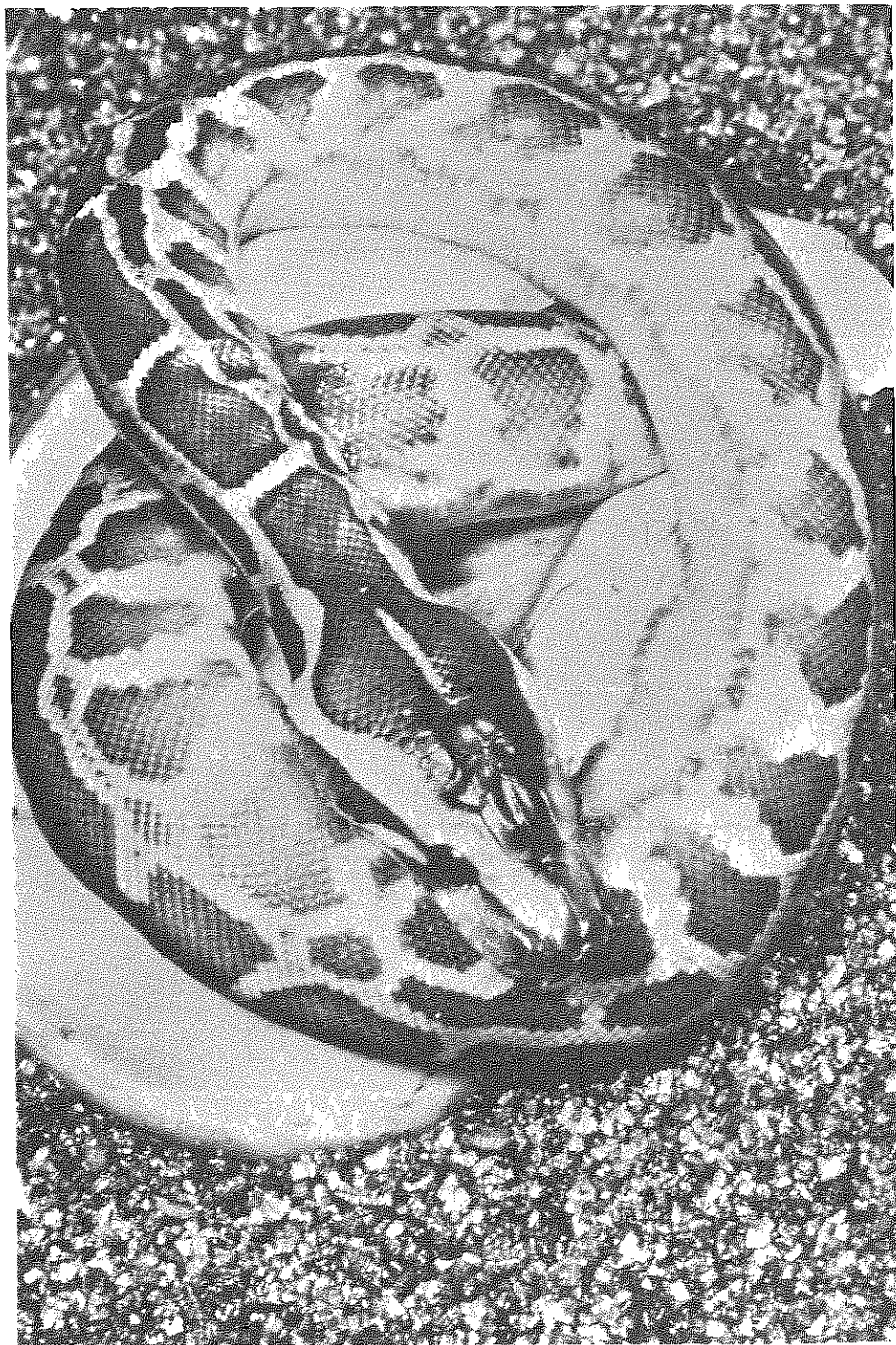


# ALIVE

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY  
OF MILWAUKEE COUNTY  
FOUNDED 1906 / DECEMBER 1982

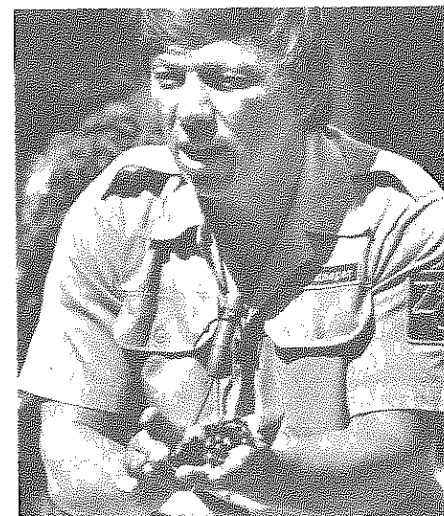
Python hatching, on cover, and at rest on top of empty egg, below, was photographed by William Christensen of Chicago. An amateur photographer, he comes here regularly to pursue his interest in animal-photography, considers Milwaukee County Zoo's naturalistic setting most suitable for his purpose.



## Creepy Crawlers Popular Here

Right: Keeper Jack Uphill introduces red-legged tarantula.

By Richard Sajdak  
Zoo Reptile Keeper



Lynn Howell Photo

This has been a year of many innovations for Milwaukee County Zoo. Among these, the reptile demonstrations at the Aquarium/Reptile building were a notable success. With funding from the Zoological Society, a stage, bleachers and sound system were purchased, and on May 29, the program was under way. Two shows were given on weekdays (11 and 2:30) and on holidays and weekends, three shows (11, 2 and 3:30) weather permitting. The Aquarium/Reptile building staff presented 220 demonstrations to 26,350 people. All were entertained and educated in the ways of "Creepy Crawlers".

The shows ran about 15 minutes and consisted of Aquarium/Reptile personnel discussing the characteristics, behavior, natural history, conservation and husbandry of two or three animals from the collection. Over the summer, alligators, tarantulas, tortoises, Mexican beaded lizards, boas, and bull snakes shared the stage.

Those who participated in the program were enthusiastic about it, and enjoyed the chance to pass on information about a misunderstood and mistrusted group of animals.

The keepers generally thought one of the nicest features was the question period, which allowed the audience to raise topics of personal interest. The questions ran the gamut from "Can I touch him?" to "Do snakes have bones?" (yes) or "Do any cobras have haemotoxic venom?" (yes). Many questions were repeated time and again, indicating broad interest.

Among the most common was, "What do they eat?" Unlike many zoo animals, which quickly adapt to unfamiliar prepared diets, reptiles can be very demanding to feed. All snakes are carnivores, but most are very specific as to the type of prey eaten.

The various boas, pythons and bull snakes, as well as the Mexican beaded lizard feed on small mammals and birds in the wild, and are fed mice and rats in captivity. Other snakes in the collection are given a diet of fish, earthworms and other snakes. The alligators are fed horsemeat, fish and rats; the tortoises eat fruit, vegetables and dog chow; and the tarantula gets two or three crickets per week.

Why doesn't it bite? Although any animal with teeth or fangs can bite, some species or kinds are more reluctant to bite than others. The animals used for our demonstrations are chosen from those kinds, and particular individuals, because of their good nature. Additionally, the staff is trained in proper handling procedures which minimize the fear and stress of the animal.

How old is the animal? Unlike some animals, reptiles cannot be accurately aged by visual means. Only for those animals raised in captivity or captured as newborns can age be known reliably. However, the maximum ages for some different groups are: Crocodilians, over 50 years; small turtles, 30 to 60 years or more; tortoises, over 100 years (record 152 years); snakes, about 20 years (record 43 years); lizards, over 20 years for some species (record 54 years); tarantula 3-5 years for males, 20 or more years for females.

What venomous snakes are found in Wisconsin? Of the 20 species of snakes in Wisconsin only two are venomous. The timber snake is common along the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers. The other venomous snake, the Massasauga or swamp rattlesnake, is so rare in Wisconsin that it is protected. It is known in a few scattered locations in southern and central Wisconsin. Although both rattlesnakes are potentially dangerous, there has not been a reported death from snakebite in Wisconsin in this century.

There are many reports of copperheads and cottonmouth moccasins in Wisconsin, but neither of these snakes is known to be found north of central Illinois. Wisconsin has a water snake which strikes readily and bites, but it is not venomous. The fox snake (also called pine snake) is yellow with dark blotches, and often a coppery-colored head and is often killed as a copperhead. In truth, it is a harmless beneficial snake which feeds on mice and rats and should be left alone.

The reptile demonstration program added a new dimension to Zoo programming in 1982. Together with the elephant management demonstrations, visitors and Zoo staff had an opportunity to communicate with Milwaukee County Zoo residents. Both programs will be returned next year with additions now being planned.

By Gilbert K. Boese  
Zoo Director

## The Zoo in '83 — A Challenge

A trim and lean ship to sail some rough seas — that is what the economy requires of Milwaukee County Zoo. At this writing, the Zoo is within \$63,407 of reaching its gross income goal of \$4.2 million for 1982 set by the staff in July 1981. And it needs only 23,168 more visitors by December 31 to reach its 1982 goal of 1.1 million visitors.

We must achieve these goals or begin 1983 with a carry-over deficit.

The 1982 operating budget for the Zoo is \$6.09 million. Income sources are zoo revenue, \$4.2 million, county taxes \$1.69 million, and Zoological Society \$200,000.

The original 1982 budget (passed in 1981) set gross income at \$4.684 million, but in response to the \$1.69 million tax levy, 1982 expenses were reduced by \$484,000. The reduction altered operations in general, but particularly in major maintenance and staffing. In fact, fulltime staffing is below that of 10 years ago.

It was obvious our approaches to running the Zoo must change — that we must become innovative in cutting costs and increasing productivity. We are computerizing office systems and reorganizing to gain greater efficiency from remaining staff.

A major savings the Zoo has instituted is in cost of goods sold. With new staffing strategies, park-attendant hours (Chart 1) used for the majority of our sales, have decreased

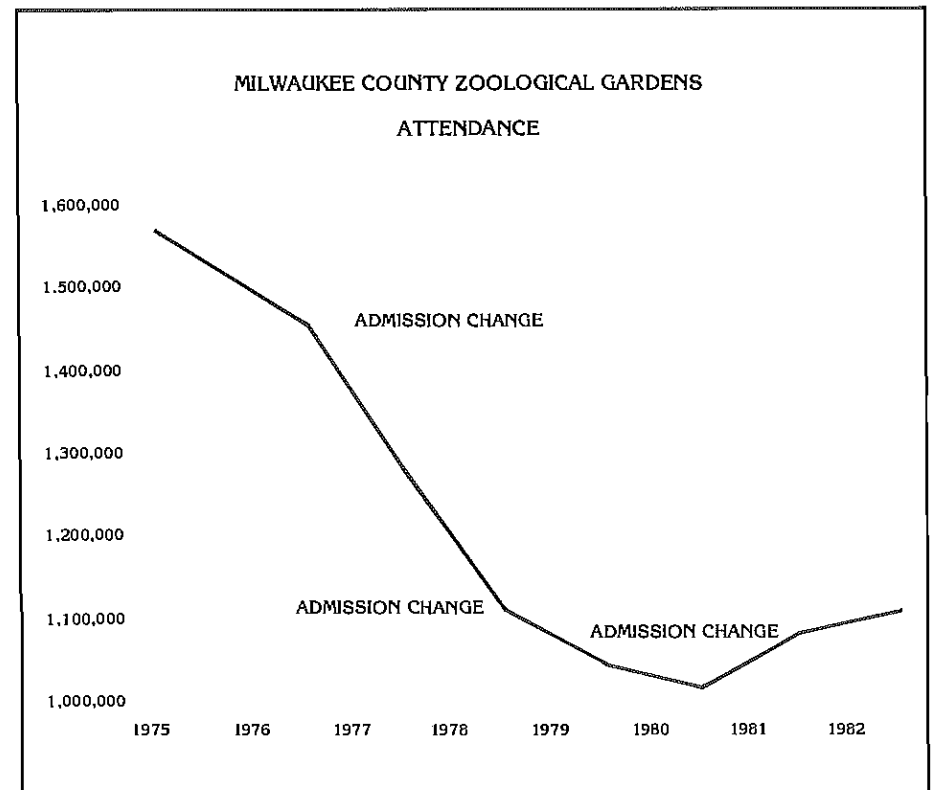
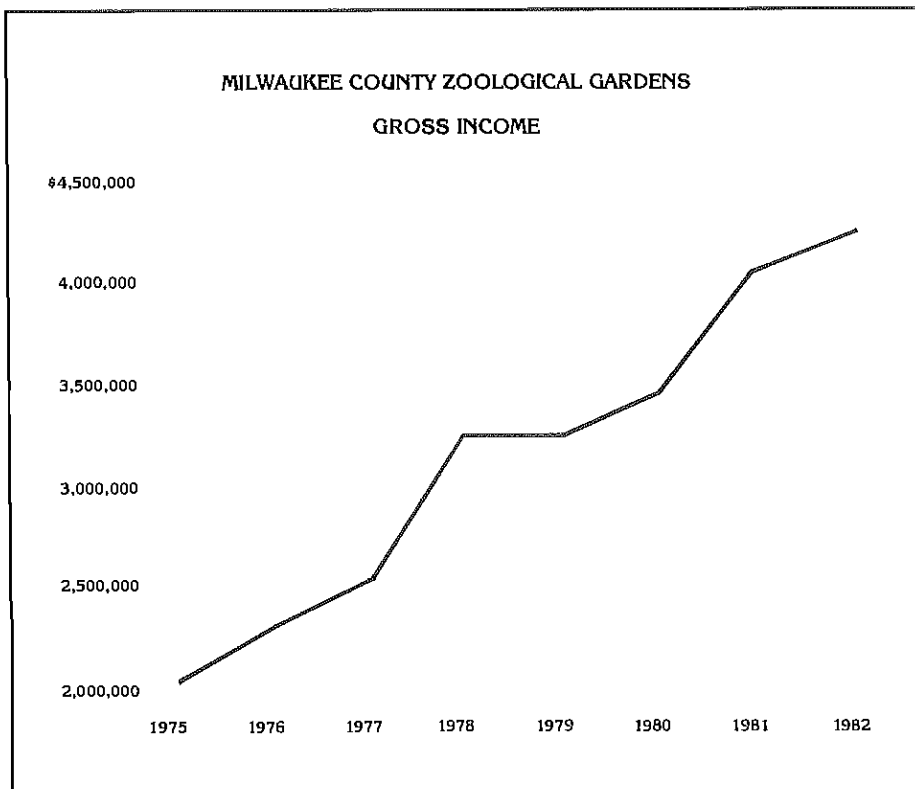
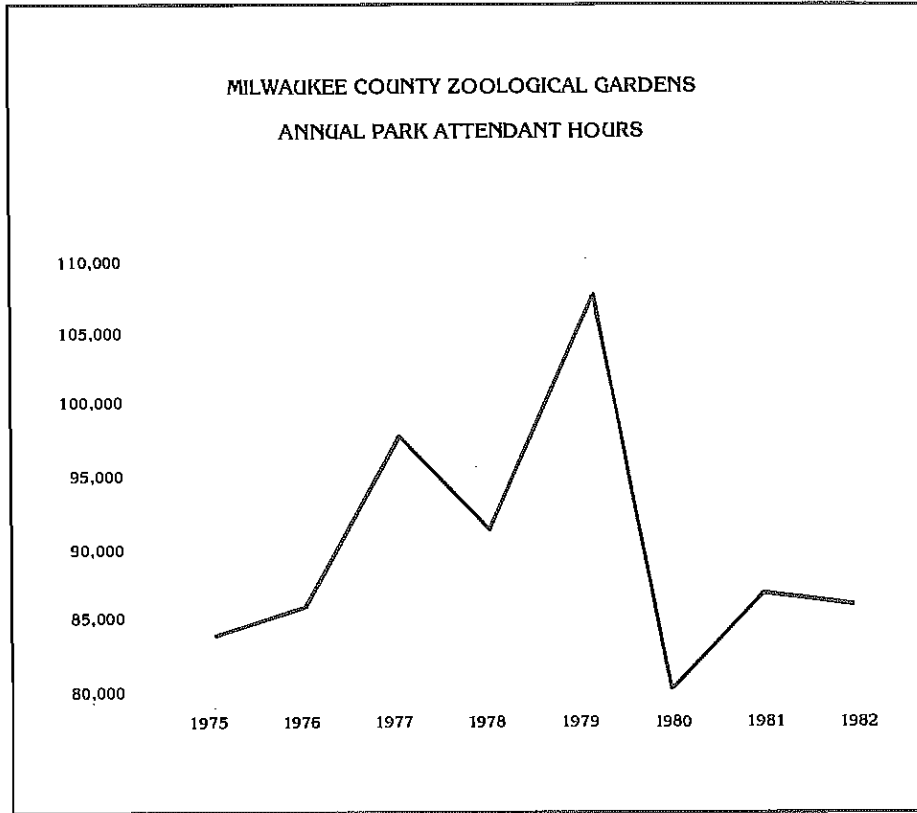
dramatically compared to gross income (Chart 2). More of these cost savings will be instituted in the near future.

Compare revenue and attendance (Charts 2 and 3). Gross income from zoo operations has increased steadily approximately \$300,000 a year. This gain is significant considering attendance (Chart 3), the economic climate, and the fact that the Zoo has not had any new major exhibits in over 10 years.

Attendance figures, are definitely cause for concern however. The steady decline 1975-1980 is difficult to explain. The important trend is the rise in 1981-82 — and it is very important for this trend to continue. Significantly, 1982 figures reveal that increased attendance was due to special events and promotions: Symphony, WISN Days, Mother's Day celebration, Society visitations, group sales and educational programs. Traditional zoo attendance did not increase.

Surveys taken here and favorite-animal contests, indicate that traditional visitations resulted from the exhibition of Mandara, the new camels, and Whitey, the albino wallaby. New animals and animal personalities are needed to hold the public attention.

The 1983 county budget includes a tax levy of \$2.79 million for the Zoo, up \$1.1 from 1982 based on a gross income of \$4.7 million. However, 1983 gross for the Zoo is estimated by its staff to be \$4.4 to \$4.5 million, meaning operations must be reduced by at least



## Himalayan Black Bears Regroup

In the pachyderm complex of Milwaukee County Zoo are black bears smaller than American black bears — Himalayan black bears. Also called Asiatic black bears, their range extends in forested areas from Iran to Indo-China, across most of Asia to eastern Siberia and Japan.

The species has several geographical races. Those usually seen in zoos, including ours, are the ones found from Nepal to Annam. Essentially vegetarian, they are also skillful climbers and, here, are often seen in trees.

Their generic name *Selenarctos* means "moon bear," which comes from the broad, crescent-shaped white mark on the chest. With the exception of the brown muzzle, the animal is jet black.

Bears are among the most popular and hardy residents of zoos — and the Himalayan black bear is no exception. Although they become dormant in the dead of winter, they are generally active, seldom ill, and always entertain zoo visitors. Cubs following their mother present a treat to the eye.

Although a common zoo animal, the Himalayan black bear is not a prolific breeder. The International Zoo Yearbook, Volume I (Zoological Society of London) reports only one zoo in the United States recorded successful breeding in 1959. By 1969 the record of American zoos had improved slightly, with seven cubs born in three zoos (although one did not survive).

\$200,000. With the need for \$500,000 in major-maintenance projects and the required cut of \$40,000 in staff, we have a very great challenge.

### Assessment of 1983:

- Attendance must increase by a minimum of 100,000 visitors, to bring the 1983 total to 1.2 million visitors.
- Special events must be expanded to attract increased attendance.
- A major effort must be directed to the tourism market.
- Per capita spending must increase by 5-8 cents per person, or a per capita of \$3.72-\$3.75, to provide a gross of \$4.45 to \$4.5 million.
- More opportunities for purchases in the park must be provided.
- Fewer full-time staff members will be available to help achieve these goals.
- Operating costs will be reduced to offset any shortfalls in income.

A lean ship — let's hope for smooth waters. It is obvious the Zoo will need the support of the Society and its directors, the trustees of the Zoo and our volunteers in Pride as we work to meet these challenges.

In 1979, the International Zoo Yearbook reported four cubs born in three U.S. zoos that year. Again, one did not survive. The figures are far from impressive.

Even though the shaggy forest-dwellers are widespread in Asia and tough survivors, they are threatened by continuing human encroachment on their wilderness. And, with increasingly-strict international wild-animal trade regulations, zoos one day may face a sudden Himalayan black bear shortage — in spite of the fact that it is not an endangered species at this time. Thus, U.S. zoos should sustain their population of this species, and not rely on imports.

The spring ALIVE carried an account of our Himalayan black bear cubs, Hawkeye and Trapper John, born here a year ago and bottle-raised, offspring of a group that came here in 1961. As they grew and became stronger, and unpredictable — preventing keepers from entering their exhibit — they forced a decision in regard to the future of the species in this zoo.

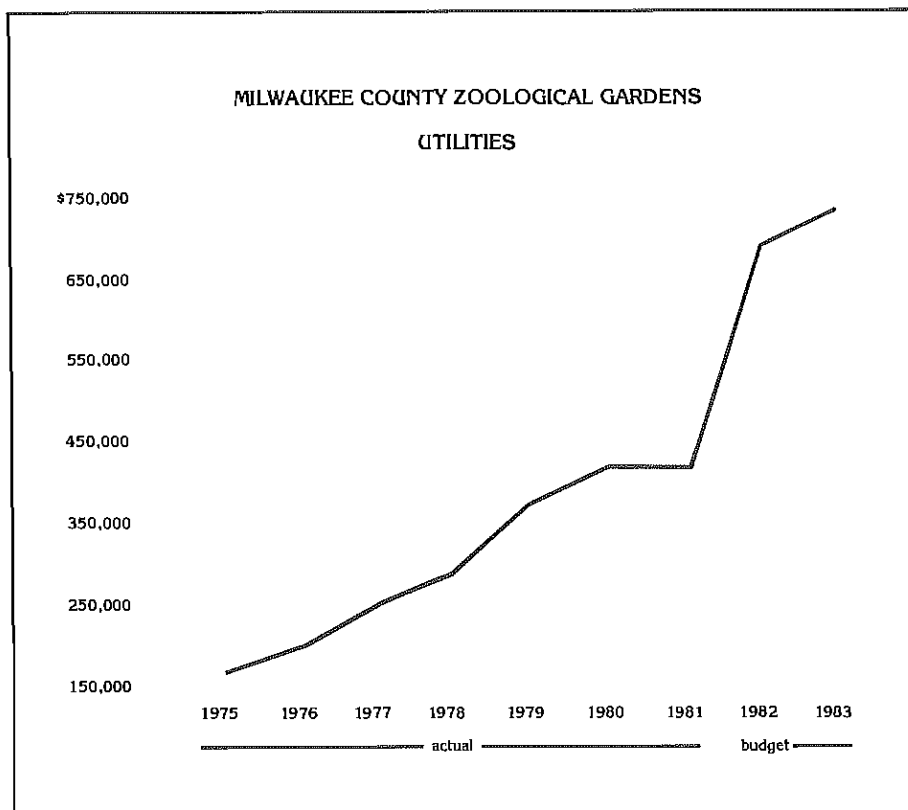
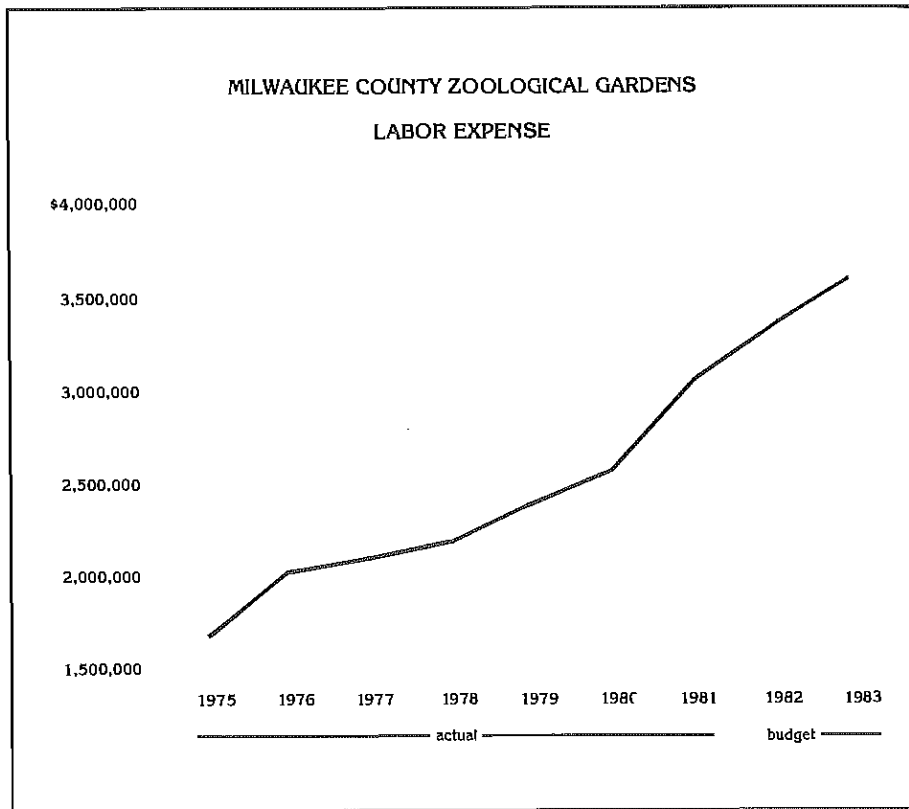
Bears are not pack animals. It is impossible to keep a large number of them in the pachyderm complex. We saw at that time five Himalayan black bears: three old females, two male cubs. (A mature male died shortly after the birth of the cubs.) And we knew we could not keep the two male cubs together permanently as they most likely would become incompatible.

After much discussion and several meetings, it was determined one of the cubs should be sent to another zoo, and a young unrelated female should be acquired to become a mate for the remaining cub.

We located a female born in Knoxville in December. Her name: Chubby. Pachyderm supervisor Dick Pollnow and I picked her up at Mitchell Field in October. We noticed immediately she was outgoing and bold, which pleased us. She is mother-raised and has the normal behavioral repertoire of the species — indications she will become a good mother.

It is always sad to see animals depart from our Zoo, especially those born here. But it is a necessary process for formulating a breeding program and for maintaining a reasonably-sized group. Assistant director Robert Bullerman took Trapper John to Chicago's O'Hare field to be shipped to a zoo in Germany, October 12. Shortly thereafter, the three old females went to a retirement home.

So our group was rejuvenated and trimmed to two, Chubby and Hawkeye, the latter saving the bloodline from the old group. They are living in the pachyderm complex where, we hope, in a few years they will become parents of a new generation of Himalayan black bears for this and other U.S. zoos.



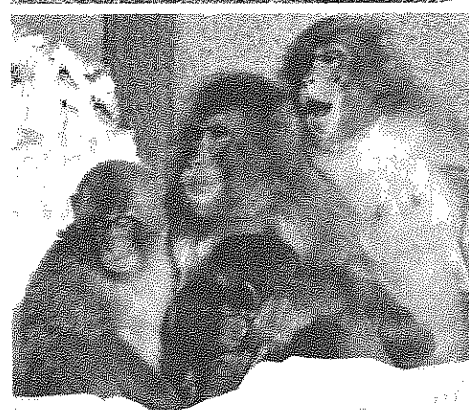
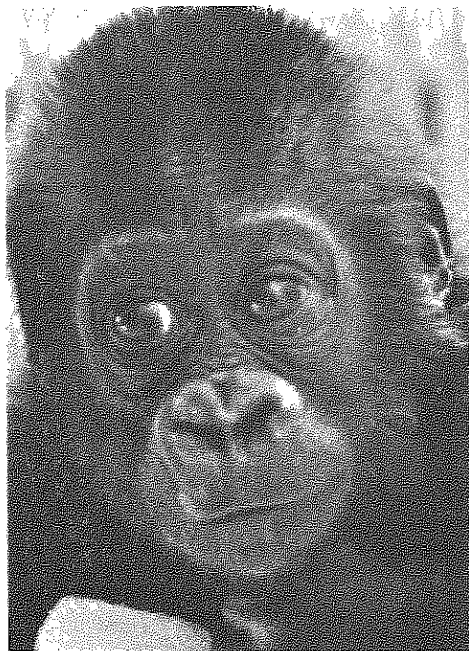
# Animal Election Winners Are . . .

Mandara, the baby lowland gorilla who arrived at the Zoo last spring was voted the favorite baby animal in the second annual Animal Election in October. She won over Sintang, the orangutan and Kim, the pallas cat.

Whitey, the albino wallaby, won in the favorite new animal category over the bactrian camel and moose. Whitey is one of only a handful of albino wallabys in the United States.

Monkey Island residents, the snow monkeys, won as the all-time favorite animal. This was a write-in category.

Winners will have special plaques placed at their exhibits.



Milwaukee Sentinel Photos



Milwaukee Journal photo

## Underwood Students Adopt Deer

One of the Zoo's nine mule deer had a surprise visit last month from fifty Underwood Grade School students. They came to see the creature they had adopted in the Zoological Society's Adopt-An-Animal program.

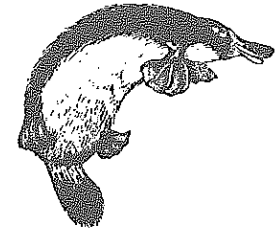
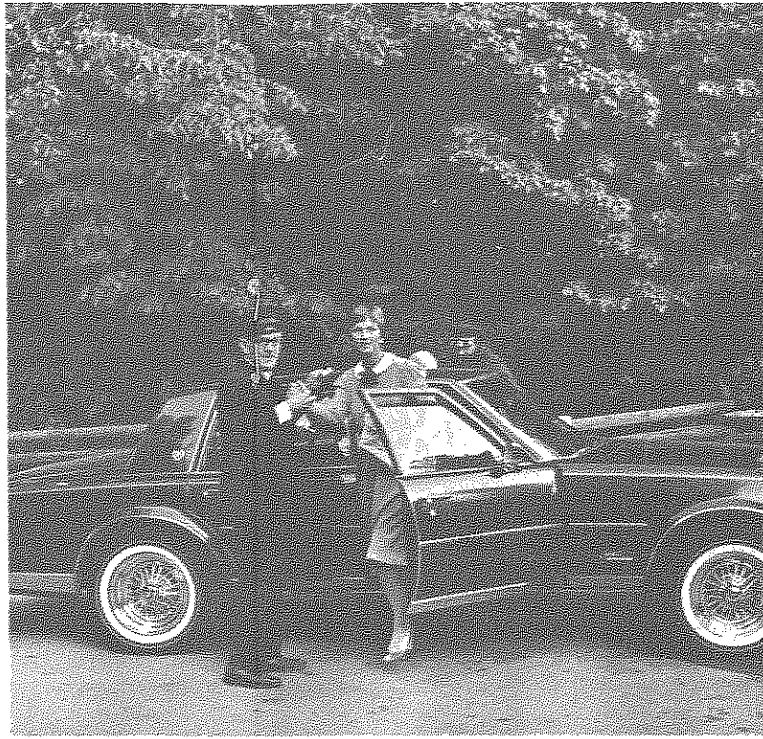
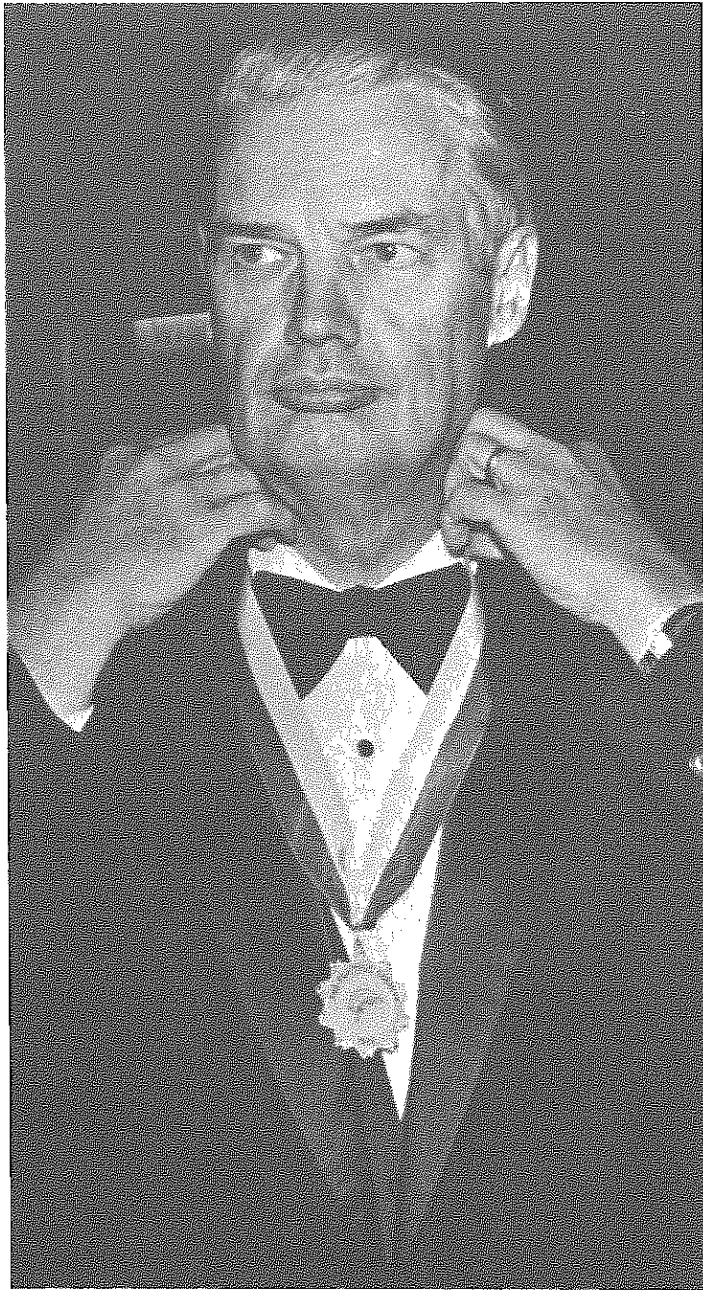
This is the Year of the Deer at the school in Wauwatosa, and one of its main projects, the adoption of the mule deer. The \$100 adoption fee was raised from parent donations of a penny per pound or per inch of their child.

There was also a contest for naming the deer, and assistant Zoo director Robert C. Bullerman agreed to make the name official. Cinnamon Stick, an entry by a first grader,

is now the name on the official record of mule deer MCZ No. F1833.

The Underwood students were escorted to the Australian yard where the deer are kept by Pride volunteer Mike Huwachek. Assistant curator Hugh Evans took the group into the yard where he answered questions and the adopters were allowed to pet their deer. They showed it their posters and sang it their song, and fed it bread, too.

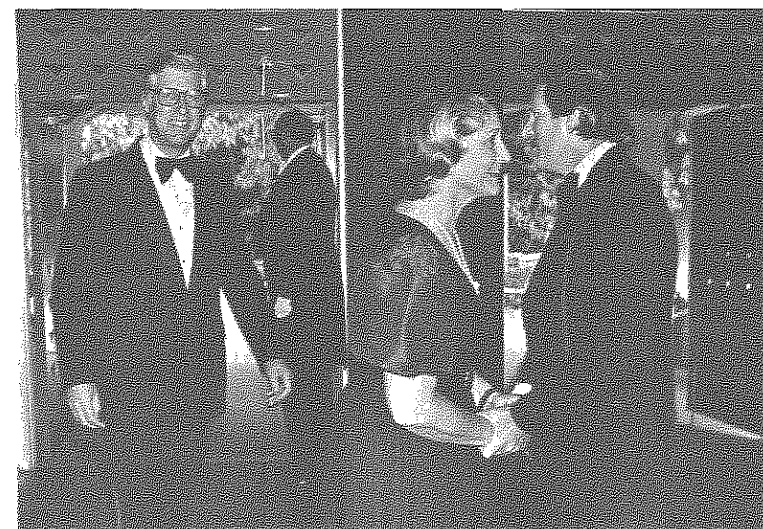
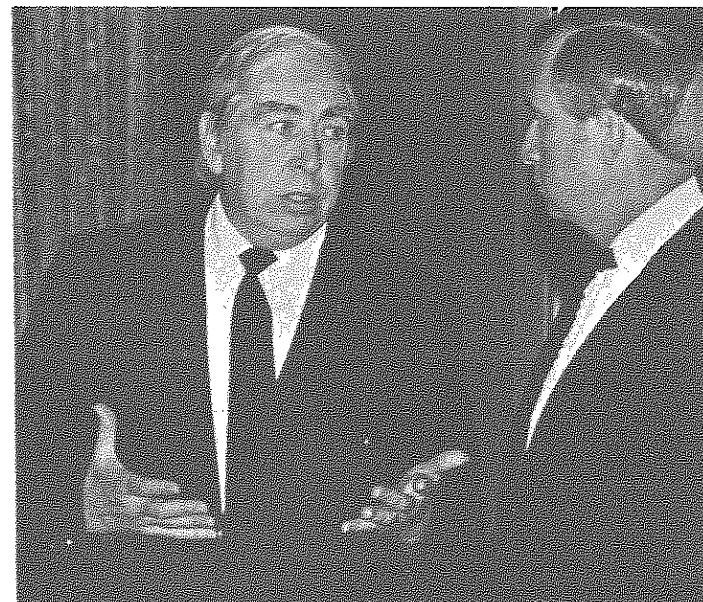
The usual Adopt-An-Animal packet has been sent to Underwood, with specific animal-information on Cinnamon Stick and My Beast Friend stickers for each classroom bulletin board.



## Platypus Society Meets

Society directors hosted the first and to-be-annual dinner meeting of the Platypus Society, here, in September. Corporate members and patrons of the Zoological Society automatically are members of the Platypus Society, which takes its name from Milwaukee social history. Current donors of major gifts also were invited and honored.

Highlight of the evening was presentation by WISN radio's Charlie Hanson of the Ermu Egg Award to Director James H. Kuehn for "his unswerving loyalty to Milwaukee County Zoo, and for the contribution he has made to the Society in support of it, in ways great and small, year after year. And for the interest, energy and enthusiasm he has brought to every activity in the Society and the Zoo in which he has participated."



Clockwise: (1) Corporate member Charles S. McNeer, Wisconsin Electric Power Company president, adjusts his Platypus medallion. (2) Honored guest Mrs. Robert Ornst and her husband arrive at the reception in the zoological gardens. Parking attendant: James Keehn. (3) Corporate member Peter J. Friend, Oak Creek Manufacturing Corp. president and Mrs. George La Budde with living decoration. (4) Zoo Director Gilbert K. Boese greets arriving host, Director Edward M. Grede, and Mrs. Grede. (5) County Executive William O. Donnell with Proud Popover's Ronald Siepmann, Siepmann Realty Corp. president and proud adopter of Mandara. And above, the Brazilian feast Feijoada: shrimp in mustard, black beans, rice, glazed loin of pork, sausages, bananas baked in rum, onions in hot sauce.



Eugene Schiaak Photo

Camels have always been popular with Zoo visitors. But until we received our recent trio, the one-humped Dromedary was exhibited here only intermittently, and the two-humped Bactrian, never.

"Bizarre" is an accurate description for the Bactrian. The shaggy hair, the large head followed by two shaggy humps, and the undulating gait, make it as ludicrous in appearance as the giraffe, elephant or platypus.

The name comes from the area where they were first noticed by Europeans, Bactria, an ancient kingdom east of Persia which is now part of northern Iran and Afghanistan. Actually, this was the western edge of their natural range, for they were common all through central Asia, and as far east as Mongolia, Tibet and southern Siberia.

The Bactrian camel is more hardy than the Dromedary and prefers a rugged, rocky and mountainous terrain. It is said to be totally indifferent to any kind of weather, no matter how severe. (It should be comfortable in Wisconsin!)

The evolutionary history of the camel is interesting. Like the horse, the ancestor of the modern camel originated in North America as a small animal about the size of a rabbit. Through the prehistoric ages, it diversified in size and shape, and spread south to become the root stock of the llama family, and over the Bering land bridge into Asia, to develop into two camel types. Like the horse, the cameloid disappeared from North America and was later brought back by modern man.

Camels were important in the cultures of the nomadic Asian people. They could travel terrain that horses and wheels could not tolerate. Camel milk was a main item in the native diet, with camel meat included from time to time. And camel fur was sheared each spring for weaving cloth and for waterproofing tents. In areas where farming was possible, Bactrians pulled plows and carts.

The camel was the symbol of the silk-route caravans that traveled from China to the middle east and west as far as Switzerland and Czechoslovakia — the only contact the western world had with the far east until the route around South Africa was discovered in the 16th century.

Some vital statistics: Life expectancy is 40 years, mortality is highest in the first three months. Gestation period is 13 months. Sexual maturity is reached in three to four years by females, and in four to five years by males. An adult has 34 teeth, a full row in the lower jaw, but two pair of incisors are missing in the upper jaw. The humps do not store more water than any other part of the body — they are storage organs of fatty tissue. The camel is a ruminant (which means it chews a cud) but the stomach is a modified ruminant stomach, with three chambers instead of the usual four.

The senses of sight, smell and hearing are extremely well-developed. Adult males reach heights well over eight feet and weigh 1500 pounds. Although they are classified as ungulates, the feet do not have hoofs, but end in wide pads with two flat nails on each foot.

Bactrian camels coexist with Dromedaries where their ranges overlap, and interbreed. The hybrid has one large hump with an indentation in the middle. And, this is interesting: all camel embryos show two humps, but the Dromedaries fuse during later embryological development.

What about the camels in Milwaukee County Zoo? Last winter senior Zoo staff decided the Asian yard in front of the Siberian tigers needed some changes. The blackbuck antelope and axis deer occupying the yard since the exhibit was opened, presented a number of serious animal-management problems. Breeding cycles resulted in births during December and January, and the available barn was without adequate heat. Added to this was the extremely nervous nature of these animals, which made control

## Bactrians Here in 'Camelot' at Last

By Dick Miller  
Zoo Winter Quarters Supervisor

impossible in stress situations. Further, the males of the two species were incompatible and could not be exhibited together.

Hardy, popular Bactrians got the nod. An unobtrusive moat was developed in the front of the exhibit, and part of the yard landscaped and sodded. It is an attractive exhibit.

Our first camel arrived in May. Born at Minnesota Zoo in June last year, and unnamed, he was named Gobi for the desert in Asia, probably the only place in the world where truly wild Bactrians still exist.

Our second camel arrived in July. Born in an animal compound at National Zoo in March 1980, she had an ISIS-registered name on arrival: Katie.

ISIS-registered Carol, also 2 years old, came from Toronto Zoo to complete our trio.

Neither Gobi nor Katie had ever been handled before. They had run with herds in large breeding reserves. Toronto has a well-developed camel-training program, so Carol had human encounters from birth.

Modern zoo management requires controllable camels to support mandatory veterinary care. But keepers will tell you they are among the most stubborn and ill-tempered of all Zoo animals, and probably the most difficult to manage.

They regurgitate copious rumen contents, kick with lethal force, and can inflict serious bites. We have experienced our share of the former, but patience, discipline and a daily routine have proved reasonably successful here.

Twice a day we put our juvenile trio through its paces. At 8:30 a.m. and at 2 p.m. we enter the exhibit to attach lead ropes, lead them around the enclosure in varying paths and bring them to the front sodded area. Here they are combed, brushed and groomed on all parts of the body to get them accustomed to being handled — which they seem to enjoy.

They have been taught to cush (lie down) on command. After a while they are told to get up, and are lead to a spot where they are released.

Camels do not perform tricks typical of horses and elephants, but they are intelligent animals and learn quickly. Katie learned to cush in five training sessions — although we are sure she understood after only two sessions, but wanted to uphold her reputation! In a few years, we may offer camel rides!

Our camels are as different in temperament as they are in appearance. Gobi has a light tan or brown coat; is stubborn, strong-willed and mischievous. Carol has long shaggy hair, chestnut-brown; is high-strung, nervous and unpredictable.

Katie is every keeper's favorite. She is the largest, has had the least training; is the most predictable, calm and unaggressive. She seems to want to please. Her coat is shorter and dark brown to almost black. Since she came from the warmest climate, it will be interesting to see if her coat will grow as the cold weather intensifies.

In the summer, when the pool in their yard is full, it is not unusual to see the camels standing or lying in the water. More than one observer of the latter has likened the sight to the Loch Ness monster!

Our camels are fed alfalfa and ruminant pellets. They like to frequent the salt block. Rolling in the dust is their favorite pastime. They do not like to walk in the mud where they can slip and can easily be bogged down. They are out in the exhibit yard during the day; at night, have access to the adjacent barn.

During winter, they will be visible and active. And throughout the year Zoo visitors will discover what has been described lyrically, everything is fine — in Camelot.

## Ski and Do Zoo

Cross country skiing will be offered here again, daily 9-4:30 (night hours to be announced) when conditions permit. The main trail, two miles long and wooded, takes skiers through the Zoo and around an advanced-skier loop behind the aquarium.

No snow is manufactured but trails are groomed regularly. For trail conditions call the Zoo 771-3040.

Rental is \$7 for skis, boots and poles. Cash or identification deposit required. For lessons and group rental call Snowstar Ski Club 258-1085.

The annual Do-The-Zoo-In-Winter-Too will be offered here Sundays, February 9-March 27, 1-3 p.m., at no extra cost.

Pride volunteers will conduct mini-tours in specific buildings as announced, and will show films in the Zoo restaurant. A short talk by a keeper will accompany each film.



Greg Anton Photo

## Zettinig's Samson Sculpture Donated

Above is Milwaukee's famous Samson, who died last year, depicted by Rudolph Zettinig, 72, of Hartland. Zettinig, a retired industrial engineer, donated the 65-pound sculpture to the Zoological Society.

The steel head was completed in 300 hours using Zettinig's unique process. It requires bending steel strips, 8 inches long, a half-inch wide, and an eighth-of-an-inch thick, to the desired form and doing the textured work through arc welding.

"I visited Samson many times and got such a big kick out of everything he did," Zettinig said. "This is simply my interpretation of him."

This is the twelfth work he has completed with this process in the last five years. His next project, he hopes, will be a full-sized replica of baby gorilla Mandara.

## Samson May Be Father After All

Samson died more than a year ago, but he still has one chance to be a father.

Milwaukee County Zoo officials made their final attempt December 12 to use the sperm of their famous ape to inseminate a female gorilla. Samson's sperm was injected into Toni, a lowland gorilla at the zoo in Columbus, Ohio.

Gilbert K. Boese, Zoo director, said he would know in about a month whether Toni became pregnant.

For years, Samson was the leading attraction at the Zoo. Visitors came from across the country to watch the massive gorilla, who grew to a height of 6 feet and at one time weighed 607 pounds. He was widely mourned when he died in November last year of a heart attack at age 32.

After Samson died, Zoo staff members took semen from his body and froze it. Tests later showed some of the sperm was still viable, and the staff then started to search for a female to inseminate.

The Zoo first tried to inseminate a female with Samson's sperm about three months ago in New Orleans, but that failed.

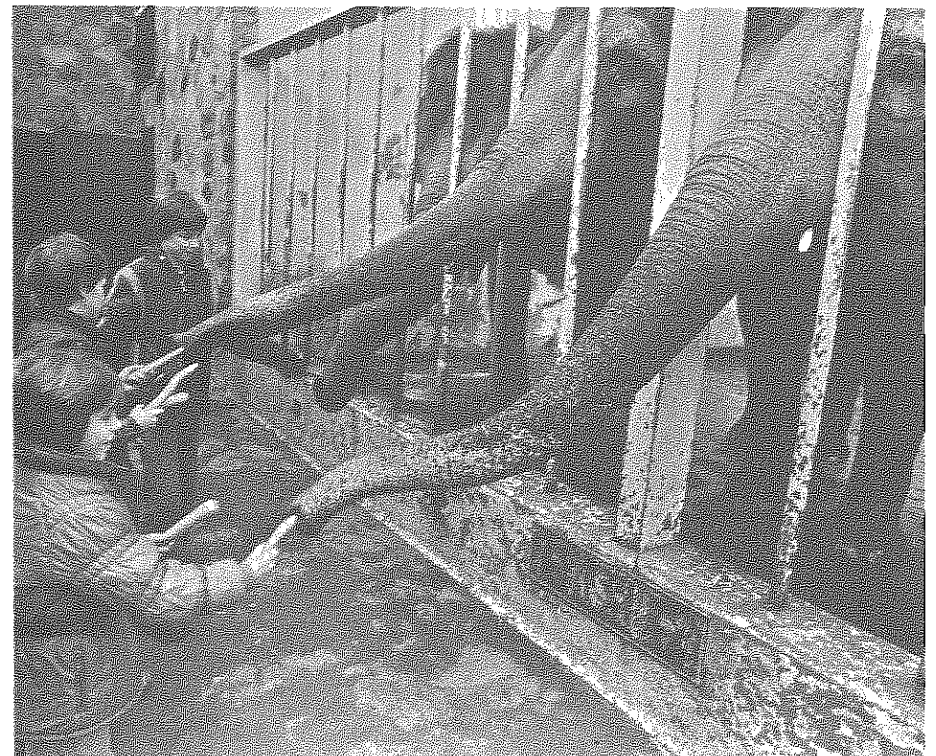
And the chances of success this time are not good, Boese conceded. Only once have veterinarians impregnated a gorilla by artificial insemination — two years ago in Memphis, Tenn., he said.

(This article appeared on the front page of the December 13 Milwaukee Sentinel and is reprinted with permission.)

## Pennant Prize Chance to Feed

Winners of the Zoo's pennant contest were treated to a tour of the Zoo and an opportunity to feed the elephants. Sarah Kirklewski (foreground), Grafton, won in the 6- to 7-year-old category for her tiger design. Joe

Wesenberg (center), Oconomowoc, won in the 8- to 9-year-old category for his colorful windowed animal arrangement. And Thomas Wuttke, New Berlin, won in the 10- to 12-year-old category with his billboard effect. Winning designs will be used to make permanent pennants for the Children's Zoo entrance in 1983. There were 250 entries submitted for the pennant contest competition for youths 6 through 12.



Milwaukee Journal Photo



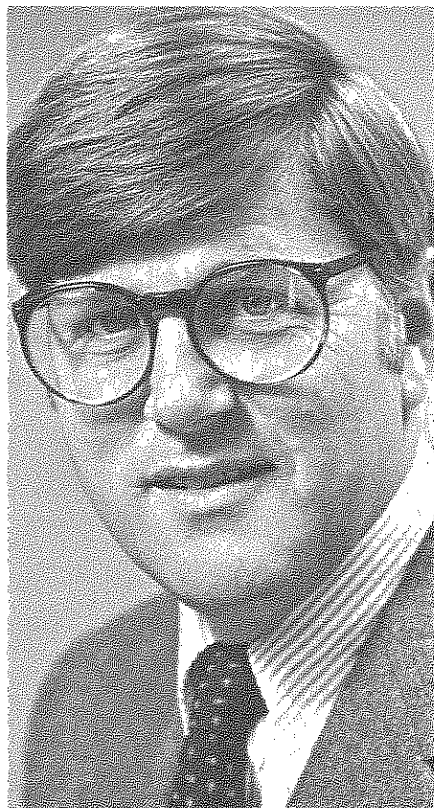
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You are invited to join these members and patrons in their effort to maintain the excellence of Milwaukee County Zoo. Inquiries are welcome: Zoological Society of Milwaukee County 258-2333.



## Gallun President

Richard A. Gallun was elected president and Gene E. Soldatos, vice president, of the board of directors of the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County at the 73rd annual business meeting in October. Both will serve one-year terms.

Gallun has served as acting president since replacing Richard D. Gebhardt in April.

He is chairman of the board of both Classified Insurance Corp. and Electri-Wire Corp. and was chairman of the education committee of the Zoological Society when the Zoo department of education was established in 1974.

Gallun is currently chairman of the board of the Milwaukee Ballet Foundation, director of the Columbia Hospital building campaign; director of the University Club and Pine Lake Yacht Club; and trustee of the University School of Milwaukee.

Soldatos is senior vice president of the Cramer-Krasselt Co., advertising agency. He is chairman of the board and past president of the Milwaukee Council Navy League, state president and national director of the Navy League of the U.S., and former national director of the University of Wisconsin Alumni Club, from which he received the Leadership Award for distinguished service. He is a member of the University of Wisconsin Foundation and the Rotary Club of Milwaukee.

William M. Chester Jr., vice president and treasurer of the Heil Co., was reelected treasurer of the Society. James H. Kuehn, owner and chairman of the board of Wiscol, Inc., was reelected secretary.



Jay H. Robertson of Robertson-Ryan and Associates is a graduate of the University School of Milwaukee and the University of Wisconsin. A Mequon resident, he is a member of the Caledonian Society of Milwaukee, Inc., the Milwaukee Art Museum, Milwaukee County Historical Society, the Rotary Club, and the U.S. Tennis Association. He is currently chairman of the board of directors of the Wesley Foundation of Milwaukee, Inc.

John Burns is vice president and treasurer of Heinemann's Restaurants and of John Byron's Restaurant. A graduate of Cornell University, he is a member of the Artreach Milwaukee board of directors, National Restaurant Association, American Management Association, Rotary Club, and the Milwaukee Boys Club board of corporation. A Mequon resident, he is a member of the Town Club, the Vintners Club, and the board of directors of the Cornell Club of Milwaukee.

Thomas C. Lathrop, vice president, Marshall and Ilsley Bank, is a retired lieutenant colonel, U.S. Air Force. Lathrop, who joined M&I in 1960, is active with the Reserve Officers Association, the Milwaukee Repertory Theatre and the Town Club. He is a past officer of the Riveredge Nature Center, Inc., the Friends of Art — Milwaukee Art Center, and has served on committees of the United Performing Arts, YMCA, and Boy Scouts.

Bernard Peck is executive vice president in charge of operations of the Peck Meat Packing Company that has been in Milwaukee since 1885. He is a board member of the Milwaukee Independent Meat Packers and of the Rotary of Milwaukee for which he helped create the Paul Foundation of Rotary. A Whitefish Bay native, he served on the board of Second Harvesters and is past president of the Antique Automobile Club of America.

Mary Beth Carr is the new president of Zoo Pride, the volunteer arm of the Zoological Society. A Wauwatosa resident, she became a Pride board member in 1979 and vice president in 1980.

She has chaired education, senior citizen, and birthday parties committees. A real estate appraiser with W. George Browning, Wauwatosa, Carr has volunteered time to the Channel 10 auction, United Performing Arts Fund, and the Laura Sherry League.

## Others Elected

Left to right top: Soldatos, Chester, Kuehn, Robertson. Bottom: Bums, Lathrop, Peck, Carr.

## Polar Bear Donated

A polar bear — male, one-year-old — is in our collection now, thanks to a \$3,000 donation from the Society. He came here from Bronx Zoo early this month. Competition to name him is going on now, with selection expected January 1.

There are high hopes for the newcomer: that he will become patriarch of a new Milwaukee polar bear family. The last of the preceding clan, Frosty, died last month.

Milwaukee Zoo's fame for that group began in 1919 when Sultana and Silver produced Zero — acknowledged to be the first zoo-born polar bear in the world to survive. The family continued successful breeding and parenting over the years. In all, 26 cubs were born, most of whom went to other zoos.

According to Zoo veterinarian Bruce Beehler, Frosty died of a parasite infection of the gastrointestinal tract and the lungs. Parasites unusually resistant to eradication have plagued Milwaukee polar bears for years, Zoo director Gilbert Boese said. Their eggs in rockwork and dens eventually washed into the swimming pool where the bears could ingest them.

To break the cycle finally in preparation for the Bronx cub, the entire polar bear area was scorched with a flame thrower.

## Archives Established

The Zoological Society has established archives, with Pride member Jean Zabel official archivist. Professionally, she is librarian and archivist, Milwaukee Reference Bureau.

Permanent donations of Society historical items, newspaper clippings, programs, brochures, photos, etc., may be brought to the Society office. Donor name and address should be included along with material source, date, and other pertinent information, if possible.

# Safari 83: Kenya

By Gilbert K. Boese  
Zoo Director

Kenya, featured country for our 1983 safari, provides a more diverse array of animals and their habitats than any in Africa. From the time you touch down in Nairobi until you depart some 15 days later from Mombasa, you will experience a unique safari.

**NAIROBI** Upon arrival in Nairobi this morning, you are met and transferred to the Norfolk Hotel.

This afternoon you have a half-day tour of Nairobi National Park, located just five miles from the city center. The park covers approximately 44 square miles of area, and is a great place to begin one's familiarization with the wildlife of Africa. Its main attractions are lion, cheetah (all of them known by name to the wardens), rhino, many species of antelope, and a multitude of birds. Leopards often are seen close to the roads.

On your return, enjoy a cocktail party in a private home and meet local residents and wildlife experts. Dinner this evening on your own.

**MAASAI MARA GAME RESERVE** This morning you are on safari, driving to the Maasai Mara, stopping at the main Maasai town, Narok, to buy handsome bead necklaces and belts, spears, wooden head-rests and other wares from Maasai women. Continuing on into the reserve, game-viewing as you head towards Kichwa Tembo, you arrive at the luxury safari camp, on the edge of a woodland, overlooking the rolling savannah plains of the Mara. From your tent you can see right across this magnificent game reserve — the finest in Kenya.

Following lunch in camp, take your first game drive in the reserve. Return to Kichwa Tembo in time for cocktails around the campfire and a delicious gourmet dinner.

**MAASAI MARA GAME RESERVE** Enjoy two full days of game-viewing from your camp. Near Kichwa Tembo are herds of elephant and giraffe, prides of lion and thousands of plains game such as impala, and Grant's and Thomson's gazelle. Everything in this reserve is big. It is a country of breathtaking vistas, of vast rolling plains and rounded sea-green hills, of acacia woodlands and dense thickets of scrub.

After a long day out in the bush, sit around the campfire, gaze at the African night sky, recall the stories of the day, and feel the true mystique of Africa.

**LAKE NAIVASHA** After leisurely breakfast, drive to fresh-water Lake Naivasha, below Mt. Longonot, where birdlife is spectacular. Noted ornithologist, John Williams, has estimated there are over 500 species on this

Rift Valley lake. After lunch, swim in the pool, wander along the lake, bird-watching, or relax on the spacious tree-shaded lawns.

**SAMBURU GAME RESERVE** Today, head into the northern frontier district, passing through the town of Isiolo where your vehicle suddenly will be surrounded by natives holding out wares for you to buy. Bargain away if you wish, then proceed to Samburu Game Reserve and game-view on the way to your lodge, located on the Uaso Nyiro river. Lunch, and an afternoon drive for game-viewing.

**NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT** Today you drive to private cattle ranch Lewa Downs, arriving in time for lunch. Here you will have the opportunity to experience many aspects of Africa in an exciting way, and plenty of time to wander down the game trail with your armed guide.

Accommodations are in a comfortable tent camp in a shady glade, with swimming pool near the ranch house and saddle horses available.

**NORTHERN FRONTIER DISTRICT** After breakfast, trek from Lewa to visit the area of the Ganderobo people. Return in time for dinner.

**MOUNT KENYA** Drive into Mountain National Parks — a lush, verdant, forested area, to the handsome Mountain Lodge. This tree house sits high above a floodlit waterhole which attracts a spectacular array of game, elephant, leopard, bushbuck, giant forest hog, rhino, and bush pig, to name a few. Watch from your private balcony as the drama unfolds below. Throughout the night you will be buzzed, if you wish, when animals approach.

**NAIROBI** Drive back to Nairobi to the Norfolk Hotel, where the balance of the day will be at leisure.

**AMBOSELI NATIONAL PARK** Today, drive south to Amboseli National Park, famous for big game and superb views of Mt. Kilimanjaro. The 1200 square miles of park contain five main wildlife habitats, from open plains to the massive Oldonyo Orok at the western end of the reserve. All of this scenery is dominated by the backdrop of Africa's highest mountain with its permanent snows — Mt. Kilimanjaro, rising to 19,342 feet. After lunch, spend the afternoon game-viewing in the park where numerous species of wildlife abound, including wildebeeste, zebra, giraffe, lion, cheetah, elephant and rhino. In the evening return to the comfort of your lodge.

**MOMBASA** Drive to Mombasa through Tsavo National Park, largest and most famous of the national parks in Kenya. Game-view until

lunch at Taita Hills Lodge. Continue to Mombasa, Kenya's chief port, where the evening will be at leisure.

**MOMBASA** Enjoy your time in Mombasa. Relax on the white-sand beach, swim in the Indian Ocean, soak up the tropical sun.

**MOMBASA/NAIROBI/EUROPE/UNITED STATES** Day at leisure for exploring on your own. Transfer to the airport this evening for your flight to Nairobi, connection with your homebound-flight over Europe.

Join us on this marvelous wildlife experience in February. Cost is \$3,350 that includes a \$250 tax-deductible donation to the Zoological Society of Milwaukee County to support animal-programs at the Zoo. For reservations, answers to questions, more information: Grede World Travel (414) 782-2460.



## Zoo Has The Spirit

The Zoo has the holiday spirit. An effort was made to show the local community that the Zoo is an active community resource. Food and toys were collected during Thanksgiving activities and given to local community agencies for holiday giving.

New at the Zoo was the very popular Lunch-with-Santa program December 4. One hundred children saw films and participated in tours, ornament-making, caroling, and a special meet-the-animals activity. Admission was \$5 — proceeds going for support of the Zoo.

Caroling with the Animals was December 11. A family event, it included giving gifts to the snow monkeys and reindeer, making animal ornaments, exchanging cards, and visiting with Santa who arrived at the Zoo in a pony cart.

A self-guided search called Animals of the Bible will be offered through December. Clue sheets are available at no cost at the Zoo administration office.

To enhance the Zoo's festive spirit, letters were sent to area schools asking art classes to make holiday decorations for the Zoo. Two responded with contributions which will be displayed throughout the holiday season.

# QUARTERLY Animal Report

By Robert Bullerman  
Assistant Zoo Director

Twenty births, among them a number of endangered species (indicated by bold type) occurred in the mammal collection: **Japanese macaque**, impala, two species of marmoset, **kangaroo**, fruit bat, kudu, squirrel monkey, elk, patagonian cavy, acouchi, and bongo — the most notable, the latter, a female born September 7. She belongs to Cincinnati Zoo per the breeding loan agreement with that zoo.

The most notable loss in the animal collection: our old male **snow leopard** who had liver and renal problems, and complications of old age.

Two **ring-tail lemurs** left the collection, one on breeding loan to South Bend Zoo, the other sold to Birmingham Zoo. A trio of **kangaroos** was sold to International Animal Exchange. A female serval and male **Geoffrey's cat**, both born here this spring and owned by Lincoln Park Zoo as its share of the breeding loan, were shipped to Riverbank Zoo on-breeding loan from Lincoln Park.

The last of three Bactrian camels arrived, this one from Toronto Zoo, and completed our plan to exhibit 1.2 (one male and two female) Bactrians in the exhibit previously occupied by blackbuck and axis deer.

A female Bennett's wallaby arrived to pair with a white male received earlier. A female **Margay** was brought in from Omaha Zoo, and a male common waterbuck arrived, the first of a trio planned for our African exhibit. Two female fennec fox came in to bolster and add new bloodlines to our group in the Small Mammal building.

And finally, a male **Pallas cat** was added to our breeding program to diversify our gene pool. Through a breeding loan with Brookfield Zoo, Riverbanks Zoo (South Carolina) shipped us the Pallas cat directly. This gives us a total of 2.4 **Pallas cats**. A female born earlier this year will eventually be paired with the new male.

Some 400 Oscar fish were born in August, and three blue racer snakes were hatched and released to the wild. Purchases of fish needed for display tanks included new specimens: reef lobsters (bright red), sea urchins, and butterfly fish from Africa. The reptile department received a mamba, green and deadly, and donation of a milk snake and the aquarium, donations of various fish including a clown knife.

And in the Aviary, 64 hatchings, among them laughing gulls, white-fronted geese, diamond doves, barnacle geese, wild turkeys, peafowl, Canada geese and parrot-billed seedeaters. Nicobar pigeons (3.2) were sold to Lincoln Park Zoo and 35 Canada geese were sold, some of which went to Europe. Indoor penguins can be seen clearly now through new glass.

# AT THE ZOO

**December 1-30 Animals of the Bible.** Self-guided family program. Pick up excursion sheets at the Zoo office.

**December 1 Cross Country Skiing** begins. Trails open daily, weather permitting. Equipment rental on weekends.

**December 29 Teacher Open House.** Education Department 10-1.

**January 2-31 Winter Animals.** Self-guided family program. Pick up excursion sheets at the Zoo office.

**January 8-22 Animals Through the Camera's Eye.** Learn special techniques for photographing animals in a zoo setting. Classes (on each of dates indicated) include slide presentation, photo safari, critique. Call Zoo education department to register. Cost \$20. Society members \$15.

**January 13 Advanced Volunteer Training** 9-12.

**January 13 Preschool Workshop** 1-3.

**January 14 Preschool Workshop** 9:30-11:30.

**January 15 Preschool Workshop** 9:30-11:30.

**January 20 Advanced Volunteer Training** 9-12. **Preschool Workshop** 9:30-11:30.

**January 20-22 Storytelling** for 4-5 year olds, including tour, snack, art activity. Times vary. Registration begins December 27. Call Zoo education department. Cost \$3. Society members \$2.50.

**January 21 Preschool Workshop** 9:30-11:30.

**January 22 Preschool Workshop** 1-3.

**January 23 Samson Stomp** 10,000-meter and 2-mile-Family-Fun Run. Registration opens December 18 at Zoo: \$6 in advance.

**January 27 Advanced Volunteer Training** 9-12.

**February 1-28 Animal Athletes.** Self-guided family program. Pick up excursion sheets at Zoo office.

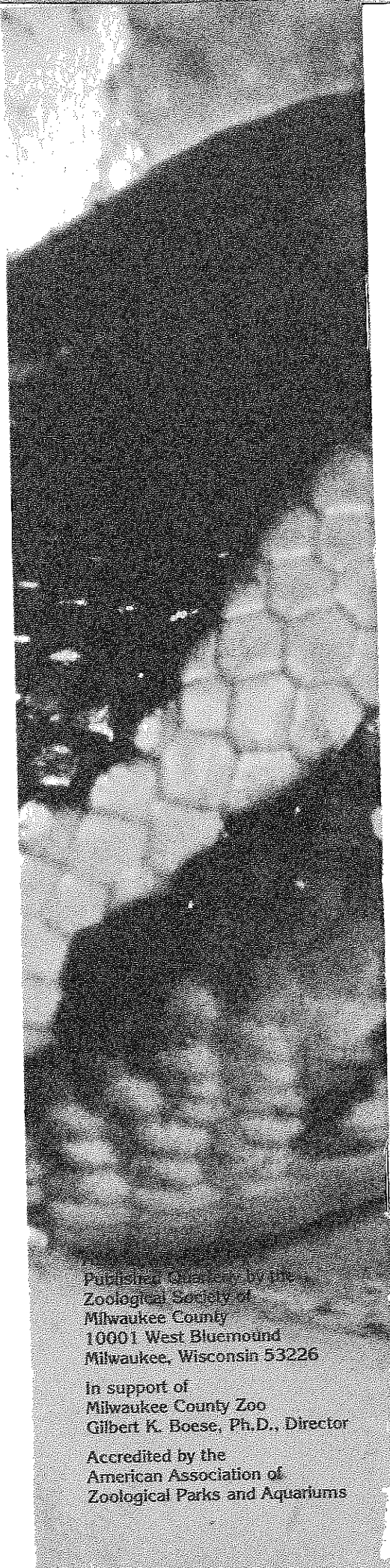
**February 1 Winter School and Youth Group Tours Begin.** Tuesdays through Fridays, Saturdays by appointment. To register call Zoo office 771-3040.

**February 4-5 Preschool Workshop** 9:30-11:30. Registration begins January 17. Call Zoo education department

**February 6-27 Winter Film Tour and Fest.** Films, mini-tours of animal buildings, discussions, activities for children. Contact Zoo office for schedule.

**February 12-13 Animal Sweetheart Weekend.** Come and exchange a valentine with your favorite animal. Children receive a coloring sheet at each animal building. Puppet show follows. Family activities 10-1.

**February 19 Animals Through the Camera's Eye.** Second session begins. (See January 8-22 above.)



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