

Season's Greetings

FROM



THE CLEVELAND ZOO

ZOO NEWS

CLEVELAND ZOO, DECEMBER, 1963

CLEVELAND ZOO NEWS

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Published by the Cleveland Zoological Society, Brookside Park, Cleveland 9, Ohio. Ontario 1-6500.

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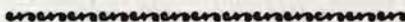
COVER—Not Rudolph the Red-Nosed Reindeer, but "Rosie" the Cleveland Zoo's Siberian Reindeer, curiously peeks to see if Santa Claus needs additional reindeer power for his overloaded sleigh this Christmas. Three year old Rosie is a quite friendly individual and a favorite of Cleveland Zoo personnel.

—Photo by Tony Tomsic, Cleveland Press



The beautiful and serene setting of the Cleveland Zoo's Waterfowl Sanctuary provided the backdrop for a most successful Cleveland Pops Orchestra Concert on Sunday, August 18, 1963.

—Photo by Hastings & Willinger



MUSICAL CONCERTS AT ZOO PROVE POPULAR

In the delightful setting of the Waterfowl Sanctuary near the Bird Building, three summer musical concerts were held at the Zoo.

The first, performed by the Cleveland Pops Orchestra, conducted by Louis Lane, was held on Sunday, August 18th. Popularity of the program was proved by the fact that an all time record attendance of 19,063 visitors turned out at the Zoo at 5:30 p.m. to hear the

1½ hour pops concert.

Among the musical selections were "Prelude to Act III of 'Lohengrin'" by Wagner, "Hungarian Rhapsody No. 2" by Liszt, selections from "My Fair Lady" by Loewe, "Carousel" by Rodgers, stirring marches by Sousa and



Vernon Stouffer, President of the Cleveland Zoological Society, extends his thanks to the many thousands of Zoo visitors who attended the first Summer Pops Concert at the Cleveland Zoo. Conductor Louis Lane and members of the Cleveland Pops Orchestra were also most appreciative of the huge crowd which turned out for the occasion in the natural outdoor setting.

Photo by Hastings & Willinger



Part of the large audience of 19,063 persons who enjoyed a delightful musical afternoon at the Cleveland Zoo.

—Photo by Hastings & Willinger

Alford and an appropriate ballet suite from "Swan Lake" by Tchaikovsky.

During the "Swan Lake" performance, the geese, ducks, and swans swam back and forth on the lake in front of the orchestra, and apparently the

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CONCERT (continued)

feathered audience enjoyed the music as much as the human audience. This concert was made possible through the courtesy of Society National Bank of Cleveland and Stouffer's Restaurants, Frozen Foods.

The second concert, held at 3:00 p.m. on Sunday, August 25th, featured the Higbee Championship Accordion Band. The 21 member Band received national acclaim in American Guild of Music Competition by taking 3 consecutive National Championships, winning over both amateur and professional bands from the U. S. and Canada.

The hour long concert featured such well known tunes as "El Relicario" by Padilla, "Lost Chord" by Sullivan and "Tales of the Vienna Woods" by Strauss.

The third, and last, concert at the Zoo was held on Labor Day, September 2, 1963. The Al Sirat Grotto Championship Concert Band, under the direction of noted musician, Sam Willis, performed in an hour long concert. Nostalgia and sentimentality pervaded the

concert area when the band struck up oldtime tunes such as the "Poet and Peasant Overture," "Carnival of Venice" and several John Philip Sousa marches, including the stirring "Stars and Stripes Forever" as a finale.

Acting as Master of Ceremonies for the concert was popular WGAR-Radio announcer, Joe Black.

One of the lighter moments of the concert was provided by an inquisitive swan which swam up in front of the orchestra shell and responded to the tones of the reed woodwinds with reedy calls of its own. In the spirit of the moment, Conductor Willis bowed to the swan and conducted the swan for several minutes in a solo overture. Although not a scheduled part of the program, the swan's song was greeted with a hearty round of applause by the appreciative concert audience.

The musicians (with the exception of the swan) for the concert were provided by a grant from the recording industries trust funds obtained through the help and cooperation of the Cleveland Federation of Musicians.



The Higbee Championship Accordion Band which performed in concert at the Cleveland Zoo on Sunday, August 25.

KYW-TELEVISION INTRODUCES NEW BONGO TO CLEVELAND; FOLLOWS UP WITH "NAME THE BONGO CONTEST"

Cleveland Zoo's new male Bongo was introduced to the people of metropolitan Cleveland at 7:30 p.m. on Thursday, July 11th via a KYW-TV feature television program entitled "Barnaby and the Bongo". Popular KYW children's television program personality, Barnaby, acted as host and narrator for the half-hour program. Highlights of the program showed Barnaby asking elephants, sea lions, giraffes and other animals for directions to the Bongo Building, being introduced to the new Bongo by Zoo director, Dr. Goss; and telling the story of how the Bongo was found, captured, acquired for and transported to the Cleveland Zoo.

The feature program also initiated a very successful "Name the Bongo" Contest sponsored by KYW-TV. More than 14,000 naming entries flooded contest headquarters at KYW. To stimulate sending of entries during the course of the contest, 12 bicycles were awarded in daily drawings made by Barnaby on his weekday show. On conclusion of the contest all entries were sent to the Zoo where the judging of the contest was done by Director Goss, Zoologist Walter Kuenzli, and Public Service Director, Charles Voraček. The task was monumental, but a first prize winner was finally selected. From among the thousands of fine entries received, "Biff" was selected as the winning name.



KYW-TV's "Barnaby" meets the Cleveland Zoo's "Biff" Bongo. On July 11th a half-hour feature television program on KYW-TV introduced the new Bongo to Cleveland area residents.

KYW-TV Photo



The television program showed the arrival of the young male Bongo at the Cleveland Zoo, and here "Biff" meets his keeper, Jimmy Zwyk.

—Photo by Jerry Horton
—Cleveland Press



Jimmy Zwyk and "Biff" get better acquainted in the young Bongo's new quarters.

The winning name was submitted by David Scharping, 11, of 2207 E. 290th, Wickliffe, Ohio. He received a portable television set and a boy's bicycle as prizes. Four second prize winners received Spin-a-roo push-pedal vehicles. Twelve third prize winners received a special Zoo kit comprised of a Talking Story Book Key, a Guide Book, and a book of 10 free passes to the Zoo.

ZOOLOGIST'S ZOO-LOG

A CLEVELAND ZOO DEBUT . . .

THE PRONGHORN

By WALTER A. KUENZLI, Zoologist

So far as is known, prior to the late summer of 1963 the Cleveland Zoo never had a Pronghorn in its collection. And this is not at all surprising. Even though the pronghorn is an attractive and interesting animal, and is by no means "rare" in nature, the species has rarely been seen in zoological parks in this country or in other parts of the world. There are some very good reasons for this.

Pronghorns, and most particularly, mature adult pronghorns, do not readily adapt to close confinement. They are highly nervous and may panic at the very slightest provocation; their panic can easily lead to self-inflicted injuries or even unintentional suicide. And these animals are justifiably reputed to be delicate. Pronghorns are particularly susceptible to chronic respiratory ail-

ments, and to a frequently fatal fungus infection, actinomycosis or "lumpy jaw".

Nevertheless, if zoos start with young animals, give them proper care and diet, and draw upon more than a little bit of luck, pronghorns can be kept in the zoo environment and may eventually thrive and reproduce.

Realizing full well the inherent risks involved, yet weighing the qualities and merits of these animals as a zoo exhibit against those risks, we obtained the first pair of pronghorns in Cleveland Zoo history in September, 1963.

So what exactly is a Pronghorn? Both the biology and the natural history of the pronghorn are so steeped with "uniqueness" it is difficult to know where to begin and where to leave off



Young pronghorns, the first ever exhibited at the Cleveland Zoo, investigate their new surroundings. The male pronghorn, on the right, shows budding horns just forward of the ears.

—Photo by Dudley Brumbach, Cleveland Plain Dealer



The adult pronghorn shows the distinctive configuration of the horns from which the species derived its common name. Note goat-like shape of head and the unusual white facial and neck color patterns.
New York Zoological Society Photo

in telling this species' story.

Other familiar names for this animal are: Prongbuck, American Antelope, or just plain "antelope". Actually a pronghorn is very much an American, but is not an antelope at all. Loosely translated, the scientific name of this species, *Antilocapra americana*, means "American Antelope-goat".

Without doubt the pronghorn is the most completely American of all our mammals. Unlike nearly all other "native" American mammals, (e.g. wolves, elk, badgers, and woodchucks) pronghorns have no close relatives in other parts of the world. The pronghorn which roamed this earth a million years ago was almost identical with the animal we know today. And there is no evidence that a pronghorn-like animal ever occurred anywhere but on the North American continent.

Zoologists unanimously agree that this species belongs in a family all by itself, the family Antilocapridae. There are many justifications for this special distinction.

While unusual enough in their

pronged configuration, the pronghorn's horns are totally unique in the animal kingdom by reason of their deciduous nature. Both sexes grow horns, but those of the male are much larger. Males and females shed the outer sheaths of their horns each fall. The bony core remains in place, and the new sheath begins to grow to replace the old one just shed. Scientists came to know of this annual shedding and regrowth only after the middle of the nineteenth century.

Pronghorns possess a built-in warning device. When excited, a pronghorn will erect the hairs of its snow-white rump patch to form two dazzling rosettes. This "flag" or "shield", when erect, reflects an immense amount of light. There is no doubt that these animals send danger signals to other members of their herd. Observers have spotted flashing white flags at distances up to four miles — and pronghorns have extremely keen eyesight.

One might think that the prong-

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PRONGHORN (continued)

horn's eyes are unnecessarily large since they exceed in dimensions those of a large horse. This, of course, is not the case. Their prominent wide-set eyes can see well over a 270° arc without any movement of the head. Obviously a blind or nearsighted pronghorn would soon be a dead pronghorn.

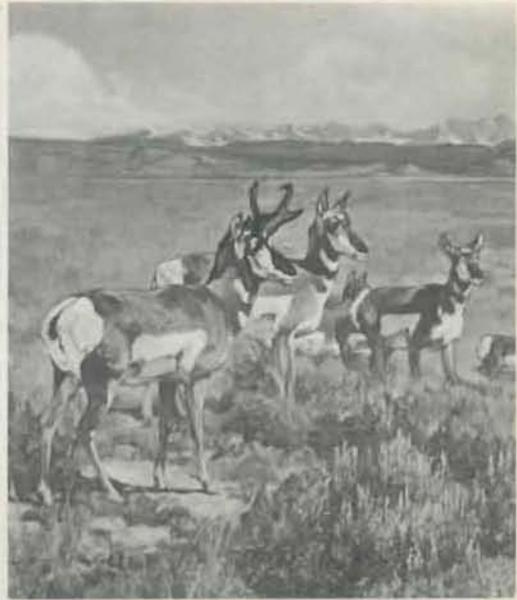
North America's fastest land animal, the pronghorn seems to be well aware of its prowess. Their natural enemies, wolves and coyotes, must work in relays to bring down an adult pronghorn. These sprinters have been clocked at speeds up to nearly 60 m.p.h. when pressed, and can maintain a rate of over 40 m.p.h. for several miles. These animals apparently have an inexplicable urge to race with anything which may parallel its course. Many times they will race a train or an automobile; and if they succeed in outdistancing their opponent they'll usually cross its path, as well.

Pronghorns are extremely fine horizontal jumpers. One animal supposedly jumped across a 27 ft. gully. They can easily leap between the strands of a wire fence without breaking stride.

Strictly plains animals, pronghorns have become so completely adapted to a life necessitating great speed and to covering great distances in the shortest possible time, that they have but 2 toes on each foot instead of the usual 4. All vestiges of their "dewclaws" have disappeared.

Today pronghorns occur in most of our western states; the total U. S. population probably numbers about 250,000. Pronghorns once roamed the plains by the uncounted millions — at least as many as 30-40 million, and perhaps up to 100 million must have existed before white settlers invaded the west.

These, our only totally unique native Americans, came dangerously close to meeting up with the fate which befell the ponderous bison. By 1908 only 19,000 pronghorns existed north of Mexico. Luckily, conservation practices were effected to save this species from impending extinction. In most areas the populations have come back strong, and controlled hunting provides sport for thousands of Americans in the present day and age.



In its native habitat in the western U.S. a pronghorn herd consists of a harem of does ruled by a single buck. Flaring white tail patches serve as warning flags when danger threatens.

—From a painting by Carl Rungius
—Courtesy of New York Zoological Society

Pronghorns are not as large as our familiar North American deer; bucks weigh 100-125 lbs. and stand about 35-40 inches high at the shoulders — does average 10% smaller. These animals mature at five years and may live up to 13 years under natural conditions. The horns grow successively larger until the 5th year. The largest horn on record measured slightly over 20 inches along the outer curve.

The breeding season or "rut" occurs in September and October. Bucks engage in mild, symbolic fights to determine the ownership of a harem of 3 or 4 does.

The beguiling fawns, usually twins, are born the following May or June. The youngsters are very precocious and they develop rapidly. When two days old they are on their feet and can bound away from danger at 25 m.p.h.

The first pronghorns to be exhibited at the Cleveland Zoo were received in September, 1963.

So it is with pride that we can announce that the most "American" of all mammals — the spirit of the western plains, a living lesson in wildlife conservation — the Pronghorn is now at home in the Cleveland Zoo.

"GI-GI" CELEBRATES FIRST BIRTHDAY

"Gi-Gi", the popular young Orangutan at the Cleveland Zoo, celebrated her first birthday on September 4th. Joining in the happy occasion were Mrs. Anna Wendt (Gi-Gi's foster mother for 8 months), Zoo Director Leonard Goss, Main Building Head Keeper Louis Haurin, and Public Service Director Charles Voracek. Lolita, a woolly monkey from the Monkey Building, was also a guest for a brief time.

Gi-Gi was quite interested in all the excitement going on in her nursery,

and enjoyed her chocolate birthday cake, her presents (rubber squeaky toys), and her guests. Lolita was not quite so interested and attempted to stay as far away from the celebration as possible.

Two birthday cards and a birthday telegram wished Gi-Gi happy returns for the day. If Gi-Gi had been able to express her feelings about the party, she might have said, "Too bad birthdays don't come more often. I had a wonderful day!"



Main Building Head Keeper Louis Haurin prepares "Gi-Gi" for her first birthday party.

—Photo by Bill Nehez
—Cleveland Press



Washed, combed, and dressed, "Gi-Gi" waits for the birthday party to begin.

—Photo by Bill Nehez
—Cleveland Press



"Gi-Gi" with her foster mother, Mrs. Anna Wendt, investigate the birthday cake, cards, and gifts which marked "Gi-Gi's" first birthday.

—Photo by Frank Aleksandrowicz
—Cleveland Press



Party's done, and "Gi-Gi" ponders over one of her new toys, wondering why birthdays don't happen more often.

—Photo by Frank Aleksandrowicz
—Cleveland Press



Massive head, horns, and front shoulders are distinctive physical features of American Bison Bull. This bull is master of the Cleveland Zoo's herd.
Photo by Karl Rauschkolb
Cleveland Plain Dealer

ZOO'S WHO

THE AMERICAN BISON

(Bison bison)

By CHARLES R. VORACEK, Public Service Director

Thundering down through the ages of natural history, the once millions of hoofs of the American Bison became almost completely stilled less than a hundred years ago. It was a minor miracle that the bison, commonly but erroneously referred to as the buffalo, was not exterminated in the same fashion as the Passenger Pigeon.

Bison roamed over the North American continent about 200,000 years ago, but the original ancestry of these wild cattle is thought to have lived in Asia. Crossing over to North America by means of the now non-existent Bering land bridge, the immigrant bison found a most favorable habitat for survival and increase. The rich grassland plains of the west-central United States became the center of the great bison herds, and eventually the animals reached population proportions staggering even to the imagination.

Before the white man settled in America, the great tribes of Plains Indians — the Sioux, Cheyennes, Comanches, Arikaras, and Kiowas — depended upon the bison for their very existence and way of life. Even Indian rituals and religious beliefs sometimes centered around the importance of the bison in everyday life. Just how important this animal was to these Indian tribes can better be understood when it is realized that the meat was eaten, either fresh, or dried and mixed with berries to make pemmican; the tanned hides were made into moccasins, leggings, shirts, and summer bed coverings; thick robes were used as winter blankets; scraped hides were used for tepee coverings; rawhide was used for ropes, quivers, pots, and saddles; tough hides from the bulls' necks made warriors' shields; glue was made from boiled hoofs; utensils were carved from horns; sled runners and tools were made from bones; sinews made bow-

strings; warriors' lances and bows were decorated by bison beards; and even the tail was utilized — as a whip or flyswatter. The bison was the Indians' staff of life and lifeline; with the arrival and advance of the white man's civilization this lifeline would soon be torn asunder and destroyed forever.

Perhaps the first white man to gaze at a bison was Cortez in Mexico City in the year 1521. In a zoological park maintained by Montezuma, Cortez viewed a huge bison bull which Montezuma said had come from many leagues to the north. Cortez' official historian-artist was ordered to make a drawing and description of the animal to impress the King of Spain.

Early American explorers found the bison in widespread areas of the North American continent. Animals were seen in what is now Pennsylvania, Georgia, Florida, Idaho, New Mexico, Oregon, all the prairie states, and northward in Canada to the Great Slave Lake region.

Bison, exceedingly gregarious, banded together by the thousands and hundreds of thousands. Many wagon trains heading west during the early 1800's rolled on for many days without losing
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Bison cow (foreground) and bull in winter coats. The heavy layers of hair which shroud the front quarters are shed in spring and early summer.

BISON (continued)

sight of a single herd of bison.

But by 1820 the bison was non-existent east of the Mississippi River. This fact was a significant portent of things to come. The real slaughter came during the period between 1850 and 1880. At the beginning of the 19th century it was estimated that the bison population was sixty million. In Buffalo Bill's heyday when the railroad broke the Wild West wide open, bison were killed in unbelievable numbers: for hides which commanded a price of \$1.25 each, for the tongues which sold as a table delicacy for 25 cents each, or just for sheer sport, with entire carcasses left to rot where they lay. The carnage and waste was appalling. During the 1870's at the height of hostilities between the U. S. Army and the western Indian nations, the Army itself contributed heavily to the devastation of the great bison herds. Slaughter was encouraged and justified by philosophy of the reasoning (according to Army General Sheridan) that "every buffalo dead is an Indian gone". And when the bison finally did vanish to the point of near extinction, the Indian was indeed gone, never to return. By 1885 only several hundred bison remained in the wild. But the reduction to even these few numbers did not prohibit further destruction. A small band of bison had sought refuge in the Yellowstone wilderness. In 1893 this herd was found by hunters and over a hundred of these animals were killed. Public sentiment and outrage finally prevailed, and the remaining 21 bison in Yellowstone were



Although bison appear bulky and awkward, they are quite agile creatures and can move amazingly fast. They are also excellent swimmers.



Youngest bison cow in the Cleveland Zoo herd was born at the zoo in July, 1959. Cows are relatively smaller than bulls.

protected by Federal Law. A restoration program was begun there in 1902, and along with other small herds in preserves, refuges, and zoos, both in the U. S. and Canada, the bison staged a comeback to the present day when some 20,000 animals assure the survival of the species. The larger herds are found in Yellowstone National Park; Wichita Mountains Wildlife Refuge, Oklahoma; Wind Cave National Park, South Dakota; the National Bison Refuge, Montana; Niobrara Refuge, Nebraska; in Canada in the Wood Buffalo Park near Great Slave Lake; and in Alaska where a herd of several hundred bison has been successfully established. The largest herd is in Wood Buffalo Park where live some 15,000 animals of both Wood Bison and Plains Bison and probably many intergrades resulting from a cross between the two subspecies.

Male bison, called bulls, females, called cows, and young, called calves, band together in family units and graze together throughout the year. Family life revolves about the old cows. The older bulls tend to be roving, footloose fellows, following the herd only loosely and guarding it in the same manner, sometimes not at all.

Mating takes place during July and August, and the old herd bulls reign supreme at this time of year. Younger

(continued on next page)

BISON (continued)

bulls which challenge the leaders are usually quickly discouraged from attempting to court the cows. Occasionally two equally matched bulls will engage in combat which consists of a great deal of pushing and some head-to-head impact. The loser, careful not to give the victor further trouble, is allowed to remain with the herd.

Most of the calves are born in May. Single calves are the rule; twins are exceedingly rare. Calves are a yellowish-red color and at birth weigh from 25 to 40 pounds. Like domestic calves, bison calves are lively little creatures, playing tag or follow the leader, and butting and shoving head to head in mock combat with other calves of the same age. The calves nurse very frequently and nursing is a vigorous affair. Sometimes the calf will literally lift its mother's hind quarters off the ground in the pursuit of getting lunch. The weaning of the calf may be deferred until a mother's new calf is due, although ordinarily the switch to a grass diet takes place somewhat earlier.

As the calf grows, it changes considerably; horns begin to appear at about 2 months of age, and about the same time the typical shoulder hump begins to take form. In autumn a brown coat gradually replaces the calf's reddish one.

Weight of a full grown bull averages about 1800 pounds; the weight of a cow is several hundred pounds less. Both sexes have horns, but the cow's set is somewhat smaller.



Bison calves are born usually in late spring or early summer. Bison mothers are overly protective of their youngsters for the first few months following calf's birth. Note patches of hair of winter coat which are being shed.

—Photo by Marvin Greene
—Cleveland Plain Dealer



Bison cow and newborn calf at Cleveland Zoo. Calf is awkward, spindly-legged youngster which little resembles its parents. Hump and horns appear when calf is several months old.

—Photo by Bernie Noble
—Cleveland Press

Bison eyesight is generally poor, but the senses of hearing and smell are quite keen and the bison depends on these latter for signs of danger.

The normal gait is a plodding walk about 4 or 5 miles per hour. From this pace a bison can accelerate to a trot, a canter, or an express train gallop. When an entire herd joins into a gallop it becomes a stampede, led in a blind onrushing mass for miles by a herd bull. It was this tendency that permitted the Indians to take advantage of the bison. The Indians would startle huge herds purposely and then direct the general course of the stampede into prepared enclosures where the animals could easily be killed. Herds could also be directed over cliffs in a headlong rush to mass self-slaughter.

Besides the Indian and the white man, the natural enemies of the bison in its wild state were wolves, cougars, coyotes, and grizzly and black bears. These wild predators usually preyed on the young calves or old individuals who were crippled, sick, or senile.

In summer the bison's nearly bare midriff and hindquarters are vulnerable to the attacks of mosquitoes, flies and other insect pests. The short tail is inadequate to brush the insects off, and in order to obtain some relief, the bison wallows on the ground, churning up great quantities of dirt and working the dust onto the surface of the hide

(continued on page 14)

BISON (continued)

as a protective barrier against winged pests.

Great saucerlike depressions are worn into the ground from repeated use of the dust baths. These wallows become filled with water after rains and bison then delight in taking mud baths. The dried mud becomes additional protection against the attacks of insects. Magpies, grackles, and cowbirds sometimes perch on the backs of bison and consume the irritating flies and insects. Birds also follow the bison's hoofs, and eat the insects as they are stirred up out of the grass or off the ground.

Bison are grazing animals and their main diet is grass. The only variations in diet are provided by some herbs, and leaves and twigs of shrubs.

Although they appear bulky and clumsy, bison are quite agile and sure-footed on land, and surprisingly good swimmers in water. When swimming, the animal's head and upper ten or twelve inches of hump remain above water.

Longevity of this species is remarkable; some individuals have been recorded to live for more than 40 years.

Practically all major U. S. zoos have American Bison on exhibit, and the Cleveland Zoo has had a breeding herd for a number of years. The present herd consists of a bull and four cows. Each year one or more calves are born in late spring and by late fall the youngsters are weaned and then sold to other zoos or animal dealers. When looking at the American Bison in the zoo, it hardly seems possible that this stately animal once existed in the greatest aggregation of wildlife ever seen on the face of the earth. And it is even more unbelievable that this boundless sea of life was almost completely obliterated. The few bison that remain today should serve as a living memorial to the tragedy which befell this species during the last century.

CTS-ZOO SPONSOR COLORING CONTEST

The Cleveland Transit System and the Zoo co-sponsored a Coloring Contest during July and August. Children 12 years of age or younger were eligible to enter the contest.

Coloring books were passed out to children who rode CTS Zoo Special buses during the duration of the contest. To enter the contest children were required to color "Donald" the Mandarin Duck. Entries were sent to the Zoo office or were dropped in special entry containers at the Zoo's turnstiles.

Winners of the contest were:

- 1st — Kathryn George, 3608 West 107th St., Cleveland 11, Ohio
- 2nd — Bambi Lynn Waterhouse, 2759 Friar Dr., Parma 34, Ohio
- 3rd — John Hook, 3000 Delmar, Cleveland 9, Ohio

Miss George won a large stuffed toy poodle, and the second and third prize winners each received a small stuffed toy animal.



CTS-Cleveland Zoo Coloring Book Contest winners with their prizes. Left to right are Bambi-Lynn Waterhouse, Kathryn George and John Hook. Miss George won first prize, a large stuffed toy poodle.

—CTS Photo

WGAR-RADIO CONDUCTS "NAME THE TRIPLET TIGERS" CONTEST

WGAR-Radio, in cooperation with the Zoo and the makers of Accent food seasoning products, conducted a three week "Name the Triplet Tigers" Contest during the month of August.

The triplet female tiger cubs, litter-mates purchased from the Seattle, Washington, Zoo in April, remained nameless for four months. When Betty Ott, popular emcee of the WGAR-Radio show "Ladies' Day", apprised the Zoo that the Accent company desired to sponsor a contest which would tie in with a new package of three Accent products, the tiger naming contest was a "natural".

Response to the contest was terrific; several thousand suggested names were sent for the young tigresses. Judging of entries was done by the Zoo staff. After many hours of debate, the winning names were selected. Keeping our male tiger "Rajah" company in the Tiger Veldt are "Liz," "Kim," and

"Zsa-Zsa". The winning names were submitted by Mrs. Bette Wagner, 1532 Larchmont Avenue, Lakewood, Ohio. First prize was \$50 cash. Ten runner-up prizes of "New Triplet" packages of Accent—5 Lemon, 5 Garlic, and 5 Smoke flavored containers tied in a safety-pinned diaper were also awarded. The ten second prize winners were: Mrs. Harley Twiggs, 3481 Kline Road, New Milford, Ohio; Mrs. Barbara Koosed, 215 Melbourne Avenue, Akron, Ohio; Mrs. Robert Albrecht, 1192 Piermont Road, S. Euclid, Ohio; Mrs. Ken Miller, 310 Berwin Pl., Munroe Falls, Ohio; Mrs. Hazel Croll, 1580 E. 248th Street, Euclid, Ohio; Elaine Obloy, 9108 Evergreen Drive, Parma 29, Ohio; Rachel M. Anderson, 9583 Columbia Road, Olmsted Falls, Ohio; Mrs. Frances Humphrey, 2525 Thurman Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Ted Solarz, 1307 W. 93rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio; and Pearl Kuehner, 4184 W. 208th Street, Fairview Park, Ohio.

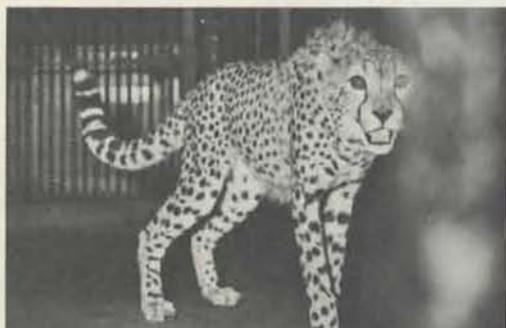


WGAR-Radio "Name the Triplet Tigers" Contest provided Cleveland Zoo visitors with an excuse to see the young female tigers in their moated enclosure. "Liz," "Kim" and "Zsa-Zsa" were names chosen for the tigresses.

—Photo by Tony Tomsic, Cleveland Press

NEW ANIMALS AT THE ZOO

Among the newcomers to the Cleveland Zoo during the past several months are a trio of Capybaras, a pair of Jaguars, a Cheetah, a Bactrian Camel, a



Half-grown female Cheetah arrived at the Cleveland Zoo in November. Cheetahs are the swiftest land mammals, having been clocked at speeds up to 70 mph for short distances. Cheetahs have been kept as house pets on many occasions. Streamlined body contours of Cheetah lend dog-like appearance to this speedy member of the cat family.

—Photo by Ray Matjasic
—Cleveland Plain Dealer



Capybaras, sometimes called "water pigs" or "water cavies", are world's largest rodents, attaining a weight of up to 120 pounds when full grown. Capybaras live along watercourses in South America. Webbed feet make these animals excellent swimmers. The Capybara is the favorite food of Jaguars.

—Photo by Karl Rauschkolb



Young female Jaguar was acquired in October, 1963. She will be a mate for the male Jaguar pictured elsewhere on this page.

—Photo by Frank Aleksandrowicz
—Cleveland Press

pair of Harbor Seals, and a variety of birds for the Bird Building and Waterfowl Lake.



Vulturine Guinea Fowl have naked heads and striped and spotted plumage. These fowl are native to northeastern Africa (Abyssinia, northern Kenya, and neighboring areas).

—Photo by Dudley Brumbach
—Cleveland Plain Dealer



"Fuzz", a female Bactrian Camel, was obtained in October from the Oklahoma City Zoo. Fuzz joins "Jimmy" the Cleveland Zoo's male Bactrian Camel in the hope that a Bactrian Camel herd may be established. The Bactrian Camel is native to Asian countries behind the Iron Curtain and acquisition of wild born specimens is nearly impossible.

—Photo by Frank Aleksandrowicz
—Cleveland Press



Young male Jaguar is beautifully marked animal. Jaguars are native to central and south America where it is called "El Tigre", "the tiger".

—Photo by Karl Rauschkolb
—Cleveland Plain Dealer

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Support the Zoological Park through memberships.

Enable the Zoo to continue program of park beautification and community education.

Enable the Zoo to buy new animals and improve exhibits.

MEMBERS RECEIVE—Book of Zoo Passes. Zoo News. Special notices of Zoo activities.

HOW TO JOIN —

Annual membership — \$10.00

Sponsor — \$11.00 to \$200.00

Donor — \$200.00 or more.

Make checks payable to the FRIENDS OF THE ZOO, Brookside Park, Cleveland 9, Ohio. Contributions deductible under Federal Income Tax Law.



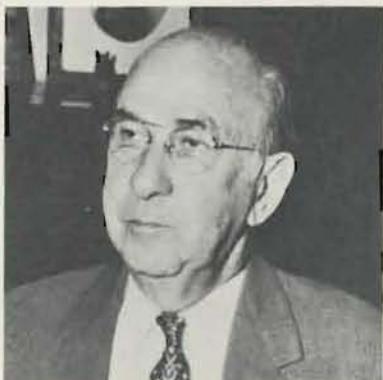
A pair of Giant Red Kangaroos joined two females at the Cleveland Zoo in November. Female, called blue flyer, on left, was found to have a youngster, called a "joey", in her pouch. Male is referred to as a "boomer".
—Photo by Tony Tamsic, Cleveland Press

IN MEMORIAM

Cleveland Zoological Society Trustee Harry F. Affelder passed away on August 29, 1963. Mr. Affelder was 82 years old at the time of his death. He continued to lead an active civic life at an age when many other persons would have been retired for many years.

His services to the Cleveland community were legion; he was life trustee and former president of Mount Sinai Hospital, a former president of the Cleveland Welfare Federation, a 20 year trustee and former chairman of the Cleveland Hospital Council Board and the joint Hospital Committee of Greater Cleveland. Mr. Affelder was Chairman of the Board of the Wolf Envelope Co., president of that company from 1941 to 1959, past president and trustee of the Jewish Community Federation, a vice-president of Blue Cross of Northeast Ohio, trustee of the Montefiore Home and an honorary life member of the American Hospital Association. He served as foreman of the Cuyahoga County Grand Jury during 1958.

He was also active in Cleveland Com-



munity Fund and Case Alumni Association affairs. He was a member of the Oakwood Club, the Temple and the Suburban Temple.

Mr. Affelder was very much interested in the Cleveland Zoo, and Harry and his wife, Rhoda, very seldom missed the Annual Meeting of the Cleveland Zoological Society Board of Trustees.

Mr. Affelder is survived by his wife; a son, Lewis; a daughter, Mrs. Jerome Goodfriend, and six grandchildren. His residence was at 13900 Shaker Boulevard S.E.

GIFT OF TREES MADE TO ZOO BY KIWANIS CLUB

The Cleveland Zoo recently received a gift of 12 trees from the Brooklyn (Ohio) Kiwanis Club through two of its members, Mr. John Hummel and Mr. Edwin Klaas. Messrs. Hummel and Klaas have been vitally interested in the Cleveland Zoo for many years, and this latest horticultural addition was provided for the purpose of further beautifying the Zoo grounds as well as for giving the Zoo a living memento which could be enjoyed by future generations of Cleveland Zoo visitors.

Six different species of trees were included: Paul's Scarlet Hawthorn, Sugar Maple, Schwedler's Norway Maple, Norway Spruce, Red Pine, and Ohio Buckeye.

Several years ago the Brooklyn Kiwanis Club provided the Zoo with tree and shrub labels which helped visitors identify some of the more interesting landscape features.

Sea Lion Pool is always an active place in summer. Public feeding is encouraged and sea lions seemingly always have room for "just one more fish".

PUBLIC FEEDING OF SEA LIONS AT ALL TIME HIGH DURING 1963

Several new records were set in public feeding of Sea Lions at the Cleveland Zoo during the past summer.

An all time high one-day record was set on Sunday, August 11th when Zoo visitors purchased and fed 3,269 smelt to the 5 California Sea Lions and 1 Harbor Seal in the Sea Lion Pool.

A new all-time annual sales record was also achieved during 1963.



CLEVELAND ZOO NEWS
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Large eyes, long whiskers and ear holes identify the soulful-appearing Harbor Seal, "Shimmy", who came to the Cleveland Zoo from Maine.