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AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOO KEEPERS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

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AAZK BULLETIN

The AAZK BULLETIN is the official national publication of the American Association of Zoo Keepers.

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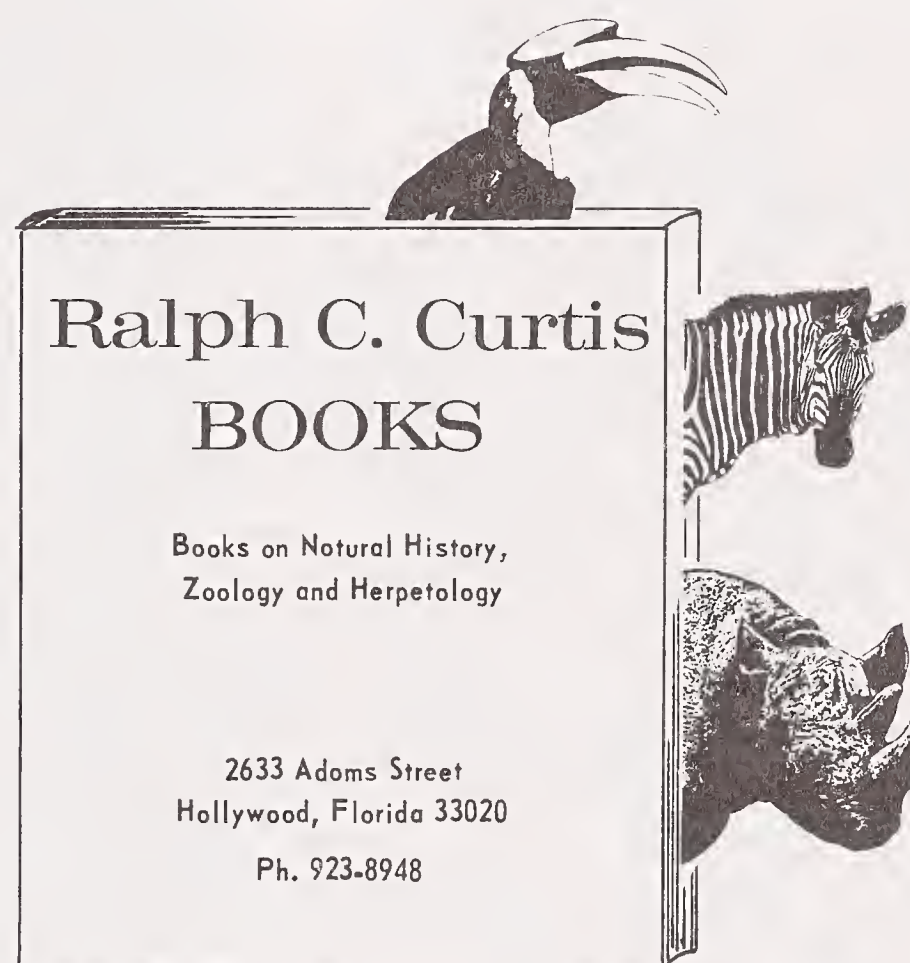
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AAZK BULLETIN

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"AAZK REJECTS INDIFFERENCE" by Richard G. Sweeney
Executive Secretary, American Association of Zoo Keepers

(Ed. note: This is the text presented at the AAZPA conference at Salt Lake City, Utah on September 21, 1971)

Many good things have been happening to the American Association of Zoo Keepers since I introduced the organization to AAZPA at Los Angeles in 1968. Our national membership at that time was about 463 representing 44 zoos in 25 states. We were just eight months old at the time. Today, our national membership is 1,131 represented at 103 zoos, aquariums, and game farms throughout 44 states and across Canada.

We have 28 affiliate chapters at various zoos, and I have inherited an administrative nightmare. But I have no complaints. The potential value of AAZK to the zoo world is too important to be concerned with the efforts it demands.

Like AAZPA, our organization was designed to provide a means for the dissemination of information pertaining to the care of captive wildlife, and as a vehicle for developing professional compatibility with keepers everywhere. We have been very successful in this, and many other projects beneficial to our organizational growth.

Our national publication, AAZK BULLETIN, has developed into a worthy journal, now backlogged with articles from keepers across the country. Ken Kawata, Editor of the Bulletin and a keeper at Topeka is beginning to curse in Japanese!

We have succeeded in developing regional and national conferences with many delegates attending each one. The quality and quantity of the papers presented is great.

The list of accomplishments is long, and accompanying organizational problems are many. Probably the most significant hurdle we have had to overcome has been the reluctance of some zoo people to accept AAZK at face value.

Therefore, for the benefit of those who are still doubtful of our intentions, I should like to repeat, and place emphasis on the fact that AAZK is NOT a labor organization. Again, like AAZPA, the American Association of Zoo Keepers is an association of zoo people, and its purpose is educational and social in nature. Our by-laws include the following statements:

"AAZK is not considered a labor organization, nor is it to be utilized as a bargaining unit for economic reasons, nor utilized to undermine management politics."

AAZK does advocate communications with respective zoo administrations in hopes of diplomatic amendment of local problems, but it does NOT condone misuse of its format. If, in fact, any instances of violations concerning AAZK policy is brought to the attention of the Board of Trustees, immediate investigation is made, and again, our by-laws provide for appropriate actions.

Although it gives me great pleasure, I did not come today to talk about the growth of AAZK, or to boast of its achievements. Instead, I came to issue a plea on behalf of zoo keepers, by bringing to your attention, several chronic, though legitimate questions that dominate our concern.

AAZK REJECTS INDIFFERENCE (Cont'd)

My text, based on an evaluation of correspondence with many responsible zoo keepers throughout the country is limited to two areas of extreme concern. Areas that relate to the welfare of the animals you exhibit.

First, we are concerned about the lack of interest in providing formal zoo keeping training.

Secondly, we are concerned about the reluctance of many zoos to create incentives that would stimulate continuous professional interest among keepers. The most valuable ingredient to proper animal care.

We will no longer allow an attitude of indifference to interfere in our efforts to achieve professional satisfaction.

The keeper members of AAZK have cast aside the inherited belief that zoo keepers are not important to zoo operation. Common sense defines that philosophy as folly. Such a legacy, based on isolated opinion, bequeathed to us by people who refuse to recognize the era of the vanishing species, or the need to provide professional capability to preserve them, is obsolete.

We regret that falacy has played such a significant part in curtailing the quality of our particular trade. We also regret that such falacy developed the assinine theory that know-how and professional dedication was the exclusive property of the white collar or the formal degree.

It is unfortunate, and even sad that the American zoological profession, on the whole, ~~has been so reluctant in~~ demanding a proportionate growth in professional keeper training, to equal the growth of zoo importance.

For a number of years our European counterpart has been afforded a rather demanding apprenticeship, and at the conclusion of a prescribed number of months he has been afforded the privilege of rigid examination. If successfully completed it brings him a degree of recognition equal to that of the journeyman plumber or electrician.

While here in the United States, at many zoos, the only prerequisites to zoo keeping is a valid drivers permit and mediocre encouragement to educate themselves.

We are not being critical of those zoo administrators who have wisely developed local training programs of great stature. But we are critical of the fact that this concern is not shared by all zoo administrators.

Today's animal care personnel is deserving of, and needs mutual standards of basic keeper training to enhance the productivity of their services at all zoos. This should be regarded as an obligation to the welfare of all captive collections.

Increased responsibilities in conservation and preservation demands a new outlook at professional zoo standards. The real purpose of zoos cannot be fulfilled or enhanced with a divided staff. Today's zoo requires a complete team effort, with each member of that team fully qualified to perform his duties.

We feel it is the responsibility and the obligation of the zoological profession to institute and encourage all efforts toward prescribed courses of keeper training, both academic and practical.

We cannot understand a cold shoulder treatment or outright opposition toward keeper education. Nor can we understand why any zoo administration would oppose formal programs of zoo keeper courses, planned by colleges, such as the one being considered at Santa Fe Junior College in Gainesville,

AAZK REJECTS INDIFFERENCE (Cont'd)

Florida.

AAZK would like to go on record as supporting this significant development in zoo education, with the hope that zoos will consider the employment of its graduates. AAZK would also like to publicize its support of the "Zoo Management Trainee Program" successfully operated in Topeka, Kansas, a program that could well serve as pilot for more equal value.

Whenever one brings up the discussion of keeper educational requirements -- the wheels begin to turn -- and this is understandable -- since any serious thoughts along this line warrants much consideration. But some of the excuses for rejecting, as unnecessary, the idea of formal training, are pathetic.

I have heard some zoo people remark that the advent of unions eliminated keeper initiative or concern -- and the negotiated fringe benefits eliminated the need to provide incentive or to reward a job well done. This is a statement of convenience and stupidity.

A professional zoo keeper's enforced or voluntary membership in a labor organization has no bearing on his desire to achieve self satisfaction in his field. There is no relationship, except for those who are not professionally motivated -- and those keepers who are not -- could care less about incentive. Our concern is for those who do care. And these are the members of AAZK. There is no doubt that this attitude prevails -- but it is not representative of the many zoo keepers who care about their position.

We do not deny that the absense of union influence is beneficial to concerned attitudes -- but necessary evils sometimes cannot be avoided.

We have heard some zoo people say that programs of incentive merely creates jealousy. Most keepers are not that naive. We say it creates interest and professional respect.

As Mr. Bob Truitt so aptly put it one time -- the zoo keepers reward is basically intangible. He derives a certain degree of self satisfaction when his animals reproduce and he or she watches it grow, he enjoys catering to the curious child who asks him questions about his charges. He enjoys sharing his knowledge of animals with others. But this is not enough reward for the tasks he performs in his daily routines.

Like anyone else, the zoo keeper must have various incentives that will encourage him to do the best job he can.

Keepers have voiced many ways to encourage professional pride and continued interest.

Quite often the keeper feels slighted when his talents are not utilized to their fullest extent. He lacks a sense of participation if constructive suggestions are ignored. Thus, the beginnings of professional frustration.

Perhaps, in addition to performing his regular duties he might also be talented in related areas. He might be capable of conducting a class for school children, he might be adept at zoo graphics and could contribute beneficial planning in exhibit design.

The greatest incentive to encourage keeper interest is to afford him the freedom of expression.

There is little doubt that the success of AAZK is derived from the sense of contribution and participation, and from the desire for the keeper

AAZK REJECTS INDIFFERENCE (Cont'd)

to share his concerns.

If there is any question of our sincerity -- in wanting to improve our stature, which in turn will improve the stability of our zoo's future-- I would like to suggest you attend one of our conferences.

Your keepers are sincerely concerned about the future of your zoos -- and they realize the importance of their function.

We ask you for your support in our efforts to break the cords of antiquated zoo tradition, so that we can contribute a new attitude of participation -- based on the merits of increased qualification.

34 CALIFORNIA CONDORS SIGHTED

(Ed. note: This information was sent to the Bulletin by Mr. Kenton C. Lint, Curator of Birds, San Diego Zoo)

The annual California Condor census has ended with a low count of the birds for the second year in a row, but experts said there was no significant change in the small population of the nearly extinct species.

Bird spotters scattered in the Tehachapi Mountains south of Bakersfield, California, sighted 34 condors during the census on 14 and 15 October 1971, compared to 53 birds seen during the 1969 census. Bad weather marred last year's watch and experts were unable to come up with an accurate count.

John Borneman, condor naturalist for the National Audubon Society in Ventura, California, said the figure of 34 birds "really doesn't indicate anything in the population. It would take several years of low numbers to show if there was a decline."

A LETTER TO THE EDITOR by C. Carroll Adams

All of us here at the Anteater Institute want to thank the AAZK for the fine work you are doing in promoting the professional care of delicate animals in zoos and related institutions.

We regret that we have found the deplorable practice of assuring an unsuspecting layman that a tamandua would make an easy, no muss, no fuss, kind of pet, to be very common in the retail pet trade. That prompted us to send out the (accompanying article).

All of you professional zoo keepers know that tamanduas are animals that demand every bit of skills you have carefully learned and to suggest that a layman could keep one healthy is folly. We would be very pleased if you could help us tell the public this.

While the Anteater Institute is not generally open to the public, we at all times extend a warm invitation to zoo keepers, their families and friends. A call to (213) 798-8180 will insure that someone is on hand to greet you. Or write to C. Carroll Adams, Director, Anteater Institute, 1461 N. Michigan Ave., Pasadena, Ca. 91104. By the same token, we will be glad to mail diet sheets or answer questions if you write us. We are sorry if in the past it sometimes took a long time to answer, but you all know about tiny budgets and no help.

BABY ANTEATERS CRITICALLY ILL by C. Carroll Adams

A recent rash of emergency calls to the Anteater Institute disclosed a number of cases involving critically ill baby Tamanduas or Lesser Anteaters, Tamandua tetradactyla.

Prompted by the calls, C. Carroll Adams, Director of the Institute, conducted a study of sales practices concerning these exotic animals and the instructions for their care imparted by pet shop personnel.

The study particularly focused on the sale as pets of the very young anteaters -- from two weeks to nine months of age and under two lbs.

Adams characterized as "preposterous" assurances by pet shop keepers that tamanduas require little care and can thrive on a diet of strained baby foods. "A great number of pet stores refuse to carry these delicate animals," he added.

A highly specialized diet recommended by the Institute includes not only powdered proteins and multivitamins but also water, milk and minerals to combat both starvation and dehydration in the young anteaters.

The Institute's general suggestion is, "If you are thinking of buying an anteater, don't; if you have one, get in touch with a veterinarian, your nearest zoo or call the Anteater Institute at 213-798-8180."

Imported from South America, the animals arrive in the United States suffering from dietary deficiencies, the result of going without food during the period of transportation.

Taken from their jungle habitat soon after birth and while still receiving maternal care, tamanduas have no immunity to such "civilized" diseases as salmonellosis and Valley fever. Immediate veterinary care upon arrival is necessary to rid these anteaters of parasitic infestation, which leads to a host of medical difficulties commonly fatal to the species.

At best, a tamandua requires continuous attention and for the first six months of life demands constant care by even the most highly trained professional animal keepers.

Adams' study found that even the most competent veterinarians have had little success keeping these primitive animals alive. The physiology is so different from that of any domestic pets that diseases are difficult to diagnose and nearly impossible to cure.

To help inform the public further, the Anteater Institute has a speaker available at no cost to interested organizations. In addition to its research projects, the Institute is involved in a series of visits to schools and camps for disadvantaged and exceptional children in Southern California.

NOTICE!!

AAZK BULLETIN is now being edited, typed and compiled at Topeka, Kansas and ALL mail for the BULLETIN should be directed to KEN KAWATA, Editor, Topeka Zoo, 635 Gage Blvd., Topeka, Ks. 66606. Please do NOT send news items to National Headquarters.

RAISING BRUSH TURKEYS AT THE HONOLULU ZOO by Fay N. Steele

Brush Turkeys are one of the ten species of Gallinaceous birds belonging to the family Megapodidae and commonly called Megapodes. Megapode is a Greek word meaning "large feet." This family of birds, also called mound builders, is unique in that the parents do not use the heat of their bodies to incubate the eggs. Instead, scratching backwards with their large feet, Megapodes rake together a large mound of leaves, grass, and other vegetation mixed with dirt and lay their eggs in this mound. The decaying vegetation supplies the heat necessary for the incubation of the eggs.

Baby Megapodes are completely precocial. They receive no parental care. Hatching one to three feet under the surface of the mound, the babies have no trouble scrambling to the top where they immediately strike out on their own depending on their instincts for survival.

Brush Turkeys, Alectura lathamii, are one of the largest species of Megapodes and they build the largest mound. In their native Australia a pair of Brush Turkeys often clear the forest floor for a distance of several hundred feet gathering material for their mound which can reach 8 to 10 feet in height and 50 feet in diameter. After the eggs are deposited in the mound the parents dig down to them each day apparently checking the temperature. It is believed that the parents regulate the amount of heat which the eggs receive by varying the amount of dirt and vegetation used to cover the eggs.

When the Honolulu Zoo received its pair of Brush Turkeys from Australia in late 1967, Zoo Director, Jack Throp, and bird keeper, "Matt" Mattos, were faced with some unusual problems if they were to induce these birds to propagate. The construction of a mound properly composed of the correct amounts of dirt and vegetation was the first essential. For a start on the mound, leaves and other vegetation that were on the floor of the Brush Turkeys' pen were raked into one corner and allowed to remain there. Almost immediately the male bird started raking dirt onto the pile of leaves. Leaves and grass from other pens and from nearby lawn areas were next carried into the pen and placed on the pile. The mound building birds continued to mix in the dirt.

There was some lifting of eyebrows among the other Honolulu Zoo Animal Keepers at the sight of Matt carrying "trash" into one of his cages and leaving it there, but he persisted. Despite a sign on the front of the cage describing the birds' nesting habits there were some questions from the visiting public about the trash in this cage but an explanation was always met with understanding by the complainant. Vegetation put anywhere in the cage was quickly raked onto the mound by the Megapodes.

Within a few weeks the mound was about 3 to 3½ feet high and possibly 12 to 15 feet in diameter. Matt spent as much time as possible observing the activities of the birds and soon reported signs of mating. Later he reported seeing the female digging holes into the mound and apparently laying eggs. He surmised that the female was laying one egg per day. A later check confirmed that approximately 13 eggs had been deposited in the mound. As the exact temperature needed to properly incubate Brush Turkey eggs was unknown, moving these eggs to an artificial incubator

RAISING BRUSH TURKEYS AT THE HONOLULU ZOO (Cont'd)

was out of the question. If they were to hatch, it must be in the mound incubator constructed by the parents.

The precocial nature of the babies brought on another problem. The pen in which the Megapodes were housed was constructed of 2 inch chain link fencing material. There was a strong possibility that the eggs could hatch and the chicks make their way out of the mound and escape from the pen without anyone being aware of their hatching. Due to the nature of the surroundings, it was impractical to cover the entire pen with smaller mesh material.

The incubation period for Megapodes is much longer than for other Gallinaceous birds, ranging to 8 to 9 weeks. A close vigil was maintained on the mound but as the exact date that the first egg was laid was unknown as was the exact incubation period, there was no way of being certain when the first hatching was due. One morning in April, 1969 as Zoo Director Throp emerged from his home on the Zoo grounds to make an early check of his charges, he noticed a strange bird in his back yard. The sun had just arisen and was shining into Mr. Throp's eyes and he could not immediately determine what species of bird it was. "First it looked like a half-grown Silver Pheasant, then like some kind of Rail," said the Director. Mr. Throp moved to a better vantage point and on getting a clearer view suddenly realized that he was looking at a young Brush Turkey, probably the first one ever to be hatched in a zoo in this country. He was unable to capture the active youngster but he immediately alerted the Zoo staff to be on the lookout for the young Megapode. A few days later, keeper Fred Jesus became the first keeper in an American Zoo to handle a captive raised Brush Turkey when he captured the escapee near the lion exhibit. The bird, which was one of seven to be reared at the Honolulu Zoo during 1969, was apparently about two months old when captured.

When the parent birds ceased to pay any attention to the mound in their pen, no longer raking dirt on it and no longer digging holes, Mr. Throp and Matt concluded that the hatching season was over. They decided to remove the mound and see what could be learned from it. Twenty two eggs which did not hatch were still in the mound. Some of these were infertile and some contained dead embryos. Most of the shells of the eggs that had hatched were found near the center of the mound 18 to 24 inches beneath the surface. Some eggs with dead embryos were found near the edge of the mound where there was apparently insufficient vegetation to maintain the heat for complete incubation.

This year much the same pattern has been followed with the Brush Turkeys and with some success. At least four Brush Turkey poults have been hatched and more eggs are still in the mound. Plans are under consideration for a special home for the Brush Turkeys in the future, a pen from which the young cannot escape. It is thus hoped to establish the Brush Turkeys on a permanent basis of yearly propagation at the Honolulu Zoo.

Tiger Longevity by Marvin Jones

Editor's Note: Sgt. Marvin Lee Jones, one of the AAZK Honorary Members, is well known as a walking computer of world zoos. He has been gathering various information on mammals, especially longevity records for many years. Following is the data from his files sent to Dr. K.S. Sankhala, Director of the Delhi Zoo in India. Dr. Sankhala is the world expert in tiger management.

Bengal Tiger

The maximum record which I have for this race, and for all tiger subspecies, is a female that was born in the Adelaide (Australia) Zoo on 1 November 1931, and which died there 26 February 1958, or more than 26 years and 3 months.

It has been reported that a male died in the San Francisco Zoo in January 1962 at an age of 23 years, but I have not been able to confirm this from a review of the zoo mammal cards at this time. I have been re-doing the mammal records and should have more on this for you in the near future.

The second best Bengal record is for a female born in the San Francisco Zoo 13 May 1946 and subsequently sent to the Racine (Wisconsin) Zoo June 1947. She died there at an age of 21 years and one month from time of birth. This is fully authenticated. The third best again is a female, born in the New York Zoological Park (Bronx) 8 February 1944 which died there 10 September 1964, or 20 years and 7 months. This was a very prolific animal, called DACCA.

The fourth record, again a female, was one born on a Dutch circus in March 1941, which came to the Rotterdam Zoo in 1942 and died there 24 July 1961, 20 years and about 4 months. She was also a good breeder. I have no other confirmed records of any Bengal Tigers exceeding 20 years of age. There was a rumour of one living 40 years in a New Zealand Zoo which I doubt very, very much. All of the above females were very senile at death, thus I find it hard to believe that one could live 40 years. The best record I yet have for a male Bengal is one at the National Zoological Park (Washington) from 7 April 1914 to 20 June 1933, 19 years and 2 months.

Lop Nor Tiger

This race (which is not recognized as valid by some zoologists) is now extinct in China. Its range being coincidental with the Chinese Atomic Testing area. It has been rarely exhibited although one did live at the Berlin Zoo from 19 August 1898 to 29 August 1910.

Siberian Tiger

At present the Siberian Tiger, Manchurian Tiger and Korean Tiger are all considered belonging to one subspecies, altaica. There are two 19 year records.

Tiger Longevity (Cont'd)

The first is one quoted by Flower, that lived at the Cologne Zoo 20 October 1911 to October 1930, and one that lived at the Leipzig Zoo 17 June 1911 also to 1930. The third best I have (which really might have exceeded both of the above) is a male that arrived at the Frankfurt am Main Zoo in 1911 and was still alive there in 1928. There are no records available today to tell when it died. The fourth record, and the only one for which both a birth or arrival and death date can be found is a male which was born in the National Zoo, Washington 27 March 1925, sent to the Philadelphia Zoo 8 May 1928, and dying there 16 August 1941, 16 years and 5 months longevity.

Persian Tiger

Another very rare form, which has been seen in a few zoos since 1945 (I remember a very handsome one at Hagenbecks in the mid 1950's). Longevity has not been overly long, best is for one of the original animals that came to Chicago Brookfield Zoo 23 May 1934 (from Russian Turkestan) and died there in February 1947. Several were bred at this zoo, but none lived longer than the original stock.

Javan Tiger, Bali Tiger

I have no fully authenticated records of either race having been seen in captivity. All animals listed as having been of the Javan form have turned out to have come from Sumatra.

Sumatran Tiger

A female came to the Rotterdam Zoo in 1950 (exact date not available) was last reported living in December 1966, may still be there/ Thus I can confirm 16 years plus. A male lived at the San Diego Zoo from 9 May 1929 to 18 May 1946, or 17 years. Age on arrival unknown to me. A male came to the Adelaide Zoo 3 March 1939 from Sumatra (the private zoo of Dr. Coenraad) and died 4 March 1958, or 19 years, the best record I have for this race, fully authenticated. I might add that this male was a good breeder and is the sire of the many mixed blood animals seen in various Australian zoos today. There also is the male T'LANG ALAM, who arrived fully adult at the Philadelphia Zoo 11 April 1930 (and reputed to have been a man-eater) and who died 12 March 1947. I knew this animal well, and he was very senile at death. Finally one that came to the National Zoo, Washington 12 July 1932 and which died 31 May 1948 or 15 years and 10 months longevity. This animal's age on arrival is not known. There are two animals living now in the Buffalo Zoo, New York (seen by me in September 1970) which are reputed to be Sumatran Tigers. However they do not have all of the color and stripe patterns of this race. The female was born sometime in 1950, the male sometime in 1951 at the Colorado Springs Zoo. Thus they are tigers, but of which race, I would not like to state at this time. The female thus is 20 and the male 19 years of age.

HEADQUARTERS NOTES

Richard G Sweeney

SPECIAL NOTICE

Members who would like to present a paper, show films or slides etc. at the 1972 national AAZK Conference in Honolulu should notify Hq. as soon as possible. A form will be sent to you upon request. WE STILL HAVE ROOM FOR MORE SPEAKERS.

CONFERENCE BANQUET PROGRAM

In addition to special guest speakers Gloria Stewart and James (Jimmy) Stewart, National Honorary Members, we will have as the main speaker Mr Frederik J. Zeehandelaar, world famous animal importer and President of F.J. Zeehandelaar Inc., New Rochelle, New York. Mr Zeehandelaar also serves as advisor on imports to the President of the American Association of Zoological Pks & Aquariums.

IF YOU PLAN TO ISLAND HOP AFTER OR BEFORE THE CONFERENCE you'll be happy to know that the same hotel rates that are in effect at the QUEEN KAPIOLANI will be the same at hotels on other islands. Such tours can be arranged at the AAZK desk at the QUEEN KAPIOLANI on Monday March 27.

NATIONAL CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN Bill Gage, Topeka, Kansas is in the process of having our national constitution re-written and will have the document ready for printing in January. ALL MEMBERS WILL RECEIVE A COPY BY INDIVIDUAL MAIL, EXCEPT CHAPTERS. ALL CHAPTERS WILL RECEIVE THEM IN ONE PACKAGE FOR DISTRIBUTION TO CHAPTER MEMBERS.

FIRST NATIONAL ELECTIONS will be held in June 1972. Proper nominating forms are being printed and election ballots as well. There will be more word on this in later BULLETINS.

NATIONAL HQ. ANNIVERSARY DINNER A SUCCESS Some 55 members and friends of AAZK attended the Fourth Anniversary dinner at San Diego on December 3, 1971. Guest speaker, Ken Kennedy Vice Chairman of AAZK and Perry Alexander, Board of Directors AAZK kept the program going in spite of the cocktails!!!!

AAZK BOARD CLASSIFICATION CHANGED Effective immediately the Board of Trustees of AAZK will carry the new classification of National Board of Directors, and the classification of officers is changed to President, Vice President, Executive Secretary/Treasurer, and Directors.

ANYONE WISHING TO RECEIVE INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONFERENCE IN HONOLULU CAN GET ALL THE NEWS FROM NATIONAL HQ. WE HOPE MANY OF OUR MEMBERS CAN COMBINE THEIR VACATIONS WITH THIS MOST PROMISING CONFERENCE.....

IMPORTANT NOTE*****

AAZK would like to keep news of our members before the public. If you have any photos of yourself and/or your animals, or a special happening you think is good AAZK news please forward same to our Public Relations Chairman, Ed Roberts, 228 Ferry Street, Everett, Mass., 02149. Ed will see that it gets into the papers. Lets help put our organization in the lime light. Keep Ed busy.....

YOU CAN MAKE THE NEW YEAR A HAPPY ONE FOR YOUR FRIENDS BY GIVING THEM ASSOCIATE MEMBERSHIP IN AAZK.....

A REMINDER!!!! ALL ANNUAL ASSESSMENTS ARE DUE EACH JANUARY 1ST. GOT YOURS PAID?

WANTED

IMAGINATION ! INGENUITY! AND INTEREST!!!!!!

Planning to go to Honolulu in 72 ? You say that you'd like to go, but you can't arrange time off, lack of money, etc. etc., SIGH!

Well, YOU can be represented and make your presence known! How? In a very simple manner, by making a poster, you, yourself, or a joint effort with fellow keepers to represent the spirit and enthusiasm of your zoo. The posters will be exhibited at Honolulu during the national conference - MARCH 27-30, 1972. Posters can be of any material i.e. Plywood, cardboard, Fiberboard; standard poster size is 24" x 30". The only stipulation is that the exhibit can be no larger than 50"x60". The possibilities are endless. You can use photos, drawings, cartoons, blueprints, masterplans, handouts, zoo leaflets. The theme can be your zoo as a whole, or limited to one central idea i.e. educational exhibits at your zoo; a study in one species of animal (if you had an uncanny record of snow leopard births, take pictures or drawings of the enclosures, write up the diet etc.) MAKE IT BE KNOWN! Again, the possibilities are endless. If your chapter is actively involved in the function of the zoo, let IT be known! The exhibit can be elaborate or simple as you want, but make one! (I suppose someone with enough ingenuity can come up with an electronic exhibit) PLEASE ONLY ONE EXHIBIT PER ZOO OR AQUARIUM. THIS WOULD BE AN EXCELLENT CHAPTER PROJECT! NOT ONLY YOUR ZOO PRESENCE WOULD BE FELT, BUT IT WILL BE EDUCATIONAL FOR ALL DELEGATES ATTENDING THE CONFERENCE.

DEADLINE FOR ARRIVAL OF POSTERS IN HONOLULU IS MARCH 1, 1972. PLEASE MAIL TO CLYDE SARAGOSA c/o HONOLULU ZOO, KAPIOLANI PARK, HONOLULU, HI., 96815.

IMPORTANT! IF YOU WANT EXHIBIT RETURNED YOU MUST SEND POSTAGE COSTS TO MR. SARAGOSA.

If you are coming, bring an exhibit anyway! Our goal is an exhibit from every zoo or aquarium. SO DO YOUR THING!!!!!!

TO ALL MEMBERS OF AAZK

Dear Friends,

I wish it were possible to thank each of you in person for your loyal support of AAZK and its ideals.

The new year promises great advancements for our intended goals and your co-operation in the past has all but assured us success to come.

Our organization has reached its first year of organizational adulthood. The formative years have been difficult, but rewarding, and all worthwhile. Unity gives our profession strength, and the strength of our capabilities gives our zoo and aquarium a more durable future.

Speaking for myself, and the Board of Directors, Regional Coordinators, and all Committee members, we pledge to bring you the best we can in 72.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

Sincerely,



Richard G. Sweeney, Executive Secretary AAZK Hq.

"Twas the day after New Years, and all through the zoo,
Not a KEEPER was stirring,
SO ? what else is new?

ALOHA!!!!!!!

Dear AAZK Members and Friends,

Time is closing in on our 1972 National AAZK Conference being held in Honolulu March 27-30, 1972, and we hope you are busy making plans to attend.

Our program is almost completed and this 1972 meeting promises to be one of the best AAZK gatherings.

I'd like to spotlight some of the events we have planned.

In addition to many fine papers that will be presented by various keepers and AAZK guests throughout the conference we have scheduled several fine social events to round out your Hawaiian visit.

We will open conference activities on Monday evening March 27 with an AAZK Cocktail reception at the QUEEN KAPIOLANI HOTEL. This will give the delegates an opportunity to renew old, and make new acquaintances with colleagues from across the nation.

The official conference opening session will be at 10 AM on Tuesday, March 28. Mr. Jack Throp, Director of the Honolulu Zoo will welcome AAZK to Honolulu. The conference keynote address will be given by Mr. Roy A. Shea, Director of the Indianapolis Zoo, Indiana.

Tuesday will also provide a tour of the Honolulu Zoo grounds. Then on Tuesday evening the Honolulu Chapter of AAZK and Honolulu Zoo staff members will host a traditional Hawaiian Luau. (Everyone is requested to dress in famous Island colors!!!!!!). A store in Honolulu will afford AAZK delegates special rates on shirts and dresses for the occasion. (OPTIONAL)

On Wednesday, March 29 following the presentation of more interesting papers in the morning, we will board busses at noon for a trip to SEALIFE PARK where we will enjoy a fine luncheon and a guided tour of the park. The ladies of AAZK will enjoy a special program that morning and will return to the hotel in time to join the others for the trip to SEALIFE PARK. On the menu for the gals is a special tour of a wood carving factory, a garment center, and a perfume factory. (Bet they have samples!!!!)

Wednesday evening will be free to visit an AAZK Waterhole or to browse around Honolulu.

On Thursday, March 30 several more interesting papers and panel discussions will take up the morning. The afternoon will be free for a tour of Waikiki Aquarium and a stroll on the beaches.

The conference program will close with a gala Conference Banquet-Dance at the QUEEN KAPIOLANI on Thursday evening. Special guest speakers will be MR & MRS JAMES M. STEWART, HONORARY MEMBERS OF AAZK, and Special Guest MR F. J. ZEEHANDELAAR, NEW ROCHELLE, NEW YORK.

Our annual awards presentation and installation of officers of AAZK will also take place.

LET'S ALL DO THE HULA WITH AAZK!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

If you haven't requested all the brochures and hotel cards, cost estimates etc., please RUSH your request to AAZK Hq. NOW!!!! We will air-mail all the materials to you. PLEASE MAKE PLANE RESERVATIONS EARLY. THE CONFERENCE IS DURING EASTER VACATIONS AND THE AIRLINES TO HAWAII ARE BUSY.....

HELP US MAKE THIS THE BIGGEST AAZK GATHERING YET!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

AAZK HQ, 8024 Tommy Drive, San Diego, California, 92119

SEE YOU IN HONOLULU !!!!!!!!!!!

REMEMBER THE DATES, MARCH 27 - 30, 1972

SPECIAL GUESTS: MR & MRS JAMES M. (JIMMY) STEWART

WAIT TIL YOU SEE THE SPECIAL AAZK HULA DANCER IN ACTION!!!!

HOPE YOU CAN PLAN TO ATTEND.

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