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Elephant Notes and News

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ELEPHANT NOTES AND NEWS

compiled by H. P. Davis, J. Shoshani, and S. L. Shoshani

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"ELEPHANT", the official title of our publication

The article on Ahmed the elephant (by J. Shoshani, J. Hillman, and J. Walcek) in this issue, discusses in brief the sequence of events leading to the choice and the reason we chose the title "ELEPHANT" as the official name for the publication of the Elephant Interest Group. In this segment, we tersely document the legal steps, allowing us to use the name Elephant. In the process of investigation, we found that the name "Elephant" was used twice for publications which have been discontinued:

1. One was published by C. Mathews, in New York, New York; Volume 1, No. 1 issued in January 22, 1848, and Volume 1, Number 5 (the last) in February 19, 1848.
2. The second was published by J. Perreault in New York, New York; Number 1 issued in the Summer of 1965, and Number 3 (the last) in 1966.

This information was retrieved from Online Computer Library Center (OCLC), Inc. online system, the Library of Congress Union List of Serials and Supplements, and was confirmed through correspondence with Head Librarians at the New York Public Library. The Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. "...conducted an extensive search" and "...were unable to identify the title" Elephant in use by any previous publication other than by the EIG (we thank James A. Ruffner and Jill T. Rood of Wayne State University, Science Library, for their help). We take this opportunity to reiterate what was stated in Elephant, 2(2), page 152: the title "ELEPHANT" as the publication of the Elephant Interest Group is copyrighted and has been assigned ISSN 0737-108X. It is, therefore, unlawful to use this title for any other publication, or to use material without permission from the editors and/or giving proper credit in case of quoting or paraphrasing text.

MEMBERSHIP LIST, DUES, AND CARDS

LIST: On November 26, 1987 we sent a circular/newsletter to 505 individuals and institutions. The breakdown for this mailing was: USA - 399, all other countries - 106. The breakdown for North America was: USA - 399 [the two states with the most members being Michigan (63) and California (45)], and Canada - 18; for Eurasia - 70 [with England having the most members (22)]; and for Africa - 18. This issue of Elephant was sent to approximately 250 mailees; the difference from the November 26 mailing is due to delinquencies in payment of dues. Of these 250, 13 are in exchange for other literature. We take this opportunity to remind our readers that notes were written in Elephant, 2(2):152, regarding copyright, ISSN, plagiarism, and the illegality resulting from using our mailing list without permission. Because some people have used our mailing list without permission, and because it may be repeated for unwanted "junk" mail, we do not plan to print an EIG directory. Every issue of Elephant includes corrections to names and addresses given in previous issues [this is printed in the first part of the EIG Membership List and also under ERRATA; in Elephant 2(2), these items appeared on pages 211-213, and 181-182, respectively], as well as names and addresses of new members. Thus with a little effort, corrected addresses of our members can be traced.

DUES: Publishing Elephant requires funding and EIG has established a reasonable base through membership fees, donations and fundraising in the form of sales of EIG materials. Many of our readers spontaneously sent dues and contributions upon receipt of Volume 2, Number 2. Others paid upon receiving the circular sent in November of 1987. We have determined that it will benefit the organization to levy **US \$12.00** per year to insure continued quality in publication and to provide adequate postal coverage in light of problems incurred in bulk mailing the last issue.

The future of the EIG is in the hands of its members however; many addressees on our mailing list have been unresponsive to our call for dues. We must collect outstanding amounts in order to cover our publishing costs and to have a base for future operating costs. We plead for your help not only in the annual membership dues but also in donations. Those of you who are capable of donating larger amounts, please do so (all donations are tax-deductible). We must establish other means of funding our activities than dues, contributions and EIG sales (see discussion under FINANCIAL REPORT AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.) Any suggestions as to organizations or individuals whom we may approach for assistance in defraying costs would be most welcome. Alternatively, a person may include a provision in his/her will to accrue benefit to the Elephant Interest Group. Needless to mention, we will acknowledge all donations (unless anonymity is requested), estate bequest or otherwise.

CARDS: One of our new members (Patsy Capilungo) asked whether or not we have membership cards to present to new EIG members (see under RECENT CORRESPONDENCE). Our response, presently is no - but perhaps one day. We note, however, that in principle, we have no objection to producing EIG membership cards should there be a demand for them (and if someone is willing to produce them). Of course, the cost for this production might require an increase in membership dues.

This is not the first time that this issue was raised (but not addressed because of our irregular publication dates) and therefore any opinions expressed on this matter will be much appreciated.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH CHILDREN

Numerous letters and/or telephone calls have been received in our office from young readers. It is our belief that efforts should be directed to help children in their pursuit of interest in elephants for they are the future elephantologists, conservationists, and teachers on these subjects. In past issues of Elephant, we added a special section "Junior Library" to the Elephant Bibliography (eg., Vol. 2, No. 1, pages 226-227) and correspondence with Jason Dufour (Vol. 2, No. 2, pages 190-192) are in the vein of our efforts. The correspondence with children in this issue is of special interest for it includes queries on extinct species and reveals some fascinating aspects of children's depth of mind.

THE ASIAN ELEPHANT SSP OF THE AAZPA

The Asian Elephant Species Survival Program (SSP) was established by the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA) to ensure viable gene pools of selected endangered species. Each program is concerned with the preservation and propagation of an Endangered Species. Dale Tuttle is the Species Coordinator for the Asian Elephant SSP. Members of the SSP deal with aspects of the Asian elephant (Elephas maximus), varying from pure management issues to preparations of standard protocol, and reviewing research proposals with specific emphasis on practical matters for the betterment of the species. The issues dealt with involve mostly captive elephants, but wild elephant populations are also included. For example, on January 15 and 16, 1987, the Asian Elephant SSP held a special meeting at the Audubon Zoo, New Orleans, Louisiana. Observations on elephant reproduction and nutrition were made and research assignments were given out. One of these assignments was a protocol for dissecting an elephant (in preparation by S. Wells and J. Shoshani; see also a tear sheet at the back, entitled "REQUEST FOR POST MORTEM SAMPLES"). Members of the Asian Elephant SSP and Advisors are: D. Anderson, B. Boever, S. Clarke, M. Hackenberger, M. Keele, L. Nunley, M. Rosenthal, J. Shoshani, D. Tuttle, G. Tarry, and B. Zeigler. For additional information, write to: Dale Tuttle, Director, Dickerson Park Zoo, 3043 N. Fort, Springfield, Missouri 65803 USA, or call him at (417) 833-1570.

SOURCE: Notes from the Asian Elephant SSP (D. Tuttle, Coordinator).

BAN-THE-IVORY CAMPAIGN V

This section is a continuation of our efforts to keep Elephant's readers updated on the ivory trade situation and the plight of the elephant. Ban-the-ivory Campaigns I, II, III, and IV were published in Elephant, 1(2):10-13, 1(4):134-157, 2(1):159-163 and 2(2):156-159, respectively.

I. CITES ratification update

As reported in Elephant 2(2), pages 156-157, by March 1986, 91 countries had ratified CITES (Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Fauna and Flora), more than any other environmental treaty. All of the principle ivory exporting and importing countries are included on the list.

SOURCE: Swara, 9(5):25-25, 1986.

By September 1986, the Government of Burundi (East Africa) agreed to enforce the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES)

procedures and allow CITES control over all imports and re-exports of ivory. Senegal has passed a law that makes the export of all raw ivory illegal, except legal hunting trophies.

SOURCE: Pachyderm, Number 7, December 1986.

Singapore, the trade center for rhino horn in eastern Asia, banned the import and export of rhino horn on October 24, 1986. Then, on February 28, 1987, the giant step was made: Singapore became the 94th party to CITES.

SOURCE: Focus, World Wildlife Fund newsletter, January/February 1987, 9(1):1.

The Dominican Republic (part of Hispaniola Island in the Caribbean Sea) became the 95th party to CITES on March 17, 1987. Effective January 31, 1988, the United Arab Emirates has withdrawn from CITES.

SOURCE: Oryx, 21(3):184, July 1987.

Summary: A total of 95 countries have ratified CITES as of March 17, 1987.

Effective at the end of January 1988, United Arab Emirates (UAE) will leave the Convention. The CITES Secretariat has recommended that all CITES members discontinue all CITES trade with UAE.

SOURCE: Swara, 10(4):22; and Oryx, 21(3):184.

II. Conservation Treaty Support Fund Appeal for CITES

Given below are excerpts from a letter by G. A. Furness, President of the Conservation Treaty Support Fund (CTSUF) and other pertinent material.

A. Excerpts of letter.

December 19, 1987

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Shoshani:

As I mentioned on the telephone, Dale Tuttle thought it would be worthwhile for me to get in touch with you regarding our effort to raise funding for the Ivory Unit of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species (CITES), the 96-member nation intergovernmental treaty dedicated to the wise use of living natural resources and the preservation of plants and animals from uncontrolled exploitation. I hope the Elephant Interest Group will be interested in and supportive of this urgent effort.

Most of the countries in Africa want to preserve their elephant herds but cannot without economic support and some means of controlling the illegal trade that results from massive poaching. It is important to ensure that this trade does as little damage as possible.

To this end, the CITES Secretariat was directed by the Parties at their 5th Conference in Buenos Aires in 1985 to implement an African-sponsored proposal for a quota system to control trade in African elephant ivory. This required maintaining a central data base, receiving annual quotas from producing countries and circulating them, preparing a manual of procedures for implementing the system, providing technical assistance on implementation, and developing information on the conservation status of African elephant populations. The small Secretariat did not have sufficient staff to do this

and was obliged to establish an Ivory Unit, which became fully operational in March 1986.

The expenses of the Unit--which includes the salary of the coordinator, clerical assistance, communications, travel to assist countries in implementing the system, and a contract with the World Trade Monitoring Center of IUCN to store and analyze data--have been funded mainly by the Ivory Division of the Japanese General Merchandise Importers Association, as well as by the United Kingdom Government and two other private sources.

UNEP, which for more than a decade has contributed very generously to the operations of CITES, is now feeling the pinch of the declining dollar itself and is insisting that the arrearage be paid back. UNEP further states that it will not advance money for the future operation of the Unit unless it is certain that future contributions will cover the costs. This means that the Secretariat may have to shut the Ivory Unit down early next year, with devastating consequences for the entire quota system just as it is beginning to become effective. This could have serious consequences for the CITES Convention itself, in view of the importance of the elephant in world conservation.

I would appreciate your reviewing this appeal and hope very much the Elephant Interest Group can help us preserve the Ivory Unit. Thank you for any help you can give or suggestions you may have.

Sincerely,

George A. Furness, Jr.,
Conservation Treaty Support Fund
3705 Cardiff Road, Chevy Chase, Maryland 20815 USA

B. What is the Conservation Treaty Support Fund (CTSF)?

It is a non-profit 501(c)3 organization established to support financially the programs of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES), the Convention on Wetlands of International Importance, the World Heritage Convention, the Man and the Biosphere Program and other intergovernmental agreements for conservation of living natural resources and their habitats. CTSF helps these treaties reach out for contributions from individuals, corporations, foundations and government agencies, to support an international effort that will have both immediate and lasting effects.

C. Mr. Furness provided our office with further information on the Conservation Treaty Support Fund (CTSF) and CITES, including a listing of the CTSF Board, the 1985 CITES resolution that set up the quota system in 1985 and reports on the Ivory Unit presented by the CITES Secretariat to the 1987 Ottawa Conference. If anyone would like copies of these materials, we would be happy to provide them upon receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. There has been some controversy over the methods by which ivory poaching can be or should be curtailed in Africa but as reports of poaching continue to reach North America, it is clear that organized efforts such as the Ivory Unit should be given an opportunity to succeed.

THE AFRICAN ELE-FUND

Below is an excerpt from the fund-raising page that was included with our circular of November 26, 1987 to our members:

The African Ele-Fund aims to improve the protection of elephants and their habitat wherever they are threatened, and to raise public awareness throughout

the world, of the plight of the largest land animal on earth. Elephant numbers are declining throughout Africa. The major cause of the decline is the illegal ivory trade. Poachers are often better equipped, better armed and better paid than the park guards and rangers who try to enforce the law. The African Ele-Fund is appealing for donations and bequests to help even up the odds in favor of the elephants. Every penny and every cent given will be spent in the field.

Kindly make checks, postal orders, or money orders payable to the African Ele-Fund and send your donation to an address below with a self-addressed stamped envelope if you wish to receive a list of Ele-Fund raising ideas:

IWC/Care for the Wild, 26 North Street, Horsham, West Sussex, RH12 1BN, UK
 IWC USA, 1807 H Street NW, Washington D. C. 20006, USA
 IWC Canada, 542 Mount Pleasant Road, Suite No. 104, Toronto, Ontario
 M4S 2M7, Canada
 East African Wildlife Society, P. O. Box 20110, Nairobi, Kenya.

Coordinators of the African Ele-Fund are:

Ian Redmond, 60 Seymour Avenue, Bristol BS7 9HN, ENGLAND;
 Telephone (0272) 46489.
 Hezy Shoshani, Department of Biological Sciences, Wayne State University,
 Detroit, MI 48202, USA; Telephone (313) 577-2865.

Note: Over 5,000 English Pounds have been collected so far in England and about US \$500 were received at the EIG office.

THE MOUNT ELGON ELEPHANTS

Elephant numbers are declining throughout Africa; a case in point is the elephant population at Mount Elgon National Park (MENP), Kenya. A recent visit by Ian Redmond to MENP revealed that poachers ambush the elephants as they enter the caves to excavate for salt and kill them with automatic rifles. To the best of our knowledge, the subterranean "salt mining" behavior of the MENP elephants is unprecedented and it has been dubbed "one of the wonders of the natural world." Efforts are being made to raise funds to save this exceptional and unique relict elephant population and a research proposal for field work is being written by I. Redmond and J. Shoshani. Various organizations have agreed to open a 100% account so that every penny and/or cent donated goes into the field. Donations (tax-deductible) can be made payable to the AFRICAN ELE-FUND and sent to any of the organizations listed in the preceding section.

SWISSAIR GAZETTE FEATURING ELEPHANTS

The Swissair Gazette is a multilingual monthly magazine distributed free of charge aboard Swissair planes. Issue number 9/1987 of this Gazette (edited by Lydia Lehmann) is devoted almost entirely to elephants. Articles featured cover a variety of topics (general facts, conservation, history, and religion and folklore), beautifully illustrated and well written. Contributing authors to this issue are: Fred Kurt (three articles), Peter Jackson (one article), Lorenz Homberger (one), B. N. Goswamy (one), Karuna Goswamy (one), Klause Bartels (one), Stephan Oettermann (one), Hermann Schoepfer (one), and Theo Gantner (one). One of the photographs in Kurt's article (page 19, photo

by Ian Redmond) is that of the elephants in Kitum Cave at Mount Elgon National Park, Kenya.

SOURCE: Swissair Gazette, Issue Number 9/1987, Zurich, Switzerland, 80 pages.

SPECIES and REF

In Elephant, 2(2):131-135, and 170-171, we reported on four newly formed elephant conservation organizations (African Elephant and Rhino Specialist Group, Asian Elephant Survival Foundation, Elephant Research and Preservation Center, and HASTI); here we report on a new newsletter (Species) and a new organization (the Rhino and Elephant Foundation, REF).

SPECIES: Species is the Newsletter of the Species Survival Commission (SSC) which is associated with the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN) and is sponsored by the World Wildlife Fund (WWF) in the United Kingdom. Species includes articles related to conservation of animals and plants around the world and is edited by Maisie Fitter (see for example Reference Nos. 2246 and 2357 in this issue). A total of nine issues has been published thus far. "Species was inaugurated in October 1982 as a bi-annual newsletter to enhance communications within the SSC network. It was recognized that members of the network rely on support from their own institutions and contribute their expertise and time on a voluntary basis." "Today, SSC sponsors and coordinates the activities of 94 Specialist Groups comprised of over 2,000 volunteer biologists and other professionals distributed over 115 countries." (excerpted from Species September, 1987, No. 9: page 15). For subscription information write to: Administrative Officer, SSC Executive Office, IUCN, World Conservation Centre, CH-1196 Gland SWITZERLAND.

REF: The primary objective of the REF is the conservation of rhinoceroses and elephants. The conservation interests of the Foundation will not be limited to Africa alone. As it develops it will also make what contributions it can to the conservation of the Asian elephant and rhinos. The REF already has an easily recognized logo, designed by wildlife artist Paul Bosman. The rhino horn and the elephant tusk powerfully present the image of these species. Membership in the REF will entitle you to receive the journal of the Foundation published twice annually plus newsletters. This informative journal will cover both popular and scientific reports and articles on the conservation of rhino and elephants, trade, habitats, education and awareness. The REF is not intended as a member benefit organization. It is directed at individuals and corporations who are concerned about the future survival of rhinos and elephants. President of the REF is The Chief Minister of KwaZulu, The Honourable M. G. Buthelezi. Founding Trustees are Anthony Hall-Martin, Peter M. Hitchins, and Clive H. Walker. For additional information write to: P.O. Box 381, Bedfordview 2008, Republic of South Africa, Telephone (011) 53-8412. [See also Editors' Notes under CONSERVATION ENDEAVORS in the next section below.]

SOURCES: For SPECIES: Species, Newsletter of the SSC, No. 9, September 1987, and other issues of Species. For REF: Clive Walker, pers. comm., and Rhino & Elephant Foundation Newsletter No. 2, Summer 1987.

CONSERVATION ENDEAVORS

Conserving elephants has become one of the major endeavors of some organizations. The few items below will illustrate this point.

African Ele-Fund and Mount Elgon elephants

Write-ups about these subjects appear in previous headings of ELEPHANT NOTES AND NEWS in this issue.

"'Jumbo effort' needed"

This is the heading for a two-page coverage in a South African publication including general articles on the plight of, and how to save, the Knysna elephant population, and how to send donations (write to: "The Elephant Must Live", SA Nature Foundation, P.O. Box 456, Stellenbosch, 7600, Republic of South Africa).

SOURCE: Our Living World, A supplement to Weekend Argus, September 5, 1987, No. 1, pages 4-5. [This Newspaper was mailed with the September/October 1987 issue of African Wildlife Magazine.]

Note: The article by Julius H. Koen [Elephant, 2(1):131-134] provides background information and additional details on the Knysna elephants. Koen's article and the source above state that only three elephants remained alive in the Knysna Forest. Our readers may be interested in a pertinent letter written by J. Shoshani to the editor of African Wildlife Magazine [see Elephant, 2(2):189], and also in the citations by Koen [see Reference Numbers 1444-1445 in Elephant, 2(1):204, and 2029-2030, in 2(2):244, and notes to these references there].

Material from "FOCUS"

Almost every recent issue of Focus (the House Organ/Newsletter of the World Wildlife Fund) contains at least one article on the plight of elephants and related issues. For example, Focus, Vol. 9, No. 5, 1987, also includes information on TRAFFIC; and Vol. 9, No. 6, 1987, includes an article on the development of Dzanga-Ndoki National Park in Central African Republic where approximately 3,000 elephants live in the same habitat as the BaBinga pygmy tribe.

Editors' note: A few of our members have expressed concern about the various organizations/foundations for elephant conservation, especially because some of them function within one continent and have almost identical names [e.g., the "African Elephant and Rhino Specialist Group" (centered in East and Central Africa) and the "Rhino and Elephant Foundation" (centered in South Africa)] and yet there appears to be no coordination between them and among other related organizations/efforts (example, "The Elephant Must Live"). It is our opinion that efforts to raise funds and to draw and execute elephant conservation measures must be coordinated between and among regional/continental organizations as well as international bodies. Clear statements should be made to these ends so that prospective donors are ensured that funds are employed in the most efficient manner. The same argument holds for organizations within North America. For additional details on these groups and contact addresses, see Elephant, 2(2):131-135, 170-171, and under ELEPHANT NOTES AND NEWS in other issues of Elephant.

SYMPOSIUM ON THE EVOLUTIONARY BIOLOGY OF THE PROBOSCIDEA

The letter from C. A. Spingale, our correspondence with the American Museum of Natural History [see Elephant, 2(2):190-192] and responses from our readers [see for example letter from Michael Dee under RECENT CORRESPONDENCE in this issue] have encouraged us to pursue the reprinting of Osborn's monograph Proboscidea (in two volumes, published in 1936 and 1942, respectively, which are no longer in print). Efforts are still in progress to reprint Proboscidea, perhaps as part of an overall agreement that we are working on to publish an edited volume of the proceedings on a symposium.

This symposium ("Evolution and paleoecology of the Proboscidea") is co-organized by J. Shoshani and P. Tassy and is planned to take place during the Fifth International Theriological Congress, at the end of the Summer 1989, in Rome, Italy. The plan is to publish an edited version of the proceedings, possibly as Volume III to Osborn's "Proboscidea," and offer the three volume-set for sale at a discount rate, though each book could be purchased separately.

EIGHTH ANNUAL ELEPHANT WORKSHOP NORTH CAROLINA ZOOLOGICAL PARK, GREENSBORO, NORTH CAROLINA (by Sandra Lash Shoshani)

The Eighth Annual Elephant Workshop was hosted by North Carolina Zoological Park and sessions were held at Howard Johnson's Coliseum Motor Lodge, Greensboro, North Carolina. About 147 individuals participated from 31 states and the District of Columbia, 2 provinces of Canada, the United Kingdom, and the Republic of South Africa. There were representatives from 56 zoos and 19 private institutions plus 17 individuals.

The program encompassed one and one half days with presentations and panel discussions and one day at the zoo with demonstrations. An added feature to previous workshops was the Banquet with a Guest Speaker on Friday evening. The workshop was supported by: North Carolina Zoological Park; Junior Woman's Club of Charlotte; K & M International, Inc.; Twin Cat Designs; Aerial Photography; Paul Sernau, Inc.; Charles Products; Tri-Plas; Dan Brechner & Company and Margaret Mabe. The Host Committee members were: John Freeze, Dwight Holland, Elise Gellman Light, Greta Anita Lint, Les Schobert, Elly Walters and Jim Small, Program Chairman.

The schedule of events and presentations was as follows:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1987

- 8:30 - 9:00 a.m. Welcome and opening remarks by Robert L. Fry, Director, Les Schobert, General Curator, Jim Small, Senior Elephant Keeper, North Carolina Zoological Park
- 9:00 - 9:20 a.m. "Update on SSP program and research (including Africans)" by Dale Tuttle, Species Coordinator for the Asian Elephant, Dickerson Park Zoo
- 9:20 - 9:40 a.m. "Importation and acclimatization of infant Asian elephants" by Michael J. LoVullo, Animal Keeper, Buffalo Zoological Gardens
- 9:40 - 10:00 a.m. "The Arthur Jones elephants" by Dale Tuttle, SSP Coordinator
- 10:00 - 10:20 a.m. Panel Discussion: Importation: Where are we going? by Roger Caras, Wildlife Correspondent, ABC-TV, Mike LoVullo, Animal Keeper, Buffalo Zoological Gardens, and Dale Tuttle, SSP Coordinator
- 10:20 - 10:40 a.m. Break, refreshments from Charles Products
- 10:40 - 11:00 a.m. "A survey on subcutaneous edema in elephants" by Dr. Barbara Baker, Staff Veterinarian, Riverbanks Zoological Park
- 11:00 - 11:20 a.m. "Raising a baby Asian elephant at the Tulsa Zoo" by Mark Swanson, Lead Keeper, Tulsa Zoological Park
- 11:20 - 11:40 a.m. "Comparative weight gain in a mother-reared and three hand-reared baby Asian elephants" by John Lehnhardt, Elephant Trainer, Calgary Zoo
- 11:40 - 12:00 p.m. "Possible cause of trunk paralysis in Asian elephants" by Michael K. Hackenberger, Canadian Zoological Systems
- 12:00 - 12:20 p.m. "The new zoo evaluation" by Tom Hayes, Animal Keeper, The Pittsburgh Zoo
- 12:30 - 1:45 p.m. Lunch
- 2:00 - 2:05 p.m. "Unhealed pressure sores" by Pam Rogers, Elephant Keeper, Mesker Park Zoo
- 2:25 - 2:45 p.m. "Abdominal surgery for Asian elephants" by Dr. H. T. Byron, Jr. DVM, Sarasota, Florida
- 2:45 - 3:05 p.m. "Update on artificial insemination program for two Asian elephant cows at the Santa Barbara Zoo" by Fred Marion, Senior Elephant Keeper, Santa Barbara Zoo
- 3:05 - 3:20 p.m. Break, refreshments from Tri-Plas
- 3:20 - 3:40 p.m. "Wild to captive: The traumatic transition for a young male African elephant" by Patty Stowbridge-Gough, Zookeeper II, Abilene Zoological Gardens
- 3:40 - 4:00 p.m. "The Indian mahout experience" by Peter C. McLane, Senior Elephant Trainer, Honolulu Zoo
- 4:00 - 4:20 p.m. "World status of Asian bulls in captivity" by Dale Tuttle, SSP Coordinator

- 4:20 - 4:40 p.m. "Management of a young African bull" by Jim Small, Senior Elephant Keeper, North Carolina Zoological Park
 4:40 - 5:00 p.m. Panel Discussion: Management techniques of bulls in captivity by Roy Davis, Caldwell Zoo, Charlie Rutkowski, Portland, and Mike Hackenberger, Canada
 5:00 - 7:00 p.m. Dinner
 7:00 p.m. Informal video-viewing and trouble-shooting session sponsored by Paul Sernau, Inc.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1987

- 8:00 - 8:15 a.m. Buses depart hotel for North Carolina Zoological Park
 9:00 - 12:00 p.m. Arrive at North Carolina Zoo, tour Zoo
 12:00 - 1:00 p.m. Lunch sponsored by K & M International, Inc.
 1:00 - 3:30 p.m. Demonstrations at Elephant Barn
 3:30 - 4:00 p.m. Buses depart Zoo for Hotel
 7:30 - 8:00 p.m. Cash bar
 8:00 p.m. Banquet, hosted by North Carolina Zoological Park. Introductions by Robert L. Fry, Director, North Carolina Zoological Park; Remarks, S. Thomas Rhodes, Secretary, N.C. Department of Natural Resources & Community Development; Guest Speaker: Roger Caras, Wildlife Correspondent, ABC-TV

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1987

- 9:00 - 9:20 a.m. "Visual discrimination and visual acuity in the Asian elephant" paper by Cynthia Bennett, read by Fred Marion, Senior Elephant Keeper, Santa Barbara Zoo
 9:20 - 9:40 a.m. "Baltimore Zoo African elephant behavior: Comparisons between a sixty-year-old exhibit and present habitat" by Betty Kipphut, Elephant Keeper, Baltimore Zoological Society
 9:40 - 10:00 a.m. Site selection for 1988 Workshop
 10:00 - 10:20 a.m. Break, refreshments from Dan Brechner & Company
 10:20 - 10:40 a.m. Selection of new Steering Committee members
 10:40 - 12:00 p.m. Closing Business, adjournment

Discussion on 1988 Site: It was agreed that the Ninth Annual Elephant Workshop be held at Marine World/Africa USA which is located in Vallejo, California, about 60 miles northeast of San Francisco. Tentative dates are November 16-19, 1988. Suggested central theme for this workshop was: training and behavioral comparisons between the two elephant species. To achieve this end, there will be at least 10 elephants, 6 female Asians, 1 male Asian, and 3 female Africans. In addition, Bobby Moore might be able to coordinate his return from Japan so that his elephants may join the others.

Discussion on structure for this group: The point was raised that to have a real effect on the direction of work with elephants in North America this group needs to have a body of directors of some type. Discussion ensued as to the value of having a Steering Committee for the workshops. The fact is that the Host Organization must provide most, if not all, of the work due to geographical separation. Participants felt that it was important to have a body which represents only elephant handlers and can meet some of their needs, such as, monthly or quarterly newsletters. A vote was taken to develop an organizational Steering Committee (from the group present in the room) which would review ideas for a structure to be presented to the participants at the next Elephant Management Workshop. The five nominated and accepted were: Chuck Doyle (Burnet Park Zoo), Charles Gray (African Lion Safari), John Lehnhardt (Calgary Zoo, soon to be at the National Zoo), Fred Marion (Santa Barbara Zoo), and Randy Wolfe (Knoxville Zoo). On these notes of accord, the Eighth Annual Elephant Workshop was concluded and the newly elected Steering Committee held its first meeting at Greensboro.

Editors' note: Charlie Gray has been running an Announcement on this decision in publications. For further information contact him at: African Lion Safari, RR #1, Cambridge, Ontario, Canada N1R - 5S2 (Phone: 519-740-0364). Summaries of previous Elephant Workshops were published in *Elephant*, 1(4):183-185, 2(1):156-157, and 2(2):139-149. Proceedings of the Seventh Elephant Workshop were published; contact: Calgary Zoo, P.O. Box 3036, Station B, Calgary, Alberta, T2M 4R8 CANADA.

ELEPHANT POPULATION SURVEYS

I. IN THE WILD

A. Africa

Iain Douglas-Hamilton's most recent African elephant population estimates are organized in two tables: (1) "Most recent elephant estimates" provides data on the number of elephants per zone per country as well as the type of habitat associated with a particular population, the protected status, if any, and

the survey method used. (2) "Comparison of elephant estimates" in which number and density comparisons are made between two or more different surveys, taken at different times, for one area. Several areas, such as the Marsabit District in Kenya and the Serengeti in Tanzania, are represented in this survey. A key to these tables is included in the article. The total estimate for the wild African population is 432,659 (obtained by adding the numbers for each country), with Tanzania having the highest number of elephants (130,369) and Senegal the least (50). A recent letter from Iain Douglas-Hamilton indicated that his worst predictions are being confirmed (see also under RECENT CORRESPONDENCE in this issue of Elephant).

SOURCE: Iain Douglas-Hamilton. 1987. African elephant population study. Pachyderm, Number 8, pages 1-10.

B. Asia

A total of 45,200 elephants is estimated for the Asian continent. Of these, 33,000 are wild and the rest are domesticated elephants. These figures are an average of maximum and minimum. It is noted that captive populations are not entirely viable and that they are being augmented from the wild population which are already too fragmented. This pressure on the wild elephant cannot continue for too long especially when we add to it poaching and loss of habitat.

SOURCES: Notes from meeting of the Asian Elephant SSP (D. Tuttle, species coordinator), C. Santiapillai of the World Wildlife Fund, and Lyn de Alwis, chairman of the Asian Elephant Specialist Group.

II. IN CAPTIVITY

A. Gangala-na-Bodio

As of 1982, there were eight elephants in captivity at Gangala-na-Bodio, Garamba National Park, northeast Zaire (formerly the Belgian Congo). All were female Loxodonta africana cyclotis ("Domina," "Kiko," "Kumba," "Lukutu," "Lwiro," "Nakoto," "Wando," "Zombi"). The only male ("Doly") died in June 1979.

SOURCE: K.K. Hillman-Allison, personal communication, and Randall Moore, personal communication.

B. British Islands

John Frost's compilation of elephants in the British Isles was sent to our office in 1987. A summary follows: Asians - Males 5, Females 67; Africans - Males 5, Females 35; a total of 112. Frost's address is: 41 Hamilton Road, Wallasey, Merseyside L4S 9JF England.

SOURCE: John Frost, 1987. A survey of Elephants in captivity in the British Isles. Self Printing, Wallasey, England, 78 pages.

Mike Sutton sent us corrections to Frost's compilation recently, as follows: Asians - Males 5, Females 58 to 65; Africans - Males 5, Females 41; a total of 109 to 116. We also received from Mike a copy of John Stronge's listing of elephants in the British Isles and his figures are: Asians - Males 5, Females 63; Africans - Males 5, Females 44; a total of 117. Sutton's address is: 144 Ravensmead, Glynswood, Chard, Somerset TA20 1BL England.

SOURCE: John Stronge, 1988. Herdbook of African and Indian elephants in the British Isles. Self Printing, Belfast Zoo, Ireland, 9 pages.

SUMMARY: Based on the above sources there are 109 to 117 elephants in the British Isles. To our knowledge, one more survey is being conducted by Zoo Check.

C. North America

See article by S.L. Shoshani in this issue of Elephant.

D. Israel

As of December 1987, there were 18 (eighteen) African and Asian elephants at The Zoological Center, Tel-Aviv Ramat-Gan Ltd., Israel. Among the 13 Africans, there are 3 males (ages <1-14, 2 born in 1987) and 10 females (ages <1-26, 3 born in 1987.) The Asian group is a "family" housed separately from the Africans: 2 males (sire and offspring aged 9) and 3 females (dam and 2 offspring, one born in 1985 and one in 1987.) Summary of Births: 6 calves (5 African and 1 Asian) were born in 1987. "That is certainly a world record!" (AST).

SOURCE: Amelia S. Terkel and Rafael Geron, personal communications.

ELEPHANT TALK BY RON RINGER

Part One. The following comments on developing standard commands for elephant management in North America were included in an article written by Ron Ringer for Zoo Magazine (Volume 22/4, 1986), Friends of the Zoo, Inc., Topeka Zoological Park, Topeka, Kansas. (Reprinted with permission from the author.)

"Elephant commands were a major topic of discussion at the 1984 Elephant Management Workshop held at the Audubon Park Zoo in New Orleans. I learned that one thing elephant people are good at is disagreeing with each other! But out of the discussion a committee was formed to research elephant commands to see if it would be possible or feasible to standardize them. I was appointed Chairman of the Committee to Standardize Elephant Commands (SEC). Other members were Jean Hromadka, Elephant Keeper at the San Diego Wild Animal Park; Tim Stout, Elephant Handler with Jo-Don Farms in Wisconsin; and Smokey Jones, Elephant Handler and Consultant of Longview, CA.

The formation of a Species Survival Plan for Asian Elephants was one of the prime reasons for standardizing commands. With the possibility of shipping elephants from zoo to zoo for breeding purposes, it becomes important to make the moves as manageable as possible for the elephants. Using the same vocabulary provides consistency for the elephants. Further, in most cases the elephant will be shipped back to its 'home' zoo after breeding.

The first goal of SEC was to establish behaviors which would allow for the basic maintenance of an elephant, which means the everyday care of an elephant in a zoo setting. We agreed on 11 basic behaviors.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Sternal recumbancy (elephant on knees and elbows) | 7. Stop unwanted behavior |
| 2. Lateral recumbancy (on the side) | 8. Release command |
| 3. Move forward | 9. Trunk up |
| 4. Move backward | 10. Present foot (for chaining and foot care) |
| 5. Move sideways | 11. Come to Keeper |
| 6. Hold still | |

The Committee's second step was to send out a survey in May, 1985 to all zoological institutions who exhibit elephants. The survey asked which commands were used at each zoo for these 11 behaviors. Out of 78 surveys mailed, 58 were returned.

I presented the results of the survey at the 1985 Elephant Management Workshop in Ft. Worth. During a panel discussion in which the results were discussed, a group of approximately 100 elephant people voted in favor of adopting the following group of verbal commands for each behavior:

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Sternal recumbancy = <u>stretch</u> | 7. Stop unwanted behavior = <u>no</u> |
| 2. Lateral recumbancy = <u>down</u> | 8. Release command = <u>all right</u> |
| 3. Move forward = <u>move up</u> | 9. Trunk up = <u>trunk</u> |
| 4. Move backwards = <u>back</u> | 10. Present foot = <u>foot</u> |
| 5. Move sideways = <u>over</u> | 11. Come to Keeper = <u>come here</u> |
| 6. Hold still = <u>steady</u> | |

Believe it or not, this was a bold new step for Elephant Keepers. We actually agreed to agree with each other! Now the third and final step was at hand--convincing zoos to adopt these commands. It's one thing to agree which commands to use, but another to actually implement them. At the 1986 Elephant Management Workshop in Calgary, Canada, I was able to report that of the 95 zoos in the U.S. and Canada with elephants in their collections, 72 confirmed that they are using our commands." [See ELEPHANT WORKSHOPS AND SYMPOSIUM in Elephant, 2(2):139-149 for comments on these discussions.]

Part Two. Ron's article from Zoo Magazine was reprinted in International Zoo News, July/August 1987, and shortly afterwards he received a letter from the Director of the Moscow Zoo inquiring about training and care of elephants.

Mr. Ron Ringer, Lead Elephant Keeper
Topeka Zoological Park, 635 Gage Boulevard
Topeka, Kansas 66606 USA

Dear Mr. Ringer:

In the "Zoo Magazine" Vol. 22/4 published by your Zoo in 1986, we have read your article "Elephant Talk", and our elephant keepers have decided to contact you regarding our elephant problems. Perhaps you could help us solve some of them. In 1985 the Moscow Zoo received a group of young elephants - 5 Asian elephants /1 male and 4 females/ at the age of about 5 years and 4

African elephants /1 male and 3 females/, at the age of about 2 years. Before that, we have kept 3 adult elephants /Asian/: a male 27 years old, and 2 females, 24 and 17 years old. All the adult elephants have now been sent to other Zoos of the Soviet Union. We have never tried training elephants earlier, as we had no opportunity to do so before, but now we have begun doing it. Unfortunately, we have not got any experience in training elephants and we are now trying hard to receive information on the subject wherever possible. We would be very much obliged to you if you could help us, too.

We would like to let you know about the state of matters with our elephants now, and what commands we use. There are 5 people at our Zoo dealing with the elephants /according to your categories, that would correspond to 4 keepers and 1 head keeper, qualified/. All our elephants are chained for the night /one front leg and one hind leg, diagonally/. When the Asian elephants arrived at our Zoo, they were already used to being chained but the African elephants we had to teach. Until now we have not gained any definite success in training our elephants, but some of them can follow several commands. The Asian male "Pamir" can lift his feet when being chained and unchained. For that he is given the command "Fuss" /which means "foot" in German/. At the command "Khob" /which means "trunk" in Russian/ he raises his trunk. To make the elephant stand up, - the command "Lift". Besides, "Pamir" can pick up a tree trunk and carry it at the command "Take". At the command "Put" he puts the tree trunk on the ground. We are now training him to follow the command "Aport", i.e. to bring the object which had been thrown in front of him. He can also lift a keeper on his back, who can then make him go forward, backward or turn to the left or right. This is done with the help of voice commands, combined with the movements of the legs and body. This male is now 7 years old, he is rather calm and can be trained rather easily. This is about all our elephants can do now. Of course it is not much, but we hope that we can have better success in the future.

Besides training, we are very much concerned about other problems pertaining to keeping elephants, i.e. feeding and care, and, in particular, methods of managing the males. We would like to keep in contact with you, if it is not too much trouble for you, and would be glad to have any information you might find suitable. In turn, we are prepared to answer any questions you might be interested to ask, or to help you in any other possible way. In the meanwhile I remain,

Yours sincerely,

Vladimir Spitsin,
Director of Moscow Zoo

P. S. This letter was prepared by the Head Elefant Keeper Alexander K.

N. B. Ron has agreed to act as intermediary for sending pertinent information to the Soviet elephant handlers. If you have any published or personal comments which you would be willing to share, would you kindly contact Ron at Topeka Zoo?

MILK FORMULA FOR BABY ELEPHANTS

Charles J. Levett drew our attention to an article which appeared in Swara Magazine. Following are some pertinent notes: "Elephant history is being made in the Nairobi National Park by the David Sheldrick Wildlife Appeal. For the first time, two tiny orphaned elephants have survived for four months, feeding only on artificial milk. If they survive beyond the age of two, they will be among the youngest ever to be hand reared." The baby elephants, Olmeg (Masai for outsider) and Oljori (meaning a friend) have been fed on a baby formula with a milk fat-free base to prevent "rejection" of non-elephant fat. The milk is made by Wyeth Laboratories in England. Since elephant calves need fat in their diet, coconut oil, soy bean oil, lectin and steerinated beef fat is mixed with the milk formula. Also added to the milk preparation are extra glucose, vitamins B and C, salt and calcium lactate. Mrs. Daphne Sheldrick is in charge of rearing the elephants; David Mwakapi and Job Mdindym attended the young elephants.

SOURCE: Anonymous. 1987. Elephant history in the making. Swara, 10(6):25.

ZOO REVIEW (listed alphabetically)

I. BALTIMORE ZOO

The Baltimore Zoo has a new exhibit with four African elephants; one bull and three cows.

SOURCE: Letter from Thomas Gause.

II. BUSCH GARDENS, TAMPA, FLORIDA

Busch Gardens has established a breeding program for the endangered Asian elephants. Its breeding herd, "the largest in the world," consists of twenty-one elephants, most of which arrived with Roman Schmitt in early 1987.

Note: Washington Park Zoo (WPZ, Portland, Oregon, USA) holds the record in North America for breeding Asian elephants - 23 births.

SOURCES: A circular from the AAZPA to Asian Elephant SSP participants and interested parties (dated May 11, 1987); and the staff at the WPZ.

III. DETROIT ZOO

Work on the Elephant/Rhino house continues (there was a delay due to bad weather in March 1987) thanks to funds provided by the City of Detroit and the Detroit Zoological Society. An auction and raffle conducted during "Sunset at the Zoo salutes Out of Africa" on June 24, 1986, raised \$16,000 for the Elephant/Rhino house. The dedication ceremony is planned for March 30, 1988. In November 1986, "Ruth" (39) and "Kita" (29) were weighed and both looked trimmer and healthier than on previous occasions. Ruth weighed in at 7,200 pounds, down from 8,900 pounds, while Kita maintains a "trim" 7,700 pounds. [See ELEPHANT NOTES AND NEWS, Elephant, 2(2), page 155.]

SOURCES: Detroit Zoological Society Newsletter, Nos. 127 and 129, December 1986 and March 1987; Detroit Zoological Society Annual Report, 1986, pages 1 and 3.

IV. RANGOON ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, RANGOON, BURMA

Chit U. Maung, Curator of Zoo Animals at the Rangoon Zoo, reported that from 1958 to 1977 a white female Asian elephant was on exhibit at the zoo. She was born to a common gray Asian in 1958 at a timber corporation camp. "Ma Pyu," as this pearly-eyed, pink-toed elephant was named, died in 1977 of ulcerative gastro-enteritis. As of August 1986, the Rangoon Zoo has ten Asian elephants (*Elephas maximus*), eight females and two males, ranging in age from three to thirty-eight years old.

SOURCE: Chit U. Maung, personal communication.

VI. TULSA ZOO

A male Asian elephant was born at the Tulsa Zoo on October 5, 1986 bringing the total American population of male Asian elephants to forty-one.

SOURCE: The American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA), December 18, 1986.

VI. TOLEDO ZOO: "VANISHING HORIZONS"

On August 30, 1987, the Toledo Zoological Gardens sponsored an all day event of displays and public forums on conservation in the Great Lakes Region and the world. Twenty conservation organizations were involved in the program called "Vanishing Horizons." The Elephant Interest Group participated in the event, with Joseph Engelhard representing us for the day. Toledo Zoo hopes to make this program a model for such events in other regions of the country.

SOURCE: Joseph G. Engelhard and David Jenkins, pers. comm.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS ZOOS

There are only two Asian bulls in Australia, "He-man" (30) of the Taronga Zoo and "Bong-su" (11) at Melbourne. Neither has sired calves. At the Copenhagen Zoo, the Asian elephant "Chieng Mai" has fathered 2.4 (2 males and 4 female) offspring.

SOURCE: AAZPA, December 18, 1986.

ELEPHANT REVIEW (listed alphabetically)**I. "Ahmed"**

Bryan P. Glass (a member of the American Society of Mammologists) has etched the figure of Ahmed on a round glass plate to commemorate the Elephant Interest Group's 10th anniversary. The plate measures 41.5 cm (16.5 inches) in diameter and is 3 mm (0.25 inches) thick. The etched Ahmed is 21 cm (8.5 inches) tall. (Dr. Glass' address is: 517 South Willis Street, Stillwater,

Oklahoma 74074.) An article on "Ahmed" by J. Shoshani, J. Hillman, and J. Walcek appears in this issue of Elephant.

II. "A Salute to Bertha: Twenty-five years of entertaining."

"Bertha," the performing elephant is unquestionably 'the biggest star in Nevada show business.' On June 28, 1987 Bertha was honored with a special show in the Celebrity Showroom to salute her record tenure as a Nugget - entertainer. As befits a 'star', Bertha is pampered by trainer Don Bloomer, her diet is watched closely, and she lives 'the good life' in her own palace--complete with pool and exercise yard. Despite her work schedule, the 37-year-old pachyderm answers frequent requests to make personal appearances at a variety of public functions." (see Elephant, 2(2), page 162 for additional details.)

SOURCE: Excerpted from "The Circus Report" (C.R.), a publication of Don Marcks, 525 Oak Street, El Cerrito, California 94530-3699, Number 24, June 15, 1987, page. 7.

III. "Birth of Columbia"

There has been a revival of interest in the history of the birth of "Columbia" who is said to be the first documented birth in captivity in North America. The interest is double-sided because the birth of Columbia also gave birth to the "Greatest Show on Earth" [see details in Elephant, 2(1):155-156]. History reveals that documentation of "firsts" in early days are shrouded in mystery. The story of "Old Bet" - "The first captive elephant in the USA" - is just one example [see Elephant, 1(4):235-237, and 2(1):154-155]. Columbia is another; unfortunately there are two dates on which she was born: March 10 and March 19, 1880 [see Elephant, 1(4):237, and 2(1):155, respectively]. Furthermore, there are also discrepancies as to who was the sire of Columbia and how his name was spelled [see also Elephant, 2(1):155-156].

It was on March 29, 1880 that the first documented birth of an elephant in captivity was reported. Columbia, "a queer looking little black animal, not much larger than a Newfoundland dog" was born to the dam, "Hebe" and the sire, "Mandree" at the circus stable of Cooper and Bailey in Philadelphia. The baby weighed in at 214 pounds and was 35 inches tall. The gestation period was reported to be 20 months and 2 weeks.

SOURCE: The Circus Report, Number 23, June 8, 1987, pages 17, 20, and 32.

IV. "Iki Update"

A detailed report on "Iki" appeared in Elephant, 2(1):3-93, and additional notes in Elephant, 2(2):175-176. Currently at Wayne State University (WSU) the skeleton of Iki is being reconstructed and will be mounted in front of a life-size painting of the elephant as part of a mural in the Science Library at WSU. The mural scene is from Sri-Lanka, the birthplace of Iki, and is being painted by Carol Diehl and Gary Marchant. The display will also include the embalmed trunk, foot pads and scats all encased in transparent material. The project, begun in January 1987, is part of a course in "Museum Techniques and the reconstruction of Iki the Elephant" for undergraduates, graduates and visiting students. About 70 people have participated in this project which has been dubbed "Operation Iki 1980-1988." The unveiling ceremony is planned for April 18, 1988.

V. "Jap's History"

Following our notes and query on the whereabouts of "Jap," Benedict's experimental elephant [see Elephant, 2(2):177], an EIG member sent us his response: Jap, arrived in the United States from Europe in 1902 when she was about 2 to 3 years old. From then until 1948, when she died under the care of Dailey Brothers Circus, Jap was featured in 11 shows and circuses. Some of these were Ringling Brothers Barnum and Bailey (1919), Honest Bill Show (1930), and World of Mirth Shows (1941).

SOURCE: Larry Baggett, letter of September 9, 1987.

In addition, "Smokey" Jones has informed us that he worked/trained Jap (full name "Japilina") from 1947 through 1948. During these years she was owned by Terrel Jacobs and Dailey Brothers Circus (owned by Ben Davenport). In 1968 Jap was in Springfield, Illinois.

SOURCE: Robert "Smokey" Jones, personal communication, November 11-14, 1987.

VI. "Jumbo Update"

A detailed article on "Jumbo" the elephant appeared in Elephant, 2(2):86-122. Below is additional information.

"The man who stuffed Jumbo" is the title of a pertinent article. The blurb to this article reads "Carl Akeley was just 21 and an apprentice taxidermist when

he was assigned to see what he could do with the rapidly decomposing carcass of P. T. Barnum's famous elephant, Jumbo. From this odd encounter came the basis for all of modern taxidermy." The article also includes three photographs, one depicting Jumbo's mounted skin at Tufts University.

SOURCE: Francis X. Sculley. 1987. The man who stuffed Jumbo. Old Farmer's Almanac, 1988:98-101.

The St. Thomas Museum in Ontario has the contents of Jumbo's stomach.

Sabu has 24 hours of taped conversations with people who were around Jumbo towards the end of his life along with some newspaper clippings.

SOURCE: "Sabu" (otherwise known as Raymond Ray Moreau), letter dated November 3, 1986.

The National Elephant Collectors Society (NECS) publishes a newsletter entitled "Jumbo Jargon," featuring various items of interest to the general collector. One issue in particular (September 15, 1985) was dedicated to Jumbo the elephant and it was entitled "Jumbo Edition." On the cover of the "Jumbo Edition" appeared a photograph of the "unveiling of Jumbo statue in St. Thomas, Ontario, June 28, 1985." There are ten additional photographs in this issue, a few were taken at St. Thomas and others at Tufts University.

SOURCE: R. W. Massiglia. September 15, 1985. "Jumbo Edition" of the Jumbo Jargon, the newsletter of the National Elephant Collectors Society, Box 7, Boston, Massachusetts, 8 pages.

VII. "Khartum's Growth Rate"

The writing of this section was inspired by measurements sent to us by Larry Baggett. These data are:

Age	Year	Height	Age	Year	Height
3	1906	4' 1"	19	1922	9' 7"
4	1907	4' 8"	22	1925	10' 2"
5	1908	5' 1.75 "	23	1926	10' 3"
8	1911	6' 1"		1926.5	10' 5"
9	1912	7' 0"	27	1930	10' 8.5"
13	1916	9' 0"	28	1931	10' 10"
18	1921	9' 3"		Died	

"Khartum" was a male African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*) that was born about 1903 and was captured on the Blue Nile, Upper Atbara, Sudan, in 1906. He lived in the New York Zoological Park (New York, USA), until he died in 1931. Khartum (also spelled "Khartoum") was featured in popular books (e.g., Richard, D. 1944. Life with Alice: 40 years of elephant adventures. Coward-McCann, Inc., New York, 67 pp.) and in the monograph by Osborn (1942). Osborn, 1942:1194, indicated that:

"The measurements of the successive heights of this elephant, abundantly fed on a varied diet, indicate a growth at the shoulder of 2007 mm. or 6 ft. 7 in., in twenty-four years elapsing between October, 1906, and January, 1930, namely, an increase from 1250 mm. (4 ft. 1.25 in.) to 3257 mm. (10 ft. 8.25 in.), or an annual growth of 83.6 mm. (3.25 in.). The growth rate is very rapid until the fifth year, then it slows down gradually to 2 in., and finally to 0.75 in. a year, namely, from January, 1929 (10 ft. 7.5 in.) to January, 1930 (10 ft. 8.25 in.)."

SOURCES: Larry Baggett, letter of September 9, 1987 [see also under "Miscellaneous C." below], Osborn, H.F. 1942. Proboscidea. Amer. Mus. Press, New York, Vol. 2:805-1675.

VIII. "Motty -- the World's Rarest Elephant"

Recently we have been asked by some people whether we had heard of "this hybrid elephant between the African and the Asian elephant." It turned out that "this hybrid" is "Motty" about whom an article was published in *Elephant*. The complete reference for this article is: Howard, A. L. 1979. Motty -- Birth of an African/Asian elephant at Chester Zoo. *Elephant*, 1(3):36-41.

IX. "Raja"

"Raja," 81 years old, is still the official national treasure of Sri Lanka and, although slowed down by rheumatism and indigestion, is still the leader of the Tooth Relic of the Buddha parade. While a couple of younger

replacements ["Raja the Younger" (45) and "Vijayarja" (11)] are waiting in the wings, the old elephant's mahout, J. M. Senaviratne, maintains that Raja is powerful enough to carry the casket for at least another 10 years.

SOURCE: The New York Times, July 1, 1987, page A15.

X. "Tommy Update"

A detailed note on "Tommy" appeared in Elephant, 2(2):159-161. Tommy (an Asian elephant, 42 years old), continues to perform with the Red Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus as the star attraction. Lee Keener is his trainer/handler.

SOURCE: June Davis, personal communication.

XI. "Miscellaneous"

A. "Abu," "Bennie," "Cathy," and "Samson"

These four elephants have been purchased from owners in the USA and Canada and are on their way to the Knysna Forest in the Republic of South Africa (RSA) as part of a filming project. Information on these elephants follows:

Elephant	Species	Age	Sex	height	Weight	Last owned by
"Abu"	African	18 yrs.	M	9.5 ft.	4.5 tons	International Animal Exchange, Grand Prairie, Texas, USA
"Benny"	African	22 yrs.	M	10 ft.	5 tons	Fort Worth Zoo, Texas, USA
"Cathy"	African	18 yrs.	F	----	----	African Lion Safari, Rockton, Ontario, Canada
"Samson"	African	18 yrs.	M	----	----	Same as for "Cathy"

Height is measured at shoulder. The first three elephants (Loxodonta africana africana) are believed to have come from Kruger National Park, RSA. Samson is a forest African elephant (Loxodonta africana cyclotis) and came from Uganda close to the Zairean border. After the filming at the Knysna Forest, some or all of the elephants will be taken to Pilanesberg Nature Reserve in Bophuthatswana where "Durga" and "Owalla" are presently kept. Randall Moore is the senior elephant handler; Joseph Dudley and Douglas Groves assist in the project.

SOURCES: Joseph G. Engelhard, personal communication, December 1987; and Elephant, 1(4):207-208, and 2(1):164.

B. Largest/Tallest

1. Larry Baggett is working on a chart of how tall an elephant is. In his research he has found that the largest male elephant in this country (USA) is possibly "Macho," an African bull at the Brownsville, Texas Zoo. In 1984, Macho's eyelevel was the height of Baggett's extended arm (8 feet) and the elephant probably weighed about 12,800 pounds. The tallest elephant he has measured was "Samson" at Africa U.S.A. in California, estimating the bull's height at 10 feet 6 inches. "Me Tu" at Portland, Oregon (Washington Park Zoo) is the biggest Asian female elephant (8 feet 10 inches) that Baggett knows of. Baggett is looking for additional information on any elephant height of significance, including smallest adult male or female.

2. Joe Englehard informed us via Wayne Jackson (of Metropolitan Toronto Zoo, Canada) that "Tantor", an African bull elephant, has recently been measured to be 10 feet 10 inches tall at the shoulder.

SOURCES: 1. Larry Baggett, letter of September 9, 1987; 2. Joseph Englehard, personal communication.

C. Growth Curves

Thomas P. Hayes of The Pittsburgh Zoo, Pennsylvania, has expressed an interest in developing growth curves on African and Asian elephants through records kept by handlers and owners. He proposed a discussion session for the Ninth Annual Elephant Workshop to be held at Marine World/Africa USA in November 1988 (see comments on the Eighth Annual Elephant Workshop business discussion in this issue.) Tom has sent us growth records on the two African elephants at the Zoo with the following comments:

"Excessive or premature growth is easy to manifest itself in captive African elephants leading to thin weak long bone structures in the legs when protein levels in the diet exceed the growth requirements of the animal in

young individuals. It would be of interest to have a better understanding of growth curves in elephants. Another concern of weight is the fact that elephants live such a long time that the chances of developing bone and joint problems is a greater problem with age, and extra weight to carry around could compound the problem. Lack of exercising in the captive elephant doesn't help much in terms of musculo-skeletal development."

Readers who are interested in pursuing this matter, please write us and send copies of growth records for the discussion session of the Elephant Workshop.

SOURCE: Thomas P. Hayes, letter of November 17, 1987 [see also under "Khartum" above].

D. Petulant Pachyderms

The Kansas City Zoo has a very large African bull (height: 9' 7", weight: 10,000 pounds) named "Casey" who needs a new house. Casey does not like his keepers, whom he sees as threatening to his dominant position, and has injured two of them. Therefore he needs isolation from human handlers so he can successfully participate in the zoo's breeding programs.

SOURCE: A handout distributed by the Kansas City Zoo, October 14-16, 1983.
NOTE: A new facility was completed in late 1983.

"Cindy" (24), the only elephant in the Point Defiance, (Washington State) Zoo, has a bad temper. Her tantrums have threatened the lives of her keepers and, although no one has been hurt yet, she may have to be removed from the zoo. Meanwhile, her popularity with the public keeps her there for the time being.

SOURCE: The Oakland Press, Wednesday, October 20, 1982.

An article from the Wood River Times dated August 4, 1884 told the tale of "Samson's" rampage. For some unknown reason, the 5 ton elephant became angry after his train ride and destroyed a flat car. Even though he was hobbled with a stout chain, Samson managed to roll a full lion cage, destroy several circus wagons and mangle two horses before he was slowed down by a stack of railroad ties and a rain of bullets from 15 to 20 gunmen. Only six or seven bullets penetrated Samson's thick hide and he survived.

SOURCE: The Circus Report, Numbers 17-18, May 4, 1987, pages 30-31.

"Tina" (30) was moved to Marine World-Africa USA in California from solitary at the Central Park Zoo (New York). It is agreed that her cantankerous behavior may be softened by her being able to roam freely about the 65-acre wildlife park and mingling with other elephants. During a lonely and difficult life, Tina became bad-tempered and aggressive, injuring some keepers at the Central Park Zoo.

SOURCE: The New York Times, December, 1982.

E. Have trunks, will travel

In Elephant Volume 2, Number 2, pages 162-163, we reported the announcement in "The Circus Report" of an animal refuge facility in Missouri called "Packy Foundation." Since this article was published in 1983, "Murray Hill", the name used by the organizer of this shelter, has been moving across the North American continent with two female Asian elephants ("Tory" and "Duchess"). Arlan Seidon, who used the name "Murray Hill", reportedly took back the elephants from Edward and Dick Drake of California. Seidon has evaded a court order to return the animals to the Drakes but has recently announced that "he would come forward to face criminal charges ... if he wins a safe haven for the elephants."

SOURCES: Detroit Free Press, Monday, July 29, 1985, page 3C, and The Detroit News, Thursday, March 3, 1988, page 3A.

ELEPHANTOPHILIST

On September 8, 1987 we received a telephone call in our office from Pat Guy (of Bliss Reference Center in Oakland, California) asking for the proper name given to a person who collects elephant memorabilia. The editor contacted E. J. Ament, Chairman, Greek and Latin Department at Wayne State University, who helped us to coin or recoin (if it has already been coined before) the term ELEPHANTOPHILIST. Elephant = from Greek and/or Latin or other sources, refers to the large mammals (family Elephantidae, order Proboscidea) or in our case it may refer to inanimate objects made in the shape of an elephant or any other pertinent material such as items made from

elephant products or newspaper articles; -phile = from Greek "to love;" -ist = a suffix used in adjective words.

SOURCES: Ernest J. Ament, personal communication, September 9, 1987; and the Oxford English Dictionary.

POISONOUS POTATO SKINS

As reported in an earlier issue of Elephant [Types of food which might be (or are known to be) poisonous to elephants, 2(1), pages 163-164], some elephants became sick and one died after eating a large quantity of raw potatoes. Research has shown that some potato skins contain toxins called glycoalkaloids. These toxins can be produced by a potato that has been bruised, damaged by insects or subjected to other stresses. Cooking potatoes in their skins could cause the glycoalkaloids to move into the potato flesh and become concentrated there possibly causing, upon ingestion, headaches, nausea, diarrhea or, in rare cases, death in humans. It seems likely that glycoalkaloids may be toxic to elephants and, considering the quantity of raw, unpeeled potatoes an elephant may normally consume, could bring on illness or death.

SOURCE: Science World, November 20, 1987, 44(6), page 4.

"ELEPHANT" SUPERSTITIONS

"The superstitions attached to elephants are a survival of zoolatry, an expression of admiration and marvel at the uncanny instinct of the elephant, one of the wisest, if not the wisest, of all animals. This huge and sacred animal of the East has kept his divinity throughout the ages. Superstitious beliefs related to the elephant have been disseminated everywhere, including America to which they were brought by traveling circuses.

That the 'elephant never forgets' is a persistent superstition with some basis in fact. Elephants, as a whole, have substantially good memories, and sometimes form strong dislikes toward certain persons. However, the oft-repeated story that an elephant will remember the man who fed him tobacco, and when the occasion presents itself, will take revenge on him, is a tall tale. Singularly enough, many elephants actually like chewing tobacco in small portions because of the licorice and sugar it contains. Once or twice it has been recorded that a person who abused an elephant was in turn abused by the animal. But this is not enough evidence upon which to pin a habit-pattern. Elephants, when put to the test, have often failed to recognize their own keepers, and no elephant inflicts punishment on anyone as a form of revenge for a grudge held over the years."

SOURCE: Excerpted from "A Treasury of American Superstitions: The Animal Kingdom", by Claudia de Lys. 1979. Citadel Press, Secaucus, N.J., pages 142-143.

IVORY FROM EBLA ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE

An exhibit entitled "Ebla to Damascus: Art and Archaeology of Ancient Syria" was open to the public at the Detroit Institute of Arts (Detroit, Michigan) between February 18 and May 3, 1987. The material from Ebla (an old city in the northwestern part of Syria) included ivory carvings from Ugarit and Hadatu (Arslantash). Ugarit was a port city on the Mediterranean coast that served as an important trading center of the ancient world, during the Middle Syrian Period, ca. 1,600 B. C. to 1,200 B. C. Hadatu (modern name Arslantash) is located close to the Turkish border, and it is said to have been the capital of the Assyrian empire in Syria sometime during the New Syrian Period, ca. 1,200 B. C. to 330 B. C. The ivory pieces from Ugarit date from ca. 1,400 to 1,200 B. C. and from Hadatu from ca. 850 to 800 B. C. The ivory carvings from these cities, including animals and human motifs, vary in size; the tallest being 10.4 inches (25 cm), the widest 19.9 inches (50 cm), and the thickest 1.5 inches (4 cm). Archaeologists believe that these ivory items were not native to Ugarit and Hadatu but rather they were brought from southern Syria where elephants were native then, or that they were traded from Egypt or the Near East. Further readings on Ebla include:

Bermant, C., and M. Weitzman. 1979. Ebla: a revelation in archaeology. Times Books, New York, 244 pp.

Weiss, H. (ed.). 1985. Ebla to Damascus: art and archaeology of Ancient Syria. Smithsonian Institution Travelling Exhibition Service, Washington, D. C., 542 pp.

And further readings on elephants in the ancient world include:

Clutton-Brock, J. 1981. Domesticated animals from early times. British Museum (Natural History) and W. Heinemann, Ltd., London, 208 pp.

Scullard, H.H. 1974. The elephants in the Greek and Roman world. Cornell University Press, Ithaca, 288 pp.

"ELMER" AND THE "SHELTON" MASTODON SITE

In *Elephant*, 2(1):165, we included a short summary on the "Elmer" Mastodon Project, and in our last issue [*Elephant*, 2(2):173-175] we included a section on the Shelton Mastodon Site (SMS). These projects have occupied groups of students and volunteers (about 50 with Elmer and 70 with Shelton) during the years of 1981-1982 and 1983-1987, respectively. Participants in these endeavors came from Cranbrook Institute of Science (CIS), Oakland Community College (OCC-Highland Lakes Campus), and Wayne State University (WSU). Below are summaries of these projects.

THE ELMER MASTODON: a summary of the project 1981 - 1982

The bones of this mastodon were unearthed on March 11, 1968 on M-59 between Elizabeth Lake and Williams Lake Roads, just north of Suburban Knolls (White Lake Township, Section 23, T3N, R8E, Oakland County, Michigan). The discovery was made by the Groleau Brothers, Inc. of Walled Lake, and was donated to Oakland Community College along with US \$500 for their preservation. Only one third of the skeleton was found. This mastodon was officially named "The Groleau-White Lake Mastodon" (after the brothers who discovered it and the Township in which it was found) but was nicknamed "Elmer" (for the Elmer's glue initially used to hold the broken bones together). Radiocarbon dating for a bone of Elmer yielded an age of 10,200 ± 170 years before present. The missing bones of Elmer were cast at the American Museum of Natural History (New York). The reconstruction of this mastodon began on September 3, 1981 and was completed on June 28, 1982, with an unveiling ceremony of the skeleton mounted in front of a huge mural depicting the environment during the Ice Age when Elmer lived. About 50 students have participated in the Elmer class and prepared, in addition to the mural, charts and display cases; all are now on permanent exhibit at Levinson Hall at OCC. A booklet ("A guide to the Groleau-White Lake Mastodon, Michigan's Second mounted Mastodon, *Mammut americanum*") was also published. The National Geographic Society took an interest in this project and featured a story in the book "Giants from the Past" (World Explorer Series, National Geographic Society, 1983).

THE SHELTON MASTODON SITE: Summary of finds 1983 - 1987

The fifth excavation season at the Shelton Mastodon Site (SMS) ended with mixed feelings, a touch of sadness (for we may not return to work on this site) blended with elated feelings for our accomplishments. In a special 'chilling' ceremony a commemorative plaque was placed on a large rock on elevated ground. Below is an abstract of our findings.

Abstract.-- The Shelton Mastodon Site (Brandon Township, Oakland County, Michigan, SE 1/4 of SE 1/4 of Section 26, T5N R9E, 82° 20' W longitude, 42° 50' N latitude) was the subject of a five-year multidisciplinary study and yielded Late Wisconsinan remains of vertebrates, invertebrates, algae, plants, and two projectile points. The vertebrate faunule is comprised of: Fish [northern pike, *Esox lucius*; a catfish, *Ictalurus* sp.; yellow perch, *Perca flavescens*; and a sunfish, *Lepomis* sp.], Amphibians [frogs, *Rana* sp.], Birds [wild turkey, *Meleagris gallopavo*], Mammals [meadow vole, *Microtus pennsylvanicus*; muskrat, *Ondatra zibethicus*; Canadian beaver, *Castor canadensis*; a canid, possibly a wolf *Canis lupus*; giant scott's moose, *Cervalces scotti* (extinct); and American mastodon, *Mammut americanum* (extinct)]. The bones were derived from marginal lacustrine strata that was deposited adjacent to a forested morainic highland and they appear to have been exposed to environmental conditions for a long time. A total of ten radiocarbon dates (eight from Pleistocene and two from Holocene; seven conducted on wood, one on cones, and two on bones) was obtained, with a range of 12,320 ± 110 to 11,740 ± 175 years before present (ybp) for the lower unit of the bone-bearing layer. This range correlates with that of the Twocreekan Substage of the Late Wisconsinan. The projectile points (Kessell and LeCroy) were found at the lower level of the Holocene bog soil overlying the Pleistocene sediments and were inferred to be about 9 - 10,000 years old. Macrofloral remains (based on wood and about 30,000 female cones) associated with the Pleistocene vertebrates suggest the presence of a mixed forest dominated by conifers (mostly white spruce, *Picea glauca*), while the strata at a higher level contained a heterogeneous mixture of trees (including pine, *Pinus* sp.), sedges, and grasses. Some pieces of wood contained gnaw marks, inferred to be those of *Castor canadensis*. The ecology of the eleven molluscan and three diatom genera recovered from the associated lacustrine beds ranges from eutrophic to oligotrophic aquatic habitats. Microscopic examinations suggest that the mastodon died in the spring and was 13 to 17 years old. It is an unusual specimen in that only the right tusk developed. The molars and the premolars of the *C. scotti* are the first such finds in Michigan. Similarly, the remains of *E. lucius*, *P. flavescens*, and the cones of the red pine (*Pinus resinosa*) are the first records for the Pleistocene of Michigan. Stratigraphic analyses of the paleontology, taphonomy, sedimentology, and palynology of this site are providing some of the most detailed knowledge of the Late Wisconsinan deglaciation and paleoecology in

southern Michigan. Unexpected finds were the remains of a domestic pig, radiocarbon dated 535 ± 220 ybp, which may be the oldest for the Great Lakes Region [not only do we know its approximate age, but we also know that it fed on maize!].

Involvement with the Elmer and the Shelton projects made us aware of the many problems one may encounter while working on elephantine endeavors. Most importantly we had a hard time finding a simple non-technical book or a guide as to how to put an elephant-sized skeleton together, or how to conduct a scientific archaeological/paleontological excavation. We are in the process of writing a family-oriented book which will cover these two specific topics as well as share some of the unusual experiences we encountered while working with these ancient bones and wood. CIS is very interested in publishing our book, which we plan to have completed within one year. In addition, we have produced a videotape which features both projects but concentrates more on the SMS than on Elmer. Contact the EIG office for copies or for any details.

ELEPHANT POTPOURRI (presented chronologically)

Following are several related and unrelated elephant items, many of which were excerpted (or taken in full) from "The Circus Report" (C.R.), a publication of Don Marcks, 525 Oak Street, El Cerrito, California 94530 USA.

TV Appearances (C. R. January 9, 1984, Number 2:8): "Carol Buckley and Tarra, the elephant, recently finished filming a segment for the TV show 'Trapper John, M.D.' which will be aired in February."

Dental Probe (Robert Wagener, personal communication, June 15, 1984): At the Pittsburgh Zoo, a four and one-half-year-old female African elephant had a hole in her left tusk about four inches from the tip. The hole was the diameter of a pencil and about three inches long. The animal would do head stands because of the pain which was finally relieved by applications of lidocaine ($C_{14}H_{22}N_2O$) in the hole. The elephant is performing again.

White Elephants (C. R. November 24, 1986, Number 47:16): "Officials in Indonesia are taking seriously reports that a herd of white elephants have been sighted in the North Sumatra area. Residents of the area have been reporting that white elephants are roaming about the villages. Emil Salim, Indonesia's Minister of Population and Environment sent a team to the area but they were unable to find the animals. They hoped to capture them and then relocate them in Leuser National Park, about 50 miles from where witnesses claimed they saw them."

TV News Item (Channel 4 6:00 PM News, Detroit, Michigan, Monday, February 13, 1987): "A Las Vegas show elephant (Tina?) has become too heavy and has been put on a diet. She is expected to lose 250 pounds per day."

Finland Bans Elephants (C. R. April 6, 1987, Numbers 9-10:10): "A recent report in Animals International states that 'Finland has become the first Nordic country to ban the use of elephants in circus performances.' The legislation was enacted as the result of strong representations by the Animal Welfare Movement in Finland."

Aid for an Elephant (C. R. May 11, 1987, Number 19:28): "The staff at the Dudley Zoo in England recently used air bags to help get "Esther," an African elephant back on its feet. The animal reportedly suffered from a bloated stomach, after overeating, which caused her to collapse. The zoo staff worked with the elephant for about an hour but were unable to get her up. They then called in the local fire brigade which forced air bags under the 11-year-old elephant. As the bags were inflated the animal was rolled over onto its stomach, and then it was able to get up on its feet."

Elephants Riot (C. R. June 15, 1987, Number 24:28): "On June 1st, wire services reported 100 hungry elephants went on a rampage in a remote village in southeastern Bangladesh, smashing huts and trampling rice fields. The elephants had been hired by a logging business to transport logs through the forest. When the company closed down the elephants' owners were unpaid and thus were unable to buy feed for their animals."

Elephant Orphanages (C. R. July 27, 1987, Number 30:12): "Two elephant orphanages have been established for young animals that have lost their mothers to hunters or accidents. At Pinnawela they have also started a breeding program, where the first baby was born in 1984, and two cows are presently pregnant."

He's Sick Elephant (C. R. August 24, 1987, Number 34:8): A 17-year-old male named "Perkins" when he was purchased from Lion Country Safari, Florida, by the Perkins Family Restaurants for the Henry Doorly Zoo in Omaha, Nebraska, suffered from abscesses on the right front leg and both rear legs after being moved.

It appears that the abscesses led to a kidney infection. Perkins was treated with antibiotics, vitamins, and plenty of fluids. And he was put on a mixed protein diet to make a smoother transition from the low protein diet in Florida to the high protein diet in the zoo.

Weigh-In-Time (C. R. August 24, 1987, Number 34:20): The two elephants at the Knowland Park Zoo, Oakland, California were weighed. "Lisa," a 10-year-old female, weighed 4,800 pounds. "Smokey," a 14-year-old male, weighed 10,250 pounds.

Elephant is Happy (C. R. August 24, 1987, Number 34:25): The male calf born at the Tulsa Zoo in February lost its mother that same month. "Maverick" began to lose weight and was nervous. Two attempts were made to provide a companion, and the second goat, a 1-year-old named "Jack," has become Maverick's "friend."

U. S. Ruling (C. R. August 31, 1987, Number 35:23): "Effective Sept. 9th, all animals such as elephants, hippos and rhinos must be de-bugged before they can enter the U. S., according to the USDA. An official with the USDA reports that animals are frequently infested with ticks, mites and lice that carry diseases. He said the current practice of placing animals on ranches or rangeland could help spread unwanted diseases."

Elephants in Town (C. R. September 14, 1987, Number 37:37): Elephant handlers in Thailand who brought their elephants into Bangkok for a government tourist promotion decided to stay and make a living in the city rather than return to the dwindling jungles.

Elephant Well Now (C. R. September 28, 1987, Number 39:30): "Perkins," the male elephant which arrived at the Henry Doorly Zoo in Omaha, Nebraska, on July 7, from West Palm Beach, Florida, has recovered from a life-threatening kidney infection. Abscesses, probably incurred from chains used in transporting him, introduced bacteria to his kidneys and he was treated with antibiotics and a new diet for a month.

Died of Amorous Pursuits (National Public Radio, Fall, 1987): In Canton, China, an amorous female elephant knocked the object of her pursuit, a male elephant, into a 6-ft. moat and then fell on top of him. He died of shock one hour later and she died later that day.

Hotline (C. R. December 7, 1987, Number 49:23): A wild elephant trampled and killed a 45-year-old teacher who was riding a moped in eastern India. The animal then sat down alongside the body until it was chased away by local police.

Poor Roddy (Yankee, "Traveler's Journal: Those Noble Salvagers," Volume 50, Number 11:59, no date available): At Coughlin & Coughlin, Kingston, Massachusetts, "for US \$940 you could buy the engraved tusk of poor Roddy the elephant, who 'crushed Miss Rita Delmar in front of 2,000 schoolchildren in Madison Square Garden' at the turn of the century. (The unsettling inscription further notes that 'Roddy was sold to Bell's Dog Meat Co.')."

A REQUEST FOR INFORMATION FROM OUR READERS

We are still asking our readers to send us any information on births and deaths of elephants. In addition to the information requested in our last issue of Elephant (For births: names and ages of parents; length of gestation period in days; weight and sex of newborn. For deaths: stillborn births; cause of death; and number of toenails on all four feet soon after death), we need references and notes on births of elephant twins and triplets and information on length of pregnancy vs. the newborn's sex for any elephant birth [see Elephant, A request, 2(2):130].

ELEPHANT ROOM AT AMNH

Bill Coull and Helmut Sommer have informed us that the Elephant Room at the American Museum of Natural History has been reorganized and is ready for researchers (see RECENT CORRESPONDENCE in this issue of Elephant).

MELLET'S TISSUE SALVAGE

James S. Mellet, and "The North American Salvage Anatomy Hotline Program" collect tissues from various mammals. Mellet has extended an invitation to anyone interested in participating in the program, either as a user or provider of materials, to contact him c/o Department of Biology, New York University, New York, NY 10003 USA.

REDMOND'S TOUR

Ian M. Redmond, a biologist, conservationist, and reporter who worked with the late Dian Fossey on the mountain gorillas at Karisoke Research Center in Rwanda and subsequently studied the "salt-mining" elephants on Mount Elgon in Kenya, delivered lectures on "Elephants Underground" and "Mountain Gorillas" in the USA and Canada from March to June 1987. The tour included 42 lectures in 35 cities, discussions and media interviews. The following outline constitutes the complete itinerary for the lecture tour:

March 4, arrive in Boston, Massachusetts (USA) from London, England

Date(s)	Place	Host(s)	Program(s)	
			Elephants Underground (E)	Mountain Gorillas (G)
March				
5, 6	Boston	Museum of Science		G
11	Worcester	New England Science Center		E
15	Baltimore	Baltimore Zoo		E
16	Washington, D.C.	Smithsonian-Audubon-Friends of the National Zoo		E
17	Philadelphia	The Academy of Natural Sciences		E
18	New York	American Museum of Natural History		E
20	Cleveland	The Cleveland Museum of Natural History		E
21	Columbus	Columbus Zoo		E
23	Indianapolis	Indianapolis Zoo		E
25	Cincinnati	Cincinnati Zoo		E
26	Louisville	Louisville Zoo Society		E
28	Atlanta	Atlanta Zoological Society		E
30	Birmingham	Birmingham Zoo		G
31	Anniston	Anniston Museum of Natural History		E
April				
5	Austin	Austin Nature Center/Texas Memorial Museum		G
11	Las Vegas	Las Vegas Museum of Natural History		E
15	Monterey	Monterey Bay Aquarium		G
16	San Francisco	The San Francisco Zoological Society		E
20,21	Portland	Friends of the Washington Park Zoo		G
22	Seattle	Woodland Park Zoological Society		E
27	Salt Lake City	Hogle Zoological Gardens		E
29	Los Angeles	Greater Los Angeles Zoological Association		E
May				
5, 6	San Diego	Zoological Society of San Diego, San Diego State University		E/G
13	Minneapolis	Bell Museum/Minnesota Zoo (Apple Valley)		G
14	Northfield	Carleton College		E
15	Milwaukee	Schlitz Audubon Center of the National Audubon Society		G
16	Chicago	Brookfield Zoo		E
17	South Bend	Northern Indiana Historical Society, Potawatomi Zoo, St. Joseph County Parks		E
24,25	Toronto	Royal Ontario Museum/Toronto Zoological Society (Canada)		E/G
27	Detroit	Detroit Zoological Society, Cranbrook Institute of Science		E
29	Springfield	Illinois State Museum		E
June				
1	Evansville	Mesker Park Zoo/Evansville Zoological Society Evansville Museum		E
4	Columbia	University of Missouri-Columbia/Columbia Audubon Society of the National Audubon Soc.		G
6, 7	Omaha	Omaha's Henry Doorly Zoo		E/G
9	Chevy Chase	Audubon Naturalist Society of the Central Atlantic States		G
10	Depart Washington, D.C. for London, England			

By all standards Ian's contribution was a success. A 24-page booklet, in color, featuring Ian's work is available for US \$3.00 (postage within the U.S. included) from the

EIG Office or from Thomas Gause, Smithsonian-Audubon-Friends of the National Zoo, P. O. Box 304, Annandale, Virginia 22003, USA. [Telephone (703) 941-5321].

Latest addition: Those institutions which hosted Ian Redmond during the spring of 1987 may wish to consider a return visit during the month of June 1988; he will be in Calgary, Alberta, Canada, on the 15th of June and for a few days afterwards. He will be available elsewhere from 8 to 14 June or from 19 to 30 June 1988. Subjects include: Mount Elgon Elephants, Mountain Gorillas, and Frogs and Dragons in Papua, New Guinea. For information, write and/or call Thomas Gause (see address and phone in the preceding paragraph).

EIG AT ASM

Hezy represented EIG at the 67th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Mammalogists (ASM) in Albuquerque, New Mexico in June 1987. We had a table and showed a videotape on elephants (including a short clip of "Ahmed" alive in Marsabit, Kenya). The next ASM meeting will be held at Clemson University, Clemson, South Carolina, June 19-23, 1988. We plan to be there.

OBITUARIES

We deeply regret to inform our readers that the following individuals who were EIG members and/or were on our mailing list are deceased.

Bernhard Grzimek (1909-1987), Frankfurt Zoo, Frankfurt, West Germany. Sources: *Oryx*, Volume 21, October 1987:page 263; IUCN Bulletin, 18(4-6), April/June 1987:page 13; *The Circus Report*, Nos. 11-12, April 13, 1987:page 16.

Steve Leko (1917-1988), Detroit Zoological Park, Royal Oak, Michigan. Source: *The Detroit News*, Thursday, March 1, 1988, Page 4b

Charles "Chang" W. Reynolds (1914-1987), San Luis Obispo, California. Source: *The Circus Report*, Nos. 9-10, April 6, 1987:page 25.

MISSING MEMBERS

Correspondence to the following individuals has been returned to us via "Return to the Sender"; listed alphabetically with the places of their last addresses, their names are:

Hallagan, John, B., Washington, D.C., USA
 Kuhn, Alice, A., Evansville, Indiana, USA
 Polsky, Ronald, Windsor, Ontario, CANADA
 Pugh, James, Jackson, Mississippi, USA
 Vergis, W. Joseph, Las Vegas, Nevada, USA

Should you know the present addresses of any of the above persons, or any of those listed in *Elephant*, 2(2):181, please write to our office. Thank you.

ERRATA

These ERRATA are in addition to the ERRATA SHEET for Volume 1, Number 2; to those published in Volume 1, Number 2 page 35, Number 3 page 5 and Number 4 page 232; to those for Number 4 already included in the EIG letter of May 11, 1981; and to those published in Volume 2, Number 1 page 167 and Volume 2, Number 2 pages 181-182. We are grateful to all readers who have noted corrections which were needed. Kindly write us about any errors which you may encounter while reading Elephant or in using the references.

Elephant Volume 2, Number 2:

- Page ii. Under "Elephant Workshops": "1982-1985" should be "1982-1986".
- Page iii. Under "Bibliography Staff": "Marie-Louise O'Connel" should be "Marie-Louise O'Connell".
- Page 3. ABSTRACT, second line: "89 (3/76)" should be "89 (13/76)".
- Page 69. Fourth paragraph, third line: "20,000" could be "2,000". There is still some question as to which figure is correct.
- Page 71. In the page heading: "HAYENS" should be "HAYNES".
- Page 89. Section 3d, third line: "Massachsetts" should be "Massachusetts".
- Page 93. Also pages 99, 101, 111, 125, 127, 129. In the page heading: "SHOSHNAI" should be "SHOSHANI".
- Page 117. Appendix III, title: "introducton" should be "introduction".
- Page 126. Under Sampson: At the time of his death, Sampson was owned by Gary Jacobson, not Los Angeles; he died en route to Mexico (see also under CAPTIVE ELEPHANTS in this issue).
- Page 143. Under "9:00 - 11:00 a.m.", second line: "Uchaining" should be "Unchaining".
- Page 151. Under "K. C. Menon": "(1914-1984)" should be "(1919-1984)".
- Page 162. "Gross findings", second line: "ight" should be "right".
"Conclusion", second line: "egenerative" should be "degenerative".
- Page 170. Under "Copies of the editor's Ph.D. disseration", third line: "Panungulata" should be "Paenungulata".
- Page 174. Fourth paragraph, last line: "20K394" should be "20-OK394".
- Page 192. Second paragraph, eighth line: Change "\$5" to "\$75".
- Page 204. First paragraph, third line: "Number 2" should be "Number 1".
- Page 218. Under "Owen": "A10 ABT" should be "AL10 8BT".
- Page 218. Under "Rubel": "Surich" should be "Zurich".
- Page 219. Under "Tassy": "Jussiev" should be "Jussieu".
- Page 222. under "Categories listed in the 2nd and 3rd columns:" (for the letter 's': "mutalism" should be "mutualism".
- Page 242. Reference No. 2008: 1 line before end, "animalin" should be "animal in".
- Page 256. Reference Nos. 2148, 2149, 2150: Replace "," with "." after the senior author.