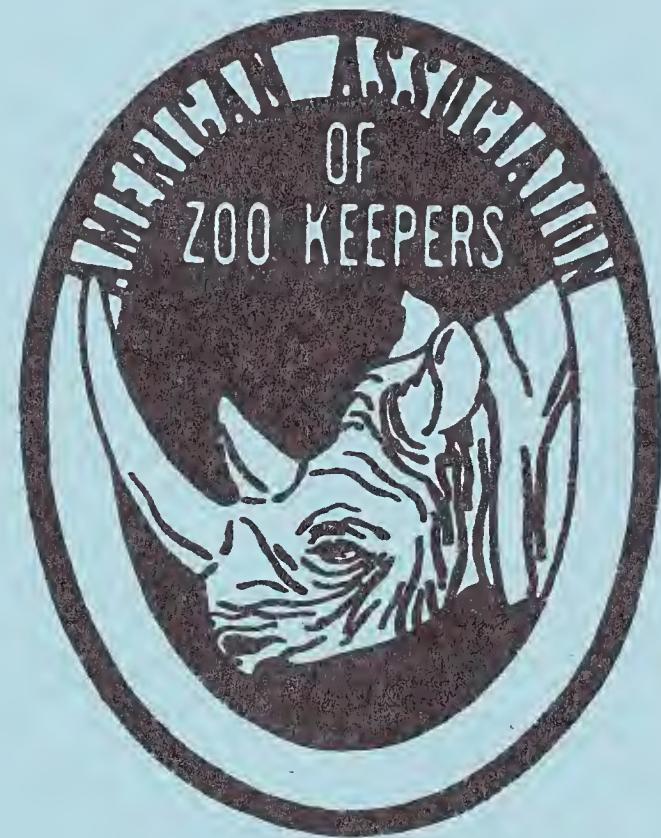


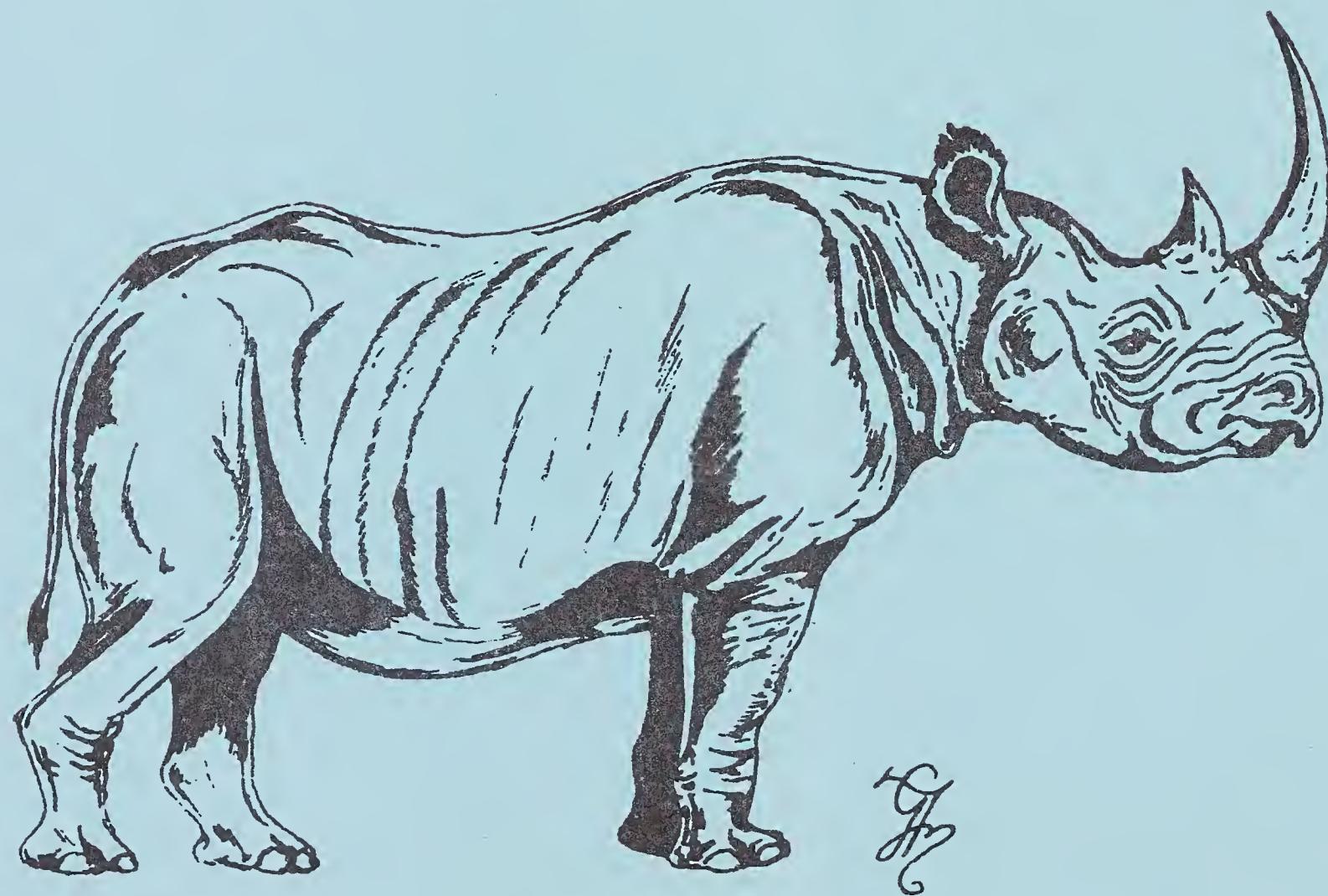
May/June 1971

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B U L L E T I N





# AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF ZOO KEEPERS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

8024 TOMMY DRIVE • SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA 92119

(714) 463-0738

RICHARD G. SWEENEY, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

## AAZK BULLETIN

The AAZK BULLETIN is the official National publication of the American Association of Zoo Keepers. AAZK accepts the full responsibility for all articles printed herein.

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### AAZK MEMBERSHIPS:

AFFILIATE (Keeper)	\$5.00 annually
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CONTRIBUTING	\$25.00 annually
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ALL MEMBERSHIPS INCLUDE SUBSCRIPTION TO "AAZK BULLETIN"

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NATIONAL AAZK CONFERENCE

HONOLULU, HAWAII

MARCH 27--30, 1972

QUEEN KAPIOLANI HOTEL

WRITE AAZK HQS. FOR DETAILS!!!!!!

1970 NEWS FROM THE HENRY DOORLY ZOO, OMAHA NEBRASKA  
by John P. Martinez, Supervisor

The spotlight for 1970 was the combined births of a female Lowland Gorilla and within an hour apart a female Orangutan. Expecting the birth of the gorilla, we had set up a 24 hour watch which lasted a total of two months, including a two week period after the female gorilla baby arrived. During the gorilla watch, the keepers actually spent their nights sleeping in the same unit with our nine year old female Briggette. Passing their time by having a regular routine, the staff laid the expecting mother down to be examined, rubbed her down with a towel, checked her with a stethoscope, and got her use to the opening and closing of a medical bag.

On the afternoon of March 1, our apehouse keepers found our female Borean orang in labor. This was a complete surprise to us since it was her first birth at the age of 24. After 10 hours of hard labor an episiotomy was done and the baby delivered. One of the "sitters" decided to go back to check on the expectant gorilla and came back running to tell us that our gorilla baby had finally arrived. The two months of gorilla sitting paid off in that our new mother gorilla let us examine her offspring without trouble. She even went as far as to let her new baby be held away from her. The gorilla "sitters" were made up of keepers that were familiar with the female gorilla. Keepers were instructed by the present Director, Dr. Lee G. Simmons.

Rounding out an eventful year, we also had some other note worthy births:

3.2 African Lions	1.0 Gaur
1.0 Jaguar	0.2 Nile Lechwe
1.0 Golden Lion Marmoset	3.3 Maxwell Duiker
3.0 Squirrel Monkey	0.1 Blackback Duiker
0.1 White Fronted Capuchin	1.1 American Bison
1.0 Green Monkey	1.0 Shapo
0.1 Grizzly Bear	1.1 Aoudad
1.0 Yellow Backed Duiker	1.0 White Tailed Deer
1.1 Addax	1.1 Himalayan Tahr
1.0 Bontebok	0.1 Alpaca
1.1 Saiga	2.0 LLama
1.1 Scimitar Horned Oryx	3.2 Eurasian Wild Boar

HONOLULU ZOO KEEPERS NOW 100% AAZK - LOCAL CHAPTER BEING PLANNED  
from TESTUDO ELEPHANTOPUS Vol. I No. I, March 1971.

Veteran local members of the AAZK conducted a spirited drive for new members here last month and as a result every eligible employee of the Honolulu Zoo is now an affiliate member of AAZK. This roundup of new members started on February 2nd and fifteen days later all twelve of the Zoo Animal Keepers and the three Animal Keeper Formen had been signed. This 100% membership is very gratifying especially in view of the fact that the 1972 AAZK National Conference is to be held in Honolulu. The quick and willing response of the keepers to the quest for new members demonstrates in a most emphatic way that when there is a job to be done, that all of the Honolulu Zoo personnel can be depended on to pitch in and do their share.

## NEWS FROM THE CALGARY ZOO CHAPTER

by Toby Styles

The Calgary Chapter of the AAZK held their annual elections on May 2. I am pleased to give you our new list of officers.

President: Toby Styles

Vice President: Greg Tarry

Treasurer: Allan Aylesworth

Secretary: John Wilson

We have a lot of new ideas and projects coming up and are looking forward to a very good year. My elephant census is coming along but at the present rate of replies it will take at least until the year 2000 to complete. HELP!! All elephant keepers interested in conducting a North American census of elephants, please state number of elephants in your collection and I will send you the same number of questionnaires. All information will be published in the AAZK Bulletin upon completion. Toby Styles, #92-5425 Pensacola Cr. S.E. Calgary 22, Alta, Canada.

## AMERICAN GOLDEN EAGLES HATCH IN THE TOPEKA ZOOLOGICAL PARK

by Gary K. Clarke, Director

An extremely important event at the Topeka Zoo occurred on 2 May 1971 when the adult American Golden Eagles (Aquila chrysaetos canadensis) hatched their first young. A second eaglet hatched on 5 May 1971. Two eggs were observed in the nest on 23 March 1971 and a third egg observed on 26 March 1971. All three eggs were left in the nest and incubated by the parents. The third egg showed no signs of hatching and apparently was infertile.

Although Zoo visitors had full access to the Bird-of-Prey aviaries while the Golden Eagles were incubating their eggs, that section of the Zoo has been temporarily closed to the public since the hatching. A continuous watch of the Eagles and their young from dawn to dusk is being maintained by Frank Kish, Associate Curator, with relief assistance from various members of the Zoo staff.

Close observations are made with the aid of binoculars and detailed notes of the birds' behavior are recorded throughout the day. Thus far the adult Eagles are carrying out their respective parental duties and both the male and the female have been observed feeding the young.

The first signs of breeding behavior were observed in the adult pair of Golden Eagles in early 1969. Frank Kish constructed a nest-supporting framework measuring 5 x 5 ft. and 2.75 ft. deep. A piece of chain link wire fence was laid inside to hold nesting materials. He placed this in the Eagle flight exhibit and then built a nest using long branches, small twigs, grasses, weeds and dry leaves. This nest was accepted by the birds and both male and female have been seen adding provided material to the nest.

In March 1969 three eggs were laid and incubated by the adult birds, but none hatched. In March 1970 three eggs were laid in the nest and removed for artificial incubation, while two more were laid and incubated by the adults. None hatched but one of the eggs in the artificial incubator showed a trace of embryonic development.

(continued)

## AMERICAN GOLDEN EAGLES HATCH IN THE TOPEKA ZOOLOGICAL PARK (continued)

The successful hatching of the American Golden Eagle in the Topeka Zoo carries a great deal of significance. Most important is the fact that the adult birds carried out their complete reproductive behavior--breeding, egg laying, incubating, hatching and caring for the young--in a busy public Zoological Park. Since most of the breeding potential for captive Golden eagles in the United States is located in public Zoos (as opposed to an isolated breeding center closed to the public), it is a major breakthrough for the future conservation of this threatened species. Now that is has been done it is hoped that many American Zoos will breed this majestic bird.

### POSITION WANTED

Would like to combine animal and artistic careers in a progressive zoo. Interested in animal presentation and care. Eleven years experience as Pachyderm Keeper which included the care of elephants, giraffe, pygmy hippo, rhino and African hoofstock. Also design mural work in any medium suited for backdrops in animal and reptile units. Graduate with a degree in Fine Arts. References sent on request. Please contact: George Badanick 222 57th Street, Pittsburgh, Penna. 15201.

### INFORMATION ON EDUCATION PROGRAMS NEEDED

The Research Director at the Phoenix Zoo would appreciate receiving materials on educational programs and facilities at United States Zoos and Aquariums. The information will be used in a comprehensive article on the educational role of zoos and aquariums which will be published in an academic journal. Please send brochures etc., to Dr. Frank Turkowski, Phoenix Zoo, P.O. Box 5155, Phoenix, Arizona, 85010.

### NOTICE TO ALL

Bird Keepers! We would appreciate receiving information about the birds in your collection, such as types, pictures or description of eggs, incubation periods, humidity and temperature requirements, etc. AAZK hopes to develop a booklet based on this information. Please send all materials to: Russell D. Williams, 448 W. Mechanic St., Shelbyville, Indiana, 46176.

### MIDWESTERN AAZK REGIONAL CONFERENCE

July 8 - July 9, 1971

Topeka Zoological Park, Topeka, Kansas

Guest Speaker Mr. Richard Sweeney, Executive Secretary AAZK

This conference is not only confined to the Midwest states but is open to all interested persons. So if you happen to be vacationing in the area and Zoos are your "bag" drop by.....the two days spent will be well spent and worth the effort. Special accomodations at group rates are being made. For further information please write: Miss Jeri Yagello, Regional Coordinator, Topeka Zoological Park, 635 Gage Blvd., Topeka, Kansas 66606.

HAND RAISING THREE BLACK LEOPARD CUBS  
by Anne Davidson, Franklin Park Zoo, Boston

Note: On Sunday morning, Feb. 7, 1971, keepers at Stone Memorial Zoo arrived and found the female Black Leopard had given birth to three cubs. She was not caring for them--in fact, had neglected to even clean 2 of them--so it was decided they should be raised at Franklin Park Zoo Hospital Nursery, where equipment and staff were available. At the time of writing, the cubs are 8 weeks old.

The telephone message read, "Get the incubator ready. Mr. Naegeli (Director of both Zoos) is on his way with three black leopard cubs." I got busy. The cubs were weighed in, tapped ("piddled"), sexed--and named "Lopaka", "Hiapo" and "Iulani" by Ed Roberts. The names, for daily usage, were soon shortened to Paka, Po, and Lani.

On arrival, Paka and Lani appeared to be in good shape. Po was rather listless; breathing was labored; she had spontaneous bowel movement consisting mainly of bloody mucous, and slept in an unnatural position.

Although offered feedings every two hours throughout the first afternoon, none of the leopards sucked until the 8:30 P.M. feeding. This is probably normal. Po, the sick one, was given two drops of Diamagma (Wheth) each feeding through her second day, at which time bowel movements were normal and she seemed to be feeling good. The following routine was established: The leopards would spend the day in the incubator, kept at 80 to 85°F.; in the evenings, home with me in a cardboard carrying case, with heating pad kept on low.

The first night they were offered 5 % glucose water in an evenflo bottle, intake limited to  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. per feeding. Starting the babies on glucose water serves a dual purpose. Since they had not nursed from the mother, they had gotten no colostrum. The small amount of sugar in the water gives a "bowel boost", as would colostrum--it starts the digestive system working properly. The other advantage is if, in learning to nurse from a bottle, the babies should inhale some formula, the glucose water is absorbable and much less likely to cause foreign body pneumonia.

The next day, formula was changed to Esbilac, made with distilled water. They were fed every 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours from 6 A.M. until midnight for the first week. We tap the infants before feeding, the theory being to make room for what they are going to eat. It also helps prevent accidents during feeding. As the cubs grew older, amounts of formula offered were gradually increased, as well as times between feedings; i.e. at 3 weeks, they were being fed every 3 hours from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M.; first and last feedings of the day, they were offered 2 oz.; other feedigs,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz.

At the end of the first week, we started adding 250units D3/8 oz. of Esbilac, and changed from distilled to tap water. At three weeks, 1 drop Abdec (infant multi-vitamin drops) was added per 8 oz. formula. At three weeks, we added Pablum to the early morning and late evening feedings. We put small crosscuts in the nipples to be used for these feedings so the lumps could go through. They loved the Pablum.

Personalities in the babies started showing as early as the first week --and the contrasts were amazing. Lani is fine--even sweet--unless it's feeding time. She's all leopard then. Eating is, and was, a desperate, frantic time for her; much scratching and biting, apparently afraid she wouldn't get her share. This has grown into possessiveness--it is her bottle, and she wants to hold it herself. She is also the loudest of the three.

Po was more easygoing and calm about the whole procedure; always glad to get her bottle, but not frantic about it. She liked to be tapped, liked to be burped--she's a pleasant, happy creature. Paka was the cuddler, a real love. I can't vouch for his I.Q.; he took longer to learn to open his mouth for the bottle, and had a mental block for almost a week about whether, when one nurses, one's tongue goes underneath or on top of the nipple. He would fall asleep on my shoulder while being burped, and complain about being put back to bed.

At 1 month, they were approximately 1 lb. heavier than two black leopard cubs we raised 3 years ago (from the same parents), and although they are pudgy, they are not obese (See weight chart at the end of article). They were given their first Anti-Feline Distemper serum injections at 2 days old, and every 10 days thereafter.

We did run into a couple of health problems. At one week of age, I noticed a bulge, apparently a hernia, in the male, reaching from just below the umbilicus almost to his genital region. The vet concurred it was a hernia, and said it wouldn't heal by itself because it was too large. It will require an operation when Paka is about three months old. At about three weeks, Po caught a cold; she would snuffle, mainly in the morning. The vet checked her thoroughly (and she naturally refused to sniffle for him) and said not to treat it yet. She developed a phlegmy cough a week later, was given 300,000 units Bicillin injected 2 consecutive days, and it cleared up immediately.

The other problem was a urinary tract infection, which developed in Paka at  $4\frac{1}{2}$  weeks. He was treated with Gentocin (Schering) for 5 days, with excellent response and no side effects. On Paka's last day of treatment, Po got fussy about eating; tests showed she also had a urinary infection, probably caused by the same organism (Proteus sp.) She was proud of urinating by herself at this age, and hated being tapped, so we were unable to get even a reasonably sterile urine sample for culture. She was immediately started on Gentocin, with the same good results.

At three weeks, they were overcrowded in the incubator, so were moved into a playpen with fine nylon mesh and a snap-down lid. We have two, one at the Zoo and one at my apartment. A heating pad is kept on low at all times, so the babies have free choice of lying on it or not. We use large disposable diapers to line the playpen--usually several layers, so cleanup is easy; just remove the top layer.

Eyes opened from 7 to 10 days old. Po was the first to have two whole eyes--as a matter of fact, she was also the first to have teeth (at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  weeks), and the first to urinate and defecate by herself. When her eyes opened, they were green; Lani's and Paka's were blue. Now, at 8 weeks, Po's are turning amber; the others just turning green.

At 5 weeks, they began to behave and look more like cats; would lick themselves and me, and learned to sneak up and pounce on one another. At 6 weeks, running was the thing. It was rather uncoordinated--they ran faster with their hind legs than front, which resulted in sideways bouncing and eventual collapse. They're pretty good at it now, as well as jumping and climbing.

They started spending all night at the Zoo at 7 weeks. I had been de-emphasizing their evening meals gradually. They are now fed 4 oz. Pablum in Esbilac at 8 A.M.; 4 oz. Esbilac at 11; and 4 oz. Pablum in Esbilac at 2 and again at 5 P.M. We tried at 7 weeks feeding from a bowl. Lani licked Pablum from fingers; Po thought it was a toy to be patted and walked in, and

Paka couldn't understand why he was on the floor or where his bottle was. At 8 weeks, we made another attempt, and all three are catching on fast. We will start introducing Zu/Preem Feline Diet soon.

I recently contacted Borden Co, makers of Esbilac. From the information they sent me, it looks as if another of their products, Tabbi-Lac, would be more appropriate than Esbilac for some exotic cat formulas. The fat and protein percentages are a closer approximation of leopard milk analysis. However, I am hesitant to change a formula that I know will work to one that looks better on paper, but may not be in actual practice. I would be interested in hearing from people what formulas they have used on exotic cats, and especially if anyone has tried Tabbi-Lac.

#### LEOPARD WEIGHTS

<u>Age</u>	<u>Paka (male)</u>	<u>Po (female)</u>	<u>Lani (female)</u>
Birth	1 lb. 2 oz.	1 lb. 0 oz.	0 lb. 15 oz.
1 week	1 lb. 11 oz.	1 lb. 9½ oz.	1 lb. 9½ oz.
2 weeks	2 lb. 6½ oz.	2 lb. 5½ oz.	2 lb. 5½ oz.
3 weeks	3 lb. 0 oz.	3 lb. 0 oz.	3 lb. 0 oz.
4 weeks	3 lb. 11 oz.	3 lb. 11 oz.	3 lb. 12½ oz.
5 weeks	4 lb. 8½ oz.	4 lb. 5½ oz.	4 lb. 10 oz.
6 weeks	5 lb. 11 oz.	5 lb. 4 oz.	5 lb. 9 oz.
7 weeks	6 lb. 0 oz.	5 lb. 12 oz.	6 lb. 0 oz.
8 weeks	6 lb. 14 oz.	6 lb. 10 oz.	7 lb. 0 oz.

#### EUROPEAN ZOO KEEPER ARRIVES

by Johnny P. Martinez, Supervisor, Omaha Zoo

Henry Doorly Zoo, Omaha, Nebraska, has a new keeper and friend, Simon Groot. He will be spending a period of one year here, working in each different animal area.

Simon is from Amsterdam, Holland, where he is a keeper at the Artis Zoo. He has been involved with zoo work for eighteen years, spending nine years as a keepers' aide, from the age of eight, and nine years as a keeper. Although having worked in many animal areas, his main interest is hoofed stock.

With the cooperation of both Zoo Directors, Dr. E. F. Jacobi of Artis Zoo and Dr. Lee Simmons of Omaha, Simon was financed and arranged for his American visit. Throughout the year he plans to visit other zoos in the United States. We look forward to having him share his knowledge and experiences with animals with us.

#### AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. SHERPNER FROM FRANKFURT ZOO PART 1

by Barbara Bailey

Ed. Note: Mrs. Barbara Bailey is serving AAZK as a correspondent in Europe while her husband is stationed there with the U.S. Army. Barbara will be sending in articles with some interesting photos of various European zoos. She was formally affiliated with the Kansas City Zoo.

Interested in what I could learn of the organization, operation philosophy, and major differences in European zoos, I made an appointment to talk with Dr. Sherpner, Associate Director of Frankfurt Zoo, West Germany. Dr. Sherpner was most generous with his time and spent most of the afternoon explaining

to me many aspects of the Frankfurt Zoo.

Some basics about the Zoo first. It was founded in 1858 by the Frankfurt Zoological Society as a municipally run zoo and its operation is still financed by the City of Frankfurt am Main. All money made by the Zoo goes back to the City. It was more than 70 % destroyed in the last World War, leaving only 25 animals. Frankfurt has used this to their advantage, however, and has an impressive Zoo of 5030 animals today. This includes 586 mammals of 132 species and 942 birds. There are some nine public animal buildings including the Exotarium. All of this packed, very economically, space wise, into just 11 hectars (25 acres). In spite of such limited space the Zoo is arranged to give a very spacious effect both inside and outside the buildings. In last year's count there were three million visitors, surpassing even their own record.

On the administrative staff of this Zoo are Professor Doctor Doctor Bernard Grzimek and seven zoologists: Doctor Sherpner, his two assistants and one zoologist for each department. There are five main departments consisting of: 1) administration, 2) animal, 3) education, 4) advertisement, and 5) scientific. There is also a "zoo inspector" that is in charge of the Zoo running smoothly and is the direct link between the administration's ideas and the animal departments inacting them.

The Animal Department is divided into 16 sections and before a person can be considered a genuine keeper he must know at least 8 of these. A first class keeper knows 10. The head of each section must know 8 even though he always works within just one and is considered a specialist of that area and its animals. The head keeper's word is respected by the administration and he plays an important part in how his area is organized and run, from diet to plans and ideas for new buildings.

There is a Senior Staff made up of head keepers and administration that form a strong "union" for communication within the Zoo. The three top administrators have all been with the Zoo for at least 20 years. Dr. Sherpner worked as a keeper in the start of his zoo career and this gives him insight into the keeper problems and also gives him a strong political position in solving problems with the Keepers' Union.

The head of the Zoo kitchen is a "first class" keeper who is familiar with all 16 sections of the Animal Department. There is a main food center off the zoo grounds (all the zoo ground space is utilized for animal facilities) which includes storage rooms and preparation facilities. Here the food is prepared and brought into the Zoo before hours to be distributed to the various kitchen facilities of each section. The head of the food center makes rounds everyday to talk with the head keepers of each section to find out what adjustments should be made for the next day. He also, when time permits, will make his own observations of the animals in the early morning. This "dietician" is responsible for the purchase of the food as well.

The Frankfurt Zoo uses a combined formulated diet, prepared in its own kitchens, influenced by the Ratcliff diet. Dr. Sherpner said they do all their own preparation so they will know exactly what and how much of each nutrient the animal is receiving. This is also a more efficient because they can adjust the diet as needed for each animal. This formulated diet is just a starting place, however and all animals have various additions according to their desires and needs. Frankfurt Zoo understands the fulfillment of a feeding animal is not merely nutritional but also behavioral.

The carnivores receive the formulated diet only once a week, the day after their fast day. This is to try to give them the vitamins and minerals they would obtain in the wild from the contents of their prey's stomach and digestive system. This diet consists of 40% meat and 60% vegetable material, a main source of vitamin B complex. During the remaining 5 days they are given meat and bone 3 days, alternated with washed intestine one day and embryo (i.e., unborn calf) the other. The small cats are fed live or intact food.

The primates receive a formulated food once daily. First they get tea, next carrots. After that the formulated diet, tea again, baby food (pablum), tea, and at the end of the day, fruit. The primates' food is also supplemented with twigs, peanuts or grain for "things-to-do" food (my words).

In Germany, Zoo Attendant is considered a profession. This means that young people who want to enter the field must attend a government professional school for three years, usually between the ages of 15 and 18. After this they must pass a double exam. The first is a comprehension test by the city; the second part is before a zoo board made up of a representative from each zoo, which meets twice a year for this purpose. All the people who take this and pass may be hired in any German zoo. In special cases, such as someone changing from a different profession to the zoo, the individual zoo can set up a board of its own members and examine the person. If he passes, he obtains a "professional" status good only in that particular zoo.

As for keeper exchanges, Dr. Sherpner said there is no established program. However, other zoos do send their keepers to Frankfurt to work, but the other zoo must pay the keepers' wages. He said some keepers come to work at Frankfurt on their vacations. Others come to work for allotted times from other countries and are paid a very small monthly allowance and given a place to live and food cheaply. Things must be kept to a minimum because of the municipal funding.

To Frankfurt Zoo, the main goal and purpose of the zoo is education. Educational aids are everywhere in the zoo and the zoo maintains a very good educational department. They have an excellent working relationship with the city educational department and try to set up "teach Teachers" program. These give information and guidelines in how to teach Biology and Zoology with the zoo facilities. Besides helping schools, the zoo also gives tours and lectures. They do not leave the zoo grounds for lectures, nor do they use live animals. Dr. Sherpner believes when one puts an animal into an enclosure that is the animal's home and should not be moved. Keeping with this philosophy animals are very seldom moved and shifting of cages is kept to a minimum.

Although no lectures go out, there is a monthly circular sent to all the schools in Frankfurt with zoo information and program suggestions for study. Three times a year a circular is sent to all schools in several states in Germany. Frankfurt not only has close contact with the Educational Department of the city but works hand in hand with the universities (Prof. Dr. Dr. Grzimek teaches at Giessen University). This is where the scientific department comes in. It is in charge of research, zoo planning, and has authority over the students. The zoo has set aside the two rooms in its administration building for laboratory work. The main study done here is on parasites.

EDITORS' NOTE: AN INTERVIEW WITH DR. SHERPNER FROM THE FRANKFURT ZOO by Barbara Bailey will be continued in the next issue of the BULLETIN.

AAZK HEADQUARTERS WILL BE CLOSED FROM JUNE 17 TO JULY 14, 1971  
Dick Sweeney, Executive Secretary of AAZK will attend several AAZK meetings enroute to the New York City Conference in June. A meeting is planned for the Indianapolis Zoo Chapter of AAZK and Dick will present their new affiliate chapter certificate. On his return to the West Coast, stops are planned for Ohio and Kansas. Dick Sweeney will be the guest speaker at the Midwestern Regional AAZK Conference scheduled to be held at the Topeka Zoological Park July 8 - July 9.

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\* AAZK HEADQUARTERS. 8½x11 COLORED \*  
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JOB WANTED: Would like position in a Childrens Zoo. Have supervisory experinence in CZ operation. Will work salary or commission in profit making zoo. Write Harry D Shoemaker, 15 Westmoor Pl, Binghamton, New York, 13905

JOB WANTED: Full time position anywhere working with non-domestic animals. B.S. degree 70 in Biology. Experienced working with large and small animals. James M. Mansky, 17 Bromley Rd, Pittsford, N.Y., 14534.

PLEASE NOTE: This issue of AAZK BULLETIN was limited in size in order to get it in the mails to you before Hq closed for cross-country trip. July-August issue will contain many more articles. We thank those keepers for sending in such fine material, and will have it in print for you next issue. EDITOR.



"PLEASE DO NOT FEED THE ANIMALS, SIR."



JOIN THE STAMPEDE !!!!!!!

A.A.Z.K. IS HEADING FOR THE NORTHEAST REGIONAL CONFERENCE  
NEW YORK CITY JUNE 24 - 27 1971

PLACE: STATLER - HILTON HOTEL  
Seventh Ave - NEW YORK CITY

PLAN TO ATTEND ————— LOTS OF INTERESTING PAPERS, FILMS ETC.

SPECIAL TOUR OF THE NEW YORK ZOOLOGICAL PK(BRONX) WILL BE ON SATURDAY,  
JUNE 26.

HOSTS: BRONX ZOO KEEPERS  
William G. Conway, Gen. Director.

SEE YOU THERE !!!!!!!

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ZOO VETERINARIANS  
ZOO KEEPERS

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