropriate Federal agency.
5. Despite the multitudinous discussions at Calgary concerning studbook sub-committees, there apparently will be none. Nevertheless, communication between Don Bridgwater (ISIS Committee) and myself should enable us to proceed with studbook matters more or less as a joint committee effort. Please don't construe this commentary to be gospel . . . it may well change.
6. I would appreciate your prompt comments concerning the Orang Studbook, which correspondence you should have received by now.

Sincerely yours,



John M. Mehrtens
Chairman, AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
Director, Columbia Zoological Park
Columbia, South Carolina

JMM:ss

September 10, 1975

Mr. Robert O. Wagner
Executive Director
American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums
Palliser, Hotel
Calgary, Alberta, Canada

Dear Bob:

Linda Murtfeldt, our Zoological Records Keeper and I.S.I.S. manager, has referred your letter relative to her qualification for fellow membership in the AAZPA.

I personally feel that she clearly does qualify and hope that the following statements and enclosed job description will confirm this opinion with our Board of Directors.

I am enclosing hereofficial position description which is currently being revised to reflect new numbers and responsibilities. The following is a summary of her status with the Minnesota Zoological Garden:

1. She is a graduate with a degree in zoology.
2. She is a full time employee of the Minnesota Zoological Garden and handles our current and future records-keeping systems.
3. She also serves as systems manager for the I.S.I.S. program, but is not salaried by that program.
4. In our organization, she is an activity manager responsible for all personnel and budgets related to our records system. This is equivalent to our educational director, physical plant director, media and information director, etc.

I hope that this clarifies the situation and that favorable action can be taken. If there are additional questions, I could responde personally next week in Calgary.

Sincerely,

DDB vc

Donald D. Bridgwater, Director



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

August 25, 1975

President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

President-Elect
JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

Vice-President
GARY K. CLARKE
Director
Topeka Zoological Park
Topeka, Kansas 66606

Past President
WILLIAM P. BRAKER
Director
John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

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Director
Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, N. Y. 14621

Ms. Linda E. Murtfeldt
Zoological Records Supervisor
Minnesota Zoological Garden
Wentworth Office Center
33 East Wentworth Avenue
West St. Paul, MN 55118

Dear Linda:

Your application for membership was among those recently reviewed by our Board of Directors. Several questions were raised regarding your duties and responsibilities. I would appreciate you furnishing me with a brief description of your job assignment. Please include the number of persons you are responsible for and what administrative decisions you are allowed to make. As you know, the Fellow category is available to those persons serving in the management capacity on the administrative, scientific, maintenance, or supportive staff.

As soon as this information is received, I shall circulate it to our Board.

I hope all is going well for you.

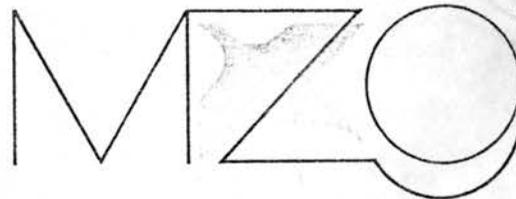
Best personal regards,

Robert O. Wagner
Executive Director

ROW:ljb

Copies to: AAZPA Board of Directors

MINNESOTA ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN



September 5, 1975

Mr. John Mehrtens
Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
Columbia, South Carolina Zoo
Columbia, South Carolina

Dear John:

As per our telephone conversation today, I am transmitting the enclosed material to you and am sending a copy of this letter and copies of the material to the members of the Conservation Committee in order to expedite the matter in terms of time.

This letter and the material is basically in response, though admittedly late, to some items mentioned in your July request for comments and opinions relative to the activities of the Wildlife Conservation Committee, with particular reference to studbook problems and related data accumulation projects. This would include the studbook problem, both on a national and international basis, the down-listing of sustained captive populations of endangered species, the development of national policies relative to surplus zoo animals, the development of a national policy relative to breeding programs, and the maintenance and coordination of studbooks.

I will apologize for the lateness of the response, but we have just accumulated necessary data and rationale to make an appropriate response.

Throughout all of the above mentioned problems, there is a common denominator and that is the necessity to develop and have available a series of records relative to animals in captivity. Toward this end, it is becoming apparent that ISIS is coming of age and has the potential to provide basic data which can be elaborated into a number of different programs supplying an objective base for the problems noted above.

It is also important to note that to date USDI has pumped over \$30,000 into ISIS with the acknowledgment that ISIS data does fulfill many of our needs both in record keeping and objective data support.

It is my opinion that this clearly demonstrates an important aspect of the AAZPA's responsibility which is to become responsible for its own programs and in essence demonstrate our ability to manage our own affairs.

With an eye toward the future, I am proposing that utilization of the ISIS program can provide a vehicle with the potential to maintain and coordinate studbook records including the more expanded and, I believe, more useful studbook which includes certain life history data, etc. as suggested by Clyde Hill. Machines will not do the work. It would demand individual studbookers who would coordinate

Wentworth Office Center, 33 Wentworth Ave., West St. Paul, MN. 55118

An equal opportunity employer

(612) 227-9216

Mr. John Mehrtens
September 5, 1975
Page Two

Again, I apologize for the lateness of our contribution to Minnesota, and we shall have to play it by ear of the conversation with and collect data, interpret it and ultimately supply it to ISIS for storage and recall or analyze as needed in terms of managing pedigree programs, etc.

In short, no machine or program can replace individuals, but it surely can provide a solid base and retrieval system which would uniformize a number of different programs.

Enclosed you will find an analysis of the ISIS potential relative to a number of existing studbook programs. Also enclosed there is a paper on the pedigree analysis subsystem which demonstrates the ability of ISIS to provide a tool for management policies and procedures to effect self-sustaining captive gene pools and which can further support national population management programs for endangered species and others. It could also provide an effective working tool in the development of surplus animal management programs.

There is also included a paper by Nate Flesness relative to gene pool management programs. This work has been supported by the Minnesota Zoological Garden and Nate will be presenting a paper in Calgary.

Additionally, there is an initial analysis of jaguar data which has been received by USDI officials and they have indicated that the data presented would possibly be sufficient to, in effect, support the down-listing of the jaguar as an endangered specie in zoo populations. This data is based only on approximately one-third of the zoos in this country but very clearly demonstrates that existing breeding programs are sufficient to support the population. The USDI has further indicated that they would desire additional data on this sort to assist them in effecting down-listing of other species.

As per our conversation, it will be the intent of the computer data committee to make a presentation on the progress and status of ISIS to the AAZPA Board on Sunday, September 14, at 10:00. At this time, we would be proposing that the AAZPA support an initial pedigree analysis subsystem development within the ISIS system. This system could then be utilized in the effecting of a uniformized studbook system.

By means of this letter and our phone conversation, I am notifying members of the Wildlife Conservation Committee that there will be a meeting called by Chairman Mehrtens on Sunday, September 14, in Calgary, to review the Wildlife Conservation Committee activities and to consider matters transmitted in this packet.

On Sunday the Computer Data Committee will be meeting as well to explore the progress of ISIS and some of the problems outlined here. Then, using this as a focus, a meeting of people interested in the development of a generalized studbook program would be called at the convenience of interested parties during the conference to attempt to initiate the development of a studbook system during the next months.

It would be our hope that some method of operation and agreement could be reached and that a proposal or series of comments could be taken to the International Zoo Directors group meeting following the conference.

Mr. John Mehrtens
September 5, 1975
Page Three

MATERIAL AND LETTER SHOULD BE SENT TO

Again, I apologize for the lateness of our contribution here in Minnesota, and admittedly we shall have to play it by ear at the conference, but in conversation with John, it seems apparent that we can effectively create at least the basis for a starting program.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

Harvin Jungo, address from LACSA
Lundberg, address Game 1000

Russ Kibben, address from LACSA
Ed Maruoka, address from LACSA
Bill Braken, address from LACSA

COPIES OF MATERIAL AND LETTER SHOULD BE SENT TO

John Werler
Houston Tex.

Clyde Hill, San Diego

Marvin Jones, address from Linda

Jack Thropp, Honolulu

Roland?
Lindeman, Catskill Game farm

NY

Russ Fischer =, Lincoln Park, Chicago

Ed Maruska, Cincinnati

Bill Braker, Shedd Aquarium, Chicago

Nicolda Play Hall???? NY Zoological Society

Bill Conway, NY Zoo Soc.

Lee Simmons, Omaha Zoo

A COMPARISON OF STUDBOOK DATA AND ISIS CAPABILITIES

	<u>Lama Vicugna</u>	<u>European Bison</u>	<u>Przewalski Horse</u>	<u>ISIS</u>	<u>Leopard</u>	<u>Golden Marmoset</u>
Datum						
ID Number	X	X	X	X	X	X
Studbook Name	X	X	X	X	X	X
House Name	X	X	X	X	X	
Sex	X	X	X	X	X	X
Pure or Hybrid	X	X		X	X	
Date of Birth	X	X	X	X	X	X
Sire	X	X	X	X	X	X
Dam	X	X	X	X	X	X
Breeder	X	X	X	X	X	X
Location (present or past)	X	X	X	X	X	X
Death	X	X	X	X	X	X
Post - mortem			X	X		
Carcass Disposition			X	X		
List of Forebearers	X	X	X	possible		
List of Offspring	X	X	X	possible		
Characteristics			X	possible		
Comments			X	possible		
Summary of Births	X	X	X	X		
Summary of Deaths	X	X	X	X		

1. International Zoo Yearbook,
Vol. 12, Page 402, 1972

2. International Zoo Yearbook,
Vol. 8, Page 159, 1968

3. Pedigree Book of the Przewalski
Horse, Prague 1.1., 1974

4. X = Data now available,
Possible = can be generated
from data now collected

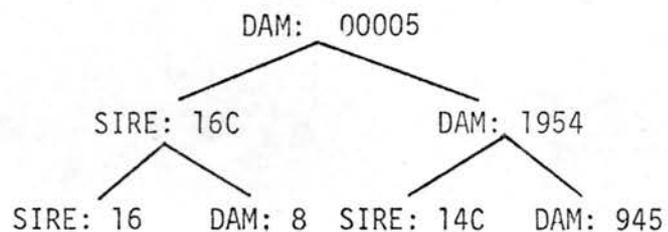
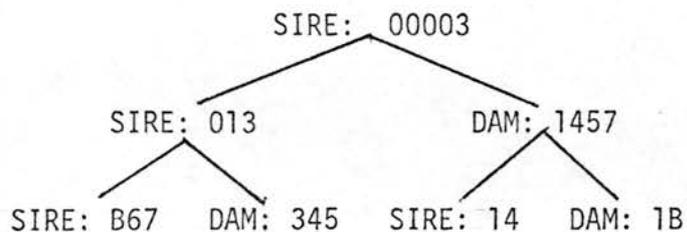
LEONTIDEUS ROSALIA (3SSP)/GOLDEN MARMOSET/

06-007-003-001-001

NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK

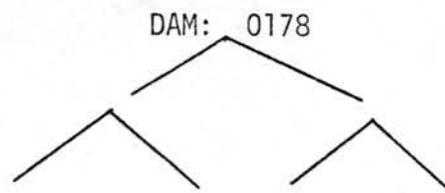
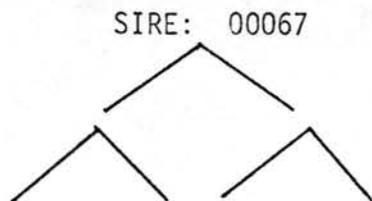
00006 SPECIMEN ID 01/01/75 CAPTIVE BORN AGE: 6 MO SEX: FEMALE
DAM: 00005 SIRE: 00003 STUDBOOK NUMBER: 39-A

FAMILY TREE



00008 SPECIMEN ID 16/05/70 OTHER SOURCE AGE: 2 YR. EST SEX: MALE
INSTITUTION BORN LOC: 310514006 LINCOLN PARK ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS
V/R ID: 6543 ACQ. COST: \$300. DELIVERY COST \$15.
DAM: 0178 SIRE: 00067 STUDBOOK NUMBER: 53-C

FAMILY TREE



OFFSPRING

00009 STUDBOOK NUMBER
016 STUDBOOK NUMBER STILLBORN
754 STUDBOOK NUMBER

PEDIGREE ANALYSIS SUBSYSTEM

International Species Inventory System

July 22, 1975

ISIS (International Species Inventory System) was officially adopted by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums in October of 1973, with official headquarters at the Minnesota Zoological Garden. ISIS was charged with the responsibility of developing and maintaining vital statistics data for all captive species, beginning with the mammals.

The development of the computer system necessary for ISIS was begun in January of 1974 on the IBM 370-155 computer system located at the Information System Division (ISD) of the State of Minnesota. Eight subsystems were designed to edit data received from the participating zoos (now totaling 176 in the U.S. and Canada), build data files, and generate several types of reports about these mammals. The three input subsystems are currently running on a production basis at ISD. The five report generating subsystems will be under production status by the latter part of August 1975.

The original purpose of ISIS was to collect, tabulate, and report vital statistics data as individual zoo inventories and a national census of all the mammals. Such reports are essential for local management and are also providing a major information source for zoos in their efforts to wisely maintain self-sustaining populations of exotic and endangered species in captivity over many generations. However, the vital statistics data already collected offers much broader opportunities for intelligent management than simple inventory reports.

To take an important case: in animals as well as in humans, marriages of convenience are usually not the best kind. Yet, most zoo mates are chosen from whomever is close at hand. Of course, readily available mates are often relatives and inbreeding is the result.

Already underway is a study, supported by the Minnesota Zoological Garden, evaluating the risks associated with inbreeding and developing computer-based methods to measure and to minimize them. Considerable effort has gone into the development of computer programs to evaluate the consequences of various mating systems.

ISIS Pedigree Analysis Subsystem (cont.)

To study past inbreeding, a large FORTRAN program designed for human pedigree analysis (MacLean, 1969, in Computer Applications in Genetics) has been acquired and modified for use with historical breeding data (called studbooks). This will produce a measure of the inbreeding in the history of today's animals, an important consideration for future mating choices. As yet incomplete is a portion of this program which will tabulate all ancestors and descendants of a given animal. This will be of real value in finding, tracing, and eliminating specific genetic defects.

Just begun is another pedigree analysis option which will allow estimates of the relative risk of inbreeding-caused defects (sterility, death, etc.), for particular animals. This option is based on calculations by H. M. Slatis ("An analysis of inbreeding in the European bison," *Genetics* 45:275, 1960). This risk estimation requires elaborate computations feasible only by computer.

Thus overall, the pedigree analysis subsystem of ISIS will facilitate genetic management, provide detection of inbreeding-caused problems, and suggest solutions when such problems appear.

ISIS Pedigree Analysis Subsystem (cont.)

SYSTEMS ANALYSIS: PEDIGREE ANALYSIS SUBSYSTEM

Doing these things will require substantial additions to ISIS programing. It will be necessary to produce specific data records which will contain all the data necessary to produce the pedigrees. This involves utilizing the data from two other subsystems, physiological norms and life history, both for making mating choices when this is feasible and for correlating with extent of inbreeding when enough data is in hand. Historical data as well as that from animals currently living will be involved.

From the specific data records a pedigree file will be constructed. Analyzing the inbreeding of a particular family tree built from the pedigree file will require the data records to contain parents' identification, the individual's lifespan dates, and its locations throughout its life.

The pedigree analysis subsystem will be divided into four separate operating segments to accomplish the above goals.

- (1) The ISIS history data file must be scanned and pedigree records produced for the pedigree data file.
- (2) The pedigree data file must be maintained on an annual basis from the current inventory data file. This will add new records to the pedigree data file as animals are born and will update existing pedigree records as the status of the animal changes.
- (3) The pedigree analysis will be performed annually on the data records in the pedigree file to evaluate the species breeding in general and to search for particular inbreeding-linked problems.
- (4) When special inbreeding-linked problems are encountered, a report will be produced on demand, containing a listing of possible matings found suitable from vital statistics, physiological and life history data, and which would substantially lower the inbreeding of the next generation.

COST ESTIMATES

ISIS Pedigree Analysis Subsystem

Segment 1

120 hrs Systems Analysis (\$13.75/hr)	\$1650
150 hrs Programing (\$11.50/hr)	1725
Computer & Equipment	<u>340</u>

\$3715.00

Segment 2

50 hrs Systems Analysis	\$ 687
80 hrs Programing	920
Computer & Equipment	<u>240</u>

\$1847.00

Segment 3

180 hrs Systems Analysis	\$2475
50 hrs Programing	550
Computer & Equipment	<u>200</u>

\$3225.00

Segment 4

40 hrs Systems Analysis	\$ 550
120 hrs Programing	1380
Computer & Equipment	<u>150</u>

\$2080.00

\$10,867.00

PRELIMINARY ANALYSIS OF THE
ISIS NATIONAL INVENTORY AND ACQUISITION REPORT - 5/30/75

The first International Species Inventory System mammalian species distribution summary (our first national survey) was prepared May 5, 1975. It records data on 12,156 living specimens based on reports from 92 zoos, of whom 44 have completed their entire inventory reports. The report summarizes events occurring during the year 1974, thus, any births or deaths occurring during 1975 are not included. The report contains data on 12,156 living specimens of mammals, of which 1,944 were born in 1974, and 287 deaths were recorded. The 287 deaths represent only a proportion of the deaths occurring in 1974 since we did not begin collecting data until June 1974. Our instructions to the zoos requested they begin with their currently living collection and then report deaths and other changes as they occurred from their beginning date. This means that all animals born in 1974 and still living in the zoo would be recorded, whereas only about 1/4th of the year's deaths are on record. We, therefore, estimate that the actual number of deaths is around 1,144. More accurate data will be available at the end of 1975. Thus, 16% of the 12,156 living specimens on record were born during 1974, and 9% of a total of 13,300 died during 1974. The total number of acquisitions during this period was 3,517 and includes 1,944 births, 784 purchases, 165 trades, 414 donations, and 155 loans. During the same period 760 specimens were released or removed from the individual collections. This included the 287 deaths mentioned above and 249 sales,

74 trades and 88 loans. At the time of reporting, 157 autopsies were recorded for the 287 deaths, yielding an autopsy rate of 55%. This rate would increase with later autopsy reports as these became available, but even at this percentage is higher than the nation-wide rate of human autopsies. Although it will be another six months before complete data are available to allow precise estimates of overall birth rates and death rates, it is already clear that the number of animals being born in zoo collections considerably exceeds the current death rate. This is the result of many successful breeding programs which are producing sufficient numbers of some species such that no additional space is available in qualified zoo collections for these animals. It also reflects the fact that the death rate for many species in captivity is considerably lower than that observed in the wild since zoo collections offer continuous adequate nutrition, treatment for disease and no predator pressure. Rather, a major consideration for future zoo breeding management policy will be carefully regulated breeding to maintain adequate genetic heterogeneity in the gene pools to be maintained in captivity primarily from captive stock. The data base provided by the ISIS program of the AAZPA will make a significant contribution to the achievement of these breeding policy objectives. An example of the kind of information available to the zoos may be illustrated with our available data on an endangered species, the jaguar, Panthera onca. This species is currently considered to contain eight subspecies of which three are currently identified as being held in captivity. The following data are the actual numbers based upon the animals reported, that is 12,156. It is estimated that this represents one-third of the animals held in collections

in North America. Since the sample size is so large and there are a wide spread of zoo exhibitors represented, we feel that a reasonable estimate of the actual numbers in each of the categories to be discussed can be obtained simply by multiplying by three. Thus, the total number of jaguars listed are 125, of which 111 are unidentified with respect to subspecies classification, and 24 are placed in either Panthera onca centralis or Panthera onca onca, or Panthera onca arizonensis. These 125 animals are held in 42 zoos. The sexes are as follows: 66 females, 58 males, and 1 of unknown sex. Eleven of the zoos held animals of one sex only, for a total of 13, yielding 31 zoos with 114 animals in a potentially paired situation. During the time of record, 35 baby jaguars were born and 30 currently remain in these collections. There appear then to have been 13 litters born in 12 zoos, with two deaths occurring during the first 60 days. Thus, the 114 animals minus 30 born during the year yields 84 animals that might potentially be breeders. However, an additional 13 are less than two years old, yielding 71 animals of approximately breeding age. A survey of the data indicated 30 zoos with pairs of animals older than two years that might potentially produce young. Twenty-three of these zoos had pairs between the age of two and ten years, which produced a total of nine litters in eight of the zoos. Seven of the zoos had pairs greater than 10 years of age, which produced three litters. Thus; eleven out of 30 zoos produced a total of 12 litters for a total of 34 animals born. If one multiplies these numbers by three to arrive at an estimate of the total captive jaguar population in North America, the data indicate the presence of 375 animals and

the probability that about 105 births occurred during the year of 1974. The effective breeding population would be in the vicinity of 210 animals, with adequate recruitment to maintain this population and produce a surplus. Consideration will need to be given to the age structure of this effective breeding population in order to insure that its composition will allow a long-term stability of the population and also assure the management of breeding in such a manner as to avoid substantial inbreeding and loss of genetic heterogeneity. This analysis of the ISIS data would indicate that these goals are easily obtainable given the development of explicit breeding management strategies, given the ability to exchange animals readily between qualified zoos, and given the continued development of this data base. The enthusiasm and cooperation of the North American zoos in developing this program represents a unique achievement in man's relationships to captive animals and ultimately to the benefit of these species in the wild. The accomplishment of these goals is clearly within the grasp of the zoos and has been accomplished by sustained cooperative effort between the zoos, private foundations, and several government agencies. It clearly signified the interest of all groups in the welfare of the species and the effort to make a significant contribution towards their ultimate continued survival in natural habitats.

GENE POOL CONSERVATION AND BREEDING STRATEGY FOR ZOOS

N. R. Flesness and U. S. Seal, Ph.D.

Veterans Administration Hospital
Minneapolis, Minnesota and
Department of Biochemistry, University of Minnesota
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55417

May 1975

GENE POOL CONSERVATION AND BREEDING STRATEGY FOR ZOOS

INTRODUCTION:

It is clear that zoos will rely increasingly on captive breeding populations. Maintaining such breeding groups will probably become a major role and a major responsibility.

Whether or not wild populations survive, one expects that the captive breeding population will be nearly closed, in the sense that further introductions of wild stock will be infrequent. Most such groups will be maintained at the level of hundreds of animals or less. Over the long term, continued propagation of such small closed groups has major genetic consequences. The population loses most of its genetic variability, and becomes highly inbred.

The rate and results of this inbreeding process are subject to control. What is required is partial or complete control of matings, and the use of a carefully chosen mating system.

IMPORTANCE OF GENETIC VARIATION:

Most fundamentally, genetic variation is the basis for future adaptation to changing environments. A basic theorem of evolutionary genetics is that the rate of adaptation is proportional to the genetic variance in fitness. A population with no genetic variation persists only as long as the environment stays within the tolerance limits of one individual. All members of the population have roughly the same tolerance; beyond this range they all fail. The global rate of environmental change is presumably increasing due to man, so populations with reduced potential rates of adaptation can be expected to vanish.

A relevant example of this is the relationship between genetic variation and disease resistance. Disease producing organisms are constantly evolving, new virulent strains appear sporadically. A population with normal genetic diversity has a good chance of including at least a few individuals who will happen to be resistant to the new, improved, pathogen. The risks of genetic uniformity were demonstrated a couple of years ago by a new form of corn blight which

swept across fields of genetically uniform hybrid corn. The new strain appeared late in the season, but the loss was still 6% of the U.S. corn crop. If the corn crop had stayed the same the next year, the loss would have been spectacular. However, the producers of corn seed had other genetically different strains at hand, and some were found to be resistant to the new blight. These were used; from the point of view of the blight, the corn made a sudden adaptation. Unfortunately, if the original genetic diversity of an animal population is lost, there may be no genetic insurance policy.

There is another possible role of genetic variation in natural populations. This is known as the Niche-Width Variation Hypothesis, and is still a subject of controversy in population biology. The idea is simple; genetically different individuals will utilize resources in slightly different ways, reducing the amount they compete. This means the population can be larger. As larger populations are thought more likely to persist, this effect may be important.

INBREEDING:

In most respects inbreeding is harmful. In animals, significant inbreeding usually causes a reduction in viability, growth rate, fertility, fecundity, lactation, and inter-species competitive ability. There are several reports of thresholds, where the effects suddenly become serious as a level of inbreeding is reached in the range 0.25 to 0.75 . To generalize much data of variable quality, small lines inbred rapidly by brother-sister mating have at best a 5% chance of surviving 20 generations. The rare line that survives this long will usually persist indefinitely. Apparently the founders were unusually low in harmful recessives, or selection during inbreeding was unusually effective in eliminating them. Many agricultural stations have intentionally tried to establish inbred lines of various animals in the hopes that recrossing them would be as productive as was the case with corn. The results of great efforts have been near universal extinction of the lines.

An important, but much ignored point is that the rate of inbreeding is crucial. Almost all literature data on the consequences of inbreeding is for the maximum possible rate, brother-sister mating. If animals are inbred more slowly, natural selection has a better chance to eliminate harmful recessives. It is very difficult to extrapolate the data to slower rates of inbreeding, but it is at least clear that the slower the rate of inbreeding, the less serious the consequences of reaching a given level of inbreeding.

There are two cases where minimizing the rate of inbreeding might not be desirable. One is the situation where an attempt is being made to domesticate an animal. Examples are musk oxen in Alaska, and eland in the Soviet Union. In this case, if useful genetic variation still exists in the population, selecting for it will involve intentional inbreeding. The other case is a paradox, and will be discussed below.

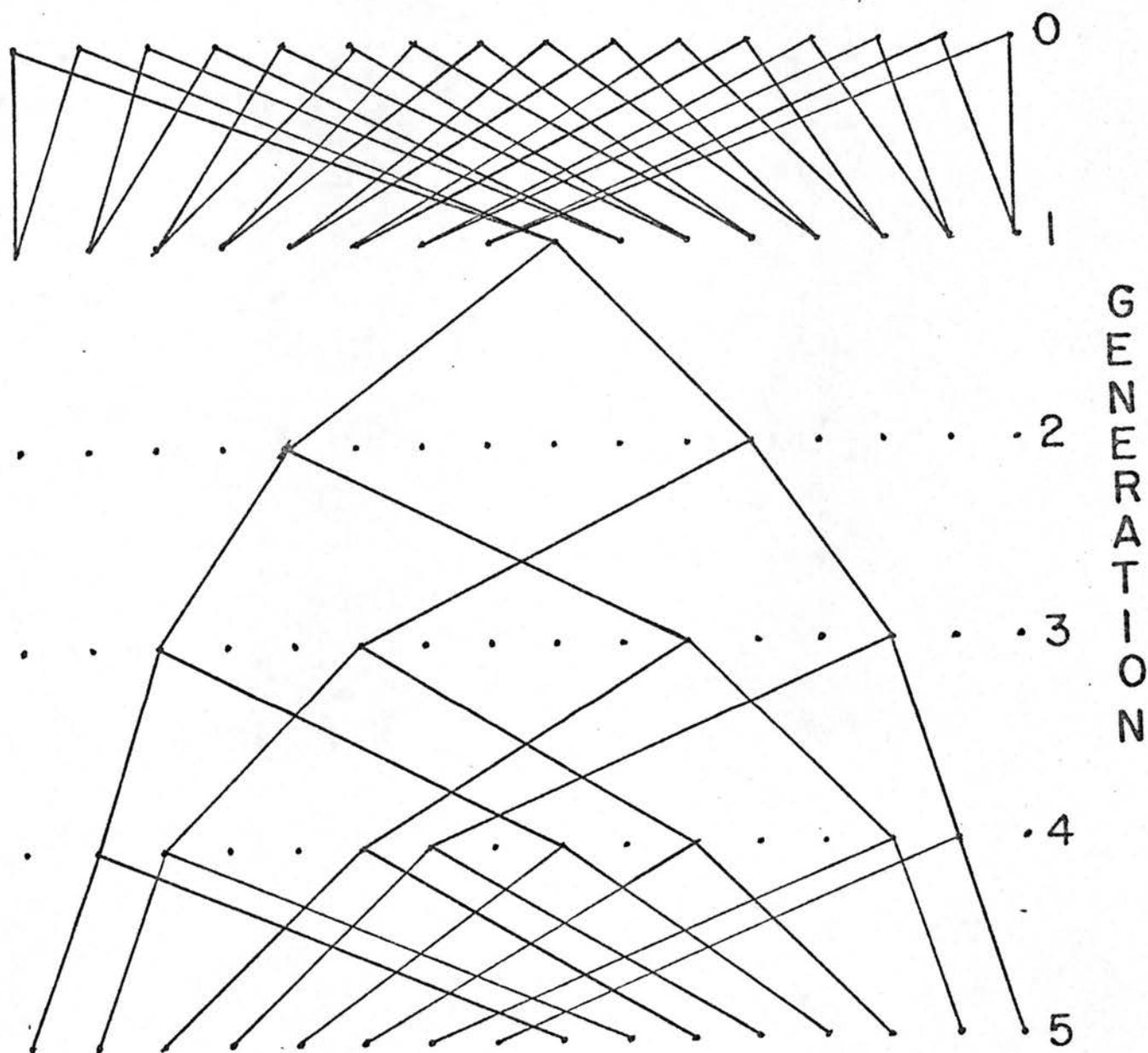
METHODS TO CONSERVE GENE POOLS:

There is an extensive literature on the subject of gene pool conservation. There have been several national and international symposia on the topic, and numerous publications. Unfortunately, almost all the work is on plants. Plants are a very much simpler problem, and there are now a considerable number of plant germ plasm collections, where plant genetic diversity preservation is the primary goal. The few publications which discuss this problem in animals are unanimous in the recommendation that something be done. I am unaware of any specific proposals as to just what.

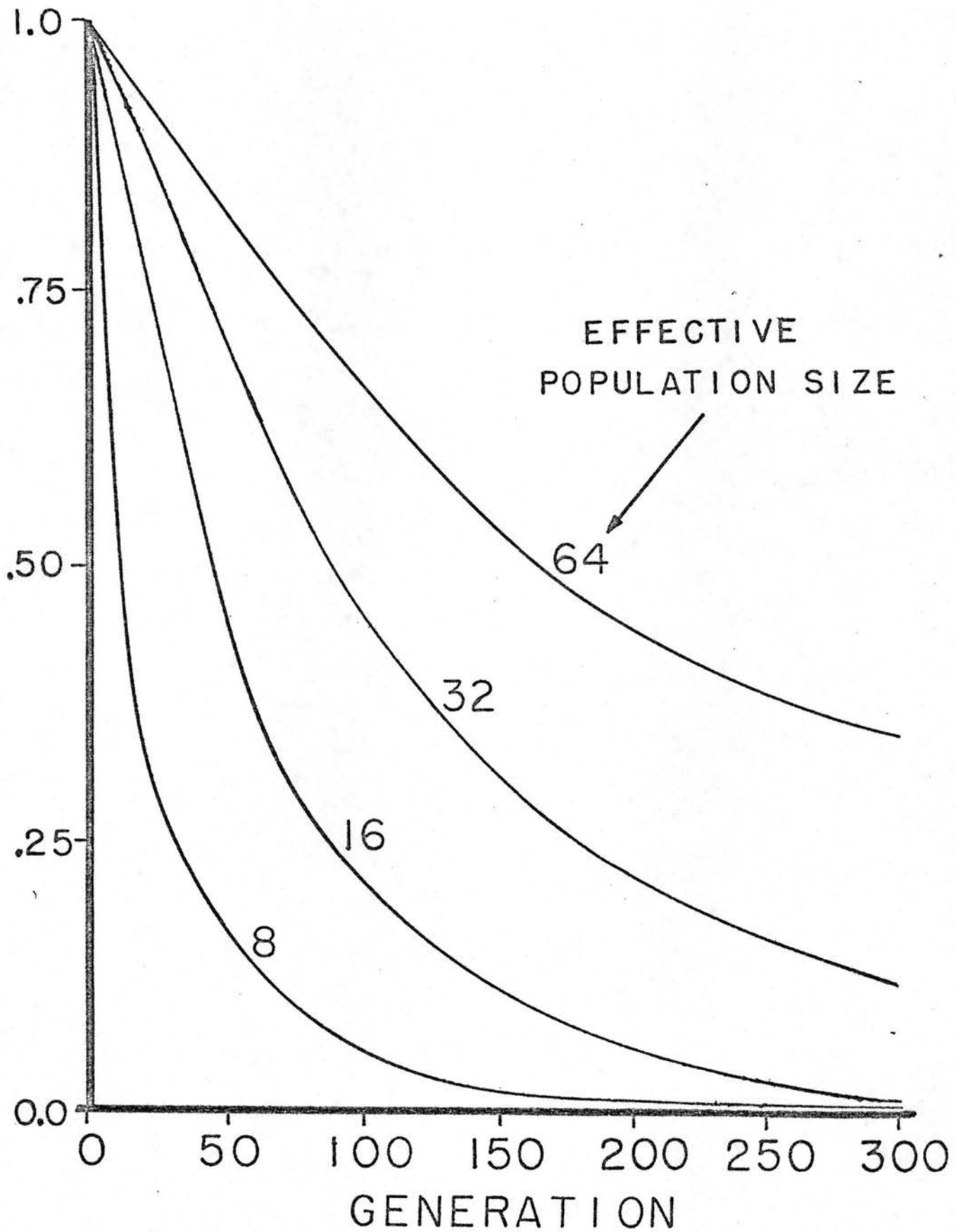
Actually, there are two breeding programs that are the optimal solution to the problem of animal gene pool conservation. They are very different, and possibly both should be used on each species. The first was proposed by Sewall Wright in 1921, and is known as "Maximum Avoidance of Inbreeding". It is the theoretically best answer to slowing the inbreeding process, and therefore slowing the loss of variation. It amounts to mating the least related animals with each other in each generation. The next page shows the scheme, and the following page shows its' effectiveness.

MAXIMUM AVOIDANCE
OF INBREEDING

$N = 16$



DECAY OF VARIABILITY;
MINIMUM INBREEDING

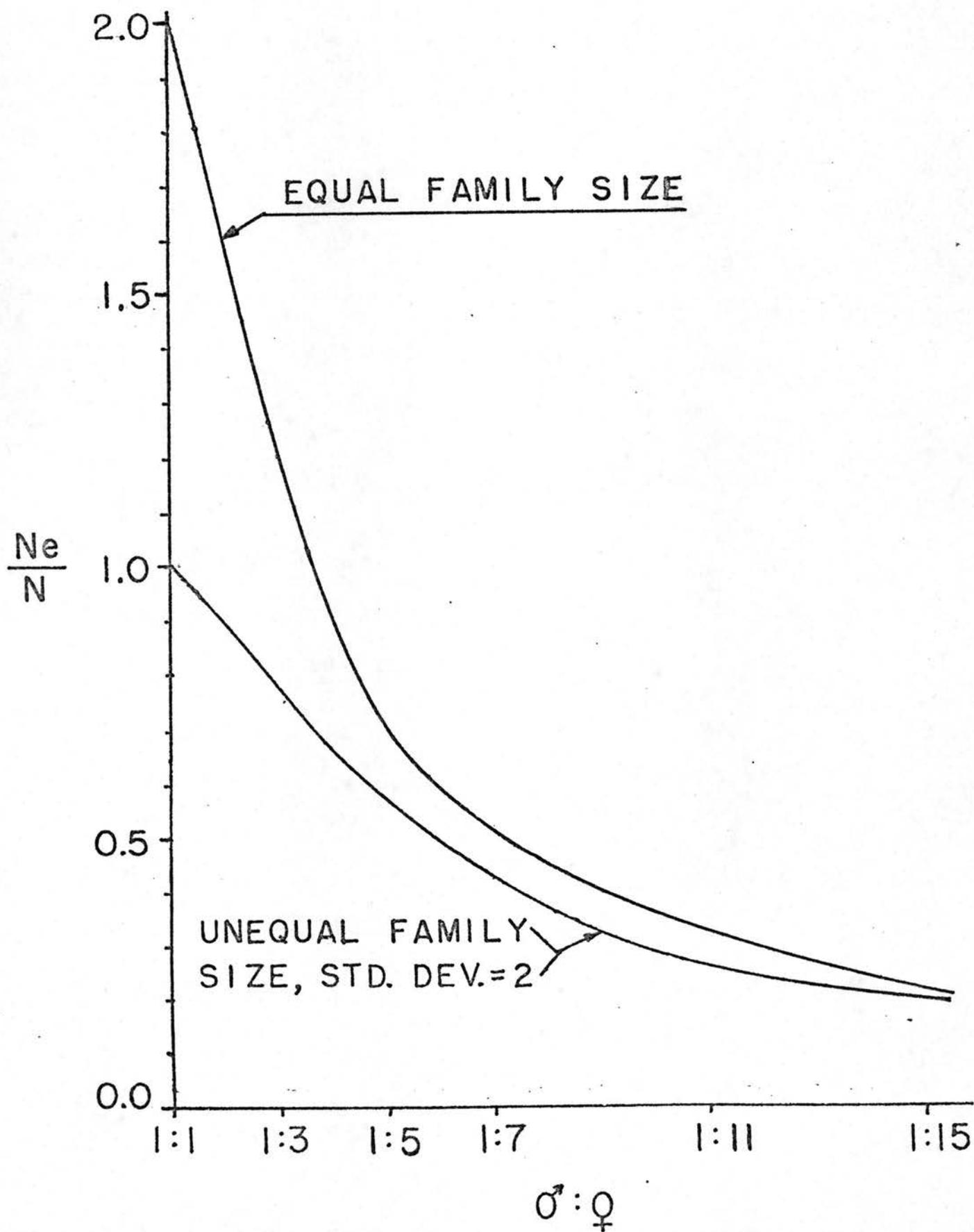


For population sizes in the range 50 to 100 or greater, this mating system is quite effective in preserving variation. Note that half of the variability should remain after more than 100 generations. Ultimately, of course, the population will reach equilibrium at a very low level of variation. The population size factor is called "effective population size", which bears explaining. This is a comparative term, and is based on the characteristics of a population which mates at random, and whose family sizes vary in such a way that the standard deviation of family size equals two. Normal zoo practice probably results in an effective population size substantially less than the actual number of breeding adults. In the future, the ISIS records will allow this to be measured. Adjusting two aspects of the population can give an effective population size equal to twice its' number of breeding adults, a profound improvement from the point of view of preserving genetic variation in a finite population of animals. The next page illustrates the effects of sex ratio and equality of family size. For equal numbers of males and females, and equal offspring number for each mating, the effective population number is twice the actual number. As the breeding program deviates from these conditions, the effective number, and thus the success in preserving variation, drops rapidly. Another way to say all this is that a population of 16 with 1:1 sex ratio, equal family size, mating most distant relatives, will preserve genetic diversity as effectively as a population of 64 with a 1:5 sex ratio and a standard deviation of family size equal to two.

The second optimal method to preserve genetic diversity is paradoxical, in that it involves establishing several inbred lines. Each should be roughly four to eight animals, and this group would be inbred. The use of a line size greater than two will reduce the risk of loss substantially. Each such inbred line would preserve indefinitely the genetic diversity of one wild animal. At some future date, the lines would be recrossed and the variation combined into one population for use in restocking, etc.

This method is the only one that preserves substantial variability indefinitely, but it is also the most risky. The consequences of its' use are still being worked on, but provisionally it might be worth doing using excess animals from a maximum avoidance scheme as described above.

SEX RATIO VERSUS EFFECTIVE POPULATION SIZE



WHAT DO WE WANT TO PRESERVE?

As a minimum I think we all agree that species should be preserved for aesthetic reasons, as examples of the diversity of the organic world. From this point of view, what is important is to absolutely minimize the chances of extinction. A breeding program with this goal would involve some selection for adaptation to zoo conditions. Animals would be bred, and especially successful individuals or pairs would be allowed to produce numerous offspring, who would thus make up a disproportionate part of the next generation. Their parents would have had a high "captive fitness". This kind of breeding program is currently nearly universal. As an example, the Bronx tigress mentioned by W. Conway in his presentation at the AAZPA Meetings last year, had thirty surviving offspring, most of whom are also highly successful. It's important to realize that this represents strong selection and considerable loss of genetic diversity. The results from continuing this program are substantial loss of diversity very quickly, and eventual partial domestication. This is not necessarily a bad result at all, but represents a choice to be made.

If this route is chosen with a given species, it's also important to realize that it curtails further options. The loss of variation would be very rapid, the possibility of recovery small. If a population with greatly reduced variability were expanded in size, one would have to wait hundreds to thousands of generations for substantial recovery of genetic diversity by mutation and recombination.

Alternatively, the goal of preservation can be to maximize the preservation of variation, and thus increase the still small chances of re-introduction. For multiple reasons, the success record of re-introductions is dismal, and significant genetic diversity of stock is certainly no guarantee of success. It is highly probable, however, that low genetic diversity nearly guarantees failure.

A breeding program with this goal would be an attempt to slow down adaptation to captivity. The most important rule would be to restrict family sizes equally. Evolution is differential reproductive success, and it would be desirable to stop evolution. Following one or both of the mating systems which maximize genetic diversity would also be critical.

This paper represents conclusions from the halfway point of this project, undertaken for the Minnesota Zoological Garden.

Yet to be completed are models which consider the effects of infrequent wild introductions, the level of interchange between various zoo populations, each of which is under a particular mating system, and further study of the possibility of using multiple inbred lines to conserve genetic variability.

Also underway is a computer program package which will evaluate the breeding history of those animals for which we have records. Inbreeding coefficients, and other pedigree data will be computed. Przewalski's horse is being done first. The program has the potential of monitoring breeding populations from ISIS record data at periodic intervals.

September 5, 1975

Mr. John Mehrtens
Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
Columbia, South Carolina Zoo
Columbia, South Darolina

Dear John:

As per our telephone conversation today, I am transmitting the enclosed material to you and am sending a copy of this letter and copies of the material to the members of the Conservation Committee in order to expedite the matter in terms of time.

This letter and the material is basically in response, though admittedly late, to some items mentioned in your July request for comments and opinions relative to the activities of the Wildlife Conservation Committee, with particular reference to studbook problems and related data accumulation projects. This would include the studbook problem, both on a national and international basis, the down-listing of sustained captive populations of endangered species, the development of national policies relative to surplus zoo animals, the development of a national policy relative to breeding programs, and the maintenance and coordination of studbooks.

I will apologize for the lateness of the response, but we have just accumulated necessary data and rationale to make an appropriate response.

Throughout all of the above mentioned problems, there is a common denominator and that is the necessity to develop and have available a series of records relative to animals in captivity. Toward this end, it is becoming apparent that ISIS is coming of age and has the potential to provide basic data which can be elaborated into a number of different programs supplying an objective base for the problems noted above.

It is also important to note that to date USDI has pumped over \$30,000 into ISIS with the acknowledgment that ISIS data does fulfill many of our needs both in record keeping and objective data support.

It is my opinion that this clearly demonstrates an important aspect of the AAZPA's responsibility which is to become responsible for its own programs and in essence demonstrate our ability to manage our own affairs.

With an eye toward the future, I am proposing that utilization of the ISIS program can provide a vehicle with the potential to maintain and coordinate studbook records including the more expanded and, I believe, more useful studbook which includes certain life history data, etc. as suggested by Clyde Hill. Machines will not do the work. It would demand individual studbookers who would coordinate

Mr. John Mehrtens
September 5, 1975
Page Two

and collect data, interpret it and ultimately supply it to ISIS for storage and recall or analyze as needed in terms of managing pedigree programs, etc.

In short, no machine or program can replace individuals, but it surely can provide a solid base and retrieval system which would uniformize a number of different programs.

Enclosed you will find an analysis of the ISIS potential relative to a number of existing studbook programs. Also enclosed there is a paper on the pedigree analysis subsystem which demonstrates the ability of ISIS to provide a tool for management policies and procedures to effect self-sustaining captive gene pools and which can further support national population management programs for endangered species and others. It could also provide an effective working tool in the development of surplus animal management programs.

There is also included a paper by Nate Flesness relative to gene pool management programs. This work has been supported by the Minnesota Zoological Garden and Nate will be presenting a paper in Calgary.

Additionally, there is an initial analysis of jaguar data which has been received by USDI officials and they have indicated that the data presented would possibly be sufficient to, in effect, support the down-listing of the jaguar as an endangered species in zoo populations. This data is based only on approximately one-third of the zoos in this country but very clearly demonstrates that existing breeding programs are sufficient to support the population. The USDI has further indicated that they would desire additional data on this sort to assist them in effecting down-listing of other species.

As per our conversation, it will be the intent of the computer data committee to make a presentation on the progress and status of ISIS to the AAZPA Board on Sunday, September 14, at 10:00. At this time, we would be proposing that the AAZPA support an initial pedigree analysis subsystem development within the ISIS system. This system could then be utilized in the effecting of a uniformized studbook system.

By means of this letter and our phone conversation, I am notifying members of the Wildlife Conservation Committee that there will be a meeting called by Chairman Mehrtens on Sunday, September 14, in Calgary, to review the Wildlife Conservation Committee activities and to consider matters transmitted in this packet.

On Sunday the Computer Data Committee will be meeting as well to explore the progress of ISIS and some of the problems outlined here. Then, using this as a focus, a meeting of people interested in the development of a generalized studbook program would be called at the convenience of interested parties during the conference to attempt to initiate the development of a studbook system during the next months.

It would be our hope that some method of operation and agreement could be reached and that a proposal or series of comments could be taken to the International Zoo Directors group meeting following the conference.

Mr. John Mehrtens
September 5, 1975
Page Three

Again, I apologize for the lateness of our contribution here in Minnesota, and admittedly we shall have to play it by ear at the conference, but in conversation with John, it seems apparent that we can effectively create at least the basis for a starting program.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

COPIES OF MATERIAL AND LETTER SHOULD BE SENT TO

John Werler
Houston Tex.

Clyde Hill, San Diego

Marvin Jones, address from Linda

Jack Thropp, Honolulu

Roland?
Lindeman, Catskill Game farm
NY

Russ Fischer =, Lincoln Park, Chicago

Ed Maruska, Cincinnati

Bill Braker, Shedd Aquarium, Chicago

Nicolda Play Hall???? NY Zoological Society

Bill Conway, NY Zoo Soc.

Lee Simmons, Omaha Zoo



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

Conservation Committee

Mid-Year Report of the Chairman

8 August 1975

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RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoo
Wichita, Kansas 67212

President-Elect
JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

Vice-President
ROBERT D. WAGNER
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Jackson Zoological Park
Jackson, Mississippi 39209

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John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Executive Director
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Sacramento, California 95822

DANIEL H. MORENO
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Cleveland Aquarium
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

GORDON HUBBELL, D.V.M.
Director
Crandon Park Zoo
Key Biscayne, Florida 33149

DANIEL R. MICHALOWSKI
Director
Seneca Park Zoo
Rochester, N. Y. 14621

TO: Officers and Directors of the American Association of
Zoological Parks and Aquariums

FROM: John M. Mehrstens, Chairman, Conservation Committee
(Director, Columbia Zoological Park; Columbia, South Carolina)

Herewith the "conference report" of the activities of the AAZPA
Conservation Committee to date.

The report is divided into several sections that deal with broad
general subjects . . . permits, studbooks, surplus stock, etc.

Insofar as Committee recommendations are concerned, the majority
of these are, essentially, a composite of the opinions of Committee
members. However, in certain instances response from Committee
members has been such that a composite opinion is not possible.
These instances are noted in the report.

SECTION 1 - PERMITS

A. PERMITS PROCESSED

In addition to the ten permit requests processed or otherwise handled by the Conservation Committee as listed on pages two and three of the Committee's Mid-Year Report, an additional ten permit requests have been submitted to and processed by the Committee. One additional permit request has been submitted and is still in the process of Committee evaluation. Thus, the Committee to date has concerned itself with a total of twenty-two permits. The Chairman has also been advised of two additional permit extensions and/or modifications granted by USDI/FWS.

The permit requests processed by the Committee since the Mid-Year Report were as follows; the dates shown being the dates of the Committee evaluation comments submitted to USDI/FWS.

- i. 19 April 1975 -- Knoxville Zoo; Knoxville, Tennessee; application to exchange 1/0 Jaguar (Panthera onca) for 1/0 Jaguar (P. onca) with Gladys Porter Zoo; Brownsville, Texas . . . an extensive application found by the Committee to be in order with minor discrepancies; unconditionally approved; processed by Committee Vice-Chairman, Clayton Freiheit. (Committee Chairman abroad at the time.)
- ii. 19 April 1975 -- Columbia Zoological Park; Columbia, South Carolina; application to import 0/1 Amur Leopard (Panthera pardus orientalis) from Frankfurt, Germany . . . two Committee members concerned themselves that no copy of the purchase contract was available or were the details of a breeding program given. It was assumed by the applying facility that such had been provided in depth in the previously approved import permit request for 1/0 Amur Leopard; unconditionally approved; processed by Committee Vice-Chairman, Freiheit; submitting institution abstaining.
- iii. 21 April 1975 -- Amendment number two to permit number PRT-6-11-C-75Z importation of 0/1 Baird's Tapir by Columbia Zoological Park. This permit request was previously approved by the Committee. However, USDI/FWS issued an incorrect import permit confusing the sex of the animals concerned as well as issuing the permit with a typographical error (?) on the expiration date. The amendment corrected the sex of the animal and extended the expiration date to 30 October 1975.
- iv. 26 May 1975 -- Gladys Porter Zoo; Brownsville, Texas; export 5/5 Siberian Tigers (Panthera tigris altaica) to Africam, Puebla, Mexico . . . negative commentary by the Committee concerned themselves with the housing facilities available at Africam. Also, the Committee was concerned that although the animals in question were bred from apparently registered parents and were therefore suitable for registration themselves, the Brownsville facility did not provide the data required to the studbook keeper at Leipzig, Germany; instead the Brownsville facility was depending on Africam doing so. However, the Committee unanimously approved issuance of the permit.

- v. 29 May 1975 -- Philadelphia Zoological Park; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; to import 2/2 White Necked Rock Fowl (Picathartes gymnocephalus) . . . an involved permit request underscoring a rather appalling lack of cooperation and coordination between several major North American zoological parks. Although not immediately obvious when evaluation was requested, it shortly became obvious that some thirty birds were involved and that the importation was apparently a joint effort of the Philadelphia Zoological Park; the National Zoo; the San Antonio Zoo; the San Diego Zoo; and Audubon Park, New Orleans. The permit in question was written on 3 April 1975, received by the Committee on 6 May 1975, and processed on to USDI/FWS on 29 May 1975.

The Committee recommended conditional approval of the permit, the restrictive factors being as follows:

- (a) Automatic issuance of the import permit if the other facilities in question received approval.
- (b) That the data requested by USDI/FWS concerning the proposed importation from the Philadelphia facility and at the time unavailable to the Committee meet with their satisfaction.
- (c) Failing item (a) and assuming that item (b) was indeed satisfactory, that the importation be restricted to 2/2 specimens specifically for the Philadelphia facility.

Since the date of Committee evaluation, the National Zoo has submitted an import request to USDI/FWS but has not requested Committee evaluation. San Diego has submitted a request for their portion of the importation dated 24 July 1975. Apparently no action has yet been taken by either Audubon Park or the San Antonio Zoo.

- vi. 4 June 1975 -- Oklahoma City Zoo; Oklahoma City, Oklahoma; to export 0/2 Siberian Tigers (Panthera tigris altaica) to the Zoological Garden Society, Tel-Aviv, Israel . . . the Committee noted that the Israeli government import permit papers were lacking, that shipping arrangements were not detailed, and that the facility and related matters at Tel-Aviv were not noted. It was assumed by the Committee that this data would be forthcoming and submitted directly to USDI/FWS by the Oklahoma Zoo. The Committee recommended unconditional approval.
- vii. 5 June 1975 -- Gladys Porter Zoo; Brownsville, Texas; to import 1/1 Brown Lemur (Lemur macaco fulvus) from the Jardin Zoologique de Quebec, Canada . . . the Committee noted the absence of the purchase contract; one member abstained from comment. The Committee recommended that the import permit be granted provided the contract was provided to USDI/FWS as required by the regulations.
- viii. 26 June 1975 -- San Diego Zoological Gardens, San Diego, California; to import 1/0 Siberian Tiger (Panthera tigris altaica) from Moscow, Russia . . . this was a well prepared permit request and was unanimously approved by the Committee with two members abstaining from comment.

- ix. 7 July 1975 -- Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens; Chicago, Illinois; to exchange and import/export 1/0 Asiatic Lion (Panthera leo persica) for 1/0 Asiatic Lion (P.l. persica) to/from East Berlin Zoological Park; East Berlin, DDR, . . . although the Committee recommended that the permit be granted, the approval was essentially conditional provided the facility at East Berlin could provide documentation acceptable to Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens as to the purity of the stock in question. The decision to restrict the permit issuance was based primarily upon conversation between the Chairman and Lincoln Park staff members who were already aware of the fact that there was some concern over the purity of the East Berlin animals as a possible result of a possible African/Indian lion sub-specific cross in the zoo at Trivandrum, India, circa 1968. The East Berlin animals apparently derived from this zoo.
- x. 21 July 1975 -- National Zoological Park; Washington, D. C.; to exchange 1/0 Golden Lion Marmoset (Leontideus rosalia) with Monkey Jungle, Inc., Miami, Florida . . . unconditional approval by the Committee.
- xi. 7 August 1975 -- Zoological Society of Cincinnati; Cincinnati, Ohio; to exchange 1/0 Persian Leopard (Panthera pardus saxicolor) with the Leipzig Zoo; Leipzig, Germany . . . other than commenting that the geneology of the parents of the Cincinnati animals as presented in the permit was incorrect, the Committee recommendation was for issuance of the permit to exchange the animals in question. It should be noted that the processing of this permit saw one of the first practical applications being made by the rare leopard studbooks.
- xii. 24 July 1975 -- San Diego Zoological Gardens; San Diego, California; to import 2/2 White Necked Rock Fowl . . . distributed directly to the Conservation Committee by San Diego. Still in process, this import permit request relates to the Philadelphia application commented on above.

B. COMMENTARY

- i. In addition to the process of permits, the Committee was also advised by USDI/FWS that permit number PRT-6-7-1 issued on 16 August 1974, was amended for the second time on 10 February 1975 to allow importation of 1/1 Thamin, Cervus eldi thamin, born November-December 1974, while in German quarantine by the New York Zoological Society. In addition, the expiration date of the original permit was extended to 31 August 1975.
- ii. The time taken by the Committee to evaluate permit requests and return them to the Chairman has been, in most cases, extremely short. The Chairman would comment that Committee members have been most conscientious in giving their prompt attention to Committee evaluation. Unfortunately, a number of Committee members continue to be erratic in their response, often submitting their recommendations long after the Committee evaluation has been submitted to USDI/FWS.
- iii. Several of the Committee members as well as the Chairman are concerned with the inconsistent submission of permit requests by zoological parks.

Permit applications as listed in the Zoo-Act Newsletter for July 1975, for example, indicates that there were thirty-seven Endangered Species permit requests submitted to or acted upon by USDI/FWS. Of these, eighteen involved AAZPA members; however, only eight of the requests were submitted for Committee evaluation.

Likewise, three display permits concerning "Marine Mammals" were submitted, all involving AAZPA members (two concerning polar bears, one concerning sea otters). None were submitted for comment. In addition to the above, eleven Marine Mammal display permits were submitted to the Department of Commerce of which six were submitted by AAZPA members, again with none being submitted to the Committee for evaluation.

The Chairman, as well as many members of the Committee, remains somewhat confused as to whether Committee evaluation is requested on a voluntary basis by AAZPA member institutions, whether USDI/FWS has requested such evaluation (they are inconsistent in seeking the Committee's advice), or whether it is mandatory.

Certainly, the workload of the Committee is such that no one is particularly desirous of commenting on interstate transport and similar matters. Nevertheless, those facilities that request evaluation run the risk of Committee non-approval. Although it is obvious that USDI/FWS makes the final decision, it is assumed that the evaluation of the Conservation Committee would influence that decision thus creating a situation whereby a cooperative AAZPA member places himself at a disadvantage.

- iv. Despite efforts on the part of the Chairman to develop increased communication between USDI/FWS and the Committee, contact between the two groups remains virtually nil unless such contact is initiated by the Chairman. When specific information is requested, the Department, for the most part, has been cooperative. Nevertheless, such one way communication leaves much to be desired and places the time and financial burden on the Committee, not on the governmental agency.
- v. The Committee has had considerable discussion concerning the Committee's evaluation of Marine Mammal permits. Commentary from the Marine Mammal Commission would seem to indicate that Committee evaluation would be welcomed and considered but only with the status of a public comment after the permit request has been published in the Federal Register.

Most of the Committee members responding to this problem feel that AAZPA should comment on such permit requests. They also feel that such commentary would require an expansion of the Committee to include at least two members whose specific area of expertise lies with marine mammals. Such commentary, however, would require a constant surveillance of the Federal Register; something which very few zoological parks apparently do. If commentary concerning pinnipeds was instituted, then it would appear that commentary

concerning those marine mammals covered by Interior, e.g. polar bears, would likewise become necessary. The most obvious, immediate problem that all of this generates is the time and expense factor. Nevertheless, it would appear that if AAZPA elects to comment on a Federal application concerning Siberian Tigers, they should likewise comment on any animal species kept by zoological parks and controlled by a Federal regulatory agency. The Committee Chairman would comment that AAZPA and its committees should be cautious about drowning in a sea of papers, a problem apparently now extant in most Federal agencies concerning zoo animals.

- vi. Committee discussions concerning the issuance of commentary results to submitting zoos has continued. Several complaints have been lodged with the Chairman concerning the procedure and/or commentary used dealing with a specific permit request. Most of the members, however, seem to feel that the submitting zoo should not necessarily receive the evaluation of the Committee unless they specifically request it. Suggestion has been made that on those permits that the Committee cannot approve, the submitting zoo should be advised of the problems prior to the issuance of a Committee statement to USDI/FWS. Such action ostensibly would allow the submitting zoo to compensate for the deficiencies noted.
- vii. On 20 November 1974, the Committee received a request from USDI/FWS to evaluate a permit request to purchase and transport 2/2 Indian Tigers by Great Adventure, Incorporated. The material supplied by USDI/FWS was incomplete. The Committee suggested the approval of the permit conditional upon the missing material being supplied to the satisfaction of USDI/FWS. Per an article appearing in the current issue of the Animal Welfare Institute Newsletter, it would appear that the four tigers covered by this permit are dead as a result of fighting. Further, there appears to be some confusion as to whether or not the required autopsies are able to be performed; the Great Adventure veterinarian ostensibly offering the opinion that when the carcasses were presented to him, they were in no condition for autopsy. The article further continues that USDI/FWS is considering entering an action against Great Adventure for both this incident and an additional charge that they have illegally obtained and/or transported eleven "leopards". Great Adventure, Inc. is listed as a commercial member of AAZPA. If the allegations are correct, what happens?

Much fanfare was printed in the HSUS Newsletter some months ago about that organization "rescuing" a black bear and releasing it to the "freedom" of Great Adventure, Inc. It is interesting to note (and certainly no surprise) that HSUS has made no mention of either the tiger or the leopard incident.

- viii. Relative to item (vii) above, the ABC operation, "The Wildlife Preserve", which has been presented as a "zoo" has come under serious fire in a magazine locally published in Washington, D. C., and according to information available to the Chairman, one with significant impact on Federal legislators. Although according to the 1974-75 AAZPA roster, ABC is not a member, they nevertheless do use the word zoo.

Although the article differentiates between "drive through parks" and "traditional zoos", it still remains, in my opinion, an excellent example of the concept that the best zoological parks in North America, in the eyes of the public, are unfortunately no better than the worst, simply because it is the worst facilities that attract highly emotional publicity.

- ix. The Committee is concerned over the proposed new permit procedures being developed by USDI/FWS. Opposing commentary has been submitted to USDI/FWS by this facility privately, in addition to providing commentary to AAZPA Executive Director, Wagner. The Committee is also concerned over the possible impact of the International Treaty which is now in effect. Several individuals have commented to the Chairman that AAZPA "dropped the ball" on both of these items. However, the Chairman would comment that zoological parks offering the objections should themselves offer commentary to the Federal agencies involved, and in the process of doing so, provide copies to the legislative committee. If AAZPA officers feel that such commentary is a part of Conservation Committee activities, then a sub-committee to handle such comments needs to be appointed by the Chairman.

C. RECOMMENDATIONS

- i. If the Committee is to continue evaluation of permits as a "service" to USDI/FWS, such service should be consistent. It is therefore suggested that if the Officers and Board of Directors feel that permit request submittal to the Committee by AAZPA zoos continue on a voluntary basis, they (the officers, etc.) should establish a policy whereby any AAZPA zoo submitting a permit request to USDI/FWS at least send a copy of the permit request form number 3-200 to the Committee. This would allow a running file on permit activities amongst zoos and avoid problems such as that created with the White Necked Rock Fowl permit request cited above.
- ii. That it be made mandatory that any AAZPA member appointed to the Conservation Committee subscribe to the Federal Register.
- iii. That the AAZPA Executive Director and/or Officers publish in the Newsletter a review of as well as the current status of the old AAZPA "animal blacklist" as well as WAPT.
- iv. That a written policy concerning the Conservation Committee be developed. Such a written framework within which the Committee could work would solve many problems and make the work of the Committee somewhat easier.
- v. The majority of Committee members feel commentary should be offered concerning Marine Mammals, e.g. pinnipeds. If AAZPA agrees, the Committee should then be expanded by two members whose specific

expertise lies within the field involved. The Chairman feels it should be handled on a sub-committee basis.

SECTION II - STUDBOOKS AND RELATED

A. Synopsis

A considerable amount of conversation, correspondence, and etc. has been experienced over the past months concerning studbooks. I feel certain that all AAZPA Officers and Directors are aware of the problems involved. President Blakely has passed on to the AAZPA Board information indicating the desirability of establishing an AAZPA studbook committee as a separate entity or as a sub-committee of the Conservation Committee; the Chairman of which would be known as the studbook coordinator. The AAZPA Board was informed of this matter on 14 May 1975. No further commentary has been received.

It suffices to say a great deal of confusion exists as regards studbooks; zoological parks apparently make erratic attempts to use them and in many cases ignore them completely. It would appear that if AAZPA intends to improve its professional image that one of the more significant steps to be taken in such improvement would be development of, acceptance of, and cooperation with studbooks and studbook keepers.

Some problem seems to exist as to who coordinates what and much lip service is paid to "competition" between European and American zoos, breaches of protocol, and sundry other trash. While it is recognized that such problems may exist, it would seem to be in the best interest of the animals and professionalism to set such things aside.

The need for studbooks being maintained in a proper manner by competent keepers will be underscored in the event that something concrete concerning the problems of zoo surplus and cooperative national and/or international breeding programs takes place.

Much of this was discussed in the Mid-Year Report and would be redundant here. Therefore, the following suggestions and/or recommendations are made:

B. Recommendations/Studbooks

- i. An official AAZPA policy concerning studbooks and participation in such studbooks by AAZPA members should be established. If total cooperation of zoological parks cannot be achieved by request, then it should be achieved by rule. If zoological parks do not cooperate with studbooks, they then become merely academic exercises.

- ii. Studbooks should be enlarged from mere geneological records to information sources on the particular species in question. Clyde Hill, in maintaining a world registry of Wanderoo Monkeys, circulates a mimeographed newsletter each year recapping reproduction successes, diets used, veterinary records, medical care, and related items. Utilization of this technique in the maintenance of studbooks would seem to be very desirable.
- iii. Inclusion of studbooks in the ISIS system is desirable and needed. However, the studbook keeper should maintain the original studbook records at his specific location. ISIS would, of course, store the data for retrieval when necessary but would not have the sole responsibility for maintaining studbook records.
- iv. As above, establish a studbook committee and appoint a studbook coordinator.
- v. Select the committee so that representatives from the "zoo regions" of the United States are available to present studbook data, problems, and related information at the various regional meetings held throughout the year.
- vi. If dealers are to be granted voting membership status in AAZPA, part of that status should include cooperation with studbook keepers.
- vii. Whoever is appointed studbook coordinator should have communication and rapport with the European studbook coordinator (apparently INZYB) as well as IUCN. Apparently IUCN has sanctioned a cheetah studbook, and again, apparently no one is aware of it. The report of the SSC Cat Group recently indicated that a studbook was to be started on leopards from Ceylon. However, investigation determined that they had no intention of starting a studbook even though it was announced in the IUCN Newsletter.
- viii. In the event that a studbook committee and coordinator is appointed, AAZPA should adopt a policy that only pure-bred animals be included in studbooks, and that regardless of the egos and institutions involved, no subspecific hybrids be allowed.
- ix. Committee member, Les Fisher, has indicated he would be pleased to discuss international cooperation between the U. S. studbook coordinator and the European studbook coordinator as well as the European studbook keepers at the IUDZG meeting in Colorado this fall.

SECTION III - BREEDING PROGRAMS, ZOO SURPLUSES, ETC.

A. Synopsis

- i. The cooperative cheetah breeding program recommended earlier this year by Ron Reuther has been discussed over the past months. It would appear that such a project is not feasible at this time . . . at least not as an effort coordinated by AAZPA. A distillation of Committee opinion shows that such a program would be best handled by cooperating zoos that are interested in the program. At a later date, if and when any national attempt at cooperative breeding efforts and surplus disposal techniques are developed, the cheetah could be considered for inclusion in the program.
- ii. The problem of zoo surpluses continues to be a complex and involved one. Bill Conway has come forth with a number of sound thoughts concerning the problem. However, at this point in time, the Chairman doubts any conclusions can be drawn, other than to comment that the success of any program controlling surplus animals in a zoological park is predicated upon inter-zoo cooperation . . . a feat that may be extremely difficult to achieve. It would also appear that cooperation of member dealers would be a pre-requisite. (See (iii) below).
- iii. Insofar as rare and/or Endangered Species breeding programs are concerned, Sheldon Campbell of the San Diego Zoological Society is attempting to develop a regional and/or national conference concerning such programs. He has informed the Chairman that such will likely take place during the early part of 1976. The Chairman has been invited to attend as an observer. The problems presented by a regional and/or national and/or international cooperative breeding program effort concerning specific species and/or subspecies are too obvious to mention. In addition to the cooperation of zoological parks, it would also seem to require the cooperation of USDI/FWS and USDA . . . which, generally speaking, has been virtually non-existent in the past without getting involved in endless discussions.

The Chairman will attempt to attend the initial meeting of the San Diego group.

- iv. Hopefully, some progress has been made by USDI/FWS as far as the down-grading of certain "Endangered Species" to a "threatened" status is concerned. The initial species to be discussed in the Federal Register was, of course, the American Alligator. However, the wording used in the regulations proposed is such that other animal groups besides alligators could be included. A fair amount of communication concerning the down-listing has taken place between the Chairman and sundry FWS employees. Such communications have led essentially nowhere; apparently the stock answer being, "it is being worked on". Unless AAZPA has the time and personnel necessary to continually pressure the Department on this matter, it would appear that zoos will simply have to wait for the grist to grind. The Chairman would again point out however, that, until such time as the Federal government distinguishes

between zoological parks and zoological park dealers and the pet and hide industry, the problems will continue to exist. It would appear that "commercial activity" involving self-sustaining captive bred animals would be reasonable between zoological parks and zoological park dealers. The current approach of placing such species in other zoos on a breeding loan basis or on a give-away basis is, in the opinion of the Chairman, professionally insulting.

SECTION IV - MISCELLANEOUS DATA

- i. USDI/FWS reports to the Chairman that the allegedly illegal export/import/export problem involving an AAZPA member dealer handling White-Handed Gibbons from Thailand was in fact legal and that no action would be taken by USDI. Other than this very basic bit of information, the Department would not discuss the matter in detail, and indeed seemed reluctant to discuss the matter at all.
- ii. Commentary received from the Committee concerning information that several AAZPA member zoos were deliberately trying to produce inter-specific hybrids (e.g. jaguar X lion, tiger X lion, etc.) indicated that such activities, unless they specifically related to genetic and/or taxonomic studies, were to be frowned upon. Regardless, the Chairman fails to see how such hybridization could be controlled by AAZPA or indeed how such zoos could even be censured for such activities.
- iii. Involvement of the Committee in the rejection of the Jacksonville cheetah permit was shelved. The Jacksonville Zoo has recently had a new Director appointed, and the Chairman feels that, in the event cheetah are desired by the facility, the new Director should handle it on a re-application basis.
- iv. President Blakely and Executive Director, Wagner suggested that the Chairman attend the Wolf Symposium held in North Carolina during May of 1975. Unfortunately, the Chairman was unable to attend and no substitute delegate could be located in the time available.
- v. Although not at this time a Committee activity, it should be noted that excellent progress has been made on the development of the Rare Leopard Subspecies Studbook. The animals concerned are Panthera pardus japonensis, orientalis, and saxicolor. International cooperation has been excellent and funds are now being sought to publish the completed studbook. The sponsoring institution is also seeking grant funds to finance a taxonomic study of museum and zoo specimens in the United States and Europe to be done cooperatively with Dr. Hemmer, a recognized European authority on the subject of cat taxonomy.
- vi. The Chairman has handled various correspondence directed to him by AAZPA officers and colleagues concerning Endangered Species, conservation problems, and other related matters as expeditiously as possible.
- vii. Additional items that have come to the attention of the Committee and/or the Chairman have been handled to the satisfaction of the individuals and/or institutions involved. In the interest of brevity they are not listed.

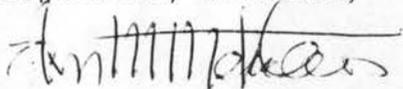
SUMMARY

The AAZPA Conservation Committee has continued to deal with the evaluation and processing of USDI/FWS permit requests that are submitted to it by various zoological parks. A total of twenty-one such evaluations have been made to date, with one still in process. Various problems concerning the evaluation process and the cooperation of zoological parks are discussed, and a number of comments and recommendations are offered. Of these, the more important problems are the involvement of the Conservation Committee in evaluating Marine Mammal permits and the suggested expansion of the Committee by two members whose expertise lies in the area of marine mammals. The Committee also requests guidance from AAZPA as to procedures if and when AAZPA members allegedly or actually violate Federal regulations involving Endangered Species and relevant regulations.

The status and development of studbooks as well as their relation to the problems of zoo surpluses and/or cooperation in zoological park breeding programs involving rare and/or Endangered Species is discussed in some detail. The most significant recommendation made by the Committee to AAZPA is the establishment of a studbook coordination committee as well as the appointment of a national studbook coordinator. It is underscored that the national studbook coordinator should be in a position to maintain coordination with the European studbook coordinator as well as IUCN Survival Service groups.

The need for cooperation amongst zoological parks and zoological park dealers in the development of international studbook registry systems, cooperative breeding programs, and disposal of surplus is underscored. Miscellaneous activities of the Committee are itemized. The Chairman also commends the Committee members for their continued interest in the problems and activities presented.

Respectfully submitted,



John M. Mehrtens; Chairman, AAZPA Conservation Committee
Director, Columbia Zoological Park; Columbia, South Carolina
8 August 1975

JMM:sds

cc AAZPA Board of Directors
AAZPA Officers
AAZPA Conservation Committee Members
Ronald Skoog
Earl Baysinger
Clark Bavin
Keith Schreiner

MEMORANDUM

8 July 1975

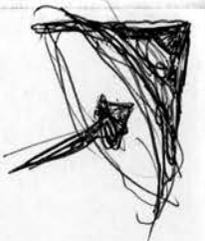
TO: AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee Members

FROM: John M. Mehrtens, Chairman, AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee

SUBJECT: Activities Update

1. I do apologize for the long delay in putting together an update of Committee activities for the members. As all of you know, the day to day problems sometimes get hairy to say nothing of the problems of having to place priorities on sundry activities.
2. At any rate, overleaf please find
 - a. Copies of all correspondence concerning permit requests that have been studied by the Committee and accordingly commented on to USDI/FWS.
 - b. A recap of a number of pending items that the Committee must act on or otherwise offer opinions on. Inasmuch as the conference this year is in September, I feel we must make our pre-conference report to the President no later than early August (at least by the 15th of August). I also feel that the Committee's stand on the items mentioned should reflect the thinking of the entire Committee and not just one or two members. Therefore, please let me have your input as soon as possible.
 - c. Miscellaneous items that have come to the attention of the Chairman, comments on past activities, and various other thoughts where pertinent, please respond accordingly.

JMM:ss



SECTION I - PERMITS PROCESSED

We have enclosed copies of all permits that have been processed by the Committee (with one exception still pending) since the issuance of the mid-year report. They are self-explanatory. In all cases, the commentary of the Chairman reflects the overall opinion of the Committee. If any of you would like the actual vote record, let me know and we will get it off to you.

SECTION II - STUDBOOKS

A. Only six members of the Conservation Committee responded to the commentary to the data presented in the mid-year report and the memo of 21 February 1975, which discussed the possible creation of a studbook coordination sub-committee. One thing was very obvious as far as the respondents were concerned . . . everyone felt that there was a sore need for the coordination of studbook activities in the United States and that such activities should be complemented in Europe. As all of you are probably aware, President Blakely has indicated to the membership that he intends to create a studbook coordinator in the person of Nicole Duplaix-Hall. I believe there is to be a symposium on studbooks at the Calgary conference. However, a problem arises in that many of the studbook keepers may not be in a position to attend the conference especially if they are located in the eastern half of the United States. The air fare is high (\$506 round trip tourist class from Columbia). Perhaps it would be more productive to convene a special studbook meeting at one of the regionals, although this would involve about six months delay which I don't think we can afford. I would like the opinions of the Committee concerning this and also suggestions as to who might be approached to provide travel support. Our budget being what it is, there is no way that I can underwrite the expenses of Shoemaker who handles the studbook for the three leopard subspecies maintained here.

Further to the commentary received, Clyde Hill has suggested that studbooks are too limited. As a suggestion for an alternate procedure, he has mentioned his modified registry system for the Lion-Tailed Macaque. In essence, a newsletter is prepared once a year which relates not only to those animals registered, but also records reproduction, mortality rates, and related items. These are distributed to individuals holding the species as well as being published in Oryx.

I personally think this is an excellent idea. I would, nevertheless, appreciate having the opinions of the Committee.

Incidentally, I might comment on the letter received from Saul Kitchener on 27 February, dealing with the subject of studbooks in which he asked the question, "Who the hell is Alan Shoemaker?" Shoemaker holds a Masters degree in Zoology. He began his career as a Marine Biologist and is somewhat of an authority on certain types of mollusks in the Atlantic. He has been on a number of expeditions as "chief scientist", all of these relating to oceanography. Here at Columbia, he is titled zoologist for want of a better term. He researches copy for graphics, reviews the Federal Register, comments on them and coordinates their filing, deals with other related matters that require a technical background, and, of course, handles the leopard studbooks. It is perfectly true that he has not been in the business for a long time. (He has been employed here three years). However, Shoemaker's activities are screened and controlled by the Director as well as the Mammal Curator and thus, the studbook being developed for the three leopard subspecies are, in effect, a three-way project. Nevertheless, 95% of the actual detail and compilation as well as virtually all correspondence is handled by Shoemaker. Despite his short tenure, I think he has done a credible job and in some instances, a job superior to other studbook attempts.

B. Other Items Requiring Attention

1. Please let me have your opinions concerning the following

The Conservation Committee is not receiving from all zoo permit requests for scanning. One has only to take a look at the Federal Register on an issue to issue basis to see this. Some members of the Committee have commented that all AAZPA member zoos should submit their permit requests to

the Committee simultaneously with submission to USDI. Others have commented that the Committee's work is negated by the fact that all zoos do not utilize the "service". Some have also suggested that there should be a specific AAZPA policy making it mandatory to submit permit requests to the Committee for evaluation if they are an AAZPA member zoo or individual. On the other hand, Bill Conway has indicated that he would hope that the AAZPA never becomes so blind in interpretation of rules that the organization takes on the appearance of a governmental agency. Perhaps an adequate approach would be that of simply insisting that all member zoos advise the Committee that they are presenting a permit request to the Federal Government and leave submission of the request to the Committee for the evaluation to the zoo's discretion. May I have your opinions and commentary please.

2. Enclosed find a copy of a letter from the Marine Mammal Commission concerning Conservation Committee reviews of Marine Mammal permit requests. It would appear that the structure of the Marine Mammal Act does not allow the use of an AAZPA Committee in the same manner that USDI uses it. However, the Committee can comment on any Marine Mammal permit during the thirty day comment period following publication in the Federal Register. If the Committee elects to do this, I feel that the Committee should be enlarged to include at least two individuals with considerable expertise in this area and who are familiar with most of the institutions handling such animals. It would involve a considerable amount of work, obviously. Again, your opinions please.

3. Considerable comment and correspondence has passed among the Committee members and between the Chairman and President concerning the problems of surplus zoo animals and their disposal, as well as the practicality of developing a national policy concerning breeding. At one time, Bill Conway indicated an interest in getting involved with this project. This

met with approval of President Blakely and Bill was contacted by the Chairman asking for input. Bill has indicated that he would be happy to develop a unilateral plan addressing the problem of zoo surplus, but he would rather be brought up to date on what has been done and then join with the group in developing a policy program. The San Diego facility through it's Board is also interested in developing a program relative to breeding, disposition of stock, etc. I feel it is of utmost importance that the Committee reach some conclusion in this area and respond promptly to the Chairman for inclusion in the pre-conference report. Even a basic conceptualization would be acceptable. The Committee must attend to this matter now.

4. It will be recalled that the Committee was asked to evaluate charges concerning the illegal export/import/export of White Handed Gibbons. After innumerable phone calls and correspondence, it now appears that USDI has reached the conclusion that the animals in question were exported prior to the time that an export permit was required. The data, painfully pryed from USDI, is extremely vague and I wonder at this time whether or not USDI and I were talking about the same group of animals. Nevertheless, at this juncture it would appear that this problem is closed.
5. The Chairman has received some commentary from various individuals concerning the AAZPA stand on the occasional practices of cross-breeding endangered species, e.g. the production of ligers, tiglon, jaguars X tigers, etc. As far as I know, there is none. May I have your opinions please.
6. It has been suggested by a number of Committee members that copies of the Committee decision concerning permits be mailed to the zoo concerned. It has also been suggested that in the event the Committee elects to disapprove a permit request that, (prior to submitting Committee opinion to USDI,) the

zoo involved be contacted, the matter discussed, and the zoo asked to supply whatever information is lacking and/or eliminate what is objectionable or otherwise. That this be provided in writing to the Committee which would then apparently reverse it's stand. This, of course, is a "sticky-wicket" type thing as witness the problems concerning San Diego's jaguar importation permit . . . where the Committee felt, that although the permit itself was properly prepared, and that the motivation for the importation was sound, there was some doubt as to the validity of the identity of subspecies involved which, of course, was the purpose of the importation. May I have your commentary please.

7. All Committee members, I assume, are aware of the fact that more involved permit application procedures have been presented in the Federal Register by Interior. The Chairman has discussed this matter with both Executive Director, Wagner, as well as Director Steele, of Zoo-Act. The commentary period ends 21 July. The Columbia facility has prepared a comment, copies of which were sent to appropriate AAZPA and Zoo-Act offices. If approval is received in time from these individuals, Wagner has agreed to allow the comment to be presented on AAZPA stationery as the Conservation Committee opinion. Very basically, our commentary urges the separation of zoological parks from the pet and hide industries. Comments please.

8. The Chairman has also objected to the recent application submitted to the Marine Mammal Commission by the Fouke Fur Company to import 70,000 South African Fur Seal pelts.

9. Another thought concerning studbooks I understand IUDZG will meet this fall in Colorado Springs. I would assume many of the members will also attend the AAZPA conference while in this country. This would

be an excellent opportunity, I think, to develop some international rapport concerning studbook management. Les Fisher will attend this meeting and would be in a position to convey any information the Committee wishes to the group. Please advise.

10. Although the item does not directly concern the Conservation Committee per se, I assume all Committee members have seen President Blakely's commentary concerning the Injurious Wildlife importation regulations submitted to Interior on 10 April 1975, and distributed to the members on 6 May 1975.
11. The Committee should be aware of the fact that it was advised via the Chairman on 7 March 1975, of the confiscation of three ocelots in New Jersey by USDI and the New Jersey Division of Fish, Game and Shell Fisheries. Wayne King urged the New Jersey offices to place the animals at the Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum for their ocelot breeding program. No further commentary concerning this has been received and the Chairman assumes that the animals were indeed so placed.
12. We had a temporary break in receiving the Federal Register at this Park on schedule. During this period of time, the Register of 21 April published a call for comments relative to a possible change in the status of leopards as well as the possibility of the addition of the Clouded Leopard to the Endangered Species list. Unfortunately, there was no time to contact the Committee and thus, commentary submitted from this Park concerning the matter was presented as representative of this facility, not the Conservation Committee. Copy enclosed.
13. Marvin Jones has consistently indicated the need for a survey of all tigers in North American zoos. Should this be a project of the Conservation Committee, and if so, who will do it? Perhaps all of us could get

together a few dollars to handle the expenses incurred and then volunteer Marvin for the job.

14. The Chairman is in receipt of a letter from John L. Duenes, Research Zoologist at the Hispaniolan Mammal Research Center. He is seeking support from the AAZPA for a possible research project concerning Solenodon. Part of this program involves the establishment of captive breeding centers outside of the Dominican Republic. The outline of the project is rather lengthy and would be overly expensive to copy for the Committee. We have studied it here and generally feel that it is sound once eight points are enlarged upon. I have asked Mr. Duenes to enlarge upon these points. In the meantime, I would like to have input from whoever wishes to discuss the matter. If any of you want a copy of the project outline as it now stands, let me know and I will send you one.

15. The long awaited possibility of downlisting for sustaining captive populations of Endangered Species in North America has now appeared in the Federal Register, Volume 40, number 131, which appeared Tuesday, 8 July 1975. The comment period ends on 8 September 1975. THIS IS VERY IMPORTANT and the Chairman requests a response concerning it.

As it is interpreted here, Interior is asking for comment concerning the downlisting. As it appears in the Register, it is simply a proposal to re-classify the American Alligator; however, all other animal groups are reserved. In writing the commentary to be presented to Interior by the Conservation Committee, I need as much input from members as possible, what should be downlisted, justification for the downlisting, permit procedures, etc. Interior is still on it's "no commercial" activities.

It, of course, hampers zoos to some extent in that we must "give away" Endangered Species to other zoos as opposed to "selling them". Between the time you receive this request for input and the end of the commentary period, a statement of significance could easily be developed. Please respond.

16. I may well have forgotten to include something in this recap report to the Committee. PLEASE if I have, cuss me out and tell me what it is so it can be properly included in the annual report. Also, PLEASE remember that the report must be submitted to President Blakely by 11 August.

17. The Chairman has information that an AAZPA member organization is selling lion cubs to private individuals and/or pet shops. The Chairman would like authorization from the Committee to pursue the matter with the idea of presenting a letter of censure to the facility involved.

REPORT OF THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE TO THE
AAZPA BOARD OF DIRECTORS -- March 1974.

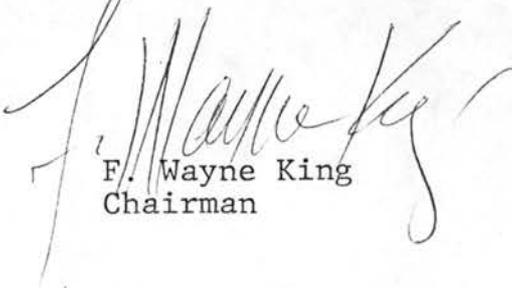
In its capacity as advisor to the USDI Office of Endangered Species and International Activities, the AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee has evaluated 14 applications for the importation of endangered species since the Houston meetings in October. This represents approximately a 30% decline in the numbers of applications being submitted to the USDI per unit of time -- last year a total of just over 70 applications were reviewed, almost 1.5 a week, as opposed to slightly less than 1.0 a week at the present time. A list of the applications reviewed since October is attached.

The committee chairman noted that usually 2-3 committee members did not send in their evaluations of the various endangered species permit applications sent to them. In an effort to decrease the numbers and frequency of these "no responses," the committee chairman devised an evaluation sheet (see attached) which is sent to each committee member along with the permit application. This evaluation sheet lists all the information which is required under the federal regulations for submitting endangered species applications. Opposite each item or category of information is space for indicating by check-off whether the data supplied is adequate or inadequate (space is also given for additional comments). At the

bottom of the sheet is space for indicating whether the entire application should be recommended for unqualified approval, for denial, or for some type of qualified approval. Use of this check-off sheet should speed up the evaluation time, and hopefully increase the number of responses received from committee members.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973 was signed into law in December. The federal regulations implementing this statute have not been promulgated yet, but one of the provisions of the new law requires export permits for endangered species being shipped out of the country. Presumably, the Wildlife Conservation Committee will be called upon to assist the USDI in evaluating the export permit applications. This will undoubtedly result in an increased work load during the coming months.

Individual committee members have been busy in related activities. Saul Kitchener, chairman of the special Committee on Primates assisted the USDI find a home for an orangutan confiscated by the government which was believed to have tuberculosis. If a home had not been found the specimen would have had to be destroyed.


F. Wayne King
Chairman

Date of Application	Applicant	Species Sought	AAZPA Recommendations	USDI Permits Issued
23 June 73	Turtle Back Zoo	0/1 snow leopard	Disapproved 31 October 1973	
19 July 73	Gyora Novak	4 St. Vincent parrot	Disapproved 27 Sept. 1973	
5 Sept. 73	Detroit Zoo	1/2 wild-caught cheetah	Disapproved 1 November 1973	
12 Sept. 73	Columbus Zoo	2/0 wild-caught cheetah	Approved 2 November 1973	ES-450, 6 Dec. 73
9 Oct. 73	Lincoln Park Zoo	0/1 wild-caught maned wolf (application for amendment to ES-323, issued 19 Jan.73)	Approved 31 October 1973	ES-323, amendment 1 3 Dec. 73
15 Oct. 73	Milwaukee Zoo	1/0 captive-born Siberian tiger	Approved 5 November 1973	ES-451, 6 Dec. 73
15 Oct. 73	New York Zool. Soc.	0/1 captive-born orangutan	Approved 7 November 1973	ES-453, 10 Dec. 73
19 Oct. 73	Gladys Porter Zoo	2/0 wild-caught Douc langur	Approved 12 November 1973	ES-455, 3 Jan. 73
12 Nov. 73	New York Zool. Soc.	1/1 captive-born Szechuan white-eared pheasant	Approved 29 November 1973	ES-452, 6 Dec. 73
13 Nov. 73	Mrs. Thomas Nichols	3 St. Vincent parrots	Approved conditionally 22 January 1974	
21 Nov. 73	Oklahoma City Zoo	0/1 brown hyena	Approved 10 December 1973	ES-458, 3 Jan. 73

Date of Application	Applicant	Species Sought	AAZPA Recommendations	USDI Permits Issued
13 Dec. 73	Lincoln Park Zoo	1/2 captive-born Afghanistan leopard	Approved 4 January 1974	
11 Jan. 73	Como Zoo	1/0 black leopard 1/1 northern Chinese leopard	Approved 29 January 1974	
5 Feb. 73	Jacksonville Zoo	0/1 wild-caught cheetah	Disapproved 4 March 1974	
-----	Lion Country Safari	0/1 gibbon (export)	Not consulted	ES-443, 10 Oct. 73
-----	Field Mus. of Nat. Hist.	uakari skull	Not consulted	ES-447, 19 Oct. 73
-----	U. of Oklahoma	1 brown pelican 1 thick-billed parrot (dead specimens)	Not. consulted	ES-444, 24 Oct. 73
-----	Ringling Bros.	1/1 tiger 1 leopard	Not consulted	ES-449, 24 Oct. 73

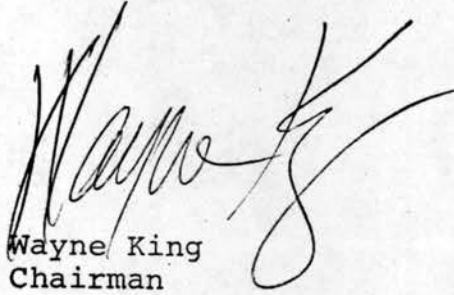
REPORT OF THE WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE TO THE
AAZPA BOARD OF DIRECTORS --- September 1974.

During the past year the Wildlife Conservation Committee has evaluated 28 applications for Endangered Species Permits (see attached list). This has averaged out to about one application every two weeks, and has entailed the handling of approximately 3,000 pages of correspondence between Washington, the individual committee members and the chairman.

The Committee was called upon to find a home for a young female jaguar that was confiscated by USDI agents after being sold at public auction in New Hampshire. With the present difficulty in moving endangered cats interstate, most institutions that could have accepted the specimen were reluctant to do so, with the result that no recipient institution could be found for the jaguar.

The chairman represented the AAZPA at the Symposium on Threatened and Endangered Species (sponsored by the Wild Canid Survival and Research Center) in Washington, D.C., 10-14 June 1974. Other members and association officers also participated in the Symposium, including the Legislative Committee Chairman. The conservation chairman and the legislative chairman also participated in a 30 May 1974 discussion with USDI officials on moving the zoo populations of spotted cats and several pheasants from the Endangered Species List to the Threatened Species List to facilitate

interstate movement of specimens and a 19 July briefing on Injurious Wildlife Regulations. The conservation chairman also met with USDI officials and Computer Committee members on 15 February and 6 August seeking further federal support for the ISIS program.



Wayne King
Chairman

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Date of Application	Applicant	Species Sought	AAZPA Recommendations	USDI Permits Issued
13 Dec. 73	Lincoln Park Zoo	1/2 captive-born Afghanistan leopard	Approved 4 January 1974	PRT 6-3-I-75Z
11 Jan. 74	Como Zoo	1/0 black leopard 1/1 northern Chinese leopard	Approved 29 January 1974	
5 Feb. 74	Jacksonville Zoo	0/1 wild-caught cheetah	Disapproved 4 March 1974	
-----	Lion Country Safari	0/1 gibbon (export)	Not consulted	ES-443, 10 Oct. 73
-----	Field Mus. of Nat. Hist.	uakari skull	Not consulted	ES-447, 19 Oct. 73
-----	U. of Oklahoma	1 brown pelican 1 thick-billed parrot (dead specimens)	Not. consulted	ES-444, 24 Oct. 73
-----	Ringling Bros.	1/1 tiger 1 leopard	Not consulted	ES-449, 24 Oct. 73
26 Feb. 74	New York Zool. Soc.	2/4 thamin	Approved 12 March 1974	PRT 6-5-I-75Z, 9 Aug. 74
12 Feb. 74	Turtle Back Zoo	0/1 snow leopard	Disapproved 19 March 1974	
8 Mar. 74	Great Adventures	11 Siberian tigers 6/4 Bengal tigers 3/7 cheetah	Approved 3 April 1974	ES-460, 19 June 74 (cheetahs not included in permit)

Date of Application	Applicant	Species Sought	AAZPA Recommendations	USDI Permits Issued
29 Mar. 74	New York Zool. Soc.	2/4 Indian rhino	Approved 22 April 1974	PRT 6-7-I-75Z
6 May 74	Calif. Alligator Farm	0/1 tuatara	Approved 20 May 74	
24 May 74	Columbia Zool. Park	0/1 Baird's tapir	Approved 21 June 1974	
29 May 74	Columbia Zool. Park	1/1 polar bear	Disapproved 21 June 1974	
28 May 74	Denver Zool. Par.	0/2 gray kangaroo	Approved 21 June 1974	
23 Apr. 74	Lion Country Safari	1/5 tigers (transport)	Approved 21 June 1974	PRT 6-4-X-75Z
15 Apr. 74	Charles Sivelle	15/15 Palawan peacock pheasant	Approved 3 July 1974	
3 June 74	Arizona-Sonora Desert Museum	0/1 margay	Approved 12 August 1974	
20 June 74	El Paso Zool. Park	1/3 Am. alligator (transport)	Approved 12 August 1974	
5 June 74	Frank H. Gilbert	2/2 cheetah	Disapproved 12 August 1974	
11 July 74	ABC Scenic and Wildlife Attractions	1/2 Braz. tapir 5/15 Am. alligator (transport)	Approved 12 August 1974	PRT 6-8-X-75Z
-----	W. C. Blakeney National Audubon Soc.	500 Am. alligator	Not consulted	PRT 6-1-X-75Z, 1 July 74
-----	Dr. D.K. Odell U. of Miami	30 manatees (specimens found dead)	Not consulted	PRT 6-2-C-75Z
-----	Western Game Breed- ers Society	1/1 white-eared pheasants	Not consulted	PRT 6-6-I-75Z



United Action for Animals, Inc.

509 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017

Secrecy in Government Series

ZOO ANIMALS ON BRINK OF DISASTER

For more than two years we have warned that a bill introduced by Rep. G. William Whitehurst, now H. R. 12047, would turn our zoos into centers for wholesale experimentation. Mr. Whitehurst denied our fully-documented statements, claiming instead that his bill would provide "humane care and treatment" for our zoo animals. [That's what he said about the Animal Welfare Act, which he co-sponsored. We all know now that under that Act the agony of laboratory animals goes on as it always has.] Then in its September Bulletin, the National Society for Medical Research confirmed our statements:

Zoos for Research?

The American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums is holding its annual conference Oct. 7-11, 1973 with its main purpose being the encouragement of using zoos for biological and biomedical research.

A series of four symposia devoted to research in zoos will be held, and a report on some of the efforts now being made in zoos to conduct research will be made. The conference, to be held in Houston, is supported in part by the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources of the National Research Council.

Anyone interested in attending the conference or obtaining more information should contact: Phyllis Moore, AAZPA Conference Coordinator, Houston Zoological Gardens, PO Box 1562, Houston, Texas 77001.

The co-sponsorship of AAZPA's annual meeting by the Institute of Laboratory Animal Resources in itself was enough to foretell what the fate of our zoo animals is to be. The ILAR exists to promote the procurement, breeding, husbandry and use of laboratory animals, including stray animals, and to keep laboratory animals and "animal material" in readiness for war. The ILAR is a strange bedfellow for the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums.

Another result of Mr. Whitehurst's 4-year effort to enact his zoo bill, now H. R. 12047, is that in 1973 a new breed of career animal experimenters began moving into the zoo setting. One experimenter in this new zoo breed specializes in behavioral research that involves depriving animals of their sense of smell by surgically destroying the olfactory bulbs in their brains. In earlier experiments, he had found that this operation "eliminates mating behavior and initiated intermale aggression in male Syrian golden hamsters." So in 1973 he repeated the experiments on 9 more male hamsters to see if "changes in brain norepinephrine (a stimulating hormone) also occur." He then decapitated the animals and found "no significant differences" in the brain norepinephrine between operated and unoperated animals. Then he removed the olfactory bulbs from one side of the brain in each of 22 female hamsters to make a "fair comparison" between female hamsters and earlier experiments on female rats. He decapitated the female hamsters and again found "no significant differences" in the amount of norepinephrine between the operated and unoperated sides of the female hamsters' brains. Because the operation did not have the same effects on female hamsters as on female rats, . . . "it is probable that there is a species difference in the effects of olfactory bulb removal." (Pharmacol. Biochem. Behav. 1(2):231, Mar./Apr. 1973).

A footnote indicated that these experiments were supported by a National Science Foundation predoctoral fellowship and by grants from the National Institutes of Health and the National Institute of Mental Health. The footnote also indicated that the researcher is now in the "Division of Scientific Research" of one of this country's major zoos. Since he has been educated and trained to deprive animals of their sense of smell, it is not hard to guess what he will be doing in the zoo, especially after breeding programs provide a surplus of animals.

Later in 1973 the same researcher published another paper in Behavioral Biology 9(1):

31, July 1973) which serves to illustrate what "behavioral" experiments really mean. Using 23 male golden hamsters, he damaged, blocked surgically, mechanically or chemically the olfactory bulbs on one side of the animals' brains. It is a long paper; following is a very brief description. After surgery, 10 hamsters were given preliminary tests of odor preference, mating with females, and intermale social behavior. One test involved a bottle containing a "secretion from the vagina of 5 females." The males could sniff the bottles but could not lick the secretion. "Time of sniffing" was measured. Female hamsters injected with hormones and proven "receptive with a stud male" were placed in each male's cage and "behavior categories" registered: investigating, licking females' heads, body or anal-vaginal area, mounting the female, sexual penetration, licking of penis, ejaculation, eating, and attacking the female. Behavior in "intermale social behavior" tests included: Investigation, attacking, fighting, submission, and non-social behavior. After these preliminary tests, the animals' sense of smell was further "impaired" by pinching shut the nostril on the unoperated side of the animals' heads with a "surgical wound clip", and further such behavioral tests were conducted. The sense of smell of still more animals was "selectively" destroyed chemically, and more such behavioral tests performed.

These experiments were paid for by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration. A footnote stated that the "present address" of the researcher whose work is described above is the "Research Division" of one of this country's major zoos. We have cited our sources so that anyone wishing further information can look them up. It is interesting to observe that the first researcher of record who taught his students to cut out the olfactory bulbs (sense of smell) in animals was Claudius Galen who lived from the year 130 to 200.

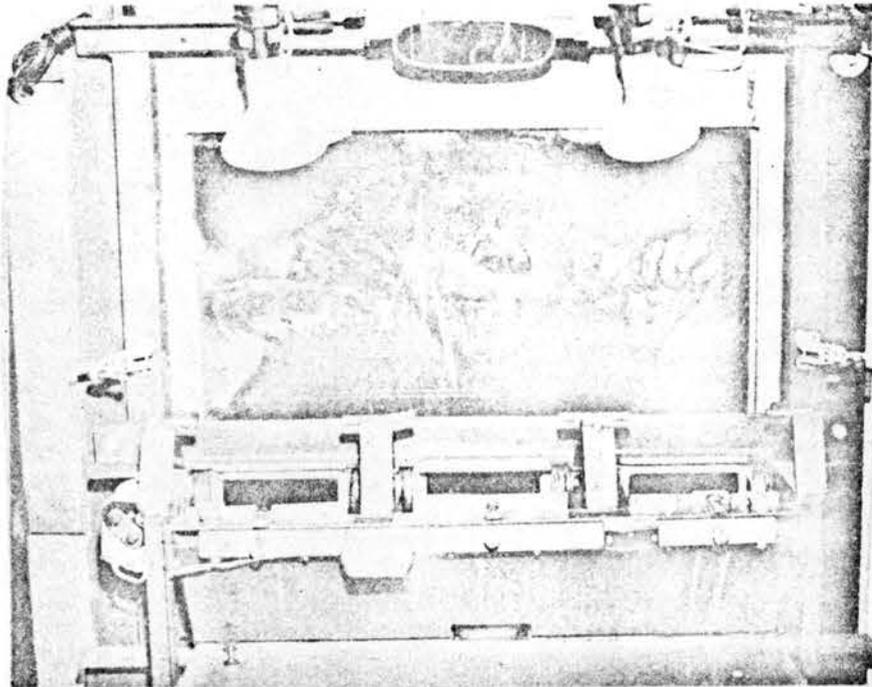
Zoo visitors could very well observe all the "behavior" described above without ever knowing that the animals had been mutilated. We will be doing a major report on other "behavioral" experiments that are in store for our zoo animals. But neither Mr. Whitehurst nor any of those zoo directors, zoo veterinarians, Federal bureaucrats and humane societies who are pushing so hard to enact H. R. 12047 have let the public know of the changes that are taking place behind the scenes in our zoos. H. R. 12047 and its companion bill in the Senate, S. 2774, are good examples of how secrecy in government can be used as a tool to serve special interests - in this case the animal experimenters - with public funds. What the public doesn't know it can't object to.

It should be noted that the above experiments were paid for by agencies of the executive branch of our government. H. R. 12047 will establish "an independent agency in the executive branch" and deliver into its hands the fate of our zoo animals. Who has ever been able to stop ANY agency in the executive branch - the National Institutes of Health, the Food and Drug Administration, the Air Force, the Army, NASA, etc. - from torturing, maiming, killing and tormenting animals? Unlike elected representatives, executive agencies are manned by appointed personnel who are not answerable to the public and hence unresponsive to public opinion. It is thus self-evident that H. R. 12047 poses a deadly threat to our zoo animals.

Under H. R. 12047 the new zoo executive agency would be made up of bureaucrats from existing executive agencies, representatives of "national humane associations" which today are more like veterinary societies that don't even mention cruelty to laboratory animals, and zoo veterinarians and zoo directors. Ever since 1965 zoo veterinarians and zoo directors have been pushing for the BREEDING and USE of zoo animals and "exotic" animals as research "tools" and as "animal models of human disease." Furthermore, since 1971 a researcher at the Yerkes Regional Primate Center in Atlanta has been crusading for the use of zoo animals in the kind of behavioral research that is conducted in the primate centers to induce psychoses (mental illness; insanity) in animals. Sources for these remarks are: JAVMA 147(10): Nov. 15, 1965; Fed. Proc. 26(4): July/Aug. 1967; DTN Feb. 13, 1967; BioSci 21(15): Aug. 1, 1971; and Ibid 22(1): Jan. 1972. [Details will be in a forthcoming UAA report].

The two BioScience papers cited above, written by a psychologist at the Yerkes Regional Primate Research Center in Atlanta, were paid for by a grant from the National Institutes of Health, an agency in the executive branch. The papers describe how zoo animals can be used for research and education. He frankly admitted that there are many kinds of experiments that cannot be conducted with animals on exhibit. He was able to persuade one zoo to "modify the walls of the apes' sleeping quarters which adjoined the service areas and to install a variety of test apparatuses." One of these apparatuses was the Wisconsin General

Test Apparatus. It is named after the Wisconsin Regional Primate Research Center at the University of Wisconsin, but it is widely used in laboratories all across the country. This apparatus is not a toy to divert and entertain animals. It is used routinely for "behavioral" tests in 1) normal animals and 2) animals that have been made abnormal by brain ablation, radiation, or some other trauma. Following is an adult ape in the WGTA. The glass window is covered during the tests. The photograph was taken by the zoo's photographer. The picture is evidence that zoos, almost all of which are pleading lack of funds, are already acquiring the same expensive equipment that is used in the laboratories.



Other Federal agencies in the executive branch of government also are interested in the use of zoo animals for research. In its January 1974 issue, the American Journal of Veterinary Research (35(1)) reported that the National Science Foundation had subsidized a medical doctor, an engineer, and a veterinarian to kill a sick zoo camel that had been "made available" to them by a zoo so that they could collect physiological data on the animal while it was under anesthesia before it was killed. Where are the animal-care zoo veterinarians? Why does the NSF subsidize a medical doctor and an engineer to kill a sick camel when there is so much socially useful work they could be doing in our cities?

CONGRESSIONAL SPEED RECORD

Following our third warning in October 1973, Mr. Whitehurst dropped his old bill like a hot potato, rewrote it in shorter form and reintroduced it under a new number, H. R. 12047, while Senator Mark O. Hatfield (R-Ore.) submitted the new companion bill, S. 2774, to the Senate. In a news release received in our office on January 21, 1974, Mr. Whitehurst announced that public hearings would be held on January 23, 1974 before the Smithsonian Institution Subcommittee, Chairman, Sen. Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.). While the public had scant chance to make its voice heard at the hearings, the zoo people were out in force. Despite the fact that the hearings lasted less than three hours, a whole string of zoo people managed to testify FOR S. 2774, Sen. Hatfield's companion bill to H. R. 12047. The Humane Society of the United States also testified for the bill. Bernard Fensterwald, Esq., lawyer for the Committee for Humane Legislation, the lobby arm of Friends of Animals, Inc., testified against the bill. BUT THE EVIDENCE IS THAT H. R. 12047 AND S. 2774 ARE BEING RAILROADED THROUGH WITHOUT THE PUBLIC KNOWING WHAT IS REALLY GOING ON. THE PUBLIC CAN'T OBJECT TO WHAT IT DOESN'T KNOW. This is the kind of secrecy in government that has built animal experimentation into big business.

H. R. 12047 and S. 2774 will establish still another Federal agency in the executive branch of government. REMEMBER the Air Force and the Army beagles: the outraged protests of citizens of all walks of life, not only from all over this country but from other countries too, could not stop the Air Force and the Army, BOTH AGENCIES IN THE EXECUTIVE, from torturing, maiming and killing beagles. Once an agency in the executive branch of government obtains authority over animals, nothing on earth can help the animals. Now our zoo animals face the same fate.

WHAT YOU CAN DO

First, you must act fast. There is no time to lose. The "big push" is on to use our zoo animals as laboratory "tools".

S. 2774 Hearings already have been hurriedly and suddenly held before a three-man subcommittee. Now the chairman of the FULL committee must be given the facts. Please write to your TWO Senators, c/o Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., 20510. Tell them S. 2774 will set up another cruel agency in the executive branch of government and deliver our zoo animals into its hands for use as laboratory animals. Send each a copy of this report. Ask them to URGE Senator Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.), Chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, to kill S. 2774 in committee. Tell them that if S. 2774 does come out of committee, you REQUEST that they vote AGAINST it.

H.R.12047 Write to your Representative, c/o House Office Building, Washington, D. C. 20515. Send him a copy of this report. Tell him that H. R. 12047 would set up another cruel agency in the executive branch of government and deliver our zoo animals into its hands for use as laboratory animals. Ask him to work AGAINST H. R. 12047 and request that if the bill does come to the floor of the House for a vote he vote AGAINST it.

H. R. 12047 is being considered by the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife. Following are the names of the members of this subcommittee. If any of these representatives are from your state, please write them also.

Majority (Democrat)

John D. Dingell (Mich.), Chairman
Paul G. Rogers (Fla.)
Robert L. Leggett (Cal.)
Mario Biaggi (N.Y.)
Glenn M. Anderson (Cal.)
Eligio de la Garza (Tex.)
Peter N. Kyros (Maine)
Ralph Metcalfe (Ill.)
John B. Breaux (La.)
Fred B. Rooney (Penn.)
Bob Eckhardt (Tex.)
Gerry E. Studds (Mass.)
David R. Bowen (Miss.)

Minority (Republican)

George A. Goodling (Penn.)
Paul McCloskey (Cal.)
William S. Mailliard (Cal.)
Philip E. Ruppe (Mich.)
Edwin Forsythe (N. J.)
Robert H. Steele (Conn.)
Pierre S. DuPont (Del.)
William S. Cohen (Me.)
Joel Pritchard (Wash.)

PLEASE ACT. It is up to you - our members and friends. Most of the major humane societies will no longer speak out about laboratory animals or zoo animals except to talk about "improved conditions" or "humane care and treatment" which today mean animal breeding and husbandry, and scientific freedom for researchers to do whatever they please to the animals. S. 2774 and H. R. 12047 are being railroaded through, and if we don't all act swiftly it will be too late.

There are many ways to help zoo animals for anyone who really wants to help them. But handing them over to the authority of another cruel Federal agency in the executive branch for experimentation in the back rooms is not one of those ways.

12/28/73
São Paulo, Brasil

Dr. Donald D. Bridgwater, Director
Minnesota Zoological Board
Veterans Service Bldg.
Columbus Circle
St. Paul, Minn. 55155

Dear Don,

Thanks for your letter of Dec. 3. Enclosed please find some reports + projects that were mentioned in the Palmer letter I recently sent you. Thought you might like to see them.

I'll be spending a month in the Tyuca Bank. Looks very, very good. Adelmar and I will be preparing a report on the latest acquisitions shortly. Will send you a copy. I can be reached to Adelmar until end Feb. After that best to get me at Harvard since I'll be back there briefly in May.

Best wishes for the New Year.

Sincerely,
Russ

PLAN FOR A DETAILED STUDY OF THE BEHAVIOR AND ECOLOGY OF THE
GENUS PODOCNEMIS IN BRAZIL

Since 1965, the Brazilian Ministerio da Agricultura and its branch, the Instituto Brasileiro de Desenvolvimento Florestal, have been conducting pioneer studies of the nesting behavior and ecology of the tartaruga (Podocnemis expansa) and have provided invaluable protection of the three largest taboleiros (= nesting beaches) of this economically important and scientifically interesting species.

The importance of the tartaruga for the inhabitants of Amazonia cannot be underestimated. Although much has been said about the semidomestication and commercial use of indigenous species as opposed to imported, non-indigenous, temperate zone animals in Amazonia, to date almost nothing has been done to investigate the feasibility of commercial exploitation of native species. The Ministerio da Agricultura's work with the tartaruga has opened the question of possible exploitation of this species. However, at present the tartaruga is recognized as a highly endangered species (International Union for the Conservation Nature Red Data Book), and a great deal of work still needs to be undertaken in order to better understand the behavior and ecology of this animal, to ensure its continued survival and to establish solid guidelines for future sustained yield exploitation of wild populations and possible semidomestication of the species. In addition, there are four other species of Brazilian Podocnemis (the tracajá, P. unifilis; the aiaçá or pitiú, P. sextuberculata; the irapuca, P. erythrocephala; and the cabeçudo, P. dumeriliana), all of them economically important, which have been largely ignored to date.

The present plan proposes a long term study of the behavior and ecology of all five Amazonian species of Podocnemis to be conducted as a joint effort between the Ministerio da Agricultura of Brazil and several American and Brazilian universities and international conservation funding organizations. This study will attempt to use study techniques developed over several decades in marine turtle studies and will also develop certain new techniques to meet problems unique to Amazonia.

The proposer of this plan is familiar with the techniques used in marine turtle studies and is in direct contact with several of the researchers conducting these long term studies and will thus be able to consult with them throughout the study. In addition, he has been conducting detailed work on the systematics and history of exploitation of the genus Podocnemis and is currently preparing a book on the genus in conjunction with Dr. Federico Medem (Instituto Roberto Franco, Villavicencio, Colombia) and Dr. Robert Wilson (Tapir Research Institute, Claremont, California, U.S.A.).

The present plan is broken down into two major parts. The first is a proposal for a preliminary first year study to be conducted on

P. expansa, P. unifilis and P. sextuberculata at three adjacent nesting beaches (Leonardo Jacaré, Faria) in the Rio Trombetas. The second part discusses plans for future years, what it is hoped will be accomplished and what questions of scientific and practical interest it is hoped will be answered.

Russell A. Mittermeier
Museum of Comparative Zoology
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass. 02138
U.S.A.

FIRST YEAR PLAN (OCTOBER - DECEMBER, 1974)

The first year's work would be conducted primarily at the three Trombetas nesting beaches. The feasibility of the first year plans has already been discussed with personnel working at the Trombetas beaches.

I. Tagging

- A. Tag 200 female P. expansa (and any available males)
- B. Tag 1000 female P. sextuberculata (and any available males)
- C. Tag 50 female P. unifilis (and any available males)
- D. Tag 5000 hatchlings of P. expansa
- E. Tag 5000 hatchlings of P. sextuberculata
- F. Tag 250 hatchlings of P. unifilis

II. Measuring and Weighing

- A. Measure and weigh 200 P. expansa females (and any available males)
- B. Measure and weigh 1000 P. sextuberculata females (and any available males)
- C. Measure and weigh 50 P. unifilis females (and any available males)
- D. Measure and weigh 5000 P. expansa hatchlings
- E. Measure and weigh 5000 P. sextuberculata hatchlings
- F. Measure and weigh 250 P. unifilis hatchlings
- G. Measure and weigh contents of 100 P. expansa nests
- H. Measure and weigh contents of 100 P. sextuberculata nests
- I. Measure and weigh contents of 25 P. unifilis nests

III. Nesting

- A. Count and mark total number of locatable nests of P. expansa, P. sextuberculata and P. unifilis
- B. Record and plot nesting times (day, night, etc.) of P. expansa, P. sextuberculata and P. unifilis
- C. Conduct aerial survey (with rented plane) to obtain aerial photographs for drawing of detailed maps of all three beaches
- D. Plot nesting localities on map to determine prime nesting localities on beaches

IV. Hatching

- A. Determine time required for hatching of eggs of P. expansa, P. sextuberculata and P. unifilis
- B. Investigate sand consistency, moisture and temperature in different parts of all three beaches, in conjunction with III. A. and D.
- C. Investigate success-failure hatching ratios of total populations of the three species and also for individual nests in different parts of the three beaches and attempt to correlate with data from IV. B.
- D. Transplant 20 P. expansa nests to Jacaré, a beach used almost exclusively by P. unifilis and P. sextuberculata, to see if P. expansa eggs can also hatch on this beach
- E. Transplant 5 P. unifilis nests to Leonardo, a beach used almost exclusively by P. expansa and P. sextuberculata to see if P. unifilis eggs can also hatch on this beach
- F. Compare differences in hatching time, success-failure hatching ratios, etc. among P. sextuberculata nests on Jacaré, Leonardo and Faria
- G. Determine the major predators of hatchlings and percentage of hatchlings reaching water alive. (This data will be useful for eventual development of hatchling protection and predator control measures.)

V. Release and Recovery

- A. Release 25 tagged P. expansa females at Rio Tapajos tableiros
- B. Release 100 tagged P. sextuberculata females at Rio Tapajos tableiros
- C. Release 500 tagged P. expansa hatchlings at Rio Tapajos tableiros
- D. Release 500 tagged P. sextuberculata hatchlings at Rio Tapajos tableiros
- E. Post signs in Amazonian towns offering monetary rewards (5-10 cruzeiros ?) for return of tags from captured Podocnemis

VI. Miscellaneous

- A. Prepare for museum collections any hatchlings and adults that die on nesting beaches or in subsequent handling

INFORMATION TO BE GATHERED IN FOLLOWING YEARS FROM FIRST YEAR STUDY PROCEDURES

- 1) Weighing and measuring of recaptured, tagged hatchlings will make it possible to determine growth rates in the wild, age at sexual maturity, etc., all of considerable importance in considerations of commercial exploitation. Yearly weighing and measuring of tagged adults will determine adult growth rates. Weights and measures of adults on beaches will give average size of species at sexual maturity.
- 2) Recovery of tags from local inhabitants of Amazonia will aid in determining how far turtles migrate from nesting sites.
- 3) Recovery of females on nesting beaches will help to determine if

females lay each year.

- 4) Recovery of adult specimens released at Tapajos tableiros will make it possible to determine if adults always return to the same nesting beaches or if they are capable of changing nesting sites. Such information is of importance in considerations of transplantation of specimens to river systems from which they have been largely exterminated. Recovery of tagged hatchlings released in Tapajos will determine whether hatchlings return to river systems in which they were born or if they remain in rivers into which they have been transplanted - again of importance for large transplantations to other river systems.

PLANS FOR FOLLOWING YEARS (1975 -)

- I. Expand study to include two Rio Tapajos tableiros (Monte Cristo, Rolin)
- II. Investigate reported nesting beaches in Rio Juruá and Rio Purús and other river systems, provide for protection of these beaches and eventually include them in the study.
- III. Initiate tagging procedures and weighing and measuring procedures for P. dumeriliana and P. erythrocephala in the Rio Negro, the center for these two species.
- IV. Release tagged females into a number of other river systems, again to obtain information on migrations and fidelity to original nesting beaches.
- V. Release tagged hatchlings into a number of other river systems, again to obtain information on migrations and fidelity to native river systems.
- VI. Capture and tag females (and any available males) in other river systems, again to determine possible migrations and movements of Podocnemis within Amazonia.
- VII. Construct holding pools for 25,000 P. expansa and 25,000 P. sextuberculata near Trombetas beaches and maintain hatchlings until they reach a size of approximately 15 cm, a size at which they are no longer vulnerable to most predators. Release these specimens once they have reached the predetermined size. Repeat this procedure every year and compare survival rates of tagged hatchlings released immediately after hatching and tagged hatchlings released at size of 15 cm.
- VIII. Construct holding pools in which to experiment to see how long it takes to raise P. expansa, P. unifilis and P. sextuberculata under captive conditions.
 - A. On all fish diet
 - B. On all vegetable diet
 - C. On mixed diet
 - D. Compare with wild growth rates already determined

Such information is of great importance in considerations of diet for semidomesticating Podocnemis.

- IX. Construct facilities (e.g. man-made beaches) on terra firme near nesting beaches to make possible transplantation of nests in high water years in which rising waters threaten to destroy nests. (Or alternatively provide for transplantation of threatened nests from low-lying beaches, e.g. Leonardo in the Trombetas, to adjacent higher beaches, e.g. Jacaré in the Trombetas).
- X. Investigate the nutrient value (especially the calcium content) of Podocnemis shells to determine if they have possible value as cattle feed.
- XI. Analyse edible meat/total weight ratios for all five Amazonian Podocnemis and determine protein value of meat.

SOME QUESTIONS OF SCIENTIFIC INTEREST

- 1) Why does nesting occur during the day in some years and/or some localities and during the night in other years and/or localities ?
- 2) Why, for instance, is P. expansa restricted to one nesting beach in the Trombetas, P. unifilis to another and what makes it possible for P. sextuberculata to use all three beaches.
- 3) Why does P. expansa lay later than other Amazonian Podocnemis ?
- 4) Why does P. expansa lay in large groups, while other Podocnemis lay singly or in small groups ?
- 5) Do Podocnemis have a homing instinct like marine turtles and do they migrate long distances like marine turtles ?
- 6) What are the sex ratios of the different Podocnemis species and why do some species exhibit considerable sexual dimorphism (e.g. P. unifilis, P. sextuberculata), others little dimorphism (e.g. P. dumeriliana) and still others an intermediate amount of dimorphism (e.g. P. expansa, P. erythrocephala) ?
- 7) How do microclimatic conditions of temperature, moisture, sand consistency, etc. affect nesting of Podocnemis ?
- 8) How do Podocnemis determine where they will nest on a given nesting beach ? Are the chin barbels found in all Podocnemis used to determine sand consistency, moisture, etc.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE CREATION OF NATIONAL PARKS AND BIOLOGICAL RESERVES IN THE AMAZONIAN REGION OF BRAZIL, BASED ON A FOUR MONTH PRIMATE SURVEY IN THE UPPER AMAZON, RIO NEGRO AND RIO TAPAJÓS

High Priority Areas

- 1) Rio Panauá - The Rio Panauá is a small river running through the huge fluvial island formed by the Rio Japurá, the Rio Solimões and the Rio Auati-Paraná, an anastomose between the Japurá and Solimões. The Panauá flows from the Auati-Paraná to the Solimões, with a branch that flows into the Japurá, and is uninhabited by man. It has animal densities, especially primates and birds, that must approximate those of aboriginal times.

During a two day survey on the Panauá, we located 15 groups of five species of primates, including the rare and little known white uakari (Cacajao calvus calvus). The Panauá has probably the largest remaining populations of this uakari. In addition, we observed Cebus apella, Saimiri sciureus, Alouatta seniculus and Pithecia monachus and several other primate species are said to occur in the area. More primates were encountered in the Panauá than in any other locality visited during this survey.

In addition to primates, birds are very abundant and we also observed otter (Lutra), caiman (Paleosuchus) and nesting turtles (Podocnemis unifilis). The Amazonian manatee (Trichechus inunguis) is also reported from here.

The Panauá itself is white water, but it connects with several black water lakes. The igapó forest of this river is of little commercial value. The density of animal life in the Panauá suggests that the area might have potential as a tourist attraction and we consider it a high-priority site for a biological reserve, national park or possibly a primate field study center.

- 2) The entire fluvial island formed by the Rio Japurá, Rio Solimões and the Rio Auati-Paraná. This immense várzea island (which includes the aforementioned Rio Panauá) has a low human population (largest village - Sao José = Jacaré has about 50 houses) and high densities of wildlife, especially primates. We located Cacajao calvus calvus, which appears to be restricted to this fluvial island, and also abundant populations of Cebus apella, Saimiri sciureus, Pithecia monachus and Alouatta seniculus. In addition, Cebus albifrons, Ateles paniscus, Cebuella pygmaea and Saguinus sp. are said to occur. Non-primate fauna

includes the giant anteater (Myrmecophaga tridactyla), otter (Lutra), giant otter (Heronura brasiliensis), manatee (Trichechus inunguis), caiman (Melanosuchus niger, Caiman crocodilus, Paleosuchus sp.) and numerous species of birds.

Human inhabitants of this island hunt little or not at all, living mainly by agriculture along river banks and by fishing. They rarely penetrate the interior of the island. Directly across from the island on the Rio Solimões side are several large tabuleiros (= nesting beaches) of the turtles Podocnemis sextuberculata and Podocnemis unifilis.

We also consider this island a high-priority area.

3) The tabuleiros or turtle nesting beaches of the Rio Trombetas - The three turtle beaches, Leonardo, Farias and Jacaré, located approximately one days journey up the Rio Trombetas from Oriximina, are ideal candidates for national park status. These beaches are the nesting sites for the largest remaining tartaruga (Podocnemis expansa) population in Brazil, and are also used by a large population of aiaça (Podocnemis sextuberculata) and a somewhat smaller population of tracajá (Podocnemis unifilis).

This very unique and extremely ^{important} area should be made a national park. It is currently well-protected against poachers by staff of the IBDF, but also has considerable potential as a site for scientific study of the economically important genus Podocnemis and possibilities as a tourist attraction. Large numbers of tourists could watch nesting turtles through binoculars and telescopes on the side of the river opposite the beaches (site of the present IBDF camp) without at all disturbing the turtles.

The rain forest surrounding the beaches also abounds in game species, including monkeys, tapir, deer, peccaries, paca, agouti and others.

We consider the Trombetas tabuleiros a very high-priority area.

4) Lago Miuá, near Codajás, Rio Solimões - Lago Miuá is a small black water lake that has great potential as a biological reserve and center for primate field studies. It is conveniently located (1-2 days journey from Manaus; 1 hour's journey from Codajás) and has high primate densities. Species found in the igapó forests of Lago Miuá include Cacajao melanocephalus, Saimiri sciureus, Cebus apella, Cebus albifrons, Alouatta seniculus, Aotus trivirgatus and Cebuella pygmaea. A long term study of comparative primate ecology in the igapó would be most promising.

The region is sparsely inhabited by man and the people in small village of Miuá live almost exclusively by fishing and agriculture, rarely or never hunting forest game. The village site would make an excellent place for a field station and local inhabitants, who are well-acquainted with nearby igapó, could serve as guides.

In addition to primates, the region has numerous reptiles, including caiman (Melanosuchus niger, Caiman crocodilus), tegu (Tupinambis sp.) and turtles (Podocnemis sp.). The igapó forests of Lago Miuá are of little commercial value.

We consider the Lago Miuá area a high-priority area for a biological reserve and/or primate field study center.

Other Areas

1) Rio Jacurapá, Rio Içá - The Rio Jacurapá is a small, black water, south bank tributary of the Rio Içá, near the mouth of the Içá. It is sparsely ^{inhabited} by man, but has high densities of primates. Nine groups of four species (Cacajao calvus rubicundus, Alouatta seniculus, Saimiri sciureus and Cebus apella) were observed along this river in 1 1/2 days travel, second highest number of primates encountered anywhere during the survey. Manatee (Trichechus inunguis) and caiman (Paleosuchus sp., Caiman crocodilus) also occur.

This attractive little river has potential as a biological reserve ~~and~~ possibly as a primate study center. It also has possibilities as a tourist attraction.

2) Rio Cuiuni, Rio Negro - The Rio Cuiuni is a south bank, black water tributary of the Rio Negro above Barcelos. This river stretches from the Negro nearly to the Japurá and has only a small human population (approx. 100). Monkeys, especially Cacajao melanocephalus, abound in this area and are only occasionally hunted for fish and jaguar bait. Other primates reported from the area include Cebus albifrons, Alouatta seniculus, Pithecia sp., Aotus trivirgatus, Saguinus sp. and Saimiri sciureus. Game species and birds like macaws (Aratinga sp.) occur in the area in considerable numbers, as do the Rio Negro turtles Podocnemis erythrocephala and Podocnemis dumeriliana. The Cuiuni also has apparently relatively high densities of manatee, but the animal is heavily hunted. Two were killed during nearly a week that we were on the Cuiuni.

The igapó forests of the Cuiuni are of little commercial value. It and several other south bank tributaries of the Negro deserve further investigation as possible sites for reserves and parks.

3) Vicinity of Monte Cristo, Rio Tapajos - The vicinity of Monte Cristo, on the east bank of the Rio Tapajos, is rich in primates of a number of species, including Ateles belzebuth, Alouatta belzebul,

Aotus trivirgatus, Saimiri sciureus, Cebus apella, Callicebus moloch. In addition, the rare Chiropotes albinasus and the very restricted Callithrix argentata leucippe (restricted in range to the minute area on the east bank of the Tapajós, between the tributaries Rio Jamanxim and Rio Cupari) are also found here. Game species and birds abound. Directly across from Monte Cristo is the tabuleiro of Monte Cristo, one of the three largest Podocnemis expansa beaches in Brazil.

Unfortunately, hunting of monkeys and other game is not uncommon in the Monte Cristo area and some of the forest behind Monte Cristo has already been cut for pasture land. Still, the site has potential as a possible biological reserve or primate study center.

Museu Goeldi
Belem, Pará, Brazil
December 10, 1973

Russell A. Mittermeier
Museum of Comparative Zoology, and
Department of Anthropology
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass. 02138
U.S.A.



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

PERMITTEE:

GLADYS PORTER ZOO
500 Ringgold Street
Brownsville, Texas 78520

Dr. Warren D. Thomas, Director

Dear Dr. Thomas: AMENDMENT NO. 1

Date NOV 16 1973

*File
AAZPA cons. Comm
Pravits*

ENDANGERED SPECIES

PERMIT NO. ES- 438 and - EXCEPTION TO DESIGNATED PORT OF ENTRY NO. EX 2 - 367

Under date of August 29, 1973, you were issued Endangered Species Permit NO. ES- 438, to import into the U.S., at any designated port of entry, two (2) adult male Pileated Gibbons (Hylobates pileatus), one coming from the Netherlands and one from Switzerland.

Your letter of November 1, 1973, reports that these animals have not yet been received and requests their entry at the non-designated port of HOUSTON, TEXAS.

We approve your request.

This Amendment No. 1, authorizes importation of the subject wildlife at the non-designated port of HOUSTON, TEXAS.

All other terms and conditions of the original permit remain in effect.

AUTHORIZED (Sgd) C. R. Bavin
SIGNATURE: _____

cc:
AAZPA - Dr. King

October 2, 1973

Theodore H. Reed, D.V.M.
National Zoological Park
Washington, D. C. 20009

Dear Ted:

Attached please find a copy of my W.A.P.T. proxy which you may use as you see fit to clarify the muddy relationships which exist with the W.A.P.T. organization, wildlife conservation committee, etc.

The following comments perhaps express my feelings, which I had hoped to verbalize in Houston, but I simply cannot attend. I participated as a signatory in the special letter calling for the W.A.P.T. meeting in Houston with the fervent hope that a firm and final decision could be reached with regard to the dissolution of that organization and its incorporation into the A.A.Z.P.A. Wildlife Conservation Committee. Having only been a four year trustee to W.A.P.T., the organization has continually been a disappointment primarily because it was not fulfilling the primary objectives for which it was established, that of creating breeding herds of endangered species under mutual pact agreements. Secondly, since 1969 I have devoted numerous hours to the development of the Golden Marmoset Committee for that organization, which I believe has resulted in a good deal of positive action, both in creating an awareness of need, actually assisting in the establishment of several major breeding centers, acting as an influence in the development of the Brazilian conservation programs, and generally securing reasonably good publicity with regard to that particular animal. However, frankly, all of this could have been done under any organizational structure.

During this time I have reached two important conclusions -- number one that any effort, and there were several, to develop legally binding agreements with regard to "pool ownership of golden marmosets" were unsuccessful primarily because of the

October 2, 1973

following two reasons: (a) the organization itself stated that its bylaws and charter, etc. did not permit it, and (b) simple refusal to cooperate. The second conclusion is that mutual breeding pool agreements could in fact be better effected if they were desirable, and I believe that they were, through the joint endeavor of any two or more zoos willing to do so on an independent, but legal basis.

In short, I believe that W.A.P.T. has served its function and that no amount of manipulation or negotiation to bring it as an entity or semi-entity under the A.A.Z.P.A. can do anything but be a waste of time. Further, it seems to me that its other functions as operated under the A.A.Z.P.A. Conservation Committee are quite possible.

I personally fully intend to continue the Golden Marmoset Committee activities and feel that these could be carried out under the auspices of the Wildlife Conservation Committee just as effectively as under W.A.P.T. My only hope is that a final and conclusive decision can be discussed and concluded in Houston.

Best regards,

Donald D. Bridgwater,
Director

DDB 1b

Attachment

NOTICE OF PROXY

I hereby designate Theodore H. Reed, D.V.M.

to vote my proxy at the special meeting of the Wild Animal
Propagation Trust to be held during the Houston Conference
of the A. A. Z. P. A.

SIGNED: 

Please return to:

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



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

NOTICE OF MEETING

A special meeting of the Trustees of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust has been called for the Houston Conference on Sunday, October 7, 1973, at 8:00 p.m. in the Shamrock Hilton Hotel. The meeting room will be announced on the Hotel's Activities Board and during the conference. Please disregard the notice of a regular W.A.P.T. Meeting if you have received one.

Since this meeting is concerned with dissolution of the organization, it is imperative that you attend.

Enclosed, please find a list of W.A.P.T. Trustees. If you are unable to attend the meeting, please designate another Trustee to vote your proxy.

Sincerely,

Don G. Davis
President

DGD:lb

Enc.



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 G. Davis, President

SUBJECT: W.A.P.T. Status

DATE: 20 SEP 73

The Executive Committee of the Wild Animal Propagation Trust met in Portland, Oregon during the Annual Meeting of the A.A.Z.P.A. The Executive Committee voted their approval of the following recommendations:

- (1) that the Wild Animal Propagation Trust be dissolved as a separate corporation.
- (2) that the A.A.Z.P.A. Conservation Committee and elements of W.A.P.T. become united in a larger body under the auspices of the A.A.Z.P.A. and be responsible to the A.A.Z.P.A. Board of Directors.
- (3) that a recommendation be made to the A.A.Z.P.A. Board that the expanded body be given Trust or Board status as opposed to a committee.
- (4) that the expanded body be named the Wild Animal Conservation and Propagation Trust of the A.A.Z.P.A.
- (5) that the Chairman of the A.A.Z.P.A. Conservation Committee and President of W.A.P.T. meet to establish recommendations for this procedure.
- (6) that any assets of W.A.P.T. be turned over to the A.A.Z.P.A.

The Wild Animal Propagation Trust was incorporated by a group of zoo directors concerned over the fact that many species were becoming endangered and difficult to obtain, and faced with the possibility of limited or even total cessation of importations.

SUBJECT: W.A.P.T. Status

The original concept of W.A.P.T. centered around the idea of establishing breeding herds and reservoirs of endangered species under preserve conditions. At that time, the A.A.Z.P.A. had a membership and finance structure which would not permit it to satisfactorily conduct this operation. It was believed that W.A.P.T. could also attract affluent and influential members to its Board of Trustees and accumulate and hold outside funds for its projects.

There followed a period when zoos commenced to import large numbers of animals, particularly antelope, and to establish individual breeding herds throughout the country. Therefore, some of the original concepts for W.A.P.T. Projects did not prove necessary as the need was being fulfilled by zoos operating on their own. W.A.P.T. did perform two important services during this period. One was to create an awareness of the situation as it existed, and to encourage and provide a lever for zoos to utilize in establishing breeding colonies. The second was the study and consequent recommendations which led to the formation of the so called "black list" and the endangered species on the list. W.A.P.T. was never successful, however, in developing the grandiose projects originally envisioned and consequently in attracting the funds which were necessary to support them. Several committees did perform their functions well, and provided valuable service to the organization and zoos in general.

W.A.P.T., by the very nature of its operation, as a self-proclaimed organization, was looked on with suspicion by A.A.Z.P.A. members who were not affiliated with it. Individuals who were on the outside looking in felt that decisions were being made in which they had no voice. As large projects failed to develop, each succeeding president and some members became discouraged and commenced to question the advisability of continuing the organization. When the A.A.Z.P.A. had the equivalent of two national meetings per year, W.A.P.T. was able to meet on these occasions. With the development of the concept of Regional Conferences, W.A.P.T. met just once per year, and thus lost some of its continuity, communication, and enthusiasm. Since W.A.P.T. membership was composed of the directors of practically all of the major zoos, it soon became apparent that some directors were simply too busy to fulfill their desired function within the organization. In some cases, the work was just not accomplished. In others, duties were delegated to zoo staff members who were not members of W.A.P.T., and had little loyalty to or interest in the organization.

In an attempt to overcome its obvious deficiencies, W.A.P.T. proposed to broaden its membership on an institutional basis whereby all qualifying institutions could be represented. A dues system was proposed to provide funds for

20 SEP 73

SUBJECT: W.A.P.T. Status

the hiring of a paid executive to provide necessary services and coordinate the activities of the organization. Unfortunately, this move occurred at the same time that the A.A.Z.P.A. voted its independency from N.R.P.A. During its fledgling year, the A.A.Z.P.A. needed all of the financial and moral support that it could receive, and since our primary allegiance is to A.A.Z.P.A., it was decided not to compete for membership or funds. An independent A.A.Z.P.A. is entirely a different situation and the general consensus appears to be that it can perform any function which W.A.P.T. can perform.

As a result of the recommendations made by the W.A.P.T. Executive Committee, the organization has existed in a state of limbo. A quorum was not present in Portland, and a regular meeting of the Trust was not held to act on the Executive Committees' recommendation. It was generally accepted, however, that the atmosphere was such that the Trustees would act favorably on the Executive Committees' recommendations.

WILD ANIMAL PROPAGATION TRUST TRUSTEES

Dr. Theodore H. Reed
Mr. John Perry
Mr. William G. Conway
Dr. Lester Fisher
Dr. Gunter Voss
Mr. Louis DiSabato
Dr. Leonard Goss
Mr. Arthur R. Watson
Mr. Roger Conant
Mr. Robert Bean
Mr. Ronald T. Reuther
Mr. Edward Maruska
Mr. Robert Mattlin
Mr. Jack L. Throp
Mr. Richard Naegeli
Mr. Maurice Machris
Mr. George Speidel
Mr. Richard Borden
Mr. William Hoff
Mr. Al Oeming
Dr. Arthur Riopelle
Dr. Philip Ogilvie
Dr. Warren Thomas
Dr. Peter Crowcroft
Dr. Charles Schroeder
Mr. Roland Lindeman
Mr. John Werler
Mr. Robert Bean, Jr.
Mr. Chester Hogan
Mr. Gary Clarke
Mr. Frank Du Mond
Mr. Donald Bridgewater
Mr. Clayton Freiheit
Mr. Don Davis

October 2, 1973

Mr. William P. Braker
President-Elect A.A.Z.P.A.
John G. Shedd Aquarium
1200 South Lakeshore Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Dear Bill:

Thank you for being so considerate in asking not to respond unless I would prefer not to serve on the Conservation Committee. I do appreciate your confidence in making me an appointee, and I am delighted to serve for a one year term.

I do feel, Bill, that I would like to take this opportunity to encourage you to make every effort possible to make this committee an active, intelligent, responsive one, regardless of how we feel with respect to governmental controls, forms, permits, applications, whatever. If we do not continue a close and active liaison with the U.S.D.I. and prove ourselves as effective decision makers and recommenders, we shall all be in the soup shortly.

It is my hope, and you have my personal commitment, to assist you in any way possible to make your coming presidential term effective and successful.

I will not be in Houston since I am recovering from a five week stint in and out of the hospital and I am currently undergoing radiation therapy for a third stage Hodgkins disease. The doctors assure me that my odds are better than those cited for people with broken legs. However, the trip to Houston is out of the question.

Best regards,

Donald D. Bridgwater,
Director

DDB 1b

JOHN G. SHEDD AQUARIUM

1200 SOUTH LAKESHORE DRIVE CHICAGO ILLINOIS 60605
312-939-2426

WILLIAM P. BRAKER DIRECTOR

September 21, 1973

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

Dear Don:

As incoming president of AAZPA one of my pleasant duties is to ask members to serve on various committees. Committees are an important aspect in the efficient operation of any viable organization and the organization can be no more effective than the members who are willing to work for it. I have given considerable thought to committee structure for the coming year and feel that those members who I am asking to work and to serve are among those best suited to help AAZPA and its officers and board build a strong and cohesive organization.

Specifically, I would like to ask you to serve on the Conservation of Wildlife Committee for a one year term. I am asking the following persons to serve with you on this committee:

F. Wayne King (1 yr.), Chm.	Edward J. Maruska (3)
Clayton F. Freiheit (3), V. Chm.	Jack L. Throp (2)
Saul L. Kitchener (3)	John M. Mehrtens (1)
Roland Lindemann (2)	Philip C. Skeldon (2)
John E. Werler (2)	Dr. Lester E. Fisher (3)
Clyde A. Hill (1)	

I am assuming that most people will be willing to serve and therefore, in the interest of time and money, I will ask you not to respond unless you really feel that you would prefer not to have this committee position.

I wish to go into the 1973-74 organization year fully geared and ready to launch into our activities. I am looking forward to working with you and to seeing you at the meetings in Houston.

Sincerely,


William P. Braker
President-Elect

/kjm

AAZPA

Proposed changes in and additions to the By-Laws are as follows:

ARTICLE 11 - Committees

Section 3. Conservation of Wildlife Committee

The President shall appoint the Conservation of Wildlife Committee, which shall consist of the Chairman and eleven (11) other members. Members shall be appointed to terms of three (3) years and the terms shall overlap with four (4) members appointed annually. With the establishment of this committee, the incumbent shall appoint the entire committee as follows: Four (4) members to serve one (1) year terms; four (4) members to serve two (2) year terms; four (4) members to serve three (3) years terms. No committee member may serve more than six (6) consecutive years.

Special committees of the Conservation of Wildlife Committee may be appointed by the President. The chairman of each special committee shall be a member of the Conservation of Wildlife Committee.

The responsibilities of the Committee shall be as follows:

1. Promote, develop, coordinate and expand captive breeding programs, with emphasis on threatened and endangered species.
2. Promote or develop such species inventories and studbooks as would benefit propagation programs.
3. Review and evaluate applications for USDI endangered species permits and aid Association members in the preparation of their applications.
4. Advise and assist government officials in placing confiscated specimens into breeding programs.
5. Assist AAZPA members to dispose of surplus captive specimens to other breeding programs.
6. Present the official AAZPA position to the appropriate governmental agency, in conjunction with the AAZPA Legislative Committee, on all legislation and rule making pertaining to conservation.
7. Other duties and responsibilities that may from time to time be assigned by the President.

The responsibilities of the special committees shall be to offer council and assistance to the Conservation of Wildlife Committee, with respect to its specific charge, in the areas of special interest and expertise held by members of the special committees.

June 28, 1973

Mr. Wayne King, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation
Committee
c/o New York Zoological Park
Bronx Park
Bronx, New York 10460

Dear Wayne:

I have reviewed your letter of 21 June 1973 to Les containing comments about the Wildlife Conservation Committee during the coming year. First, I have taken a careful inventory of my own personal time commitment with regard to constructing and staffing a \$27 million dollar zoo from scratch in the next four years and finally concluded that in spite of the pressure, I would like to continue as an active member of the Wildlife Conservation Committee if asked to serve.

With regard to this committee, I feel strongly the need for continuity and support wholeheartedly the concept of one, making it a standing committee; two, establishing a three-year staggered appointment beginning next fall by adding one member to the committee and appointing the membership on a one, two and three-year basis to implement the replacement factor. I also feel that the president should serve ex-officio and not as an appointed member.

We have come a long way in one year establishing a rhythm of action, etc., however, potential for this committee with regard to the establishment of special animal committees, maintenance of computerized studbook records and many other functions leave the future very promising and I would urge that such items be taken up at our annual meeting this fall.

With best regards.

Sincerely,

Donald D. Bridgwater
Director

DDB:gb

cc: Dr. Les Fisher
Lincoln Park Zoo



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

21 June 1973

President
LESTER E. FISHER, D.V.M.
Director
Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614

President-Elect
WILLIAM P. BRAKER
Director
John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Vice-President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoological Society
Wichita, Kansas 67212

Past President
GARY K. CLARKE
Director
Topeka Zoological Park
Topeka, Kansas 66606

Executive Director
MARGARET A. DANKWORTH
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

DIRECTORS
LOUIS R. DI SABATO
Director
San Antonio Zoological Gardens
San Antonio, Texas 78212

DANIEL H. MORENO
Director
Cleveland Aquarium
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

ROBERT O. WAGNER
Director
Jackson Zoological Park
Jackson, Mississippi 39209

JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

LARRY O. CALVIN
Director
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

MURRAY A. NEWMAN, Ph.D.
Director
Vancouver Public Aquarium
Vancouver 3, B. C., Canada

Lester Fisher
Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
100 West Webster Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Dear Les:

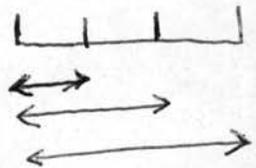
As the Houston meeting draws closer, I think we should start worrying about who will serve on the Wildlife Conservation Committee during the coming year. The decision, of course, will come from Bill Braker as the next president, but the two of you will probably want to talk things over before the final decision is made.

You and I have already discussed the importance of maintaining some continuity in the committee's workings and its relationship with Washington. As you know the conservation committee is not a standing committee of the association, and it could be disbanded at the whim of the officers. I do not think this is about to happen, but the possibility exists. To correct this and associated problems, we have proposed making the conservation committee a standing committee and establishing a membership term of three years for its members. It was additionally proposed that one-third of the membership be up for replacement (or reappointment) each year. This would provide for a slow change. The "old-timers," the two-thirds of the committee that remained each year would give the desired continuity. This plan was presented verbally to the Executive Committee at its 22 May meeting in Chicago.

On reading through the AAZPA ByLaws I see that the Board of Directors can establish "such other standing committees not otherwise provided for in the ByLaws and the . . . Committees will function in accordance with the rules and regulations as set forth by the Board of Directors and their work is subject to the approval of the Board." This would seem to enable the Board to establish the conservation committee as a standing committee with the three year rotating membership proposed.

Assuming that the proposal is scheduled to be discussed by the Board at Houston, and assuming (hopefully) that the Board adopts the plan, we must start thinking about the membership of the committee. With the new plan, one-third of the committee should be up for replacement or reappointment. As a further step in maintaining continuity, I personally think it would be desirable for the chairman to be chosen from the committee members who have at least one year of committee work behind them.

The present committee is made up of a total of nine people (seven regular members, the chairman, and the AAZPA president). Since the president changes every year, this may or may not affect his term of committee service. Should the president serve his one year as ex officio member to be replaced by the next president, or does he serve a regular three-year committee membership? If the president is only ex officio and not a regular three-year member, then I suggest that the committee be increased by one member, to 10, this year (i.e. - the chairman, eight members, and the president). This would permit the rotation of exactly one-third of the committee membership each year independent of the yearly changing president.



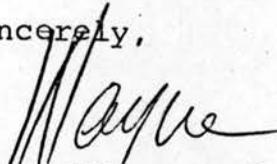
In any event we probably should decide which of the present members are willing to serve three years, which two years, and which ones should be replaced at Houston. Probably the most democratic

way of doing this is to ask if there are any members who want to drop off the committee or who are finding it difficult to spend the time needed on committee work. These people, if there are any, could volunteer to be replaced at Houston. The remainder could draw straws or something. Just for the record, I am willing to continue as chairman, or simply as a member, whatever you wish.

I hope you and Bill Braker will discuss all this in the coming weeks. It would be enormously helpful to the committee if any prospective new members could be contacted prior to Houston to see if they are willing and able to serve on the committee. They could then be asked to join the present members at the committee meeting in Houston.

During the past year, personal talks and correspondence about committee function, conservation, and captive propagation, leads me to believe that Jan van Oosten (Seattle), John Mehrtens (Columbia), Charles Hoessle (St. Louis), Saul Kitchener (Lincoln Park), and Gene Schreiber (Salt Lake City) would be excellent candidates for committee membership.

Sincerely,



Wayne King, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation
Committee

/db

cc: Wm. Braker
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee





American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

13 August 1973

President
LESTER E. FISHER, D.V.M.
Director
Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614

President-Elect
WILLIAM P. BRAKER
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Director
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

MURRAY A. NEWMAN, Ph.D.
Director
Vancouver Public Aquarium
Vancouver 3, B. C., Canada

Clark R. Bavin
Chief, Division of Law Enforcement
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Clark:

Some time ago the AAZPA volunteered the services of its Wildlife Conservation Committee in assisting the USDI evaluate all applications for the importation of live endangered species. The primary reason the offer was made is that the government does not now have the expertise to determine whether or not the importer has the facilities and/or experience and knowledge to properly husband the animal, while the AAZPA does have such expertise. However, beyond all the questions of animal care, the zoo professionals of necessity are privy to information on the international animal trade, dealers, routes, and applicable foreign laws, which the USDI may not have in its files. Yet, despite its willingness to assist the government, endangered species permits are from time to time issued without the Conservation Committee having seen the application. Each time this has happened, the Committee has protested to the USDI (usually the Office of Endangered Species). Each protest brings forth a statement from some official in the USDI that in the future the Conservation Committee will see all applications. We now learn that yet another permit has been issued without first having the committee review the application, and at the

moment it appears that the importation authorized violates the U.S. Lacey Act.

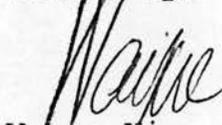
Endangered Species Permit No. ES-430 was issued on 8 August 1973 for the importation of 1/0 black leopard from the 13th Tactical Fighter Squadron in Bangkok, Thailand. The animal is to be donated to the Phoenix Zoo. Under Thai law, leopard (Panthera pardus, including the black leopard) can be legally exported from Thailand only by the Bangkok Zoo on the basis of foreign animal exchange. This law went into effect in 1973. Since the exportation from Thailand is not under the auspices of the Bangkok Zoo (according to ES-430), the export is illegal, and therefore the U.S. Lacey Act prohibits the importation of the specimen. Presumably even the Department of Defense is subject to provisions of the Lacey Act.

I am enclosing a copy of the appropriate Thai export list for your information. I suggest your office contact Mr. Pong Leng-ee, Head of National Wildlife Management, Royal Forest Department of Thailand, Bangkok, for further information. You will recall that Mr. Pong was one of the Thai delegates to the Convention on International Trade held in Washington in late February and early March.

The AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee recognizes that your office has the legal authority for issuing permits so the final decision must be yours to make. We simply wish to point out that time and again the USDI has not used all the avenues of information gathering it has available to it. Certainly nothing in the law prohibits the use of information from non-governmental sources. We can supply some of that information. We certainly could have made your office aware of the illegal aspects of this export from Thailand. I again urge that all applications for the importation of live

endangered species be reviewed by the AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee prior to issuance of the permit. And I strongly urge you to take immediate steps to prevent the illegal export from Thailand of the leopard covered by ES-430 and its illegal importation into the United States.

Sincerely,



Wayne King, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation
Committee

/db

cc: E. Baysinger
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
W. Braker

GLADYS PORTER ZOO

500 RINGGOLD STREET

BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS 78520

August 16, 1973

DIRECTOR
DR. WARREN THOMAS

TELE.
512 546-7187

William G. Conway, Chairman
Conservation Committee
New York Zoological Park
Bronx Park
Bronx, New York 10460

Dear Bill:

Some time ago I promised to send you a commentary on my thinking and my goals for the future. My apologies for being so tardy in putting this to print. Let me first preface this by saying that in answer to your query as to whether I had a "vendetta" with you, the answer is an emphatic no! Quite the contrary. Considering the institution you manage and the other demands on you plus your obvious talents, I have always highly respected you and consider you as one of the main currents of strength within the American zoo movement. Obviously, from our past history, we have not always agreed. Sometimes I think it is often because of misunderstandings and breakdowns of communication rather than disagreement in real principle. But what's done is done! We must now look forward to the future unfortunately with a singularly guarded prognosis. I would like very much to combine your efforts and ours because we may differ in our interpretation but it is hard for me to believe that our basic goals are different. Let me enumerate what I think should be our present goals for future survival.

There is no doubt in my mind that, as a positive entity, we can and must survive. First and foremost is unification of all the zoos, or better phrased, all the AAZPA members, for our common good. The efforts of Bill Conway from the Bronx or Warren Thomas from Brownsville simply cannot singly have the effectiveness of the AAZPA as an organization in dealing directly with our common adversary which, unfortunately, at the moment seems to be the Federal Government. I think you will share the impression with me of the AAZPA of 20 years ago in that it was a relatively ineffective, professional and part-time social organization more than anything else. I suppose, for that day and time, this may have been satisfactory. The world has changed since then and we must either change with it or face the same spectre of extinction that threatens any creature incapable of competing successfully with its environment. We must play down individualism and put primary emphasis into collectivism. Above all, our single and most important motivation must be the common good of all zoos. How do we accomplish this? As I see it, there will have to be a complete

overhaul of the present framework of the AAZPA. We cannot afford to have people in responsible positions under the same guidelines as we have had them in the past. An individual should be elected to office on the basis of his merits and not simply as an adjunct to his career. He should not be proposed for office simply because it is his "turn" or that he simply has never incurred anyone's ill favor. Responsible officers must speak for all of the zoos and all of the members, not special groups, whether they be large zoos or the smaller zoos, or animal dealers, or any other such group.

Our leadership must be vigorous and aggressive. It must never sit back and blandly accept adverse events without making every effort to respond in a positive way. We must "clean up our own house," to quote a well worn cliché. We must insist that our membership be made up of responsible individuals and responsible institutions. In terms of zoo regulation and accreditation, it should not be done in a haphazard, permissive manner that too often has characterized AAZPA actions in the past. Criteria for accreditation should be followed emphatically and in each case, positive action to remedy adverse situations should be taken, followed up and enforced. We must protect ALL the membership, including the legitimate, responsible animal dealers. I cannot subscribe to the misguided attitude which points to the fact that there is something wrong with dealing in and making profits out of animal commerce. There is certainly nothing wrong with this if it is done in a proper and responsible manner. Here is a case where it may serve the large zoo's immediate purpose to go on public record as morally opposing any profit being made out of commerce in wild animals. But properly regulated and handled, it is certainly not any more amoral than our trade in domestic animals. The animal dealer is a necessary and desirable and, I may even say, critical part of proper zoo functioning for all of the medium-sized and small zoos. He serves a very useful, morally proper purpose. He renders a much needed service.

This brings us, then, to facing our common adversary: our governmental bureaucracy and with all of the intricacies and the pitfalls incurred in dealing with it.

First, the Department of Agriculture, like almost all other governmental agencies, moves to accomplish with the speed of a snail but, often, moves to ill-advised meddling with the speed of light. Too often they forget that they serve all of the people and move in the direction from which they receive the most pressure. If the name of the game must be forcibly asserting ourselves, then that is the route we must follow. If successful accommodation cannot be achieved through a unified AAZPA working effectively with the USDA for all of our common good, then we must be able to bring sufficient political and social pressure to maintain and protect our collective interests.

In dealing with the U. S. Department of Interior, there are two bones of contention. One is that I think their practice of concealing their "experts' " identity. This is indeed wrong and it should be one of the goals of the AAZPA to institute that this practice be brought to an end. If a zoo asks to import a properly collected, properly documented Ostrich, for instance, and the USDI comes back and blandly says that you cannot import the animal even though the zoo does have all the legal credentials because, to use their well worn phrase: "It jeopardizes the wild population," then I think the AAZPA should step in on behalf of their membership and ask, "Why?" The USDI should be compelled to show positive data to support their position, and if they can indeed prove it, the AAZPA will accept the decision as will the zoo, and will even endeavor to make every effort to support the USDI with their stand.

The second erroneous practice, in my way of thinking, is that the USDI sets itself up as the judge, jury, and final authority over the wildlife of the world. If, for example, the Malagasy Government says a certain lemur is protected and can only be exported in small numbers each year with all the proper documentation, collection, etc., then I think that it isn't within the original letter or spirit of the law, that is the Endangered Species Bill, that for one reason or another, the Department of Interior makes the arbitrary decision that the Malagasy Government, or any other government for that matter, doesn't have the competence to manage, handle and protect their own wildlife. Thereby the permit is declined and I don't think that anybody's best interests are served other than, perhaps, the misguided vein of power megalomania of the USDI.

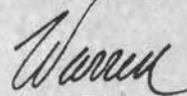
These are broad, general concepts but are the basis of what I think our future goals must be. Recently, I have had considerable dialogue with some of the officers of the AAZPA and their response is that everything is being done that can be done at the moment, and I must agree that much of this should have been implemented six or seven years ago. To give you some frame of reference of how ineffective our organization is, consider how far the USDI would get if they were dealing with the powerful agricultural lobby or big business lobby if they tried to hide their "expert" sources. Since the USDI knows, up to this point, that they can do this without serious repercussions, it becomes a very convenient thing to do. We still sit facing a protective bird ban supposedly to protect us all from exotic Newcastle's Disease, yet its purpose is hardly served by virtue of a total bird ban and then allowing a loophole of individual pet birds to come in two by two with the flimsiest of checks. By no stretch of one's imagination does this constitute rational disease protection, or that in trying to settle the bird ban, the USDA is now considering birds in two categories. Ironically, those that pose the least

potential disease threat are subject to the most severe quarantine and vice versa, and their reticence to take positive action to bring this fiasco to a quick end. When you stop and really consider basics, the very idea of placing something as severe as a bird ban into effect with virtually no prior consultation with the AAZPA, borders on the contemptuous on the part of the USDA.

Let me sum up by saying we need unity and efforts for the common good. We need to strive for excellence and professionalism as hallmarks of our profession, and we must present a well-organized, carefully-managed, united effort in dealing with the Federal Government, and above all, to make the words "conservation," "education," "recreation," and "research" more than hollow symbolism for this entire organization.

I hope that I have not unduly belabored the various issues, and I would welcome your comments, your viewpoints, and above all, your assistance.

Sincerely,



Dr. Warren D. Thomas
Director

WDT:vks



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

*File AAZPA Cons. Comm.
General comm. mss.?*

15 August 1973

President
LESTER E. FISHER, D.V.M.
Director
Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614

President-Elect
WILLIAM P. BRAKER
Director
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Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

MURRAY A. NEWMAN, Ph.D.
Director
Vancouver Public Aquarium
Vancouver 3, B. C., Canada

Dear Wildlife Conservation Committee Member:

I am enclosing copies of two memoranda from the Chief, Office of Endangered Species, USDI, concerning new in-house procedures for reviewing endangered species applications. The memoranda explain the recent efforts of that office to speed up the review process. Any such efforts to shorten the time between submission of application and issuance of permit should be applauded by this committee, however, it will require a slight speed-up of our own review.

Just so every committee member understands all the steps involved in review of an endangered species application, I will explain the procedure here:

1) The application is received first by the Division of Law Enforcement. Clark Bavin is Chief of the Division; Richard Parsons is Chief of the Branch of International Investigations; and Marshall Stinnet is Special Agent for International Investigations. This Division reviews the application to see if the import would comply with the legal requirements of the Endangered Species Act, the Lacey Act, and/or any other applicable state, federal, or foreign law. Once a preliminary determination is made (final determination might have to await comment from involved foreign officials, or the arrival of some documentation), the application is sent over to the Office of Endangered Species, which is 3-4 city blocks away and in a different branch of the administrative bureaucracy.

2) When the Office of Endangered Species receives the application it is plugged into the procedure described in the enclosed memo. Keith Schreiner is Chief of the Office; Earl Baysinger is Assistant Chief; and John Paradiso is Staff Specialist. The Office of Endangered Species is responsible for evaluating the biological aspects of the application -- effect of importation on the wild populations, suitability of facilities, staff expertise, cooperation in interzoo breeding programs, etc. This is where our committee's assistance plays a role. Once the Office of Endangered Species has completed its review, it sends its decision back to the Division of Law Enforcement.

3) The Division of Law Enforcement then, on the basis of the two reviews (legal and biological), either grants or denies the permit. Permits are issued by Law Enforcement.

The delays that some zoos have experienced in getting a decision on their application stems from the fact that many people in different branches of the USDI are involved in the review process. The process can be further slowed down when outside experts (foreign wildlife agents or government officials, or this committee) do not get their responses back in time. And part of the past delay has resulted from "non-standardized" procedure in the USDI. For example, for a long time secretaries had to type out every permit individually, rather than use a standardized permit which only required the addition of the date, permit number, species, number of specimens, and recipient institution. Now everything is being developed into a set routine designed to speed up the whole review process. Under the new procedure, if an application is held up, it will be possible to determine who was responsible for the delay and therefore to prevent similar delays (if unwarranted) in the future.

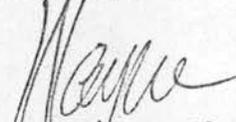
You will note that paragraph 4/ of ESSOP--2 states that no application will remain in a pending file awaiting comment from outside consultants for more than three weeks. This affects our committee directly. We have been taking approximately three weeks to review most applications. I think that is remarkably fast in view of the mail service, but I think we can speed it up just a little bit so we can meet the new Office of Endangered Species deadline. Therefore, I urge every committee member to get your comments on applications to me as fast as possible. I would like to mail our review back to the USDI in just under three weeks. If you find you are tied up and cannot draft a letter, please feel free to phone me. If I happen to be out of the office you can dictate your response to my secretary (secretaries are in the office from 9:00a.m. to 12:30p.m., and 1:30p.m. to 5:00p.m. EST or EDT).

Our response time can be cut down significantly if we can get institutions to send us a duplicate of their application at the same time they submit the original to the USDI. This would permit us to complete our review while the application is still in the Division of Law Enforcement. I will ask Karen Fowler to publish another request for submission of duplicate applications to the committee in the NEWSLETTER.

The names I have listed above are not the only USDI people involved with the applications. They are just the ones most frequently and directly involved. A number of staff specialists (zoologists) and solicitors are on hand and may be consulted. At the present moment highly competent mammalogists, ornithologists, herpetologists, and malacologists are on the staff, and before too long more specialists will be hired. And various zoologists in the USDI Bird and Mammal Lab in the Smithsonian Institution are contacted for help from time to time. This is why it is most important for the AAZPA to maintain a close working relationship with the USDI. It will

not be too many years before they have sufficient in-house expertise that they may not feel they need to consult outside experts. Before that happens, our assistance must be so routine as to be indispensable.

Sincerely,



Wayne King, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation
Committee

/db
Enc.
cc: Wm. Braker

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Interested Parties ESSOP NO. 1

DATE: JUL 31 1973

FROM : Chief, Office of Endangered Species
and International Activities

SUBJECT: Establishment of Endangered Species
Stand Operating Procedure (ESSOP) memos.

In order to minimize problems caused by personnel changes, to more rapidly orient new personnel and to better cope with the continuing increase in the scope and complexity of activities carried out by our Office, I am hereby implementing a series of standard operating procedures. This is the first of a series of numbered "Endangered Species Standard Operating Procedure Memos (ESSOP's)." "ESSOP's" are intended to document complicated procedures and to establish a point of reference from which improvement in those procedures can be made. "ESSOP's" SHOULD NEVER BE CONSIDERED THE FINAL WORD. They are intended only to describe a procedure as it exists at a particular point in time. All personnel are requested to review each "ESSOP" carefully and to make suggestions to streamline or otherwise increase the efficiency of the operation. Such suggestions will be considered carefully and if warranted that "ESSOP" will be modified accordingly.

Each ESSOP will be dated and numbered sequentially.

All personnel should obtain a loose leaf binder within which to file ESSOP's.

Attached is a copy of the first "ESSOP" outlining procedures for handling applications to import endangered species. Please review this document carefully. It will be the subject of an early staff meeting at which any suggestions for improvements or distribution will be welcomed. At that meeting, I also wish to discuss the entire concept of the "ESSOP's" (are they a good idea or not?) and receive suggestions for subjects to be included in future ESSOP's.


Keith M. Schreiner

Attachment



5010-108

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Interested Parties

DATE: JUL 31 1973

ESSOP--2

FROM : Chief, Office of Endangered Species and
International Activities

SUBJECT: SE/SI Procedures for Handling Applications to Import Endangered Species

The following procedures are intended to facilitate our review of applications to import endangered species and are hereby implemented.

1. An Endangered Species Permit Application Log has been established. Required data will be entered in that log immediately upon receipt of an application from the Division of Law Enforcement.

Miss Dunn will maintain this log. In her absence Mrs. McCabe will assume this responsibility.

2. As soon as an application has been logged in, it will be placed in the "hot box" on Mr. Paradiso's desk. In Mr. Paradiso's absence, applications will be given to Mr. Bohl. All applications will be reviewed for adequacy within one working day of receipt.

- A. Applications containing INADEQUATE DATA--a letter to the applicant pointing out shortcomings in his application will be drafted. Such letters will note that we are withholding further action on the application until we receive the needed data. A copy of any such correspondence will be provided the Division of Law Enforcement.

- B. Applications containing ADEQUATE DATA--will be processed as outlined below.

- 1/ Permits which OBVIOUSLY SHOULD BE EITHER GRANTED OR DENIED--a memo to Chief, Division of Law Enforcement, will be drafted setting forth the appropriate recommendation. In cases where we recommend denial of the application, wording which can serve as a draft text of a letter to the applicant will be incorporated into the memo. This wording should be such that the Division of Law Enforcement can incorporate it verbatim into their response to the applicant if they so desire.



2/ QUESTIONABLE CASES. Most applications will require additional comment from experts in the various biological disciplines, zoological organizations, IUCN or other persons with specialized knowledge. In these instances, a letter to the expert will be drafted seeking his advice. SUCH LETTERS SHOULD BE WORDED CAREFULLY TO AVOID ASKING THE CONSULTANT'S OPINION AS TO WHETHER OR NOT THE PERMIT SHOULD BE ISSUED--that is our responsibility. Instead, it should seek his council on those areas in which we need expert advise such as:

- a/ The adequacy of the applicants facilities.
- b/ Feasibility of the proposal.
- c/ The qualifications and expertise of the applicant.
- d/ The impact removal of the animals may have on wild population

We are developing a form letter to be used to transmit requests for information to outside specialists and to facilitate their response. Use of this form should reduce by approximately 3 days to 2 weeks the amount of time necessary to query outside specialists and receive their response. As soon as this form letter has been approved, instructions for its use will be provided.

3/ As soon as letters of inquiry have been mailed, the Endangered Species Permit Application log will be updated.

4/ Pending File. A "tickler file" has been established in which all pending applications are to be held. The use of this file will insure that no application will remain in a "pending" status awaiting information from outside consultants for more than 3 weeks. Miss Dunn will maintain this file. In her absence, Mrs. McCabe will assume this responsibility. The tickler file will operate as follows:

- a/ Three expandable "alphabetizers" numbered "1,2 and 3" respectively have been acquired.

During the first week this program is in operation, all pending permit applications will be filed in alphabetizer #1. All applications processed during the second week will be filed in #2 and during the third week all will be filed in #3.

Applications will be filed within the respective folders alphabetically in accordance with the name of the applicant.

- b/ Responses from outside consultants will be stapled to the file copy of our letter of inquiry and returned to the appropriate slot.
- c/ When a reply from the last consultant has been received, the application and accumulated comments will be pulled from the "tickler file" and immediately placed in the "hot box" on the desk of the foreign endangered species biologist who drafted the letter of inquiry--usually Mr. Paradiso or Mr. Bohl. (NOTE: To facilitate the location of pending applications, letters of inquiry should instruct the addressee to cite a reference when he replies. For example, if the application is from Mr. Baysinger and the pending material is filed in folder #2, the letter of inquiry should carry the notation: "IN REPLY REFER TO 2-B." That notation on his response would alert the secretary that this material was filed in alphabetizer #2 under B).
- d/ NON-RESPONSES. In some cases, a response from one or more outside consultants will not have been received at the end of the 3 week waiting period. Each Monday morning after the arrival of the mail whomever is monitoring the "tickler file" will remove that weeks folder from the file and extract all pending applications. A note which says "non-responses" will be clipped to any remaining applications which will be placed in the "hot box" on the foreign endangered species biologist's desk for immediate review.

If information sufficient to permit a logical decision has been received, a recommendation will be made and forwarded to Law Enforcement as outlined in 2.b. 1/ above.

If not, a telephone inquiry will be made of the consultants from whom information is desired. A memo to the files documenting such conversations will be prepared and filed with our case file for the application. A copy of that memo also will be forwarded to the consultant for his files.

- e/ If we are unable to contact the consultant or if he cannot provide the needed information and we have insufficient information to recommend either

accepting or rejecting the application, a letter to the applicant stating these facts and providing him a date when he may expect a decision will be drafted for signature by the Chief, Division of Law Enforcement. A copy of such correspondence will be retained in our case file.

- C. All letters of inquiry or memos of recommendation will either be signed by the Assistant Chief or surnamed by him prior to being forwarded to the Chief for signature. In addition to normal filing distribution, one copy will be filed in our case file for that application.
- D. Copies of either the completed permit or the letter of declination from the Division of Law Enforcement also will be placed in the case file which then will be filed in accordance with the name of the applicant institution.
- E. This procedure amplifies procedures for the Office of Endangered Species and International Activities as outlined in the Director's October 25, 1972 memo to the Washington Office Directorate, Division Chiefs and Staff Offices, Subject: "Documentation of Procedures for Processing Endangered Species Import Permit Applications."

While this procedure appears complicated on paper, it is identical to one which has been in use in the Bird Banding Laboratory for many years and has proven both workable and a relatively foolproof system of insuring that no application is lost or overlooked for an extended period of time.

(sgd) Keith M. Schreiner

Keith M. Schreiner



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

*File AAZPA Wildlife
Cons. Comm
Direct corresp.
msc. ?*

AUG 17 1973

F. Wayne King
Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
New York Zoological Society
185th Street and Southern Boulevard
Bronx, New York 10460

Dear Wayne:

Thanks for your July 5 letter in which you raised some interesting points.

One point to keep in mind, however, is that all applications for permits to import endangered species do not come from zoos. We receive applications from scientists, museums and a multitude of other sources.

We wish to establish a network of consultants able to provide rapid and accurate information on various aspects concerning the merits desirability of a application. We will continue to lean quite heavily upon advice we receive from zoo specialists concerning those areas in which they have the most expertise--i.e., adequate housing, care and maintenance, propagation, etc. On the other hand, we look upon the various other professionals as excellent sources of information concerning the desirability of bringing a given animal into this country; the possible affect upon the wild population such removal may have; the desirability, necessity or feasibility of a given research proposal and other factors.

In this regard, the type advice we have been receiving from the Committee is very helpful. I am a bit concerned over some of the rumors of "ripples on the sea of tranquility" among some of the zoo directors concerning what they feel to be the Committee's role in approving or denying applications. It is true we have denied permits to several persons who felt they had a good case and it is equally true that we have not differed with the Committee's recommendations on too many occasions. However, I wish to repeat the point I attempted to make at last year's AAZPA meeting and emphasize that it is the responsibility of the Department to decide whether or not a given permit should be issued. We give serious consideration to the various recommendations we receive from consultants such as the Committee but we are not bound by those recommendations. Therefore, if there are any among the zoo fraternity who are upset about what permits have or have not been issued, they should be perturbed at us bureaucrats--not the Committee.

We too are concerned about the length of time it takes to process applications. However, the situation is not nearly as bad as one would assume if he believed all the various laments. There have been a few permits which took an over long period to process, however, I have reviewed them, and there are fully explainable (whether or not they are justifiable depends upon one's viewpoint) reasons.

As I indicated, the AAZPA meeting and in other forums, the paucity of information on incoming applications is still depressing. Simply stating in essence that "I wish to bring this animal into captivity because I'm going to try to propagate it" is still looked upon by many zoo directors as adequate justification. Needless to say, submitting an application of that type is a waste of everyone's time. The time involved in handling and running that through the bureaucratic maze, returning it, etc., can be pointed out as the reason for most of the overlong delays.

Another frequent problem is the amount of time it takes to receive comments from persons to whom applications have been referred. Other better prepared applications, must wait while we try to decipher and keep track of the troublesome ones. We now are working on a "checklist" (just to keep you from stealing my thunder I'll point out that it was in the works before you suggested it in your letter) we plan to use to transmit applications to referee's. We hope this form will encourage swift, meaningful recommendations. More on this later.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

/s/ Earl B. Baysinger

Earl B. Baysinger, Acting Chief
Office of Endangered Species
and International Activities

-2-

cc:

Don Bridgwater

DRAFT

THE CAPACITY OF ZOOS

John Perry
Peter B. Kibbee
National Zoological Park
Washington, D. C. 20009

July 1973

Zoos are finding it more difficult to replenish collections by importation. Some species, such as the golden lion marmoset, can no longer be obtained. Others, such as the Indian rhinoceros, are rare and costly. Source nations are tightening regulations. The international treaty on animal trade, expected to take effect in 1974, will add further restrictions. The U. S. Department of the Interior has served notice that import permits will increasingly be restricted to species for which zoos have well-developed, cooperative breeding programs.

Beyond this, zoos live under the threat of sudden import bans. While no foot-and-mouth disease has invaded the United States for several decades, a break could occur at any time. A few years ago a ban on wild equines was under consideration. Swine are verboten now. Bird imports were cut off recently because of Newcastle disease.

While zoos continue to be substantial consumers of wildlife, and few species are maintained by captive propagation, many of us have assumed this would change once zoo directors face deterioration of their collections. Since most species will reproduce in captivity, it seemed that keeping more individuals of fewer species and improving inter-zoo cooperation would save the day.

The authors undertook a study to determine the magnitude of the changes that would be required. Our conclusion is that United States zoos, if dependent solely on their own facilities, can expect to maintain less than one-third of the species they now exhibit.

3.

Such lack of data results in mystifying situations. For example, both the Bengal and the Siberian tigers seem to be propagating reasonably well in captivity. However, we have compiled these figures from International Zoo Yearbook data:

	BIRTHS (*) 1964-72	CAPTIVE-BORN IN ZOOS 1972	DISAPPEARANCE	%
SIBERIANS	382	291	91	24
BENGALS	1058	285	773	72

(*) Surviving as of report date.

What happened to 773 Bengal tigers? Is Bengal mortality so much higher than Siberian mortality? Did they go to circuses and other non-reporting collections?

It is said, with supporting examples, that zoo propagation has improved year by year. Thus far, however, we have seen no vital statistics from any zoo, other than one with a highly specialized collection, showing an excess of births over deaths. For this study, we directed our attention to a different question: What would happen if zoo breeding were to succeed?

We have heard reports of difficulty in disposing of zoo surpluses, even of endangered species. We formed an impression, unsupported by data, that a resistance level appears as a species population approaches 100. Obviously this has not been true for some popular species, such as orangutans; in some other cases, resistance has appeared at an even lower level.

How many mammals of how many species can zoos accommodate? For purposes of this study, we took only the mammals, since bird and reptile propagation in zoos is far less. We limited the study to United States zoos. We excluded safari parks and game ranches, most of which do not report data.

Grand totals can be obtained with an adding machine, using either the latest International Zoo Yearbook or the Directory of the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums. (3) We totaled both, found them in close agreement, and chose the AAZPA totals, since they were slightly higher. There were 146 zoos in the United States in 1972. They held 32,103 mammals.

There are a few more zoos than this. However, those omitted from the listings are small. Their collections would not have much effect on totals.

How close is the 32,103 total to zoo capacities? At any given time most zoos have a few empty cages. Some cages large enough for more than a pair may hold less than that. These are normal vacancies, inherent in the nature of zoo operations. It would be unrealistic to assume that capacity is significantly greater than current occupancy.

We needed to know how many mammal species are in U. S. zoos. We began comparing zoo inventories: how many species does Zoo B have that Zoo A does not? How many does Zoo C have that are not in A or B? If one plots a series of such comparisons on a graph, the result is a curve that rises steeply, then gradually flattens. As more zoos are checked, each adds fewer and fewer species. By the time we had plotted 16 zoo inventories, the shape of the curve was evident.

4A (footnote)

- (3) Zoos & Aquariums in the Americas; 1972-1973 Edition;
American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums;
Oglebay Park; Wheeling, West Virginia 26003.

5.

We then had a windfall. Marvin L. Jones, with whom we had been corresponding, reviewed his incomparable records and told us that the number of species (and subspecies) in United States zoos is close to 885. Mr. Jones' records need no testimonial from us, but it was gratifying to see that our curve was approaching an upper limit close to his 885.

These three bits of data permit some calculations:

1. There are 146 zoos in the United States.
2. They hold approximately 32,000 mammal species and subspecies.
3. There is an average of 220 mammal specimens per zoo.
4. There are 885 mammal species and subspecies in U. S. zoos.
5. The average zoo exhibits 57 species and subspecies.
6. The average species is represented in 9 zoos.
7. The average total U. S. zoo population per species is 36.
8. Average distribution is 3.9 individuals per species per zoo.

As a matter of interest, we developed the same facts for rare or endangered species:

1. Of the 146 U. S. zoos, 73 exhibit rare or endangered species.
2. They hold approximately 1,459 individuals of these species.
3. This is an average of 20 specimens per zoo.
4. There are 67 rare or endangered species represented.
5. The average zoo (of the 73) exhibits 6 of these species.

6. The average rare or endangered species is held by 7 zoos.
7. The average U. S. zoo population of a rare or endangered species is 22.
8. Average distribution is 3.2 individuals per species per zoo.

One simple but striking conclusion emerges from these calculations. If we assume that 100 individuals represents the minimum secure captive population for a species, then U. S. zoos presently have space for 320 species, little more than a third of the variety now present. Alternatively, to accommodate 100 individuals of each of the 885 species would require a tripling of present zoo capacity.

One may distrust averages. The National Zoological Park, for example, has an average of 3.1 mammals per species. "Yes," one may say, "but what about all those Pere David's deer, Barbary apes, golden lion marmosets, and so on?" Thus we turned next to zoo inventories. (+) These show the holdings of individual zoos, species by species.

Tabulating them yielded this distribution frequency:

(+)

NZP	1972
Los Angeles	1971
Denver	1972
Chicago (Lincoln Park)	1972
Cheyenne Mountain	1971
Birmingham	1971
Roeding Park	1971
Mesker Park	1971
St. Louis	1971

(+) Continued	7.
Milwaukee	1971
Louisville	1971
Dallas	1973
New York (Bronx)	1972
Baltimore	1971
Newark	1971
Rochester	1971

16 ZOOS		
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS	NUMBER OF SPECIES GROUPS	%
1 to 4	1193	74
5 to 9	303	19
10 to 14	68	4
15 to 19	26	2
20 to 24	8	1
25 or more	<u>14</u>	<u>1</u>
	1612	100% (o)

(o) Adds to 101% due to rounding error.

In these 16 zoos, there are 14 mammal species groups of 25 or more individuals. 92% of the mammal species groups have less than 10 individuals.

These 16 zoos are among the larger ones. They exhibit, on the average, 101 species, as compared with the U. S. average of 57. However, to the extent that we could analyze collection composition, we found no marked deviations from the general pattern. We therefore projected this frequency distribution to estimate the composition of all U. S. zoo collections.

ALL U. S. ZOOS		
NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS	NUMBER OF SPECIES GROUPS	%
1 to 4	6177	74
5 to 9	1569	19
10 to 14	352	4
15 to 19	134	2
20 to 24	42	1
25 or more	<u>73</u>	<u>1</u>
	8347	100% (o)

(o) Adds to 101% due to rounding error.

Still another question requires an answer: How many species or subspecies are presently represented in U. S. zoos by populations of 100 or more? The latest International Zoo Yearbook totals for rare or endangered mammal species are 18 species world-wide, 2 in U. S. zoos.

No direct count is possible for other species. However, with the base data we have developed, a reasonable approximation is possible. If the distribution of all species is consistent with that of rare or endangered species (making adjustment for the fact that the number per species per zoo is slightly higher for non-endangered species), only 26 of the 885 mammal species now held have U. S. captive populations of 100 or more.

One hundred is not a magic number. A classic success story is the Przewalski horse, where propagation began with a small nucleus. The captive population passed the 100 mark a decade ago and is now close to 200. Captive populations of several species are showing signs of vigorous growth and should pass the 100 mark soon.

To the best of our knowledge, no growth limits have been set on the captive population of any species. If propagation increases, however, such limits will be applied, by circumstance if not by design. Zoo directors will confront the need for a kind of population control not yet practiced and contrary to zoo traditions.

An analogy is the American bison herd at the Wichita Mountain Wildlife Refuge in Oklahoma. The herd produces an annual surplus exceeding refuge capacity. The wildlife managers at Wichita, looking toward long-term survival, decided it would be unsound to cull the oldest members of the herd. Instead, they constructed a model age-sex pyramid, the design for a herd approximating the natural distribution. The annual croppings are planned to maintain this pyramid, even if it means removal of yearlings.

No zoo director likes to approve euthanasia of any animal. The idea of euthanizing a healthy oryx or kudu is unattractive, to say the least. But no species population can increase without limit. And, with available space limited, an increase in one species population requires decreases in others. Breeding success will require some form of population control.

Can zoo capacity be increased? The number of urban zoos has increased over the past decade, but most of the new zoos are small. The most promising expansion is in the large rural zoos, safari parks, and game ranches.

All three have limitations. Only a few large public outdoor zoos are being built or planned. The safari parks exhibit a restricted range of species. The game ranches are even more restricted.

No resource, however, can be used well without species planning and coordination. To date, not one captive mammal population in zoos is being managed according to a plan. Studbook keepers complain that many zoos don't report. The methods we have necessarily used in compiling data for this paper indicate how much change is necessary if zoos are to meet the challenges of the next decade.

John Perry
Peter B. Kibbee



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

25 June 1973

President

LESTER E. FISHER, D.V.M.

Director

Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614

President-Elect

WILLIAM P. BRAKER

Director

John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Vice-President

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Bedgwick County Zoological Society
Wichita, Kansas 67212

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Topeka, Kansas 66606

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Cleveland, Ohio 44103

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Jackson, Mississippi 39209

JOHN E. WERLER

Director

Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

LARRY O. CALVIN

Director

Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

MURRAY A. NEWMAN, Ph.D.

Director

Vancouver Public Aquarium
Vancouver 3, B. C., Canada

Lester Fisher
Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
100 West Webster Avenue
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Dear Les:

During the past year the conservation committee has been discussing the establishment of subcommittees whose task it would be to develop and coordinate captive propagation programs for zoo and aquarium animals. Responses from committee members have been favorable to the idea. Many have made valuable suggestions about the make-up and function of the subcommittees. I think the time has come to actually set up the first subcommittees.

Most responding committee members suggest that subcommittees have responsibility for a group of animals (genera, family, or Order) rather than for just one species. The reason is obvious. There would be too many subcommittees and too few members available to set up species subcommittees.

Several people suggested that we permit non-zoo and aquarium people to serve on the subcommittees if they can contribute expertise that is unavailable from within the AAZPA. While this is a good idea, it would be important to assure that these outside experts do not become a majority on any one subcommittee.

In an effort to maximize communication, I think it would be desirable for at least one member of the Wildlife Conservation Committee to serve on each subcommittee. Each such joint member would be charged with passing pertinent information back and forth between committee and subcommittee to assist each in their respective tasks. The duties of the subcommittees are outlined on the attached sheet.

Accepting that it is both desirable and necessary to establish subcommittees, which ones should we set up first? The list of suggestions is long -- raptors, psittacines, great apes, marmosets, lemurs, new world monkeys, old world monkeys, artiodactyls, perissodactyls, canids, felids, tortoises, crocodylians. If we start out with too many subcommittees, before we know what worries they will create or problems they will encounter, a lot of them will fail. Therefore I suggest we start with no more than five subcommittees. As the initial problems are worked out by these subcommittees, others will be established to follow in their footsteps. The success of earlier subcommittees should make it easier for the later ones to reach their goals.

The first subcommittees should be ones which have a reasonably high chance of success. To insure this, they should deal with species that are present in a limited number of zoos or ones which are of particular interest. With this in mind, I suggest we start with subcommittees on raptors, marmosets, canids, cats, and tortoises - initial emphasis to be placed on monkey-eating eagles and golden eagles, golden lion marmosets, maned wolves, cheetah, and Galapagos tortoises. Programs are already underway on several of these species. Once they are well-established the subcommittees can expand to cover other species within their purview (e.g. - bald eagles, peregrine falcons, Goeldi marmosets, snow leopard, tigers, etc.), and other subcommittees can be set up for other groups of animals.

I suggest the following people to work on the subcommittees (chairmen are underlined):

Raptors - Gary Clarke, Wm. Conway,
Gus Griswold, Gordon Hubbell,
Richard Rundall, Tom Cade

Marmosets - Don Bridgwater, Mike ^{micom}
LA: Crotty, Frank DuMond, Rainier →
Lorenz, Saul Kitchener, Warren
Thomas, J. Eisenberg ^{Wash. D.C.}

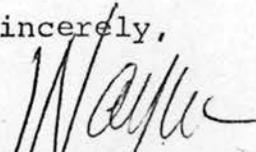
Canids - Clyde Hill, Mike Crotty,
Ron Reuther, Gerry Lentz,
Norman Winnick, Louis DiSabato,
Ulysses Seal

Cats - Edward Maruska, Don Deitlein,
George Rabb, Marvin Jones, Brad
House, Saul Kitchener, Lee Simmons,
John Mehrtens, Gary Clarke

Tortoises - Jack Throp, John Werler,
Walter Auffenberg, John
Hendrickson, Jaren Horsely, Jerry
Staedeli, Wayne King

With your permission (and that of Wm. Braker) I would like to contact these individuals to see if they would be agreeable to serving on the subcommittees. Since these subcommittees will be striving to improve captive breeding, in a few cases I have suggested some young curators who work with animals every day rather than somewhat more administrative-oriented directors. The few non-AAZPA people I have suggested (Cade, Lorenz, Seal, Auffenberg) are all recognized authorities on the groups of animals. Each has published widely. Each is involved in some aspect of captive propagation of the animals.

Sincerely,


Wayne King, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation
Committee

/db

cc: W. Braker, Conservation Committee

RESPONSIBILITIES OF AAZPA WILDLIFE CONSERVATION COMMITTEE

SUBCOMMITTEES

Each AAZPA Wildlife Subcommittee will be composed of no more than nine (9) full members. It is hoped that the small size will enable the subcommittee to carry out its work with the greatest dispatch. While the number of working members will be limited, the number of consultants, correspondents, and observers can be unlimited, and should include staff from every AAZPA institution which has the species in its collection. Even though the decisions of the subcommittee rest with its members they must include in their deliberations all suggestions and information submitted to them by the AAZPA members. Each subcommittee member should have an active interest in propagation, ecology, and behavior of captive animals and their wild populations.

The responsibilities of the wildlife subcommittees shall be to:

- 1) Promote, develop, coordinate, and expand captive breeding programs for the species under its purview. Programs can take any number of forms -- interzoo pooling of specimens in the best facility available; interzoo pooling of husbandry knowledge and expertise; establishment of a stud service or artificial insemination service; rendering advice on design of new or planned facilities; convening conferences and symposia on ecology, behavior, nutrition, captive management and propagation; publication of bibliographies on management and propagation; stimulation of research; or any other work which will benefit captive propagation. Initial programs should be aimed at endangered species, and emphasis should be on increasing propagation success rather than building administrative controls.

- 2) Promote or develop such species inventories and studbooks as would benefit propagation programs. Close cooperation between the subcommittee and AAZPA Studbook Keepers and the AAZPA Computer Committee would be useful in this undertaking.

3) Assist the AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee evaluate applications for USDI endangered species permits, and aid members at large in the preparation of their applications so they meet professional and conservation standards of excellence before submission to the USDI.

4) Assist government officials in placing confiscated specimens into breeding programs.

5) Assist AAZPA members dispose of surplus captive-bred specimens to other breeding programs. Disposing of surplus is one of the greatest obstacles in successful captive propagation.



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

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

PRIORITY PLEASE

Dear Don,

Within the last few years many Federal laws have been enacted and many more have been introduced that will directly affect the operation of our zoos and aquariums. Legislation is the major issue for AAZPA. We are looking for the services and assistance of a Washington representative and the prospects look good.

One of the requisites in our stepped-up legislative program is the compiling of a master list of key lay people involved in zoo and aquarium work. We need the names and addresses of your commissioners and/or society officers. These names will be added to our master mobilization file and used only when and if needed for a national effort in support of or against proposed legislation affecting our operations. It will be used for NO OTHER PURPOSE and only with the approval of the Board of Directors, and with discretion and caution.

The AAZPA cannot have strength in the Federal legislative arena without the help of our influential lay friends. This is an area which goes beyond the professional level. The pet dealers, fur industry, humane groups, conservation organizations, et al, have mobilization lists of friends and use them. AAZPA must do the same.

Will you please help us by sending the names and addresses of your officers NOW to AAZPA office, Oglebay Park, Wheeling, WV 26003? The AAZPA office is set up and ready to help us in this priority effort. Your prompt reply and cooperation will be appreciated.

Sincerely,

L. E. Fisher, D.V.M.
President
6/73

RE: Minnesota State Zoological Board AND Minnesota Zoological Society

President
LESTER E. FISHER, D.V.M.
Director
Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614

President-Elect
WILLIAM P. BRAKER
Director
John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Vice-President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoological Society
Wichita, Kansas 67212

Past President
GARY K. CLARKE
Director
Topeka Zoological Park
Topeka, Kansas 66606

Executive Director
MARGARET A. DANKWORTH
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

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San Antonio, Texas 78212

DANIEL H. MORENO
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Cleveland, Ohio 44103

ROBERT O. WAGNER
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Jackson, Mississippi 39209

JOHN E. WERLER
Director
Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

LARRY O. CALVIN
Director
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

MURRAY A. NEWMAN, Ph.D.
Director
Vancouver Public Aquarium
Vancouver 3, B. C., Canada



File

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

F. Wayne King
Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
New York Zoological Society
185th Street and Southern Boulevard
Bronx, New York 10460

Dear Wayne:

Thanks for your July 5 letter in which you raised some interesting points.

One point to keep in mind, however, is that all applications for permits to import endangered species do not come from zoos. We receive applications from scientists, museums and a multitude of other sources.

We wish to establish a network of consultants able to provide rapid and accurate information on various aspects concerning the merits desirability of a application. We will continue to lean quite heavily upon advice we receive from zoo specialists concerning those areas in which they have the most expertise--i.e., adequate housing, care and maintenance, propagation, etc. On the other hand, we look upon the various other professionals as excellent sources of information concerning the desirability of bringing a given animal into this country; the possible affect upon the wild population such removal may have; the desirability, necessity or feasibility of a given research proposal and other factors.

In this regard, the type advice we have been receiving from the Committee is very helpful. I am a bit concerned over some of the rumors of "ripples on the sea of tranquility" among some of the zoo directors concerning what they feel to be the Committee's role in approving or denying applications. It is true we have denied permits to several persons who felt they had a good case and it is equally true that we have not differed with the Committee's recommendations on too many occasions. However, I wish to repeat the point I attempted to make at last year's AAZPA meeting and emphasize that it is the responsibility of the Department to decide whether or not a given permit should be issued. We give serious consideration to the various recommendations we receive from consultants such as the Committee but we are not bound by those recommendations. Therefore, if there are any among the zoo fraternity who are upset about what permits have or have not been issued, they should be perturbed at us bureaucrats--not the Committee.

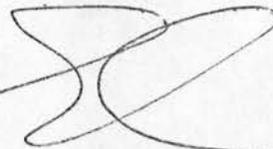
We too are concerned about the length of time it takes to process applications. However, the situation is not nearly as bad as one would assume if he believed all the various laments. There have been a few permits which took an over long period to process, however, I have reviewed them, and there are fully explainable (whether or not they are justifiable depends upon one's viewpoint) reasons.

As I indicated, the AAZPA meeting and in other forums, the paucity of information on incoming applications is still depressing. Simply stating in essence that "I wish to bring this animal into captivity because I'm going to try to propagate it" is still looked upon by many zoo directors as adequate justification. Needless to say, submitting an application of that type is a waste of everyone's time. The time involved in handling and running that through the bureaucratic maze, returning it, etc., can be pointed out as the reason for most of the overlong delays.

Another frequent problem is the amount of time it takes to receive comments from persons to whom applications have been referred. Other better prepared applications, must wait while we try to decipher and keep track of the troublesome ones. We now are working on a "checklist" (just to keep you from stealing my thunder I'll point out that it was in the works before you suggested it in your letter) we plan to use to transmit applications to referee's. We hope this form will encourage swift, meaningful recommendations. More on this later.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,



Earl B. Baysinger, Acting Chief
Office of Endangered Species
and International Activities

August 1, 1972

Mr. Donald G. Davis, Director
Cheyenne Mountain Zoological Park
Colorado Springs, Colorado 80901

Dear Don:

In recent months, we have been tabulating International Zoo Yearbook data in the following form, for a number of IUCN-listed species:

SIBERIAN TIGER	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
No. zoos reporting	36	41	49	50	51	66	71	77
Total population	104	116	149	162	191	224	248	296
Captive bred	73	66	87	109	140	161	192	253
%Captive bred	70	57	58	67	73	72	77	85
Births (surviving)	21	28	28	43	58	59	75	-- (1)
Individuals per collection	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	4

While we recognize that reporting to IZY is not completely accurate, and that each year some zoos fail to report, the trends, for most species, seem reasonably indicative.

Until this year, IZY collected data on births of Bengal Tigers but did not include this subspecies in the Census. This year it's in. So, with blanks in early columns, these are the comparable figures for the Bengal:

(1) IZY reports births for the year preceding the Census.

BENGAL TIGER	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
No. zoos reporting	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	126
Total population	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	392
Captive bred	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	197
% Captive bred	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	50.3
Births (surviving)	95+	118+	114+	137+	126	142	162	--
Individuals per collection	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3

What these figures seem to indicate is that the Siberian is doing rather well in captivity, and that relatively few wild-caught specimens have been added to collections lately. The Bengal picture, lacking data, is obscure.

However, there is one startling contrast between the two:

	<u>Births</u> <u>1964-70</u>	<u>Captive-bred in</u> <u>Collections, 1971</u>	<u>%</u>
Bengal	894	197	22
Siberian	312	253	81

In tabulating the births reported to IZY, we have omitted those reported as not surviving at the time of the report. This, of course, is a shaky total. Some zoos report their births but not the deaths. Since some of the reported births were months before the census report date, others a day or a few days before, there is no standard period for determination of survival. The report merely states that the animals born were still alive on the census date.

However, these disabilities affect reports for both the Bengal and the Siberian. Why, then, the indication that 81% of the Siberians born 1964-70 were alive in 1971, but only 22% of the Bengals?

Don Davis

-3-

A possible explanation is that a large number of Bengals were surplussed to circuses and other nonreporting animal collections, while few Siberians have been. But would this be enough to explain the great difference?

The Bengal was not considered endangered until recently. Now it is, and Bengal imports will be much curtailed. It would seem necessary for AAZPA and WAPT to begin taking stock of the Bengal position. The first IZY census for the Bengal has a footnote stating that not all of those counted can be considered P. t. tigris, and that the ancestry of many is unknown.

Incidentally, the total number of births reported for the Bengal in 1979 was 219. Of these 57 had died by the time of the report, giving the total shown above, 162, a survival rate of 74%. For the Siberian in the same year, the total number reported born was 99, of which 75 survived to the census date, a rate of 76%, just about the same.

Cordially,

John Perry
Assistant Director

cc: Clayton Freiheit
Gary Clarke
Wayne King
Brad House, Chairman Wapt Tiger Committee

tg



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

March 6, 1973

President

LESTER E. FISHER, D.V.M.

Director

Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614

President-Elect

WILLIAM P. BRAKER

Director

John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Vice-President

RONALD L. BLAKELY

Director

Adgwick County Zoological Society
Wichita, Kansas 67212

Past President

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Houston, Texas 77002

LARRY O. CALVIN

Director

Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

MURRAY A. NEWMAN, Ph.D.

Director

Vancouver Public Aquarium
Vancouver 3, B. C., Canada

F. Wayne King, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
c/o New York Zoological Park
Bronx Park
Bronx, New York 10460

Dear Wayne:

I vote no on Julio Michels Moronta's application for two pairs of solenodons. Since his major purpose seems to be to publish a new booklet on the species rather than to reproduce them in captivity the importation is not justified.

Sincerely,

Clyde A. Hill
Curator

CAH:mas

CC: Conservation Committee Members



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

20 February 1973

President
LESTER E. FISHER, D.V.M.
Director
Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614

President-Elect
WILLIAM P. BRAKER
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John G. Shedd Aquarium
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Director
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

MURRAY A. NEWMAN, Ph.D.
Director
Vancouver Public Aquarium
Vancouver 3, B. C., Canada

Dear Don:

Enclosed is an endangered species import permit application for 2/2 Solenodon (Solenodon paradoxus) for Julio Michels Moronta of Puerto Rico.

Could I please have your evaluation of this application as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Wayne King, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation
Committee

/db
Enc.

Rem:
Julio Michels M.,
P.O.Box Nr.716,
MAYAGUEZ, Puerto Rico

11/30/73
Mayaguez, Puerto Rico,
26th of January, 1973

File Nr. ES-APP 123. ✓

Mr.
C.R.Bavin,
Chief, Division of Law Enforcement,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Bavin.:

Many thanks for your kindly letter, dated on the 18th of January, 1973, which I have received, on the 22nd. of the same month. Thanks for the remittance of the CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS.

I would be very obliged to you, if You can give me the permission to import the two pairs of "JUTIAS", Solenodon paradoxus..Brandt.

Enclosed You will find copies of the permissions given to me, from the Department of Hunting and Fishing from the Secretary of Agriculture from my Government. (These permissions was not used.)

- 1.- JULIO MICHELS MORONTA
- 2.- "JUTIA", Solenodon paradoxus.....Brandt
- 3.- To ampliance my knowledgment and scientific studies, and to edit a new booklet, with more information and dates.
- 4.- Permission for capture and export, given by the Department of Hunting and Fishing, from the Secretary of Agricultura, from my Government.
- 5.- A littl3 box of wood, with wire (fine) covered, grossweight 22" x 15" x 16" (long) large, with a aproximated weight 7, 8 or 9 kgs. (The animal is 5" high x 15 or 16" large) (Please see included anteriory bookle) Water and feeding included for 1 hour sheked.
- 6.- For scientific studies
- 7.- I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete and accurate. to the best of my knowledge and belief. I undestand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining an exemption from the requirements of the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 (93 Stt.275) and regulations promulgated of therunder and that any false statement hereon may be subject to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C.1001

Julio Michels Moronta

With plenty thanks,

very truly yours,


Julio Michels Moronta

P.D.

Enclosed two permissions

Enclosed You will find copies of the permissions given to me, from the Department of Hunting and Fishing from the Secretary of Agriculture from my Government. (These permissions was not used.)

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- 2.- "JUTIA", Solenodon paradoxus.....Brandt
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Julio Michels Moronta

With plenty tkanks,

very truly yours,


Julio Michels Moronta

P.D.

Enclosed two permissions

RECEIVED
JUL 10 1969
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

RECEIVED
SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA
SANTO DOMINGO, D.R.
JAN 14 1969

PERMISO ESPECIAL DE CAZA

NUM.1-69 VISTA la solicitud elevada a la Dirección Departamental de Caza y Pesca por el señor Julio Nichols Moronta, residente en la calle Duarte 2051 de Villa Altagracia, la Dirección Departamental de Caza y Pesca de la Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura,

Otorga PERMISO ESPECIAL al supra-indicado señor para que pueda capturar hasta 3 pares de jutías con fines de investigación científica.

Expedido en Santo Domingo, Capital de la República Dominicana a los 2 días del mes de enero del año 1969.

REPUBLICA DOMINICANA
SECRETARIA DE AGRICULTURA

Director del Depto. de Caza y Pesca

AGB
EIA/njm

PERMISO PARA EXPORTACION DE ESPECIES DE NUESTRA
FAUNA CON FINES CIENTIFICOS

VISTO el art.7 del Decreto N22364, de fecha 7 de mayo de 1968, la Dirección Departamental de Caza y Pesca de la Secretaría de Estado de Agricultura, Explotación y Fomento Rural para que el señor Julio Michels Lorente, residente en la calle Puente N251 de Villa Altagracia, pueda exportar con fines científicos con destino a Chicago y Puerto Rico 3 pares de jirinas de leñador Paradoxus brant.

Expedido en Santo Domingo, Capital de la República Dominicana, a los 2 días del mes de mayo del año 1969, a solicitud de la parte interesada.

20 DE ESTADO DE AGRICULTURA, EXPLOTACION Y FOMENTO RURAL
ARIANES GARCIA BONNELLY
Director del Depto. de Caza y Pesca

AGB
TIA/mjm

Remite:
Julio Michels Moronta,
P.O.Box Nr.716,
MAYAGUEZ, Puerto Rico

Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
28th December, 1972...

Mr. Director
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR,
Fish and Wildlife Service,
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Director:.

This is kindly attention from You, your permission to import two pa
of "JUTIAS"...Solenodon paradoxus....Brandt, from the Dominican Republic

At present I am the only owner of an official permission given by my
Country's Government to capture & export them, for the purpose, to learn
more about this animals, and to published a second booklet, with more ex
perience.

Enclosed you will find a booklet, and the same I am in the best dis
position, to sell the same, at \$1.00 each booklet.

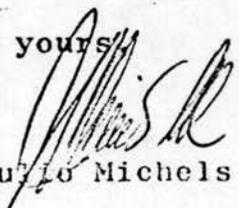
This animals will be accompanied with a Official Certificate, given
by an Official Veterinarian, assuring you the arrival in good conditions
and health.

I am visiting my family here in Mayaguez, P.R., I hope to return in
few weeks to my Country, and if you have the courtesey to give me the
permission, I want to bring the same, in a little box, well prepared,
and by Air.

Hoping for a favourable reply, and with my best wishes for Christ
mas and New Year,

with my highest estimation,

sincerely yours


Julio Michels M

P.S. This letter is in reply to me which I have received
from Mr. D.E.Coteau, Veterinarian in Charge in San Juan,
Puerto Rico

DIVISION OF FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

RECEIVED

February 26, 1973

Mr. F. Wayne King, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
c/o New York Zoological Park
Bronx Park
Bronx, New York 10460

Dear Wayne:

Re: Import Permit for 2/2 Solenodon by
Julio Michels Moronta

I vote "No" on this request for the present based on the almost total lack of information regarding the applicant's status as a researcher, breeding plan design, facilities, description, etc.

I would, however, recommend that a more complete application with these blanks filled in might possibly change my position.

Sincerely,

DDB vc

Donald D. Bridgwater, Chairman
Minnesota Zoological Garden

Member, AAZPA Wildlife
Conservation Committee

C
O
P
Y



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

14 March 1973

President
LESTER E. FISHER, D.V.M.
Director
Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614

President-Elect
WILLIAM P. BRAKER
Director
John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Vice-President
RONALD L. BLAKELY
Director
Sedgwick County Zoological Society
Wichita, Kansas 67212

Past President
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Topeka, Kansas 66606

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MARGARET A. DANKWORTH
Oglebay Park
Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

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Houston Zoological Gardens
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LARRY O. CALVIN
Director
Dallas Zoo and Aquarium
Dallas, Texas 75203

MURRAY A. NEWMAN, Ph.D.
Director
Vancouver Public Aquarium
Vancouver 3, B. C., Canada

Keith Schreiner
Office of Endangered Species
and International Activities
Bureau of Sports Fisheries and Wildlife
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Keith:

The AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee recommends the denial of an endangered species permit to Julio Michels Moronta for the importation of 2/2 wild-caught Hispaniolan solenodon (Solenodon paradoxus).

The committee noted that the application was grossly incomplete. There is no explanation of what the purpose of importation was -- "scientific studies" is not an adequate explanation. The main purpose of the importation would seem to be for the purpose of writing a book. However, the committee points out that in the past Mr. Michels was one of the principal suppliers of solenodon to zoos -- he has recently sent specimens to Antwerp and Frankfurt zoos and in the past to a number of American zoos. In view of this past trading, and in the absence of any reference to the applicant's status as a researcher, or details of what the animals will be used for, the AAZPA committee recommends that a permit not be granted for the import of 2/2 solenodon by Mr. Julio Michels Moronta.

Sincerely,

Wayne King, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation
Committee

B.P.S. The committee voted eight no and one yes.



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

30 October 1972

President

GARY K. CLARKE

Director

Topeka Zoological Park
Topeka, Kansas 66606

President-Elect

LESTER E. FISHER, D.V.M.

Director

Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Vice-President

WILLIAM P. BRAKER

Director

John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Past President

GUNTER VOSS, Dr. rer. nat.

Director

Metro Toronto Zoo
Toronto 210, Ontario, Canada

Executive Secretary

MARGARET A. DANKWORTH

Oglebay Park

Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

DIRECTORS

LOUIS R. DI SABATO

Director

San Antonio Zoological Gardens
San Antonio, Texas 78212

LAMAR FARNSWORTH

Director

Hogle Zoological Gardens
Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

RONALD L. BLAKELY

Director

Sedgwick County Zoological Society
Wichita, Kansas 67212

JOHN E. WERLER

Director

Houston Zoological Gardens
Houston, Texas 77002

ROBERT O. WAGNER

Director

Jackson Zoological Park
Jackson, Mississippi 39209

DANIEL H. MORENO

Director

Cleveland Aquarium
Cleveland, Ohio 44103

Earl Baysinger
Office of Endangered Species
and International Activities
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
U.S. Department of Interior
Washington, D. C. 20240

Dear Earl:

The AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee unanimously recommends against approval of the University of Wisconsin Laboratory of Neurophysiology's application to import 2 Amazon manatees (Trichechus inunguis), 1 South American tapir (Tapirus terrestris), and 1 three-toed sloth (Bradypus tridactylus).

While the committee recognizes the need for basic research in neuro-anatomy, neurophysiology, and related fields, it can find no justification for the importation of these specimens for the sole purpose of obtaining brains for a research collection. The applicant can undoubtedly obtain the materials he is seeking by making his needs known to the Association of Zoo Veterinarians. The manatee and tapir brains can be obtained from zoos or aquariums in this country, although the applicant may have to wait until a specimen dies. Three-toed sloths are not normally kept in zoos since they do not live long in captivity. However, the applicant has not demonstrated a need for Three-toed sloth brains rather than those of Two-toed sloths. Two-toed sloths are commonly kept in zoos. Material from this species is available in this country, and will probably serve his needs.

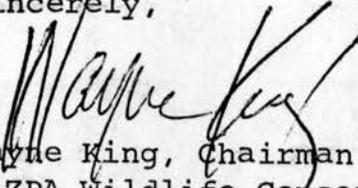
The zoo vets and the AAZPA member institutions supply many tissues to research workers. We suggest that the applicant contact Dr. Joel D. Wallach

A non-profit, tax-exempt organization dedicated to the advancement of zoological parks and aquariums for conservation, education, research, and recreation.

(Chicago Zoological Park, Golf Road, Brookfield, Illinois 60513) and ask to have a notice of the need for the brains placed in the Journal of Zoo Animal Medicine or circulated to the zoo vets. He should also contact Karen Fowler (890 Sunaire Road, Palm Springs, California) and ask to have the notice placed in the AAZPA Newsletter.

Again, the committee recommends against the importation of 2 manatees, 1 tapir, and 1 Three-toed sloth by the University of Wisconsin.

Sincerely,



Wayne King, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation
Committee

/db

cc: AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee

F. Wayne King, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee
New York Zoological Park
185 Street and Southern B/Vd.
Bronx, New York 10460

RE. University of Wisconsin
Request for manatees,
tapirs and sloths.

Dear Wayne,

Although the value of a comparative
brain collection is not questioned & in
good conscience cannot support this
application, in a time when we
even question the ability of an institution
who desires to import & breed endangered
species, I cannot justify this ^{to be killed} request merely to contribute to ^{and}
^{incorporated} functional anatomy collection.

With some effort and study I
am sure that the desired specimens could
be obtained though ^{eventual} mortality of
existing animal collections ~~or~~
or institutions possessing preserved material

Sincerely,



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

President

GARY K. CLARKE

Director

Topeka Zoological Park
Topeka, Kansas 66606

President-Elect

LESTER E. FISHER, D.V.M.

Director

Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens
Chicago, Illinois 60614

Vice-President

WILLIAM P. BRAKER

Director

John G. Shedd Aquarium
Chicago, Illinois 60605

Past President

GUNTER VOSS, Dr. rer. nat.

Director

Metro Toronto Zoo
Toronto 210, Ontario, Canada

Executive Secretary

MARGARET A. DANKWORTH

Oglebay Park

Wheeling, West Virginia 26003

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San Antonio Zoological Gardens

San Antonio, Texas 78212

LAMAR FARNSWORTH

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Salt Lake City, Utah 84110

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Director

Bedford County Zoological Society

Wichita, Kansas 67212

JOHN E. WERLER

Director

Houston Zoological Gardens

Houston, Texas 77002

ROBERT O. WAGNER

Director

Jackson Zoological Park

Jackson, Mississippi 39209

DANIEL H. MORENO

Director

Cleveland Aquarium

Cleveland, Ohio 44103

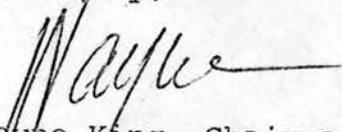
10 October 1972

Dear Don:

Enclosed is a copy of an endangered species import permit application for 2 manatees, 1 tapir, and 1 three-toed sloth for Drs. Welker and Reeder of the Laboratory of Neurophysiology, of the University of Wisconsin.

Could I please have your evaluation of this application as soon as possible.

Sincerely,


Wayne King, Chairman
AAZPA Wildlife Conservation
Committee

/db
Enc.

A non-profit, tax-exempt organization dedicated to the advancement of zoological parks and aquariums for conservation, education, research, and recreation.

THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53706

LABORATORY OF NEUROPHYSIOLOGY
MEDICAL SCHOOL
283 MEDICAL SCIENCES BUILDING
608-262-2508
•2509

September 8, 1972

B.W. Palas
Chief Branch of Permits
Division of Management and Enforcement
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
United States Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Palas:

Dr. William G. Reeder and I are hereby applying for permission to import several species of mammals and birds into the United States that are on the U.S. List of Endangered Foreign Fish and Wildlife.

Name and Address of Applicant:

Dr. W.I. Welker
Laboratory of Neurophysiology
283 Medical Sciences Building
The University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
Phone: 608-262-2509

Specimens to be imported:

- a. Mammals
2 Manatees (Trichechus inunguis)
1 Tapir (Tapirus terrestris)
1 Three-Toed Sloth (Bradypus tridactylus)

Statement of Purpose:

All these specimens will be used for research and educational purposes only. The Laboratory of Neurophysiology of the University of Wisconsin Medical Center has, over the past twenty years, established a Comparative Mammalian Brain Collection. The whole brains of over 100 species from a wide variety of mammalian families have been sectioned, stained, and mounted on slides. This large library of histological material is being used by various investigators who are interested in brain evolution as can be understood from comparative studies of living mammals. The three species whose capture and importation are being requested are from groups not represented in our collection. The skeletal material will be housed in the Zoology Departments

Museum. All specimens are available for study by students of Comparative Anatomy from all over the world.

Facilities where specimens will be kept:

1. Brains and Spinal Cords:
Histology Lab
Room 288
Medical Sciences Building
Laboratory of Neurophysiology
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706
2. Skeleton and other selected soft body parts:
Zoology Museum
4th floor Noland Hall
Department of Zoology
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete and accurate, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that this information is submitted for the purpose of obtaining an exemption from the requirements of the Endangered Species Conservation Act of 1969 (83 Stat. 275), and that any false statement hereon may be subject to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001.

W. I. Welker

W. I. Welker
Laboratory of Neurophysiology
283 Medical Sciences Building
University of Wisconsin
Madison, Wisconsin 53706

WIW/as



American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums

EXECUTIVE OFFICES AT OGLEBAY PARK, WHEELING, W. VA. 26003 AREA CODE 304 - 242-2160

October 16, 1972

F. Wayne King, Chairman
Wildlife Conservation Committee, AAZPA
c/o New York Zoological Park
Bronx Park
Bronx, New York 10460

Dear Wayne:

Thank you for Dr. W. I. Welker's application to import two manatees, one tapir and one three-toed sloth for the University of Wisconsin's brain collection.

Quite frankly, I think it is a waste to import a rare and endangered species solely for the purpose of removing its brain and spinal cord. I wonder why two manatees are requested.

It is my belief that Dr. Welker should apply to various zoos and museums for the material he needs. The San Diego Zoo supplies many organs to various institutions around the world for their research.

Perhaps our new member, Dr. Lee Simmons, could coordinate such items with the zoo veterinarian group. The tapir request should be no problem. The manatees might be more difficult, but he should contact animal dealers working with the species besides the zoos exhibiting manatees for his material. The three-toed sloth might be a problem because so few are kept in captivity. In that case he should make a survey of museums to see if there are any pickled specimens available for his purposes.

I have the feeling that Dr. Welker has not seriously exhausted all other sources before going to the wild for living animals.

Sincerely,

SAN DIEGO ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN

Clyde A. Hill
Curator

CAH:mas
CC: Conservation Committee Members

President

GARY K. CLARKE

Director

Topeka Zoological Park

Topeka, Kansas 66606

President-Elect

LESTER E. FISHER, D.V.M.

Director

Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens

Chicago, Illinois 60614

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Wichita, Kansas 67212

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Houston, Texas 77002

ROBERT O. WAGNER

Director

Jackson Zoological Park

Jackson, Mississippi 39209

DANIEL H. MORENO

Director

Cleveland Aquarium

Cleveland, Ohio 44103

A non-profit, tax-exempt organization dedicated to the advancement of zoological parks and aquariums for conservation, education, research, and recreation.

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Bronx Park

Bronx, N. Y. 10460

Telephone: WELLINGTON 3-1500

Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

1 May 1972

Mr. Cheng Tong Fatt, Director
Primary Production Department
Ministry of National Development
Ministry of National Development
Maxwell Road, Singapore 2
SINGAPORE

Dear Mr. Cheng:

This letter is a request for assistance. As you undoubtedly know, the government of the United States has enacted legislation which prohibits the importation of species of animals which are in danger of extinction. In addition, the U.S. Lacey Act (18 U.S. Code 43 and 44 as amended) prohibits the importation of any wildlife that was collected, killed, or exported illegally from its country of natal origin. This law assists the wildlife departments of other countries since it permits only legally obtained animals or animal products to enter the U.S. We believe that there is a possibility that an American company is violating the intent of both the Endangered Species Act and the Lacey Act, so I am requesting your assistance in confirming or denying this.

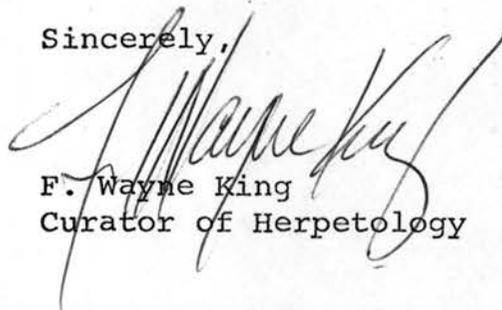
Information has been given to me which indicates that David Mohilef (629 South June Street, Los Angeles, California, and 9 Lorong Tukang Satu, Jurong Town, Singapore 9) is about to import a number of golden marmosets (Leontideus spp.) into Singapore for sale to zoos. These monkeys are found only in Brazil, where they are totally protected by law. They are also on the U.S. Endangered Species List. My informant says 37 of these animals were illegally exported from Brazil to Paraguay from where they are being shipped by Mr. Mohilef to Singapore. If this information is correct, Mr. Mohilef may be prosecuted by the U.S. government for violating the intent of the Endangered Species and Lacey Acts. Is there any way you can check on this?

If you can discover whether or not Mr. Mohilef is importing golden marmosets into Singapore, please contact David H. Anderson (Assistant U.S. Attorney, 1269A U.S. Court House, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90012) directly.

If the information is correct and the marmosets are already in Singapore, please contact Dr. Yong Chee Bok and Director Teo Teck Heng at the Singapore Selitar Zoo so that the animals can receive proper care until their deposition is decided. Hopefully, they would be returned to the golden marmoset preserve in Brazil.

Since the Brazilian zoologists estimate that there are no more than 500 golden marmosets left in the wild, these 37 specimens represent a significant drain on the wild population.

Sincerely,



F. Wayne King
Curator of Herpetology

/db

cc: David H. Anderson

bc: D. Bridgewater

April 26, 1972

Dr. Wayne King, Curator of Reptiles
New York Zoological Park
Bronx Park
Bronx, New York 10460

Dear Wayne:

On the reported golden marmosets in Paraguay.

1. I have written to the Chief of the Division of Fish and Wildlife in Paraguayan Ministry of Agriculture, requesting information. Also have advised Magnanini.
2. USDI is alerting port agents, in the event of a transit shipment. They can legally intercept even a shipment in bond, and have done so.
3. Ronald Lo, my friend in the Singapore Embassy, has cabled to Cheng Tong Fatt and other officials there. First aim is to document the importation, should it occur. Then see what legal tools are available.

It was also been suggested to me that Singapore would seriously consider deporting an alien if he were conducting business there and violating laws of other nations.

Dana will be following this in my absence (to May 22) and will relay anything to you that she receives.

I am still sceptical about the story. Half a dozen animals wouldn't surprise me. But it would be extraordinarily difficult, even without legal interference, to assemble 37.

For several years, especially around 1968, there were rumors of a German dealer in the interior of Brazil having a large stock of golden marmosets, supposedly breeding. They were repeatedly offered, through various channels, but I'm not sure any moved. This might be a source, but it's unlikely that the dealer would have held them so long before unloading.

2.

If any become available for purchase, in a way that would not encourage further violations, we're interested, even if the animals are best sent back to Brazil for Coimbra's project.

Cordially,

John Perry
Assistant Director

CC: Donald Bridgwater

26 December 1974

M E M O

TO: AAZPA Conservation Committee Members

FROM: Chairman, Conservation Committee

SUBJECT: Allegedly Illegal Orang Export/Import/Export

1. The Chairman is in receipt of a letter addressed to Wayne King by Gunter Voss, copies of which were sent to Peg Dankworth and Dr. Shirley McGreal of the International Primate Protection League. I received the letter as well as attachments from Wayne.
2. From a perusal of the documentation, it would appear that the Ark Animal Exchange of Vankleek Hill, Ontario, Canada, owned by Kenneth Claire, has been involved with at least one shipment of ten white-handed gibbons originating in Bangkok, Thailand under at the very least, quasi legal documentation.
3. The questionable Bangkok documentation is then further compounded by the letter in which Ark Animal Exchange offers to supply gibbons to a research laboratory in the United States indicating that the gibbons are on an export document from the government of the Camerouns, Africa. It should be noted that the letter offering these animals to the research laboratory is not signed by Mr. Claire, but by his secretary.
4. The Chairman contacted David Purinton, an agent of FWS, shortly after receipt of the data. Mr. Purinton advised that FWS was aware of the situation, were investigating it, and had nearly completed said investigation. However, at that point in time, he was rather evasive and would offer no definitive comments, indicating that he would call a week later with more pertinent data.
5. Mr. Purinton did in fact call approximately a week later indicating only that the investigation was completed, the data had been submitted to the appropriate office of FWS, and that he unfortunately was not at liberty to discuss the details of the investigation with me. Probably as a result of the, at the time, pending holiday season, I was unable to contact individuals within the Enforcement Branch of FWS for further data. I will continue to try to do so.

6. Peg Dankworth has advised by letter that Mr. Claire holds a commercial membership in AAZPA paid through 1974. She also indicates that he has not as yet renewed his membership for 1975.
7. Each of you are being provided with a set of the documents. I am also sending a copy of the letter, as well as a documentation, to Bob Wagner, Legislative Committee Chairman. If I am able to receive any additional data from Fish & Wildlife Service, I will contact key area members by phone and provide the information to you and ask you to contact other members of the Committee in your immediate area.
8. Please study the enclosed documentation at your earliest convenience and advise preferably by air mail or telephone, your evaluation of same. It would also be appreciated if you will offer an opinion concerning disciplinary action on the part of AAZPA. That is, should the documentation prove to be accurate and should Mr. Claire be found to be guilty falsifying documentation relative to the export/import/export of these animals, should he be suspended . . . barred from membership completely in the future . . . and/or his company boycotted by AAZPA member zoos?

JMM:ps

NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

THE ZOOLOGICAL PARK

Telephone: WELLINGTON 3-1500

Cable Address: ZOOPARK NEW YORK

Bronx Park

Bronx, N.Y. 10460

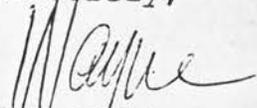
5 December 1974

Gunther Voss
Metro Toronto Zoo
Box 280
West Hill
Ontario, Canada M1E 4R5

Dear Gunther:

In as much as John Mehrtens is now chairman of the AAZPA Wildlife Conservation Committee I am forwarding your letter together with the documents from Dr. McGreal to John. He should be able to take this up with either the Fish and Wildlife Service or U.S. Customs.

Sincerely,



Wayne King

/db

Enc.

cc: P. Dankworth

J. Mehrtens ✓



METROPOLITAN TORONTO ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY

P.O. BOX 280, WEST HILL, ONTARIO M1E 4R5

21 November, 1974

F. Wayne King, Ph.D.,
Chairman, AAZPA Conservation Committee
New York Zoological Park
Bronx Park
Bronx, N.Y. 10460
U.S.A.

Dear Wayne:

RE: FALSIFIED PAPERS ON GIBBON SHIPMENT

Dr. Shirley McGreal of the International Primate Protection League left the attached photo copies of documents with me for action. These documents clearly indicate that at least one shipment of ten white-handed gibbons left Bangkok, Thailand, under extremely strange circumstances. The copy of the official health certificate on file at Bangkok Airport indicates 80 mynah birds only to have left the country under this permit, whereas the copy of the health certificate accompanying the shipment had ten heads of white-handed gibbons typed in in addition. The shipment was monitored by Ark Animal Exchange of Vankleek Hill, Ontario, Canada. As far as I know, Ark Animal Exchange, through its owner, Kenneth Clare, holds a membership in AAZPA.

The documents left with me, include copy of a letter written by K. Clare to Coronet Brokers Corp. in Inglewood, California, under date of 7 February, 1974, in which Clare offers to supply gibbons under export documents from the Government of the Camerouns. He knows that gibbons are not native to the Camerouns.

Please consult with me on the action we and AAZPA should take.

Peg, please double-check if K. Clare/Ark Animal Exchange is indeed a member.

Sincerely,

G. Voss
Dr. G. Voss
Director
Metro, Toronto Zoo

Encls:

cc: M. Dankworth, Wheeling
Dr. S. McGreal

For immediate release: ILLEGAL TRAFFIC IN APES

During 1973-1974 the Comparative Oncology Laboratory, School of Veterinary Medicine, University of California, Davis acquired gibbons (Hylobates) illegally exported from Thailand. The laboratory is under the direction of Dr. Thomas Kawakami and is conducting research on leukemia.

The gibbon is the smallest of the apes, adults weighing about 15 pounds, and is found in forest environments throughout Southeast Asia. It lives in small monogamous families, consisting of a permanently paired adult male and female and their immature offspring.

The capture of gibbons is effected by shooting the mother in the hope that her infant will survive both the shots and resultant fall. The infant then can be easily removed as it clings to its mother's body. It is estimated that about 10 mothers and several infants probably die for each infant gibbon captured alive. The majority of such infants usually perish as a consequence of inadequate care at the hunters or animal dealers. Because the gibbon lives in small family groups, this method of capture also disrupts the reproductive patterns of the animals.

In Thailand the present population of gibbons is estimated to number only 5,000 to 10,000. Gibbons enjoy the status of protected animals in Thailand, and, in theory, their export is strictly controlled.

The discovery that the Comparative Oncology Laboratory had acquired gibbons through irregular means was made by the International Primate Protection League (IPPL) in June 1974. The IPPL was formed in 1973 to promote both the conservation and protection of all nonhuman

primates, that is, apes, monkeys, and the more primitive forms known as prosimians.

Three shipments of gibbons to the Comparative Oncology Laboratory that originated in Thailand have been studied in detail by the International Primate Protection League. These acquisitions are currently under investigation by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, U.S. Department of Interior. Although the Comparative Oncology Laboratory obtained health permits for the importation of the gibbons from the California Department of Public Health, it failed to obtain import permits from the Bureau.

During August 1973 one shipment of 11 gibbons was exported from Bangkok to the Comparative Oncology Laboratory. These animals were shipped by the U.S. Army Walter Reed medical laboratory in Bangkok. Since 1965 this laboratory has maintained for experimental purposes a colony of gibbons, sometimes numbering approximately 200 animals. At present only 42 gibbons remain. Mr. Pong Leng-EE, Chief of the Wildlife Section of the Royal Thai Forest Department, denied issuing a permit for the export of these gibbons. Colonel Philip Winter, director of the U.S. Army laboratory, stated that intervention by the U.S. Ambassador to Thailand at the time, Leonard Unger, made the export possible.

In an August 1974 interview with Dr. Shirley McGreal of the International Primate Protection League, Unger, now U.S. Ambassador to Taiwan, admitted having intervened to secure the export of the gibbons.

On January 16, 1974, a shipment of 10 unweaned gibbons, probably no more than one month old, reached the Comparative Oncology Laboratory at the University of California, Davis. These animals were obtained from Pijajai Bird and Wild Animals in Bangkok and routed through

an animal dealer in eastern Canada. One infant was dead-on-arrival, and an autopsy revealed a shotgun pellet lodged in its skull. All infants were pneumonic on arrival, and only four of the 10 survived. Immediately upon receipt of this shipment, another order was placed with the same source in Canada.

Subsequently, a shipment of six older gibbons reached the Comparative Oncology Laboratory on February 16, 1974. Pimjai Bird and Wild Animals was also the source of these gibbons, and the animals were routed once again through eastern Canada. Another order for more gibbons was placed with the Canadian animal dealer upon receipt of this shipment. A completed shipment followed by a request for more animals appears to be a regular pattern of acquisition practised by the Laboratory.

The Chief of the Wildlife Section of the Royal Thai Forest Department did not issue export permits for either shipment of gibbons routed through Canada. The only Thai document that accompanied either shipment was a health certificate issued at Don Muang Airport outside Bangkok. The certificate which accompanied the shipment of 10 infant gibbons certifies the health of 80 mynah birds as well as 10 gibbons. The copy of the certificate on file with Customs in Thailand certifies the health of only 30 mynah birds and does not make any reference to gibbons. ||

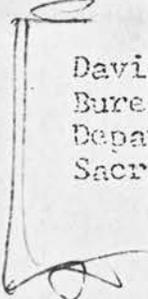
In addition to the three shipments described above, the Comparative Oncology Laboratory at the University of California at Davis has obtained other gibbons through Singapore (Y.L. Koh Import-Export) and animal dealers in the United States. It is currently negotiating to obtain additional gibbons from other laboratories in the United States.

The evidence available suggests that the Comparative Oncology Laboratory is involved in stockpiling gibbons before more stringent regulations on international traffic in rare or endangered species of animals goes into effect. In December 1973 the United States became the first country to ratify the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species.

Contacts for additional information:

Dr. Shirley McGreal, Co-chairperson
International Primate Protection League
c/o Sheila Curtin
Department of Anthropology
California State University, San Francisco

Ardith A. Eudey
Department of Anthropology
University of California
Davis, California 95616



David Purinton
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife
Department of Interior
Sacramento, California

No.Ag.0706(WF)/81

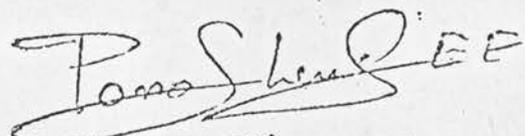


National Wildlife Management

August 7, 1974

To whom it may concern

The approval of the Royal Forest Department of the Royal Thai government is required before gibbons can leave Thailand legally. A Forestry Department official is at the airport to check export documents. During the period August 1973, November and December 1973 and January, February and March, 1974, the Forestry Department did not authorize any export of gibbons. Any such shipment would have left Thailand without the Department's or my knowledge or consent. The gibbon is on category One of Thailand's Protected List.


(Pong Leng-EE)

Chief, National Wildlife Management
Royal Forest Department,
Thailand

No. Ag. 0706(WF)/70



National Wildlife Management
Royal Forestry Department
Paholyothin Road, Bangkok,
Thailand.

June 27, 1974

Miss Eudey
Department of Anthropology
University of California,
Davis, Calif. 95616
U.S.A.

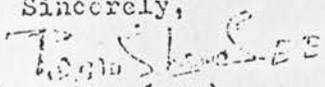
Dear Miss Eudey:

Thank you for your letter of June 12 and 14, 1974.

I felt sorry for what had happened. I had questioned two of my men stationed at the air port, from what they explained, I believed that those gibbons were smuggled out of the country without any cooperation from my men.

However, the record at the custom office did confirm the exporting of 80 mynah birds by Pimjai Bird on December 31, 1973, no record of 10 gibbons being shipped was found. The veterinarian at the air port denied that he did not have any knowledge of those gibbons health certificates.

I want to take legal action against these people, so could you please try your best to send me as many copies of document involved in this smuggling.

Sincerely,

(Pong Leng-EE)

Chief, National Wildlife Management

CONSUMPTION ENTRY
BUREAU OF CUSTOMSRECORD COPY
CASHTER'S COPY

This Space For Customs Use Only		This Space For Customs Use Only		
BLOCK AND FILE NO.	M.O.F.	Form approved. Budget Bureau No. 43-217.6.	ENTRY NO. AND DATE 74-010815 1-22-74	
MANIFEST NO.		Dist. and Port Code 37 00	Port of Entry Name LOS ANGELES, CA.	Terra Bond No. 12-07 FD 504
FOREIGN PORT OF LADING	U.S. PORT OF UNLADING			
Importer of Record (Name and Address) CORNET OF CALIF, INC, 9911 INGLEWOOD AVE, INGLEWOOD, CA. 90301				
For Account of (Name and Address) UNIV OF CALIFORNIA, DAVIS, CALIFORNIA 95616				
Importing Vessel (Name) or Carrier AIR CAN ONE TIV 791	B/L or AWB No. 6110 1206	Port of Lading MONTREAL	I.T. No. and Date	
Country of Exportation CANADA	Date of Exportation 1/16/74	Type and Date of Invoice COMM INV 1/12/74	I.T. From (Port)	
U.S. Port of Unlading LOS ANGELES, CA.	Date of Importation 1/16/74	Location of Goods—G.O. No. AIR CAN URS	I.T. Carrier (Delivering)	

MARKS & NUMBERS OF PACKAGES COUNTRY OF ORIGIN OF MERCHANDISE (1)	DESCRIPTION OF MERCHANDISE IN TERMS OF T.S.U.S. ANNO., NUMBER AND KIND OF PACKAGES (2)		ENTERED VALUE IN U.S. DOLLARS (3)	T.S.U.S. ANNO. REPORTING NO. (4)	TARIFF OR I.R.C. RATE (5)	DUTY AND I.R. TAX (6)	
	GROSS WEIGHT IN POUNDS (2a)	NET QUANTITY IN T.S. U.S. ANNO. UNITS (2b)				DOLLARS	CENTS
ADDRESS	ONE CTN:	NOT RELATED	4000.	852.2000	FREE		
THAILAND	TEN LIVE GIBBONS --- WILD ANIMALS IMPORTED FOR USE... IN ANY SCIENTIFIC PUBLIC COLLECTION ... FOR SCIENTIFIC OR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES.		4000.	852.2000	FREE		
	box						
	NET US\$4000.00		NET 4000.00	82.			

MISSING DOCUMENTS	THIS SPACE FOR CUSTOMS USE ONLY
-------------------	---------------------------------

I declare that I am the nominal consignee and that the actual owner for customs purposes is as shown above, or consignee or agent of the consignee. I further declare that the merchandise was or was not obtained in pur-

suance of a purchase or agreement to purchase. I also include in my declaration all the statements in the declaration on the back of this entry.

DATE 1/17/74
(Signature)

Principal,
 Member of the firm,
of the corporation,
 [Signature]



Ark Animal Exchange

VERMONT TEL. COMPANY, WASH. D.C. 20540 (202) 544-1211

CABLE ARKBID 25 WDC D K E A L



Feb. 7, 1974

Coronet Brokers Corp.,
9014 Inglewood Ave.,
Inglewood, California
Att: Sharon E. Gull

Dear Madam,

We will be expecting to send a shipment of five Gibbons to Mr. Henry Thornhill, of the University of California, Primate Service Facility, Davis, California 95616. These animals are booked on Flight 781, leaving Toronto at 8 AM Wednesday, Feb 13, 1974 arriving at Los Angeles 11:15 PM. and have been rebooked to leave Los Angeles on United Airlines or any other airlines of your choice.

Enclosed please find export documents from the Government of the Cameroon, also copy of health certificate, which shall be signed by our Veterinarian, also copy of the Waybill and copy of the invoice. ←

Please kindly show these papers to the Department of the Interior and advise me if they meet their requirements. Please also note that a duplicate set of documents will be sent with the shipment. ←

Yours truly,

Kenneth Clare
Kenneth Clare

Dept. of Livestock Development

Ministry of Agriculture

Bangkok, Thailand

Date: December 31, 1973

TO: DIRECTOR GENERAL OF VETERINARY SERVICES

I, the undersigned, hereby certify that I have this day

to the Director General of Veterinary Services, 10 Rama 6 Road, Bangkok

[The following section of the document is crossed out with a large diagonal line.]

of the following wild animals: Bangkok

and have been housed at Camp

to be free from infectious or contagious diseases. The animals
have been kept in isolation and have not been in contact with other animals

I further certify that the above mentioned animals have not
in Thailand and have not been in contact with any other animals
within the period of 30 days preceding shipment.

[Signature]
Chief Veterinary Officer
Bangkok Port Quarantine Station

Box 19183, Washington, D.C. 20036. All relevant comments received within 30 days of the date of publication will be considered.

Dated: March 3, 1976.

BERTRAM S. FALBAUM,
Acting Chief, Division of Law
Enforcement, U.S. Fish and
Wildlife Service.

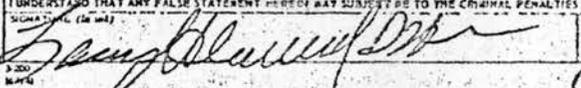
[FR Doc. 76-6895 Filed 3-9-76; 8:45 am]

MARINE MAMMAL PERMIT

Notice of Receipt of Application

Notice is hereby given that the following application for a permit has been received under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 (16 U.S.C. 1361-1407):

Applicant: Sea World, Inc., 1720 So. Shores Road, San Diego, California 92109; Lanny H. Cornell, B.S., D.V.M., Vice President—Research/Veterinary Husbandry Corporate Curator of Mammals.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE		1. APPLICATION FOR (Indicate only one)																									
 FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE/PERMIT APPLICATION		<input type="checkbox"/> IMPORT OR EXPORT LICENSE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PERMIT																									
		2. BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY FOR WHICH REQUESTED LICENSE OR PERMIT IS NEEDED. To collect three (3) female California sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris</i>) at area specified in item 6; transport to and hold at Sea World, San Diego, Ca. for scientific research and public display.																									
3. APPLICANT. (Name, complete address and phone number of individual, business, agency, or institution for which permit is requested) Sea World, Inc. 1720 So. Shores Road San Diego, Ca. 92109 (714) 222-6363		4. IF "APPLICANT" IS AN INDIVIDUAL, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING: <table border="1"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> MRL</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> MFS</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> MISS</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> MS</td> <td>HEIGHT</td> <td>WEIGHT</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">DATE OF BIRTH</td> <td>COLOR HAIR</td> <td colspan="3">COLOR EYES</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="2">PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED</td> <td colspan="4">SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER</td> </tr> <tr> <td colspan="6">OCCUPATION</td> </tr> </table>		<input type="checkbox"/> MRL	<input type="checkbox"/> MFS	<input type="checkbox"/> MISS	<input type="checkbox"/> MS	HEIGHT	WEIGHT	DATE OF BIRTH		COLOR HAIR	COLOR EYES			PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED		SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER				OCCUPATION					
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DATE OF BIRTH		COLOR HAIR	COLOR EYES																								
PHONE NUMBER WHERE EMPLOYED		SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER																									
OCCUPATION																											
4. IF "APPLICANT" IS A BUSINESS, CORPORATION, PUBLIC AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING: EXPLAIN TYPE OR KIND OF BUSINESS, AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION Oceanarium engaged in public display, education and scientific research.		5. IF "APPLICANT" IS A BUSINESS, CORPORATION, PUBLIC AGENCY, OR INSTITUTION, COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING: NAME, TITLE, AND PHONE NUMBER OF PRESIDENT, PRINCIPAL OFFICER, DIRECTOR, ETC. Lanny H. Cornell, BS, DVM Vice President—Research/Veterinary Husbandry IF "APPLICANT" IS A CORPORATION, INDICATE STATE IN WHICH INCORPORATED California																									
6. LOCATION WHERE PROPOSED ACTIVITY IS TO BE CONDUCTED Pacific coast off Monterey and Santa Cruz counties, Ca. and Sea World in San Diego, Ca.		7. DO YOU HOLD ANY CURRENTLY VALID FEDERAL FISH AND WILDLIFE LICENSE OR PERMIT? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO (If yes, list license or permit number) Permit No. PRT 9-24-C																									
8. CERTIFIED CHECK OR MONEY ORDER (If applicable) PAYABLE TO THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE ENCLOSED IN AMOUNT OF \$		9. DESIRED EFFECTIVE DATE 3/1/76																									
10. ATTACHMENTS. THE SPECIFIC INFORMATION REQUIRED FOR THE TYPE OF LICENSE/PERMIT REQUESTED IS IN 50 CFR 17.118 MUST BE ATTACHED. IT CONSTITUTES AN INTEGRAL PART OF THIS APPLICATION. LIST SECTIONS OF 50 CFR UNDER WHICH ATTACHMENTS ARE PROVIDED. Purpose - To replace three (3) California sea otters (<i>Enhydra lutris lutris</i>) taken under Federal Fish & Wildlife Permit No. 9-24-C. Please see attachments.		11. DURATION NEEDED Until 9/1/78																									
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT I HAVE READ AND AM FAMILIAR WITH THE REGULATIONS CONTAINED IN TITLE 50, PART 17, OF THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS AND THE OTHER APPLICABLE PARTS OF SUBCHAPTER D OF CHAPTER I OF TITLE 50, AND I FURTHER CERTIFY THAT THE INFORMATION SUBMITTED IN THIS APPLICATION FOR A LICENSE/PERMIT IS COMPLETE AND ACCURATE TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF. I UNDERSTAND THAT ANY FALSE STATEMENT HEREIN MAY SUBJECT ME TO THE CRIMINAL PENALTIES OF 18 USC 1001.																											
Signature (In ink) 		DATE Jan 20 1976																									

Under date of September 12, 1975, a Notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (40 FR 42384) of the issuance of a permit to Sea World, Inc., to capture five California sea otters for scientific studies and public display. The permit was effective September 4, 1975; expiration date September 1, 1978.

JANUARY 22, 1976.

THE DIRECTOR (FWS/LE)
U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE
P.O. Box 19183
Washington, D.C. 20030

DEAR SIR: The following constitutes a report of Sea World's activities conducted

under the authority of Federal Fish & Wildlife Permit Number PRT 9-24-C.

On September 30, 1975, officials from the California Department of Fish & Game, with assistance from Sea World staff members Howard Long and Brian Golden, D.V.M., collected three (3) female California Sea Otters (*Enhydra lutris lutris*) from the Monterey Bay area. The animals were transported from Monterey to San Diego via chartered aircraft. Upon reaching the Sea World park the three new animals were immediately placed in our main sea otter pool with our resident animals. Both the collection and transportation of these animals were carried out smoothly

and without complication. The animals were assigned the numbers SO-501, SO-502, and SO-503 in order to facilitate identification and record-keeping.

On October 8, 1975, female number SO-501 gave birth to a stillborn pup. She subsequently became depressed and was isolated for veterinary examination and treatment. She failed to improve with treatment and expired on October 17, 1976.

On December 6, 1975 otter number SO-502 suffered a rectal prolapse, exposing the last 6 inches of colon. The animal was removed and the veterinarian manually reinserted the exposed colon. The animal's condition deteriorated and supportive fluid chemotherapy was initiated. The animal failed to respond to the treatment and died on December 8, 1975.

The third otter, number SO-503, was seen by an observer on January 3, 1976 to be behaving normally at 6:00 a.m. The same observer discovered the animal an hour later dead in the main pool, apparently drowned.

Please see attached necropsy reports for further details regarding all of the above-mentioned animals. If further information is desired, please contact me at any time.

Respectfully submitted,

LANNY H. CORNELL,
B.S., D.V.M., Vice President—Research/Veterinary Husbandry
Corporate Curator of Mammals.

SEA WORLD, INC.
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

NECROPSY REPORT

Animal name: California Sea Otter, Path. No.: SW75090, I.D. No.: SO-501, Genus species: *Enhydra lutris*, Sex: Female. Date/time of death: 10/17/75, approx. 6:00 p.m., date/time of necropsy: 10/18/75, approx. 10:00 a.m.

Clinical history prior to death: On Thursday, October 16, the animal was not observed eating. Grooming activities were normal but total activities such as swimming were reduced. Pelage good. A blood sample was taken Thursday, October 16, and antibiotics and steroids administered IM.

The animal was removed from the main tank Friday morning, October 17, still not eating. Greater depression was observed in general activity. Animal was moved to quarantine area and fluids and antibiotics administered intraperitoneally. Animal kept warm and dry, body temperature between 97° and 98°. The animal expired Friday, October 17, 1975 at approximately 6:00 p.m.

Gross necropsy findings: weight 45 lb., length: 125 cm, Girth: 75 cm. (max.). Teeth: Rounded and/or worn off; tartar covered molars. Trachea: No blockage; clear. Lungs: Dark red; some congestion. No parasites seen. Heart: Hemorrhagic areas from injections. Liver: Pale yellow-green. Friable, fatty degeneration. No parasites seen. Kidneys: Pale, soft. Spleen: Nodular ecchymotic blotches throughout. Intestine: Possible parasites (tapeworm). Some fecal matter. Uterus: Placed separately in formalin. Adrenals: Possibly slightly enlarged and hemorrhagic.

Parasites:

Organ/tissue	Stage	Species	Description
Intestine			Tapeworm

Cultures taken:

Organ/tissue	I.D.	Histo taken
Kidney		Kidney
Liver		Liver
Lung		Lung
Spleen		Intestine
		Stomach
		Heart

Liver and kidney samples taken for heavy metals and pesticides.

Diagnosis: Chronic renal failure. Chronic hepatic degeneration. Failure and inability to adapt normally due to pre-existing handicaps in renal and hepatic function.

By: Lanny H. Cornell, D.V.M.

INTERMOUNTAIN LABORATORIES INC.

Veterinarian Lanny H. Cornell DVM.
Hospital Sea World.
Street or P.O. Box 1720 S. Shores Road.
City and State San Diego, CA 92102.
Telephone -----

No. of Tissues Necropsy report and uterus section.

File No. 17748 SO-501. Date 11-7-75.
Species *Enhydra lutris*. Sex Female. Breed Sea Otter CA. Sea Otter. Age ----- Owners Name (Sea World) SW75090, SO501. Diagnostic Summary -----

History: **Letter Received**. Duplicate slide.

Gross Description: -----
Microscopic Description: Uterus: There is marked vascular congestion occurring in the uterine wall and in some areas red cells appear to have escaped the vascular lumen. There is some congestion occurring in the lamina propria of the epithelium but the epithelial surface appears to be normal. However the epithelium and the underlying lamina propria appears to be thrown into excessive folds. No significant infiltrates are present in any portion of the organ. Amorphous pink staining material with some cellular debris is noted within the deep crypts of the epithelium.

Comments: Except for moderate congestion with some focal hemorrhage, there appears to be no significant lesions present within the uterus. There is some evidence of inspissation of material deep within the crypts of the epithelium but no other remarkable changes are noted.

Diagnosis: Mild uterine congestion with occasional hemorrhage and excessive epithelial rugation.

JACK L. TAYLOR, DVM Ph. D.

C.A. BELLI QUADRI DVM

ANIMAL PATHOLOGY SERVICES

Species California Sea Otter, Fe. SW75090 SO-501. Case Record No. 10-75:2380. Specimen Necropsy tissues. Report Date 11-7-75. By Dr. L. V. Cornell. Address Sea World, San Diego. Owner Sea World, Inc. Address -----

PATHOLOGY REPORT

Diagnosis: Toxic Tubular Nephrosis, and Toxic Hepatitis.

Comment: Kidney, Congestion and lipodosis of tubular epithelium. There is also some fibrous thickening of glomerular capillaries. Liver, Diffuse fatty degeneration. Lungs, Marked congestion and edema. Alternating areas of emphysema and atelectasis are seen. Uterus, The endometrium is edematous and congested, with developing

glands present, suggesting pro-estrous. G.I. Tract and Myocardium, No significant findings. Comment, The source of the toxicity is not evident in the tissue sections.

JOHN G. SIMPSON, DVM.

SEA WORLD, INC.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

NECROPSY REPORT

Animal name: -----
Path No.: SW75098, I.D. No.: SO-502, Genus/Species: *Enhydra lutris lutris*, Sex: Female. Date/Time of Death: 12/8/75; approximately 9:30 a.m. Date/Time of Necropsy: 12/9/75; 3:00 p.m.

Clinical History Prior to Death: At approximately 9:00 a.m. Saturday morning, December 6, the animal was seen in the pool with the other sea otters with approximately 6 to 8 inches of rectal prolapse evident. A few minutes later the animal crawled out on the raft and maintained itself out of the water. It was seen eating during the period of prolapse. The pool was immediately drained and the animal removed from the area. Surgical correction of the rectal prolapse through manual manipulation and reduction was carried out and the animal was then placed in isolation for recovery. Supportive therapy and fluids were given during the next 24 hours; however, the animal's condition continued to deteriorate. She became dehydrated and depressed and probably somewhat chilled as a result of the soiling of the fur as a direct result of her lack of grooming. She was found dead approximately 24 hours after the conclusion of surgical replacement of the prolapse.

Gross Necropsy Findings: Weight: 30 lb, Length: ----- Girth: -----
Thoracic Cavity: Both lungs are consolidated and collapsed, exhibiting bilateral consolidation and atelectasis throughout.

Generally the animal appears somewhat thin, but the only other lesion seen is in the descending colon and rectum. The approximate final 8-10 inches of colon is dilated and somewhat swollen, although not badly discolored. It would appear as though the replacement of the rectal prolapse (that occurred in this animal) was successful, and while contributing to the animal's death, there was no evidence of necrosis or toxemia as a result of this prolapse. The pneumonia apparently came about as a result of the prolapse and the stress placed upon the animal directly related to the prolapse.

All major organs and tissues were sampled for histopathology and for culturing to determine the presence of any pathogenic organisms.

Parasites:

Organ tissue	Stage	Species	Description
None found internally.			

Cultures taken:

Organ tissue	I.D.	Histo taken

Diagnosis:

Species Sea Otter, SW5098, SO-502. Case Record No. 12-75:2451. Specimen Necropsy tissues. Report Date 1-3-76. By Dr. L. H. Cornell. Address Sea World, San Diego. Owner Sea World, Inc. Address -----

PATHOLOGY REPORT

Diagnosis: See below.

Comment: Kidney congested. Liver congested. Colon. The section seen here indicates a chronic inflammatory process, as manifested by irregular thickenings and fibrosis of the lamina propria. Lungs, Severe congestion and hemorrhage. There is no evidence of infectious pneumonia. Spleen, Stomach, Ovary, Thyroid, Lymph Node, Adrenal, Pancreas, Small Intestine—No significant findings.

The congestion of viscera, lack of infectious elements, and the history indicates that death was likely a result of post-surgical shock.

JOHN G. SIMPSON, DVM.

SEA WORLD, INC.

SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

NECROPSY REPORT

Animal Name: -----
Path. No.: SW76002, I.D. No.: SO-503, Genus/
Species: *Enhydra lutris*, Sex: Female, Date/
Time of Death: 1/3/76; between 6:00 & 7:00
a.m., Date/Time of Necropsy: 1/3/76.

Clinical History Prior to Death: Animal found dead in pool at 7:00 a.m. 1/3/76; was seen at 6:00 a.m. by observer alive and swim-

Parasites:

Organ tissue	Stage	Species	Description
Small and large intestine		<i>Corynosoma enhydris</i>	

By: Lanny H. Cornell, D.V.M.

ming normally. Feeding habits had been normal. No previous unusual history. Animal was collected 9/30/75.

Gross Necropsy Findings: Weight: 33 lb., Length: -----, Girth: -----

General Appearance: Hair slightly matted across sides and back. White frothy exudate from nose and mouth. Copious amounts of fluid draining from mouth; refractometer showed approximately 3% salt content. Weight 33 lb. (up about 2 lb. from capture weight).

Thorax: Left lung weight 210 gm.; full of clear free running fluid. Compressed areas of lung stay completely empty. Lungs are very soft. Cut surface: Bronchioles contain large amounts of clear fluid; refractometer check indicates approximately 3% salt concentration. Right lung weight 277 gm. Appearance same as left.

Heart: 108 gm.; no visible lesions. Pleural cavity exhibits no visible lesions. Abdominal cavity shows no abnormal lesions. Liver weighs 757 gm. Spleen is pale and contracted and weighs 36 gm. Kidneys: Left 106 gm.; 104 gm. No visible lesions. Adrenal Glands: No visible lesions.

Reproductive System: Ovaries small and inactive. Uterus immature. Uterus and ovaries together weight 7.6 gm. including cervix. Entire reproductive system sent to Dr. R. J. Harrison, Cambridge, England, for analysis. Vulva and posterior vagina slightly discolored and bruised. Small subcutaneous ecchymotic hemorrhages present.

GI System: 213 acanthocephalid parasites throughout small and large intestine (*Corynosoma enhydris*).

Cultures taken:

Organ tissue	E.D.	Histo taken
Right lung		Lung
		Liver
		Kidney

Diagnosis: Death by drowning in salt water; predisposing cause possible excessive sexual involvement with male sea otter.

By: Lanny H. Cornell, D. V. M.

Species Sea Otter, Fe. SO-503. Case Record No. 1-78:2477. Specimen Lung, Liver, Kidney, Report Date 1-17-78, By Dr. L. H. Cornell, Address Sea World, San Diego, Owner Sea World, Inc., Address _____

PATHOLOGY REPORT

Diagnosis: See Below.

Comment: The liver, kidney, and lung are congested but show no evidence of any disease process. The alveoli of the lung are widely dilated (alveolar emphysema) and some edema is present. The histologically significant finding here consists solely of congestion and this is not specifically diagnostic. Death by drowning would be compatible with the limited pathology seen.

JOHN G. SIMPSON, DVM.

Under date of June 27, 1973, a notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER (49 FR 27230-81) that an application had been filed with the Fish and Wildlife Service by Sea World, Inc., San Diego, California, for a Marine Mammal Permit. Copy attached hereto.

SEA WORLD

APPLICATION FOR PUBLIC DISPLAY PERMIT UNDER THE MARINE MAMMAL PROTECTION ACT OF 1972 FOR CALIFORNIA SEA OTTERS (*ENHYDRA LUTRIS LUTRIS*)

Date of Application, May 18, 1973.

Section 13.13. (1) Applicant's name, mailing address, and phone number.
Sea World, Inc., 1720 South Shores Road, San Diego, California, 92109, (714) 222-6363.

Section 13.13. (2) Where the applicant is an individual, his date of birth, height, weight, color of hair, color of eyes, and sex; and business or institutional affiliation, if any, having to do with the wildlife to be covered by the permit.
Not applicable.

Section 13.13. (3) Where the applicant is a corporation, firm, partnership, institution, or agency, either private or public, the name and address of the president or principal officer.
David M. De Motte, President, Sea World, Inc., 1720 South Shores Road, San Diego, California 92109.

Section 13.13. (4) Location where the permitted activity is to be conducted.

Sea World, Inc., in conjunction with the California Department of Fish and Game, would like to collect Sea Otters in an area specified by the California Department of Fish and Game, likely the southern extremity of the present sea otter range. Such collection shall be done by members of the California Department of Fish and Game experienced in the humane collection of sea otters, and named by the Director of California Fish and Game; likely, this will be Paul Wild and his associates.

Section 13.31. (1) A statement of the purpose, date, location and manner of the taking or importation.

Sea World would like to collect four females and one male (optional) California Sea Otter for public display at Sea World, San Diego, California, and for continuing their California Sea Otter research program established with the California Department of Fish and Game in December of 1972 at Sea World, in San Diego, California.

We would like the permit to be effective for the period between September 1, 1975 through September 1, 1978, for collection of animals in numbers that suit our needs and at our convenience, relative to the safety of the animals.

The intended area for the collection of these animals would include the Pacific Grove, Monterey, and Seaside areas of Monterey Bay, Monterey, California.

The manner of taking these animals would be a diver-held device devised by the California Department of Fish and Game, and proven to be successful in the live capture of 23 sea otters. This device reduces the amount of stress to which an animal is subjected, as handling is kept to a minimum.

Section 13.31. (2) A description of the marine mammal or the marine mammal products to be taken or imported, including the species or subspecies involved; the population stock, when known, the number of specimens or products (or the weight thereof, where appropriate); and the anticipated age, size, sex and condition (i.e. whether pregnant or nursing) of the animals involved.

Sea World would like to collect five (5) California Sea Otters, *Enhydra lutris lutris*. One adult or subadult male, 2 years old or older, 30 pounds or heavier, and four adult or subadult females, approximately 1½ years old or older, 25 pounds or heavier. The females will neither be pregnant nor nursing at the time of collection.

The latest available census information on the population dynamics of the sea otter indicates that the population has not stabilized, but continues to increase both in numbers and range. Conservative estimates would place the population at 1500 animals in the California population, but more realistically this figure is in excess of 2400 animals.

Section 13.31. (3) If the marine mammal is to be taken and transported alive, a complete description of the manner of transportation, care, and maintenance, including the type, size, and construction of the container or artificial environment; arrangements for feeding and sanitation; a statement of the applicant's qualifications and previous experience in caring for and handling captive marine mammals and a like statement as to the qualifications of any common carrier or agent to be employed to transport the animal; and a written certification of a licensed veterinarian knowledgeable in the field of marine mammals that he has personally reviewed the arrangements for transporting and maintaining the animals and that in his opinion they are adequate to provide for the well-being of the animal.

Once the animals have been collected with the diver-held device described in paragraph (1), they will be immediately placed in specially designed transport units, transported by boat and truck to the Monterey Airport, where a chartered aircraft will fly them to San Diego. They will then be released into the Sea World otter facility.

The Sea World sea otter facility is a concrete pool measuring 48 feet in diameter, with an average depth of 1½ meters, and a capacity of 70,000 U.S. gallons. Adjacent to it is a holding tank which is 22 feet in diameter and has a capacity of 11,600 gallons. The main tank has a water flow sufficient to turn over the water in the entire pool in a period slightly less than 2 hours. It is on a recirculation system and employed with sand filters to remove particulate matter and bacteria from the water. It is also lightly treated with dissolved chlorine gas and the chlorine levels in the seawater of the pool are maintained at approximately 0.2-0.5 ppm.

The new animals will be fed the same diet that has proven to be very successful in the maintenance and husbandry of the four sea otters that have been housed at Sea World for over two years, since December of 1972. This diet includes squid, clams, and crabs, all of which have been frozen and graded as fit for human consumption.

These sea otters would be under the direct care of Dr. Lanny H. Cornell, Vice President—Research/Veterinary Husbandry, Corporate Curator of Mammals, and Mr. Jim Antrim, Assistant Curator of Mammals, who has had two years of personal experience with Sea Otters in a controlled environment at Sea World of San Diego.

Section 13.31. (4) If the application is for a scientific research permit, a detailed description of the scientific research project or program in which the marine mammal or marine mammal product is to be used, including a copy of the research proposal relating to such program or project and the names and addresses of the sponsor or cooperating institution and the scientists involved.

See enclosed copies of research proposals by George A. Antonelli, Jr. of San Diego State University, San Diego, California, Daniel Costa of the University of California, Santa Cruz, California, and Larry Fausett of Long Beach State University, Long Beach, California.

Section 13.31. (5) If the application is for a scientific research permit, and if the marine mammal proposed to be taken or imported is listed as an endangered or threatened species or has been designated by the Secretary as depleted, a detailed justification of the need for such a marine mammal, including a discussion of possible alternatives, whether or not under the control of the applicant.
Not applicable.

Section 13.31. (6) If the application is for a public display permit, a detailed description of the proposed use to which the marine mammal or marine mammal product is to be put, including the manner, location, and times of display, whether such display is for profit, an estimate of the numbers and types of persons who it is anticipated will benefit for such display, and whether and to what extent the display is connected with educational or scientific programs. There shall also be included a complete description of the enterprise seeking the display permit and its educational and scientific qualifications, if any.

In addition to the research, these animals will be on public display in the Sea Otter facility described in Section 13.31 paragraph (3), on a daily basis during Sea World's normal operating hours. Public viewing into this enclosure is through oneway glass panels in

a sound-proof tunnel which allows the public no direct contact with the animals.

Sea World, Inc. is a publicly owned company with an obligation to stockholders to provide a return on their investment (and therefore we try to make a profit every year). By doing so, we are able to expand and upgrade our facilities at a rate which is compatible with the tremendous increase in numbers of visitors to our parks.

Sea World is a leader in the field of innovation and displays. We have the privilege of being a leader and being able to supply educational and informative displays of all types of marine animals because of the profit motive.

Sea World has consistently demonstrated the unique ability to combine education with entertainment. This acute awareness of Sea World's responsibility to not only entertain its visitors, but equally as important to motivate these visitors by providing sound ecologically-oriented educational exhibits in a stimulating environment, thereby contributing to Sea World's success in attracting more than a million visitors each year. In this coming year, it is estimated that more than five million Americans and other visitors will be exposed to this combined educational entertainment at all three of Sea World's beautiful parks in San Diego, Ohio, and Florida. A definite goal of Sea World is to present sound, educationally oriented exhibits providing visitors with an understanding of the ocean surrounding us and displaying a commitment of environmental concern involving the public in the ecology of oceans and man's interdependency with the aquatic environment. These exhibits continually stimulate the intellectual curiosity of visitors of all ages and interests. It is our hope that through the exhibits at Sea World, future generations of Americans and others in the world population will be stimulated and exposed to the wonders of the animals that live in the seas.

Section 13.12. (6) Where the permitted activity involves an importation from any foreign country which restricts the taking, possession, transportation, exportation or sale of wildlife, the appropriate documentation, as indicated in Section 14.43 of this subchapter.

Not applicable.

Section 13.12. (7) Certification. See attached letter from Lanny H. Cornell, B.S., D.V.M.

Section 13.12. (8) Desired effective date of permit except where issuance date is fixed by the part under which the permit is issued.

Desired effective date of permit shall be September 1, 1975 through September 1, 1978.

THE DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Mammals and Nonmigratory Birds
Washington, D.C. 20240

May 15, 1975.

DEAR SIR: I hereby certify that I have read and am familiar with the regulations contained in Title 50, part 13, of the Code of Federal Regulations and the other applicable parts in Subchapter B of Chapter I of Title 50, and I further certify that the information submitted in this application for a permit is complete and accurate to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that any false statement hereon may subject me to the criminal penalties of 19 U.S.C. 1001.

Respectfully submitted,

LANNY H. CORNELL, B.S., D.V.M.,
Vice President-Research/Veterinary
Husbandry Corporate Curator of
Mammals.

THE DIRECTOR
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Mammals and Nonmigratory Birds
Washington, D.C. 20240

May 15, 1975.

DEAR SIR: I hereby certify that I have personally reviewed the arrangements for transporting and maintaining the five sea otters requested in this application. In my opinion they are adequate to provide for the well-being of the animals.

Respectfully submitted,

LANNY H. CORNELL,
B.S., D.V.M., Vice President-Research/Veterinary Husbandry, Corporate Curator of Mammals.

May 13, 1975.

LANNY H. CORNELL, D.V.M., Vice President—
Research/Veterinary Husbandry, Corporate Curator of Mammals, Sea World, 1720 South Shore Road, Mission Bay, San Diego, California 92109

DEAR DR. CORNELL: This is in regard to your Application for Public Display Permit under the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972 for California Sea Otters (*Enhydra lutris lutris*).

The Department of Fish and Game will capture for Sea World any animals authorized by the Secretary of Interior pursuant to your application. We can do this for you in reliance on your promise to reimburse the State for its actual and necessary costs. Our costs are determined in accordance with the accounting procedure stated in Section 8760, State Administrative Manual. A copy is enclosed for your information. We estimate our costs will be around \$175 or \$200 per otter. The animals would be collected south of the California Sea Otter Game Refuge.

We recommend that you obtain approval to use the airstrip at San Simeon from Mr. A. J. Cook of the Hearst Company who owns the airstrip. Mr. Cook's address is 200 Hearst Building, San Francisco, California 94103. Permission to use this airstrip should be obtained as a backup if we have difficulty in obtaining female otters further south nearer the San Luis Obispo airport.

Sincerely,

E. C. FULLERTON,
Director.

In keeping with the spirit of the Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, this Notice is being published to allow public comment on this application.

Documents and other information submitted in connection with this application are available for public inspection during normal business hours at the Service's office in Suite 600, 1612 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Interested persons may comment on this application by submitting written data, views, or arguments, preferably in triplicate, to the Director (FWS/LE), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Post Office Box 19183, Washington, D.C. 20036. All relevant comments received within 30 days of the date of publication will be considered.

Dated: March 3, 1976.

BERTRAM S. FALBAUM,
Acting Chief, Division of Law
Enforcement U.S. Fish and
Wildlife Service.

[FR Doc.76-6698 Filed 3-9-76;8:45 am]

Bureau of Reclamation

[INT DES 76-10]

ATMOSPHERIC WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Availability of Draft Programmatic Environmental Statement

Pursuant to section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, the Department of the Interior has prepared a draft programmatic environmental statement on the Atmospheric Water Resources Management Program, a program of research and development for the purpose of making available an effective and acceptable technology for precipitation management. Written comments may be submitted to reach the Chief, Division of Atmospheric Water Resources Management, Bureau of Reclamation (address below), on or before May 3, 1976.

Copies are available for inspection at the following locations:

Office of Assistant to the Commissioner-Ecology, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Reclamation, Room 7628, Interior Building, Washington D.C. 20240.

Division of Engineering Supporting, Technical Services and Publications Branch, Engineering and Research Center, Denver Federal Center, Denver Colorado 80225.

Chief, Division of Atmospheric Water Resources Management, Bureau of Reclamation, Engineering and Research Center, Denver Federal Center, Denver Colorado 80225.

Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, Pacific Northwest Region, 550 West Fort Street, Boise, Idaho 83724.

Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, Mid-Pacific Region, 2300 Cottage Way, Sacramento, California 95825.

Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, Lower Colorado Region, Nevada Highway and Park Street, Boulder City, Nevada 89005.

Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Colorado Region, 125 South State Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84111.

Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, Southwest Region, 317 East Third Street, Amarillo, Texas 79101.

Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation, Upper Missouri Region, Federal Office Building, 316 North 26th Street, Billings, Montana 59103.

Arizona Projects Office, Bureau of Reclamation, Suite 2200, Valley Center, 201 North Central Avenue, Phoenix, Arizona 85073.

Kansas River Projects Office, Bureau of Reclamation, 1708 West Third Street, McCook, Nebraska 69001.

Kansas Reclamation Office, Bureau of Reclamation, Landmark Plaza Building, 103 East Tenth Street, Topeka, Kansas 66612.

Albuquerque Planning Office, Bureau of Reclamation, National Building, 505 Marquette Avenue, N.W., Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103.

Miles City Public Library, One South Tenth Street, Miles City, Montana 59301.

Goodland Public Library, Eighth and Broadway, Goodland, Kansas 67735.

Howard County Public Library, 910 Scurry Street, Big Spring, Texas 79720.