

ZOO NEWS

CLEVELAND ZOO, SPRING, 1966

CLEVELAND

ZOO NEWS

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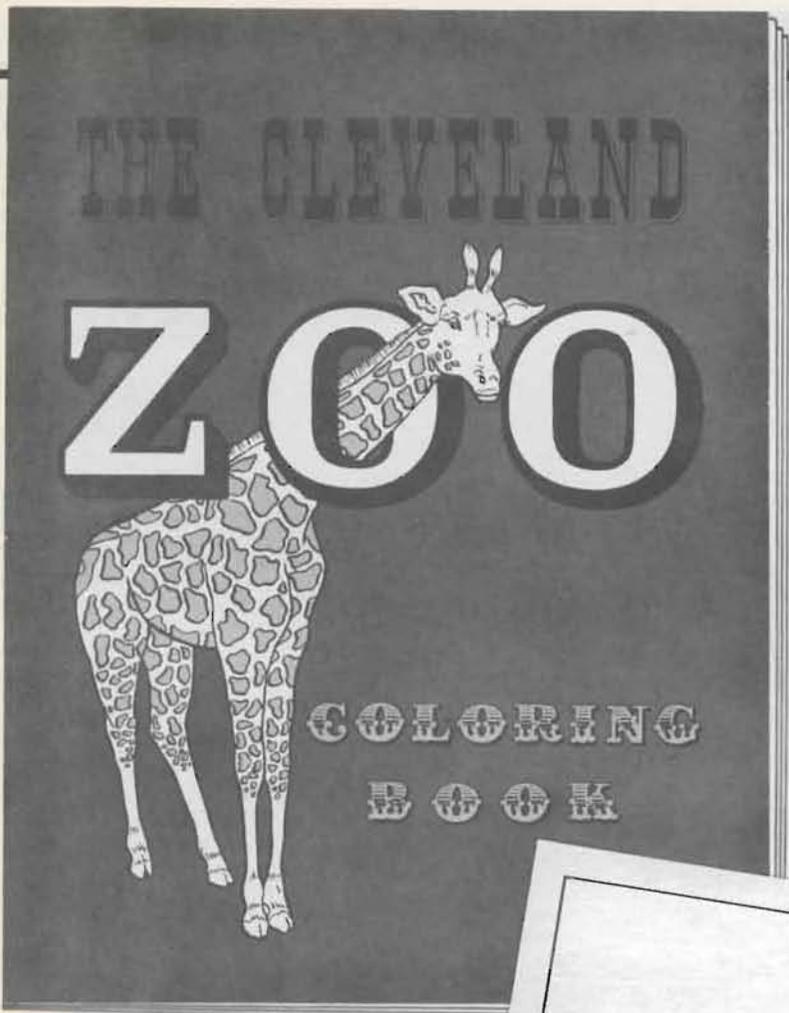
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Join FRIENDS OF THE ZOO TODAY

COVER: Reminiscent of Rodin's "The Thinker", "Izzie" a California Sea Lion at the Cleveland Zoo appears to be contemplating the well-being feeling following a hearty meal of smelt fed to him by hundreds of enthusiastic Zoo visitors.

Photo by Tony Tamsic
Cleveland Press



Brand new at the Cleveland Zoo this year is a coloring book for children. The book is now available at the Zoo or by mail. Price is 35c each, 3 for \$1.00.

Sample page from The Cleveland Zoo Coloring Book. In addition to animal illustrations the coloring book also gives educational information about each of the animals pictured.

A black and white line drawing of a chimpanzee sitting on a rock. The chimpanzee is facing forward, with its hands resting on its lap. The background shows some simple outlines of trees or rocks.

Range: Tropical rain forests of central Africa
 Food: Leaves, nuts, berries, insects, and occasionally small animals
 Diet in Zoo: Monkey chow, fruits, cereals, vitamins, and minerals
 Adult Weight: About 150 pounds
 Special Characteristics: High degree of intelligence. Can be trained to perform certain skills like riding a bicycle, balancing act, etc.
 Life Expectancy: to 40 years

CHIMPANZEE

NEW ORGANIZATION EMPHASIZES ZOOS, PARKS, AND RECREATION

by Leonard J. Goss, Director

January 1966 marked a great time in America. It was then the five leading organizations in the field of parks and recreation joined to form one association, the National Recreation and Park Association. Chosen as trustees of the new association were Cleveland Zoological Society's president, Vernon Stouffer, and trustee, Courtney Burton. It is a singular distinction for Cleveland and our zoological society to have two trustees serving as trustees of the national organization.

Recognizing the value of zoos and aquariums in the park and recreation movement in our nation, the National Recreation and Park Association was successful in having the American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums as one of the amalgamating associations.

The first concern of the NRPA is PEOPLE, for it is PEOPLE it serves -- not only us of today, but our children and our children's children.

Laurance S. Rockefeller, NRPA's president, said, "We have entered a new era in this country -- an era where parks, recreation and the quality of the environment have become major items of public concern. Man's relatedness to nature is not a luxury but a necessity which will expand the demand for parks and recreation."

"We see conservation as related to people as well as to the preservation of lands, wildlife and beauty; and it becomes obvious that recreation and parks must serve hand-in-hand." Thus spoke James H. Evans, NRPA Board of Trustees Chairman.

Simply stated, this means people are concerned about what is being done to the air, water and soil around them -- what is the relationship between the beauty and **quality** of the country being built to the **quantity** of the gross national product. These are related problems and are now coming into focus on a national level.

Urban renewal and highway con-



Exploding populations will put exceedingly more pressure upon public recreation areas such as parks and zoos. The National Recreation and Park Association was formed to prepare the way for expansion programs in the recreation field to meet the needs, pressures, and demands of the entertainment-hungry public. Cleveland Zoo Photo

struction have been national projects. As they have progressed we have seen what the highways have done to our farms and countryside and have seen mothers look harder and farther for a little park space for their children.

Classical examples in our own immediate community have been numerous.

All this is a reflection of progress, population pressures, and the modern age.

Fortunately, the parks and recreation professions have kept pace with this era by joining forces in a single and united organization. Through their combined interests, efforts, and understanding, the parks and recreation fields will provide places of natural beauty for the ever-concentrating need for them.

It is then when the natural terrain and beauty of the Cleveland Zoological Park will be fully appreciated. We cannot wait until then to start. We must improve and develop now to be ready to properly receive into our park the Americans that are heading our way. We cannot disappoint them; we must be ready.

Each FRIEND OF THE ZOO can do this by enlisting just one more FRIEND OF THE ZOO each year.



Groundhog Day, February 2nd, saw the Cleveland Zoo's groundhog "as snug as a bug in a rug" in his log in a warm room of the Monkey Building. No amount of prodding could make him go outdoors to see his shadow.

Photo by George Heinz
Cleveland Plain Dealer

From the Editor's Desk . . .

The following appeared in the Cleveland Press some years ago. While some of this legend may be true, even the principals in the story admit that some of the facts may have been stretched a bit to add color and romance to the story. In any case, the Buzzards of Hinckley are real and each year, for whatever reason only the buzzards perhaps know, they return to this small Ohio town in mid-March to perpetuate their legend.

Incidentally, the Cleveland Zoo each year supplies the Hinckley Chamber of Commerce with a caged turkey vulture to permit visitors to Hinckley on Buzzard Sunday to see "in the flesh" what one of these birds looks like.

C. R. V.

THE BUZZARDS OF HINCKLEY RIDGE

by ROBERT BORDNER
The Cleveland Press

HISTORY OF THE LEGEND

Though the legend goes back 150 years, none but a few local historians and story-tellers paid much attention to the now famous Buzzards of Hinckley Ridge, one of Ohio's most fascinating natural wonders.

This is the clock-like return of some 75 turkey vultures, always on March 15th, to their roost trees by the cliffs and caverns of old Whipp's Ledges in the northeast corner of Medina County next to the Summit and Cuyahoga County lines.

But in February, 1957, Walter Nawalaniec, patrolman for the Cleveland Metropolitan Park System, told this reporter, and another local historian, Miss Eunice Merton of Richfield, that he personally had clocked the birds in every March 15th for the six previous years.

"And for 23 years before me," he said, "my predecessor on the police force for Hinckley Reservation, the late Charlie Willard, had watched them come, always on that day."

So The Cleveland Press printed the original story February 15, 1957. It told for the first time anywhere of the legend, the 29 years of time-keeping, and of Nawalaniec's prediction they would again arrive exactly one month from that day.

Old timers, naturalists, ornithologists, editorial writers, reporters, radio announcers, movie and television cameramen, got into the act as the tension built up over the following month.

Skeptics derided. Hinckley Township was split down its rural middle,

some of the folks resenting identification with such a repulsive, revolting, verminous, stinking, bad-mannered eater of carrion.

Defenders of nature's wonderful sanitary police and cleaner-uppers, arose.

The marvelous beauty of their soaring, miles high on motionless six-foot wings, riding the warm updrafts of summer air was extolled by poets as the dream stuff of universal boyhood.

The suspense built up all over the state. And the great cities of other states began printing the story.

March 15 arrived - and so did the turkey vultures - right on time, first sighted at 2 p.m. by the sky-watch set up by the Metropolitan Parks Police and Park Naturalists, Harold E. Wallin and John Kason.

That was a Friday that year.

Wallin and park officials hastily organized for what they knew would be a great throng of sight-seers the following Sunday.

That was St. Patrick's Day, and the turnout began at dawn.

Photographers, reporters, movie, radio and TV people were swamped with pictures and stories as 9,000 Ohioans, and a few from Pennsylvania and Indiana overran the completely inadequate arrangements Wallin had hastily thrown together.

There were not enough police to handle the traffic.

By mid-morning every food and drink place in the village and township had been depleted.

Kids fell in the icy waters of Rocky River. Grownups slogged through mud. There was no place to get clean, or dry, or warm.

And still they came.

It was the biggest, most spectacular and fantastic "bird walk" in all history.

The "Buzzards of Hinckley Ridge" got a welcome home never equalled even by the Swallows of Capistrano.

After it was all over, the community took stock.

It was embarrassed that it had been caught with its manners down.

Carl H. Neu and his wife Catherine, turkey farmers, stopped in to see that Hinckley would be a better host to its visitors in 1958.

Edward Spatz of the Chamber of Commerce, and others joined.

They declared the first Sunday of Spring, which is the first one after March 15, to be Buzzard Sunday.

They threw open the school, warmed, and with plenty of chairs for the cold and weary.

They organized the women of the community to cook and serve a "Buzzard Breakfast" continuously throughout the day starting as soon as the first chilled watchers arrived shortly after dawn.

All the hot cakes, sausages and coffee a person could take on at one setting were offered for \$1.25 - for children, 75 cents.

Exhibits were set up in the halls by National Wild Life Week groups, Cleveland Museum of Natural History, Metropolitan Park Board, and others telling the buzzard story from egg to demise.

In 1958 an even bigger crowd came, but this time Hinckley was ready.

The whole community enjoyed so much being host to the famous and their friends - Roy Bedicek, University of Texas Naturalist, came from as far as Austin - that it forgot its original distaste for the bird that caused it all.

Setting the first Sunday of Spring Buzzard Sunday, gives the giant birds time to settle themselves in their roost trees and get acclimated to their seven-month summer home, before the throngs come in.

Hours to see them best are from dawn to nine and from four to dark. During the day they are far aloft hunting food over the area.

Preparations now are much the same, except for expansion and refinements needed, and Buzzard Sunday is a permanent institution to welcome the beginning of Spring in Northern Ohio.

Meanwhile local historians and ornithologists have been deep in research - and even controversy - to solve the mystery and find the reason the Buzzards of Hinckley Ridge selected this wild and scenic spot as their center of operations for a hundred-mile feeding circle over most of the state.

Some came to believe they were first attracted to these Sharon Conglomerate ledges - full of caves - by the tons and tons of butchering refuse and unwanted game left there in the great Hinckley varmint hunt of December 24, 1818.

That was when 475 men and boys lined up on the four sides of the 25-square-miles of the township - as yet uninhabited by any settler - in one of the greatest drives of history, to clean out the wolves, bears, foxes and other predators destroying the hogs, sheep, and even sometimes a person in the wilderness of the Connecticut Western Reserve.

From Newburgh, and the infant settlement of Cleveland, the hunters came. From Royalton, Brecksville, Richfield, Peninsula, Hudson, Ravenna and Bath. From Old Portage, Middlebury, Cuyahoga Falls, Akron, and Granger. From Medina, Brunswick and Strongsville they completed the circle.

The official accounts showed more than 300 deer, 21 bears, 17 wolves and uncounted smaller game slaughtered in that drive.

The wolf scalps were sent to Richfield, cashed for the bounty, and the proceeds spent in Peninsula for a barrel of Boston Township's finest whiskey, which was brought back to the scene by ox-sled.

The all-night jamboree around a great fire in which a bear was roasted ended Christmas Day, when the pio-

(continued on page 17)

NEW LIFE FOR AN OLD IDEA

by RONALD T. REUTHER, Assistant Director

Explorers and biologists have long been curious about the strange discontinuous distribution of certain animals and plants on the globe. Geographers, explorers, and others have been intrigued by the similarity of the western coast of Africa and the eastern coast of South America.

In 1914 Alfred Wegener, a German geophysicist, first published his theory of continental drift. Wegener was a man of many and great talents. He and his brother took part in 1906 in the Gordon Bennett Contest for Free Balloons. With an unbroken flight of 52 hours, they easily broke the world record of 35 hours.

Wegener developed his theory of continental drift through the years, projecting maps of past continental locations and interpreting the results of drift on the face and in the depths of the earth.

In 1937 Alexander L. Du Toit, a South African geologist, elaborated and refined Wegener's hypothesis.

The theory then portrayed two former super continents, Laurasia and Gondwana, which broke apart and formed the modern continents which "drifted" to their present positions. Laurasia combined North America, Europe, and Asia; and Gondwana combined South America, Africa, Madagascar, Antarctica, Australia, and India. The two supercontinents were close to one another as recently as the late Mesozoic era (perhaps 100 million years ago) with the major movement occurring within the Tertiary period, during the last 70 million years.

The publication of Wegener's book gave rise to a vigorous controversy in the 1920's. Lack of a decisive test, however, and strong arguments against the theory on the part of geophysicists caused the idea to be abandoned by the majority of scientists in England and America.

In the early 1950's studies of rock magnetism gave rise to new interest in this theory. Since then new evi-

dence in many fields and reinterpreted theories and findings have strengthened the theory of continental drift so that it is rapidly becoming an accepted theory upheld by many scientists.

The question of the displacement of continents is complex and involves geodesists, geophysicists, geologists, palaeontologists, biogeographers, climatologists, geographers, and astronomers.

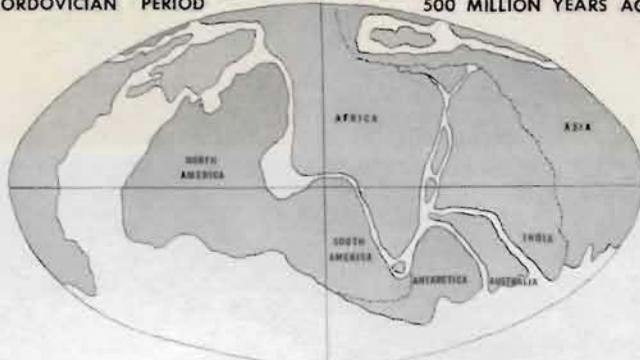
Lawrence M. Gold, past president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science said in a recent discussion of Antarctica; "New information demands serious reconsideration of the hypothesis of continental drift".

It was long thought that an initially hot earth must be steadily shrinking as it cools. But Einstein's theory of relativity has provided us with the idea of an expanding universe. This suggests a slow reduction in the force of gravity which would cause each of the planets to expand. Egyed, a Hungarian geophysicist, calculated a rate of expansion for the diameter of the earth at 1 yard every 1000 years. Radioactive heat would provide further expansive energy. The concept of an expanding globe would allow the continents to fracture and to separate slowly. Wegener had pictured the earth as remaining constant in size with the continents shifting position because of other forces. However, the two interpretations result in the same discontinuity of land masses, and for our discussion it makes little difference, if we agree the continents have changed their relative positions with the passage of time. Acceptance of the theory offers many exciting interpretations of the present day distribution of plant and animal life, and the finding of fossils of temperate and tropical plants and animals in now cold climates.

(continued on page 12)

ORDOVICIAN PERIOD

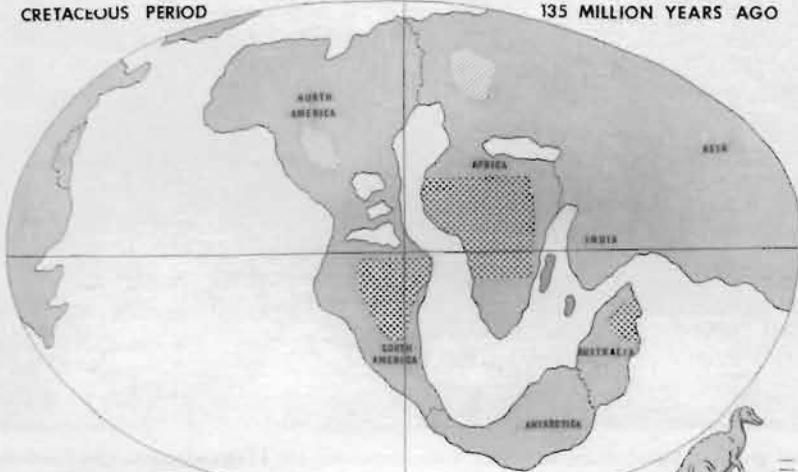
500 MILLION YEARS AGO



No Vertebrate Animals Living

CRETACEOUS PERIOD

135 MILLION YEARS AGO

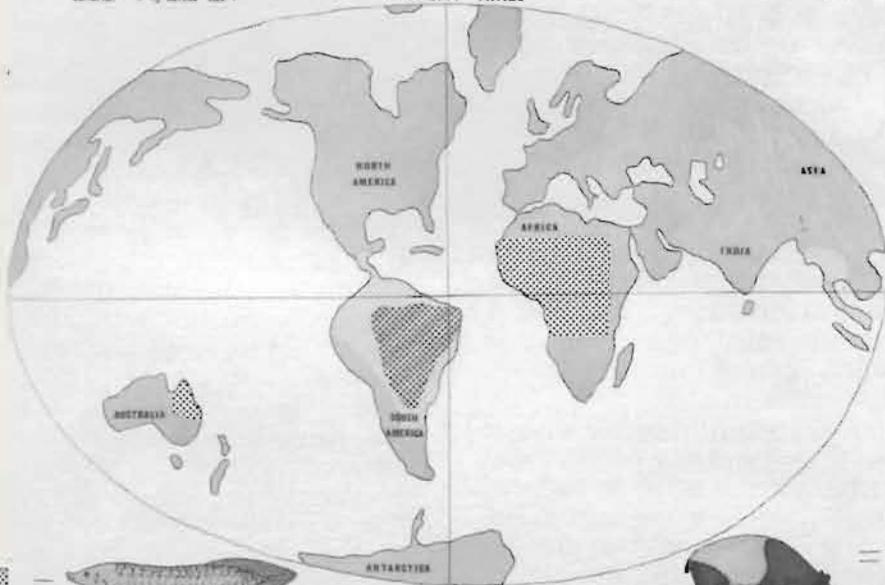


LUNGFISH (1 kg ACTUAL SIZE)



DINOSAUR (1 ton ACTUAL SIZE)

PRESENT TIMES



LUNGFISH (1 kg ACTUAL SIZE)



TAPIR (1 ton ACTUAL SIZE)

Pictorial representation of the theory of the expanding globe and "continental drift" which could help explain the disjunct distribution of closely related animal species.

Last One In's a Big



"Blackie" and "Red" Cleveland Zoo's pair of Nile Hippopotamuses were left outdoors for the first time this year during a warm spell in March. They both headed for the water in their outdoor pool like a couple of eager ducks.

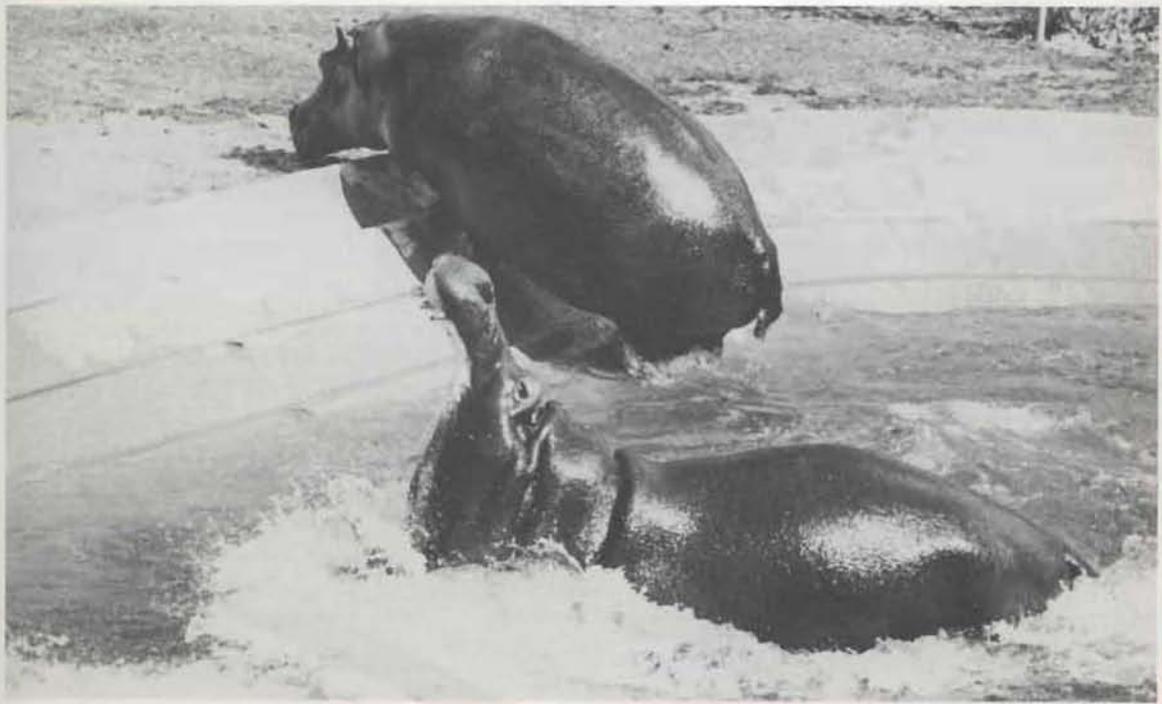


"Red" gets her shower in a normal way, letting the water supply spray over her mammoth form.

g HIPPOPOTAMUS!



Blackie expresses his contentment in the water by rushing forward with his jaws wide open, causing a watery spray to splash against his head. He thinks this is great sport.



Everybody out of the pool! "Red" heads for the Pachyderm Building while "Blackie" has one last rush through the water before he, too, heads for the indoor quarters.

Photos by Tony Tomic
Cleveland Press

Dr. Wolfson suggests that the migration of birds was instigated by the drifting apart of formerly contiguous land masses which were ancient habitats for the birds. As the distances became greater with the passage of time the birds developed migration as a means of nesting in the north in the summer and flying south with advance of cold weather in the winter. The availability of food in the mild time of the year in the northern drifting land masses might also have encouraged migration. Migration of other animals such as bats, insects, fish, and whales may also be explainable on this basis.

It has been frequently postulated that the present day disjunct distribution of plants and animals and their evolutionary history is explained on the basis of land bridges. However, evidence for such bridges is lacking except to some degree in the case of the Bering Straits of Alaska-Asia. Relocating the land masses in ancient times just as easily explains the above facts.

The paddle-fish or spoonbill, *Polyodon spathula*, inhabits the Mississippi, Ohio, and Missouri rivers, and their tributaries. The only other member of this family, *Psephurus gladius*, lives in the Yangtze and Yellow Rivers in China. They must be relicts of an old fauna and point to an ancient connection between Asia and North America. The Hellbender Salamander of eastern North America and the Giant Salamander of Japan and China, point to a similar relation.

Tapirs formerly lived in Europe and North America, but as these land masses drifted northward, these

tropical animals moved southward so that today they only exist in the American and Malaysian tropics.

The present two species of elephants, African and Asian, live in the tropics, but their common ancestor lived in Eurasia and the descendants were forced south as the Eurasian land mass "drifted" North.

The primitive, freshwater, air breathing, lung-fishes are today distributed in Africa, South America, and Australia. In former times their common ancestors probably had a common range with the southern continents joined together.

The distribution of the characin and cichlid freshwater fish, certain tortoises, certain frogs, and certain freshwater mussels is in favor of a direct connection between Africa and South America.

The large flightless birds, Ostriches, Emus, Cassowaries, and Rheas all live on southern continents which in former times, probably were united. There are some evidences for a common ancestor of these species. One interesting clue is the intestinal parasite common to all these species and only to them.

Many other examples could be cited, but space does not permit.

A complete reevaluation of geological relationships, bio-taxonomy, and evolution is now required on the basis of the acceptance of continental "drift". There may be some animals that have been separately classified simply because of their disjunct geographical distribution. Accepting their former close geographical relationships may allow for a closer taxonomic relationship. This may be especially true in the case of fossils, which are the basis for the interpretation of the evolution of all animal groups.



The Malayan Tapir (above) and Brazilian Tapir are very closely related species but are found on nearly opposite sides of the globe. Continental drift might be the explanation for this wide separation.

Photos by William Nehez and Tony Tamsic
The Cleveland Press

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Winter visitors to the Cleveland Zoo included hundreds of migratory waterfowl some of which are seen in this photo of the Waterfowl Lake. The majority of "freeloading" ducks were Mallards and Black Ducks.

IN MEMORIAM



Ralph S. Mueller

An ardent enthusiast of the Cleveland Zoo and a Trustee of the Cleveland Zoological Society, Mr. Ralph Mueller was deeply interested in song and music. Several years ago he donated the carillon which was installed in the Bird Building. The carillon daily plays the Westminster Chimes, recording the hour and half-hour, and seasonally plays tunes and hymns for the enjoyment of the Zoo's visiting public.

Mr. Mueller was concerned about the songs of the birds in the Bird Building; the glass fronts of the exhibits blocked the natural songs of the birds. Mr. Mueller donated the installation of a sound system which plays tape recordings made within the various Bird Building habitats so that visitors in that Building hear the natural songs and calls of the birds which reside there. This system lends an air of realism to the displays which otherwise would have been muffled soundwise.

Mr. Mueller died on February 14th at the age of 88. His interests were many and varied; he contributed the Mueller Planetarium and Observatory at the Natural Science Museum

where he was also a trustee; Camp Mueller in Peninsula, Ohio is his contribution to the Phyllis Wheatley Association; he supported the Cleveland Health Museum, and besides the Cleveland Zoo Carillon, he donated a carillon at his alma mater, the University of Nebraska.

Mr. Mueller was founder of the Mueller Electric Co. which manufactures clips and insulators and in 1908 developed the "alligator" clip for the electrical industry.

Survivors include a son, R. Scott, 6 grandchildren, 17 great grandchildren, a brother and sister.



Maynard H. Murch

Cleveland Zoological Society Trustee Maynard H. Murch, 92 died in Tucson, Arizona, February 28, 1966.

He had always been interested in nature and the outdoors and had close ties with the Zoo, the Natural Science Museum and Holden Arboretum. He served as Trustee, treasurer, President, and Chairman of the Board of the Natural Science Museum.

In 1946 an Alaskan guide friend of Mr. Murch advised of two captive Kodiak Bear cubs. Mr. Murch immediately purchased them for the Cleveland Zoo where the two bears, "Napoleon" and "Josephine" live today, and have themselves produced a number of cubs.

Mr. Murch was the dean of Cleveland investment bankers, an industrial financier and philanthropist, and founder of the Maynard H. Murch Co., an investment holding company. Born and raised in Chardon, Ohio, Murch was the son of a lake captain. His first job was as a newspaper reporter for the old Cleveland Leader which later merged with the Plain Dealer. In 1903 he quit his reporting job to sell securities.

He was a graduate of Western Reserve University and was a member of the WRU board of governors for many years.

Some of his interests allied with the outdoors were a "save the Whippoorwill" project at his Kirtland, Ohio estate; an awed reverence for the stately trees in his woods, and a communing with nature which often found him sleeping out-of-doors in a sleeping bag amidst nature's beauty which he loved so well.

An unusual hobby was Mr. Murch's collection of hand-hewn timbers from old Ohio barns. He steamed, scraped and beeswaxed the timbers and fashioned them into various rooms in the interior of his home.

Murch is survived by his wife, Leah, two sons, Boynton D. and Maynard H. Jr. and three grandsons.

CLEVELAND ZOO'S SPRINGTIME BABIES



Rhesus Monkey mother and newborn offspring partake of dinner offerings on Monkey Island. Baby reaches for monkey biscuits but this is only taken activity; baby is not weaned and will not be on solid foods for a while. About 30 Rhesus Monkeys are born each year at the Cleveland Zoo.

Photo by Tony Tomsic Cleveland Press



Twin Aoudad (Barbary Sheep) lambs were first youngsters born in this family on Monkey Island. Twins are not uncommon and usually two or three sets of twin Aoudads are born each year.

Photo by Tony Tomsic
Cleveland Press



Peering out from mother's rumble seat is the baby Bennett's Wallaby. A member of the Kangaroo family this marsupial comes from Tasmania.

Photo by Tany Tomsic
Cleveland Press



Baby Patas Monkey made its appearance on March 22, 1966. This species is a native of wooded areas of Africa.

Photo by George Heinz
Cleveland Plain Dealer

FORM CLEVELAND ZOO MUTUAL SOCIETY



Keeper Truelson talks to one of his favorite animals, "Karen", the only captive female Bongo Antelope in the world. Karen is well-mannered and ladylike and is a friend to many Cleveland Zoo employees.



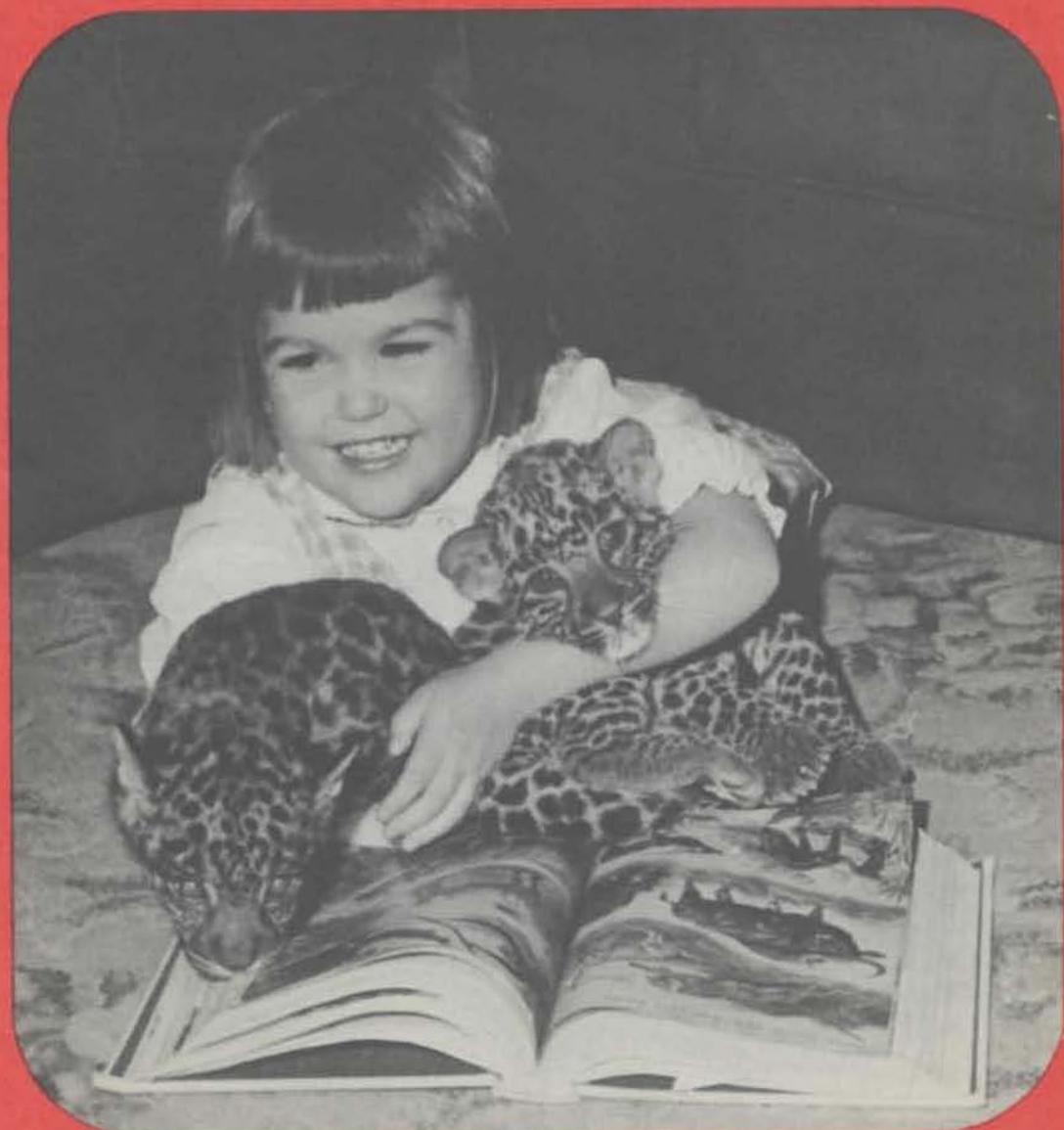
Keeper Seman shares a secret with "Apasra", baby Asiatic Elephant. Baby Apasra is about 10 months old and will be a great attraction at the Zoo this summer.



Duane Yanke, Relief Keeper, holds "Ce-Ce" a very friendly Cereopsis Goose which lives at the Waterfowl Lake.

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Jill Seeley, daughter of Zoo Assistant Superintendent Ron Seeley, cuddles a Jaguar and Leopard cub which were reared in the Seeley home. Cubs are returned to the Zoo when they are weaned and able to get along on their own.