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Miscellaneous

Elephant Editors

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If we have inadvertently omitted any contributors, please inform us immediately and accept our apologies.

The World Wildlife Fund (WWF) and the New York Zoological Society (NYZS) have each offered to help the EIG financially. A letter furnishing the information requested was sent to both institutions. We thank the WWF and the NYZS for attending to our pleas.

III. Balance as of May 1, 1979

A. DEPOSITS

Total amount contributed by EIG members for <u>Elephant</u> No. 3, deposited in "Elephant Research and Development" account	U.S.	\$819.54
Total amount to be released from Account of the Office of Research and Sponsored Program Services, Wayne State University	U.S.	<u>\$1,600.00</u>
Total	U.S.	\$2,419.54

B. EXPENDITURES

Printing costs	U.S.	\$1,300.00
Mailing	U.S.	\$1,182.30
Secretarial help	U.S.	\$2,436.80
Miscellaneous (photography, art service, and office supplies	U.S.	<u>\$200.00</u>
Total	U.S.	\$5,119.10

C. DEFICIT. U.S. \$2,699.56

The continuation of this publication is dependent upon generous contributions and other means of acquiring funds. Readers willing to contribute more than the minimum requested are encouraged to do so. Further contributions to the Elephant Interest Group should be made out to WAYNE STATE FUND/ELEPHANT to facilitate handling. Once again, thank you very much.

MISCELLANEOUS

THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT BIBLIOGRAPHY

The IUCN Elephant Survey and Conservation Programme (P.O. Box 54667, Nairobi, Kenya) has collected nearly 2,000 references dealing with aspects of African elephant ecology, research, and conservation. The references come from both published and unpublished sources. This probably represents the most comprehensive bibliography for the African elephant in the world.

As such, we think it is very important that it is made accessible to as many people as possible. We also think that if it were published, it would probably be purchased by most zoology departments and zoological gardens, as well as by many scientists and conservation organisations. Since it could be produced in a relatively cheap format, this African elephant bibliography probably possesses a fund-raising potential.

At the moment, the bibliography requires the work of one full-time person, preferably with library experience, to get it into shape. The work would probably take about 3 months and may cost about U.S. \$2,000. This amount, we believe, could more than be recovered by the sale of the book.

The contribution the bibliography could make to science and conservation is great. Any money it raised could be channelled back into conservation. The Elephant Programme is very short of funds and needs sponsorship to get the Elephant Bibliography ready. We don't want to see it go to waste.

ERRATA AND COMMENTS FOR ELEPHANT NEWSLETTER NO. 2

- Page 11. Under IX., 6th and 7th lines. Should be "44" instead of "34."
 Page 14. Additional information to the Table. Sudan: 50,000-133,000; Zambia: 100,000-350,000.
 Page 15. A dark line appeared below the map. This line is not part of the map. It was "whited" in most copies.
 Page 21. Under Longevity. Should be 50-80.
 Page 29. Under Present status, 4th line. Should be "In some parts of their range, elephants are..."
 Page 47. Reference No. 66. "Loxodonta cyclotis" was in the original reference; it should have been "Loxodonta africana cyclotis."
 Page 57. Reference No. 280. Should be "...maximus). Monatsh."
 ----- Reference No. 285. Should be "landscape."
 Page 59. Reference No. 335. Should be "...Wilhelm Soemmerring's..."
 Page 60. Reference No. 355. Should be no period after 1977?"
 Page 61. Reference No. 374. Should be "Civilization."

See also: recent correspondence in this issue.

In addition to the above corrections, there were other minor typographical errors and errors in reference order within a particular author's list of references. These were not significant enough to be included herein.

Readers are encouraged to make us aware of any errors they may encounter while reading Elephant.

CONCERNING OUR READERS...

Readers whose requests have not yet been answered are urged to inform us. We apologize for any inconvenience.

Recipients of Elephant who wish to become Elephant Interest Group members can make their request known in writing. Also, if anyone has had a recent address change, please inform us.

Howard Dene and Karen Ebersole have recently been married. Congratulations!

Members who have extra copies of books and/or other publications about living elephants and would like to donate them to the Elephant Library, are encouraged to do so (see Elephant Newsletter No. 2, p. 34-35). The editor is interested in purchasing the two-volume set "Proboscidea" by Henry Fairfield Osborn (1936-1945).

Back issues of Elephant Newsletter No. 1 can be obtained for U.S. \$1.00 per copy, No. 2 for U.S. \$2.00. After the regular mailing list is completed, copies of No. 3 will be available to EIG members for U.S. \$4.00 and to non-members for U.S. \$4.50 per copy. These prices include postage. We would appreciate payment in advance. When making contributions, please send a check or money order (not cash) payable to WAYNE STATE FUND/ELEPHANT. These contributions are tax-deductable.

A slightly modified version of the questionnaire that appeared in the previous newsletter is included herein. This was done to encourage our new and old members to send in any information or requests they wish to see in future issues. Please PRINT or TYPE the information. Some of the questionnaires returned to the editor were illegible.

T-shirts featuring Ahmed the elephant and "E.I.G."; "Trumpet If You Love Elephants" bumper stickers; and decals depicting an elephant will be available for sale in Corvallis during the ASM meeting. Thereafter, write us. Prices: T-shirt - U.S. \$5.00, bumper sticker - U.S. \$1.00, and decal - U.S. 50¢. Any profits will be used toward the Elephant fund.

CONCERNING OUR ELEPHANTS...

One of the passengers disembarking from a ship docked in New York in April, 1796, was an immigrant such as America had never seen. Simply known as "The Elephant," this female pachyderm was the first elephant to arrive in the United States.

The owner, Jacob Crowinshield, had purchased her for \$450 in India and sold her for the tidy sum of \$10,000 upon her arrival in the States, where she was immediately put on display in various Eastern Seaboard cities.

The second elephant in America, "Old Bet," first trod American soil in 1804.

"Jumbo," perhaps the most famous of circus elephants, arrived in 1885. The above information was given in reference No. 791, p. 84. See also newsletter No. 2, p. 29.

In the tourist map of Etosha National Park under "Elephant (Loxodonta africana)," there is a note stating that the "gestation period is 22 months for bull calf, 20 months for female calf" (reference No. 786). We would be most interested in receiving additional references regarding this fact. Do any of our readers know of any studies or observations regarding the above?

HOT LINE

Harold Clark of the Arthritis Institute in Arlington, Virginia, has suggested establishing a (medical) "hot line" where elephant owners and attendants can call for information and assistance. Daniel Laughlin has been suggested as the first candidate. We are in the process of compiling a team of elephant specialists in the United States and other nations worldwide. In turn, Daniel has suggested Marty Dinnes, who subsequently suggested Bert Paluch, Jack Brundrett, Andrew Greenwood, David Taylor, and Ron Gutter. The African Elephant Specialist Group, Nairobi, Kenya, has complied with our request.

To make the "hot line" easily accessible to everyone, we will try to establish centers evenly throughout the world. A memo has been sent to possible participants in various areas.

Maintaining a "hot line" would entail making the participants' telephone numbers public and keeping a record of all calls and answers for future reference.

DEBATABLES

Mary Jo Szuba has suggested the inclusion of this section as an experiment. Readers are encouraged to express their opinions on the issues below.

1. Culling of elephants is an acceptable means of population control.
2. Asian elephants are more easily trained than African elephants.

Readers are asked to confine the length of their answers to one typewritten page.